THE REPRESENTATION OF USA AND AFGHANISTAN IN JOE BIDEN'S SPEECH: IDEATIONAL METAFUNCTION

THESIS

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2022

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Malang, 3 October 2022

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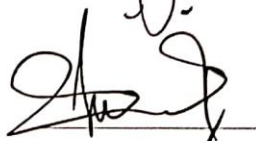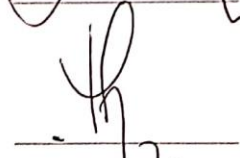NIP 197411012003121003

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MOTTO

"He is with you, wherever you may be; and Allah is seeing your deeds"

(Al-Hadid : 4)

DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to;

My beloved parents;

Bapak Dalilan Rosyidi and *Ibu* Ulfatul Hasanah,

who always gives me strength, love, and support everything I do.

And my beloved brother, Ahmad Syafi'ul Murtadho

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Praise and gratitude to Allah SWT, the lord of the heavens and the earth, for the abundance of blessings, love, and greetings we send to the Prophet Muhammad SAW. With Allah's permission for the knowledge that has been given to me, I can finally complete my thesis entitled **"The Representation of USA and Afghanistan in Joe Biden's Speech: Ideational Metafunction"**. This thesis is intended to be submitted as a requirement for the final assignment at the Department of English Letters, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

First, I would like to thank my family, especially my father and mother, who have supported me in every condition and encouraged me to complete this thesis. Moreover, I realize that I need encouragement and help from other parties to complete this thesis. I also want to thank all of my friends who always support me when I finished this thesis. For SJ and NCT, who are my support system, especially Cho Kyuhyun and Kim Doyoung, whom I adore so much, I thank you all.

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perfect, but I hope this thesis is useful for the readers and can be a reference for further research.

As the researcher, I would like to apologize if there are some mistakes and lacks in this thesis. Therefore, the researcher is open to accept the criticism and suggestions for this thesis. Hopefully, this thesis can give benefits for the readers in the future, especially who has the same topic of representation and SFL.

Malang, 3 October 2022

Luthfatul Hashinah

ABSTRACT

Hashinah, Luthfatul. (2022). *The Representation of USA and Afghanistan in Joe Biden's Speech: Ideational Metafunction.* Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature. Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Islamic State University. Advisor Habiba Al Umami, M.Hum.

Keywords: Systemic Functional Linguistics, Ideational Metafunction, Speech Analysis, Afghanistan-America War.

This study is aimed to analyze the representation of USA and Afghanistan on Joe Biden's speech: "The War is over now". The data of this study is taken from Joe Biden's speech that is delivered on August 16, 2021. This research applied descriptive qualitative method as the design of the study. This study answered two research questions, those are the kinds of ideational metafunction's aspect reflected in Joe Biden's speech "The War in Afghanistan" and the representation of USA and Afghanistan based on Joe Biden's speech. This research used theory of systemic functional linguistics by Halliday (2014). The finding showed material process is mostly used in Joe Biden's speech to represent America than Afghanistan. In detail, the researcher found 41 processes, 69 participants, and 46 circumstances of ideational metafunction. The findings reflect that America is represented more powerful than Afghanistan based on the linguistics, historical, institutional, and social aspect analysis.

ABSTRAK

Hashinah, Luthfatul. (2022). *Representasi USA dan Afghanistan dalam Pidato Joe Biden: Metafungsi Ideasional.* Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Kata Kunci: Sistemik Fungsional Linguistik, Metafungsi Ideasional, Analisis Pidato, Perang Afghanistan-Amerika.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis representasi USA dan Afghanistan pada pidato Joe Biden: "The War is over now". Data dari penelitian ini diambil dari pidato Joe Biden yang di sampaikan pada 16 Agustus 2021. Penelitian ini menerapkan metode deskriptif kualitatif sebagai desain penelitian. Penelitian ini memiliki 2 rumusan masalah: yaitu, jenis-jenis aspek dari metafungsi ideasional yang digunakan di pidato Joe Biden, dan representasi USA dan Afghanistan berdasarkan pidato Joe Biden. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori sistemik fungsional linguistik oleh Halliday (2014). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proses material lebih dominan digunakan dalam pidato Joe Biden untuk merepresentasikan Amerika daripada Afghanistan. Kemudian, peneliti menemukan 41 proses, 69 partisipan, dan 46 sirkumtansi dari metafungsi ideasional. Selain itu, peneliti juga menemukan bahwa Amerika mempresentasikan pihak yang lebih kuat daripada Afghanistan berdasarkan analisa aspek linguistik, sejarah, institusi, dan sosial.

ملخص

الحسينة، لطفة (2022) تمثيل الولايات المتحدة وأفغانستان في خطاب جو بايدن: الفكرة الفكرية. بحث الجامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المستشارة حبيبة العمامي م.

الكلمات الأساسية: اللسانيات الوظيفية النظامية ، الوظيفة التخيلية ، تحليل الكلام ، الحرب الأفغانية الأمريكية.

تهدف هذه الباحثة إلى تحليل تمثيل الولايات المتحدة وأفغانستان في خطاب جو بايدن: "انتهت الحرب الآن". تم أخذ البيانات من هذه الدراسة من خطاب جو بايدن الذي ألقاه في 16 أغسطس 2021. طبقت هذه الدراسة منهجًا وصفيًا نوعيًا كتصميم البحث. يحتوي هذا البحث على صيغتي مشكلتين (1: ما هي جوانب الاستنتاج الفكري المستخدم في خطاب جو بايدن ، (2 كيف يتم تمثيل الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وأفغانستان بناءً على خطاب جو بايدن. تستخدم هذه الدراسة النظرية المنهجية لعلم اللغة الوظيفي بواسطة (2014) Halliday. تظهر نتائج الدراسة أن العملية المادية مستخدمة بشكل أكبر في خطاب جو بايدن لتمثيل أمريكا أكثر من أفغانستان. بعد ذلك ، وجد الباحث 41 عملية ، و 69 مشاركًا ، و 46 محيطًا للوظائف الوصفية الفكرية. كما وجدت الباحثة أن أمريكا مثلت حزبًا أقوى من أفغانستان بناءً على تحليل الجوانب اللغوية والتاريخية والمؤسسية والاجتماعية.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background of the study, research question, significance of the study, scope and limitations, definition of key terms, and previous studies.

A. Research Background

The conflict between America and Afghanistan has happened for a long time and has become a topic of conversation by many people. Based on US government information on (govinfo.gov), the conflict has been happening since 2001 because of the terrorist attacks, the incident of the bombing carried out by Al Qaeda; an Islamic jihad paramilitary organization classified as an international terrorist organization by the United States, on the World Trade Center Tower in the USA on September 11, 2001. Because of that incident, America is aggressively attacking Afghanistan because Al Qaeda's base is in Afghanistan, and the war between Afghanistan and America has begun. From 2001 until 2021, the war still existed, and America's troops were still in Afghanistan to fight. Still, on August 16, 2021, Joe Biden, America's president, announced that the war between America and Afghanistan was already over. Because of the sudden announcement, many scholars have been interested in this issue.

After a long war between America and Afghanistan that lasted for 20 years, on August 16, 2021, Joe Biden announced the war was over. This announcement has been delivered to the white house and covered by many media. Through this

speech, the research attempt to find the representation of the USA and Afghanistan, and Through Joe Biden's speech that talked about the war between America and Afghanistan is over now; the researcher expects to analyze does America still considers Afghanistan as an enemy or even have considered Afghanistan as a companion after the war between them is over. To find the representation, the researcher used systemic functional linguistics (SFL) theory by Halliday.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), known by another name as Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), is a theory of language that discusses the system of languages, like grammar and the function of language. SFL is closely related to grammar, so SFL is also named SFG (Systemic Functional Grammar). In English, we are familiar with grammar and the structure of language. Grammar is a structure used to ease people's understanding of the sentence. According to Matthiessen & Halliday (1997), Grammar is one of the subsystems of a language, and it is the wording's system of a language. The function of language makes us understand the intention of the text so Systemic Functional Linguistics is related to social context because it does not only explain the system of the language but also the function of language.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) was introduced and developed by Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday or known as MAK Halliday, who is an Australian linguist. Halliday is famous for Systemic Functional Linguistics theory; he has done many research and has published several books about SFL. Halliday believes that linguistics can be used for practical needs in people's social life so he

made ideas about SFL, which is Systemic Functional Linguistics is one of the approaches to linguistic analysis that views language as social semiotics.

Michael Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), argue that language, as represented in utterances and writing, serves three functions: engaging with people, talking about the world and our experiences with it, and constructing coherent discourse. This approach is central to Systemic Functional Linguistics, which views language as an extensive network of interlocking systems of choice; that is, it is Systemic and Functional as "meaning-centered." (Briones, 2016). Three functions of Systemic Functional Linguistics are known as metafunctions. Halliday stated that 3 metafunctions are created whenever language is used; these metafunctions are Ideational Metafunction, Interpersonal Metafunction, and Textual Metafunction.

Halliday and Hasan (1976), argue that the ideational metafunction is concerned with how language is used to represent the world and so most closely resembles traditional conceptions of language and meaning. The interpersonal metafunction recognizes that language plays a role in situating identities or connections within communicative discourse and is the approach most closely aligned to the book's topic. Then, the textual metafunction is a language-oriented function that organizes and structures the linguistic information in the clause to produce a cohesive and coherent text.

Scholars have analyzed metafunctions of systemic functional linguistics; one of three metafunctions that have been investigated is Ideational Metafunction. This research only used Ideational metafunction to find the representation because

ideational metafunction aims to construe reality which is to find the representation, we have to know the reality so the researcher only used ideational metafunction in this analysis. The ideational aspect of systemic functional linguistics has been used to identify a speech to know the ideologies and power of the speaker by language (Sameer & Al Dilaimy. 2020., Alaei & Ahangari, 2016). Ideational metafunction has three aspects, namely Agent, Process, and Circumstance. Participants involve *Actor-Goal, Behaver-Range, Senser-Phenomenon, Sayer-Target-Receiver, Token-Value, Carrier-Attribute, and Existent.* The types of processes are *Material, Behavioral, Mental, Verbal, Identifying, Attributive, and Existential.* The last, circumstance types are t*ime, Place, Manner, Cause, Accompaniment, Matter, and Role.*

Scholars have analyzed metafunctions of systemic functional linguistics; one of the three metafunctions investigated is Ideational Metafunction. The ideational aspect of systemic functional linguistics has been used to identify a speech to know the ideologies and power of the speaker by language (Sameer & Al Dilaimy. 2020., Alaei &Ahangari, 2016).

Several scholars also analyzed representation, including Amaireh & Rababah (2022), who analyzed the political discourse of American President Joe Biden address to the Nation on Afghanistan. Their research found that Biden represented him positively; however, he represented Afghanistan negatively. In addition, there is also research from Fitriani et al. (2021), who analyzed about Representation of 212 Rallies in the Jakarta Post Articles. In their study, they found The Jakarta Post frequently takes the side of the protestor and opposes

demonstrations by employing transitivity and conceptual metaphor. Then, another researcher analyzed text through Ideational Metafunction to determine the components of the transitive system used in the news. In this research, the researchers found that the most process used in the news is material process. (Hutabara, Herman, Silalahi, & Sihombing. 2020).

This research aims to analyze the representation of the USA and Afghanistan by using Joe Biden (USA president)'s speech, title is: The War in Afghanistan is Over Now. As we know, the USA and Afghanistan have fought for a long time, and now the author wants to analyze their representation through Joe Biden's speech. By analyzing the types of ideational metafunction like participant, process, and circumstance of the text, we will know their representation. Furthermore, the researcher analyzes this speech using systemic functional linguistics (SFL) to find the representation of the USA and Afghanistan. The gap of this research is evidence and empirical gap, because speech that researcher analyze is published on august 2021 therefore, there are still few researchers who examine Joe Biden's speech.

Previous studies related to this study are. Sameer and Al Dilaimy (2020), analyzed the ideational aspect of Systemic Functional Grammar in Bush's and Al Assad's first inaugural speech. This research is similar to the current research because this study also examined the ideational part of speech. The authors focus on the point of transitivity, which lets the readers know what language shows the speaker's ideologies and power. The strength of that research is the transitivity of the ideologies and speaker's power, and the weakness is the unexplained CDA.

The second previous study is by Amaireh & Rababah (2022). Their research analyzed the political discourse of American President Joe Biden's address to the Nation on Afghanistan. The study looks at how Biden uses the Aristotelian theory of rhetoric and van Dijk's "Ideological Square" to persuade the audience of his beliefs and choices regarding America's war in Afghanistan. On the analysis, the research found that Biden positively represents himself, his government, and the country; however, he describes the Afghan government, people, and the country negatively. This research also analyzed representation, but the researcher used different theories from our research. The difference between the two studies is that previous research analyzed using Aristotle's perspective and classification of rhetoric and van Dijk's (2001) "Ideological Square" of critical discourse analysis. In contrast, this research used Systemic functional linguistics theory by Halliday (1997). How Amaireh and Rababah described and analyzed about the pronouns clearly that is used by Biden on the speech to know Biden's representation is the strength of their research, but the analyst still cannot go beyond the immediate context to the broader context and the cultural knowledge which is the weakness.

The third previous study is by Fitriani et al. (2021). This research analyzed about Representation of 212 Rallies in the Jakarta Post Articles. In order to determine if The Jakarta Post is objective in reporting the news, this study uses linguistic features to offer a concise portrait of The Jakarta Post representations on the 212 rallies. This study used Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) techniques and systemic functional grammar's (systemic functional linguistic) analytical resources. The researcher took data from sixteen 212 rallies related news, including seven

headlines collected from The Jakarta Post archives. The findings of this study show that The Jakarta Post frequently takes the side of the protestor and opposes demonstrations by employing transitivity and conceptual metaphor. The strength of that research is the good combination of SFL, CDA and metaphor in the analysis, but the weakness is the limited transitivity analysis of the 212 rallies representation in The Jakarta Post.

The next, Kapau and Simwinga (2019) examined the characterization of the novel's character in the ideational metafunction. Through this article, the author explored the character's characterization in the context of four research objectives. The authors identify process-typed, transitivity patterns, and establish the stylistic significance of the identified transitivity patterns in the character's characterization. The findings on Jojo and the ideational metafunction of Phiri"s Ticklish Sensation re-affirm the earlier findings in studies such as those of Halliday (1971); and Mwinlaaru (2012) who have argued that each narrative accords process types to characters differently. In the research, the researcher explored four research objectives to find the character's characterization by using SFL which is the strength of their analysis.

Another previous study is by Chaerunnisah (2020). This research analyzed power and representation in UGM rape Case Settlement, and she took data from The Jakarta Post article. The author applied SFL by Halliday by focusing on transitivity and Fairclough's theory on power and representation. That research is similar to this study, which analyzed the representation and applied SFL to find the representation. The researcher found an unequal representation in the article where

UGM is given more chances to make their case since UGM has more influence than the other participants. The strength of that research is the clear percentage in the finding which is in the form of a data table.

The next previous study is by Hutabara et al. (2020). This research intended to discover components of the transitive system used on the news about some good covid-19 related news. The authors want to know three transitive methods: participants, process, and circumstances. The authors find that the dominant process in that news is the material process. In this research, the researcher found that the most process used in the report is the material process. This researcher only required to find the dominant process used in the news, and they did not analyze the representation. In the analysis, the finding is shown clearly including the frequency and percentage of each ideational metafunction's aspects.

Seventh, Noori (2019) analyzed about transitivity of Obama's Selected Speeches addressed to Iraq and Afghanistan. In that research, he found that the Material process is the majority process in Obama's speech. Most of the material processes in the themes show the steps the west has made to help the Middle East, whether that means bolstering their military, forging close connections, or collaborating with them. The material process types are heavily influenced by political discourse. The strength of that research is the clear explanation about the frequency and percentage of each ideational metafunction's aspects.

The following previous study is by Reyes (2011). In his research, he analyzed Strategies of legitimization in political discourse. The research explains

the use of discursive structures and strategies through examples of speeches made by leaders with different ideologies, specifically George W. Bush and Barack Obama, in two different armed conflicts, Iraq (2007) and Afghanistan (2009). In this research, Reyes used Critical Discourse Analysis and Systemic Functional Linguistics. He emphasizes the unique linguistic ways that language functions as a tool of control and as a manifestation of symbolic power in discourse and society. The strength of that research is the specific explanation of SFL analysis that represents an instrument of control and manifests symbolic power in discourse and society.

Another previous study is by Hampl (2014). He analyzed the transitivity system in the war on terror discourse in his research. The research focuses on the presentation of social actors in the discourse of George W. Bush from October 2001 to March 2003. The purpose of the study is to observe the construction of the "Us" and "Them" camps with the help of the material-process selections. The researcher used Systemic Functional Linguistics as the theory to analyze the data. In the research, he found it may be possible to learn how political actors (in this case, George W. Bush) use their discourse to develop and maintain their ideological worldview by analyzing how social actors and the material processes they are associated with are represented in discourse through the transitivity system. In the research, the researcher explained well on material process that is used to analyze the social actor, but the weakness is the minimum pronouns used in the Bush's discourse.

The last previous study is from Jabeen and Khanam (2021). According to them, to understand how the US and Russia's roles in Afghanistan were portrayed in the years following 9/11, this research critically analyzes the political cartoon discourses of Pakistani English and Urdu newspapers. The study used Van Leeuwen and Fairclough's framework. Political cartoon discourses are carefully examined to disclose the subject's ideological construction as well as any concealed ideologies. The study's conclusions demonstrate the critical role that newspapers play in developing and propagating a particular set of beliefs, which eventually shape and form the opinions of readers.

Based on those previous studies, SFL, especially material process and CDA, can be shown as representation and power. Several researchers also analyzed representation, but they used various theories like Amaireh & Rababah (2022), who used Aristotle's perspective and classification of rhetoric, and van Dijk's (2001) "Ideological Square" of critical discourse analysis. Then, there is Fitriani et al. (2021) and Chaerunnisah (2020) used Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) techniques and systemic functional grammar (systemic functional linguistic).

B. Problems of The Study

According to the background of the study, the researcher finds some problems, those are:

1. What Kinds of ideational metafunction aspects are used in Joe Biden's speech "The War in Afghanistan"?
2. How is the USA and Afghanistan represented based on Joe Biden's speech?

C. Significance of The Study

This study discusses the ideational metafunction of systemic functional linguistics. It focuses on finding the representation of the USA and Afghanistan by analyzing the aspect of ideational metafunction found in Joe Biden's speech: "The War in Afghanistan." This study contributes to the Systemic Functional Linguistics scope by analyzing the ideational metafunction and finding the participant, process, and circumstance used in the text.

Contributing to the literature of SFL, readers are expected to understand systemic functional linguistics, especially on ideational metafunction. By explaining the definition and types of ideational metafunction, it is hoped that readers will get more understanding of ideational metafunction, which can be used to analyze the power and representation of USA and Afghanistan.

D. Scope & Limitation

This research will discuss Systemic Functional Linguistics, and we will analyze the representation of America and Afghanistan through Joe Biden's speech; the title is: "The War in Afghanistan is Over now." This research used Systemic Functional Linguistics to analyze it, but we only focused on ideational metafunction. The researcher will analyze and find out the representation by analyzing the participant, process, and circumstances of ideational metafunction in Joe Biden's speech because, from those three metafunctions, only ideational metafunction is considered more suitable for finding representations than interpersonal or textual metafunction.

E. Definition of Key Terms

The terms employed within the research are defined as follows to prevent misunderstandings.

1. Systemic Functional Linguistics

   An approach in linguistics alongside functional linguistics that regards language as a social semiotic system.

2. Ideational Metafunction

   The natural world in the broadest sense, including our consciousness, is concerned with clauses as representations

3. Speech Analysis

   Analyzing the speech signal to obtain relevant information of the signal in a more compact form than the speech signal itself.

4. Afghanistan-America War

   This is the conflict between Afghanistan and America since 2001 to 2021. it began when the United States and its allies attacked Afghanistan and overthrown the Taliban ruled Islamic Emirate.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some reviews of related literature and theories of the study. They are Systemic Functional Linguistics, Metafunction, and Afghanistan & America Conflict.

A. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic functional linguistics is first developed by MAK. Halliday is a linguist from the University of Sydney, Australia. This study of linguistics pioneered by Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday began to gain a place on the world linguistic map in the early 1960s. In applied linguistics, especially those developing in the West, the name Halliday and his theory have had a lot of influence. The word system refers to the system of choice, namely that paradigmatically, the use of language is in the choice of form. The functional word implies that language is in the context of use and that language forms carry out functions. Thus, SFL is linguistics concerned with choosing language forms in the context of using language as text (Wiratno, 2018).

a. Metafunction

SFG (Systemic Functional Grammar) is a branch of SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics) that studies language forms concerning the meanings they express (Sihura, 2019). According to Systemic Functional Grammar or Systemic Functional Linguistics, language is systemic and functional. Language is systemic because word choice is shaped by a system (a system of the article, a system of

definiteness, and so on). The structure or form of language is also functional because it serves specific communicative functions in social situations (Bache, 2010). The function is more important than a structure; nonetheless, in order to make successful utterances, one must grasp and understand the structure of language (Endarto, 2017). As a result, it is critical to remember that language depends on the environment in which the conversation members occur (Butt et al., 2000).

The term "metafunction" refers to the use of language as a resource for creating meaning. In Systemic Functional Linguistics, the meaning-making process is served through three metafunctions (Al Umami, 2020). The first metafunction is ideational; the transitivity system (process, participant, and circumstances) reflects this metafunction. Experiential and logical function are two components of ideational metafunction (Barlett & Grady, 2017). According to this metafunction, the discourse participant constructs reality based on his perspective through the first metafunction. Language is employed to represent experience (Halliday, 1994).

According to Halliday (1994), language has three language functions or three main functions, namely ideational functions, interpersonal functions, and textual functions. These three functions are called metafunctional, and the three functions represent different realities. Under the ideational function, language is used to express physical-biological reality and the interpretation and representation of experience. Under the interpersonal function, language expresses social reality and relates to the interaction between speakers/writers and listeners/readers. Under the textual function, language is used to express semiotic reality or the reality of

symbols and relates to how the text is created in context. (Matthiessen, 1992/1995; Halliday & Martin, 1993c; Halliday & Matthiessen, 1999).

The ideational function is concerned with constructing and maintaining a theory of experience through language. The second metafunction is interpersonal metafunction. The interpersonal function refers to the linguistic choices that allow speakers to express their complex and varied interpersonal relationships. The last is textual metafunction; Halliday and Matthiessen called textual metafunction 'clause as message'; the textual metafunction aids in the organization of the message within and between clauses and is tied to cohesion theories. The ideational metafunction is concerned with the cultural context, the interpersonal metafunction with the situational context, and the textual metafunction with the language context. There are three terms of theme. Those are ideational theme, interpersonal theme, and textual theme. The ideational theme was centered on the concept or subject of the clause. Then there's interpersonal, which is how language is used to communicate with other people, and textual, which is how language is expressed in words. It indicates that the message of the language is exposed through the structure of words (Umiyati, 2019).

1. Ideational Metafunction

SFG (Systemic Functional Grammar) is a branch of SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics) that studies language forms in relation to the meanings they express (Sihura M, 2019). The term "metafunction" refers to the use of language as a resource for creating meaning. Language provides a theory of human experience, and a portion of every language's lexicogrammar is dedicated to that role. It's known

as the ideational metafunction, divided into two parts: experiential and logical. The experiential function refers to the linguistic choices that allow speakers to make sense of the world and within themselves. According to Halliday, The logical function is "systems that establish logical–semantic links between one clausal unit and another." Taxis and logico-semantic interactions are examples of systems that fall under the logical function.

2. Interpersonal Metafunction

There is always something more going on when we utilize words. Language is always enacted while construing: performing our personal and social relationships with the individuals around us. The grammar clause is not only a figure that represents a process – some doing or happening, saying or sensing, being or having – with its various participants and circumstances; it is also a proposition, or a proposal, in which we inform or question, give an order or make an offer, and express our appraisal of and attitude toward whoever we are addressing and what we are talking about. This type of meaning is more active: if the grammar's ideational function is 'language as reflection,' this type of meaning is 'language as action.' It's referred to as the interpersonal metafunction because it's both interactive and personal. The interpersonal function denotes the linguistic options that allow speakers to implement their complex and varied interpersonal relationships.

3. Textual Metafunction

The discursive flow is organized by textual metafunction, which creates cohesiveness and continuity as it travels. It means that language is structured in a

way that makes sense in its surroundings (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Textual metafunction is a language-oriented function that organizes and structures the linguistic information in the clause to produce a cohesive and coherent text. Theme and Rheme are two types of textual metafunction. The idea expressed by the constituent at the beginning of the phrase might be thought of as a brief description of the theme in English. It's possible to think of it as the message's starting point (Umiyati, 2019). The theme is followed by Rheme's realization, which can be explained as the remainder of the message (Bloor & Bloor, 1998). It may be argued that the topic always comes first in the clause, followed by the rheme. The term "textual" relates to how language's message is expressed in words.

B. Afghanistan & America Conflict

Resolution 1267 of the United Nations Security Council establishes the al-Qaeda and Taliban Sanctions Committee, which designates the two groups as terrorist organizations and imposes sanctions on their funding, travel, and weaponry shipments. Council on Foreign Relations (2021), stated the UN move comes after al-Qaeda and its commander, Osama bin Laden, rose to power in the late 1980s, guiding the terror organization from Afghanistan and Peshawar, Pakistan, to Sudan in 1991 and back to Afghanistan in the mid-1990s. Afghanistan War, or the international conflict between Afghanistan and America in Afghanistan, began in 2001 that was triggered by the September 11 attacks and consisted of three phases. The first phase, which consisted of deposing the Taliban (an ultraconservative political and religious group that dominated Afghanistan and offered a haven for al-Qaeda, the perpetrators of the September 11 attacks), lasted only two months.

The second phase lasted from 2002 to 2008 and was distinguished by a US strategy of militarily destroying the Taliban while reconstructing the Afghan state's key institutions. The third phase, a return to traditional counterinsurgency doctrine, began in 2008 and was hastened by US President Barack Obama's decision in 2009 to expand the number of US troops in Afghanistan temporarily.

The 13-year Afghanistan War was the longest war ever waged by the United States when the US and NATO combat mission formally ended in December 2014. The attacks carried out by al Qaeda on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, DC, sparked American anger. Four commercial planes are hijacked by al-Qaeda and crash into the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, DC. In Shanksville, Pennsylvania, a fourth plane crashes into a field. The attacks claim the lives of about 3,000 individuals. President George W. Bush declared that the United States would win the battle against terrorism and focused on al-Qaeda and Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan. Bush eventually demanded that the Taliban rule "give to United States authorities all al-Qaeda commanders who hide in your soil," or face the consequences.

Bin Laden, the al-Qaeda chief who masterminded the 9/11 attacks, was killed by US forces in Pakistan. The death of the US's main target in a war that began ten years ago has reignited the long-running debate about whether or not to keep fighting in Afghanistan. But the war continued until, in 2021, the president of the united states, Joe Biden, announced that America would stop the war in Afghanistan. President Biden states that the US will not meet the May 1 timetable outlined in the US-Taliban agreement but will release a plan for a complete

withdrawal by September 11, 2021. President Biden claims that his government made the right decision in terminating US military engagement in Afghanistan, claiming that the country's counterterrorism role has been completed. US Secretary of State Antony Blinken states that future US engagement in Afghanistan will be centered on diplomacy (Council on Foreign Relations, 2021).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This part discusses the methods and steps of the researcher collecting data. This study aims to find the types of ideational processes of metafunction and find the most dominant processes of ideational metafunction in Joe Biden's speeches: "The War in Afghanistan."

A. Research Design

This research used qualitative research because this research is aimed to figure out the particular meaning of the social phenomenon. According to Creswell (2013), Qualitative research is a method to explore and understand some individuals' meanings or groups of people who think come from social or human problems. In this research, the researcher wanted to find the representation of the USA and Afghanistan and describe and explains Ideational metafunction in Joe Biden's speech: "The War in Afghanistan is Over Now," so the researcher used qualitative research. The study does not construct the new theory but generates and proves the existing theory by providing a further explanation in findings and discussion. This research used Halliday's theory about systemic functional linguistics. This research aims to find the types of ideational metafunction's aspects and the representation of the USA and Afghanistan through identifying ideational metafunction in Joe Biden's speeches "The War in Afghanistan is Over Now."

B. Research Instrument

The main research instrument for this study is the researcher herself because the researcher will collect, analyze, identify, and classify the research data. Besides, the data which indicates ideational processes will be analyzed using system functional linguistics theory.

C. Data and Source

The data would be obtained by the object to be examined: those are the ideational metafunction on Joe Biden's speech "The War in Afghanistan is Over Now." The data will be taken by speech texts from the white house USA website that was uploaded on August 16, 2021.

D. Data Collection

The researcher takes several steps to collect the data. First, the researcher collected the data by downloading the text from the Whitehouse website on January 3, 2022, and then the researcher read all the text. After that, the researcher attempted to find the aspect of ideational metafunction by finding the participant, process, and circumstance of ideational metafunction and classifying the data start on January 17, 2022, then beginning to analyze the data by classifying the clause that fit with the characteristics of the participant, process, and circumstance of the ideational metafunction start on February 1, 2022.

E. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used Systemic Functional Linguistics, Ideational Metafunction. The researcher has to find the aspects of ideational metafunction in the text, and then the researcher classifies the types of ideational metafunction's elements. After finding and classifying all of the ideational metafunction's aspects, the researcher begins to analyze the types of ideational metafunction aspects that have been found. The researcher also analyzes the text by analyzing the USA and Afghanistan's historical, institutional, and social practices. The ways to analyze the USA's historical, institutional, and social practice is by finding those three, then figuring them out, then analyzing them. In this part, the researcher will analyze the representation of the text and then analyze the social practices of the text. After these steps have been done to analyze, the researcher will conclude who has the power between USA and Afghanistan in Joe Biden's speech 'The War in Afghanistan.'

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the findings and discussion of the study. In this section, the researcher analyzed the data by using the theory of systemic functional linguistics by Halliday regarding the context.

A. Findings

Political speech is always interesting to analyze. We can find the ideologies and also the power of political speech. In this regard, this research will use SFL by Halliday to analyze the power dominant between USA and Afghanistan through a political speech delivered by Joe Biden, the President of America. Therefore, this study addressed two main questions; 1) What kinds of ideational metafunction aspects are used in Joe Biden's speech "The War in Afghanistan"? 2) How is the USA and Afghanistan represented based on Joe Biden's speech?

The data below was taken from Joe Biden's speech on 16 August 2021. In that speech, Joe Biden talked about the war in Afghanistan that will be over. I took the data from the text of the speech on the Whitehouse website published on 16 August 2021. The speech told about the USA, which will end the war in Afghanistan, and want to repatriate American soldiers.

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss the results of data analysis from ideational metafunction of systemic functional linguistics found in Joe Biden's speech "The War in Afghanistan is Over Now," delivered on August 2021. The

findings were analyzed using Halliday's theory, Systemic Functional Linguistic/SFL (1997). From the results, the researcher found the process, participant, and circumstance of ideational metafunction in the text.

In this chapter, there will be two steps analyzing that are explained. The first is analyzing the text (description) through SFL analysis that will be displayed on the table. The second is interpreting SFL (interpretation) that will explain SFL on narration.

Datum 1

The datum 1 presented below is taken from paragraph 1 of the speech text.

I want to speak today to the unfolding situation in Afghanistan

Analysis

1. Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	I (USA)	Participants –Senser
2.	Want to speak	Process – Mental
3.	Today	Circumstance - Location/time
4.	To the unfolding situation in Afghanistan	Circumstance - Cause/condition

'I' in this text is **participants**, the process in the text is mental process so the participant here as the **senser**, and 'I' here is represent USA. On the phrase

"Want to speak" there are 2 process, that is "want" and "speak", but the process that is chosen is 'want' because the participant still doesn't act and 'want' is including of mental process, and Mental process is process of sensing. 'Today' in this text is **circumstance**, the type is **"location-time"** because today explains adverb of time. The phrase "To the unfolding situation in Afghanistan" is also **circumstance**, the type is **"cause-condition"** because that phrase explains the condition.

Datum 2

The datum 2 presented below is taken from paragraph 2 of the speech text.

My national security team and I have been closely monitoring the situation on the ground in Afghanistan and moving quickly to execute the plans we had put in place to respond to every constituency, including — and contingency — including the rapid collapse we're seeing now.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	My national security team and I (USA)	Participant – Behaver
2.	Have been closely	Circumstance - Manner/quality
3.	monitoring	Process – Behavioral
4.	the situation on the ground in Afghanistan	circumstance – Matter

'My national security team and I' in this text is **participants**, the process in the text is behavioral process so the participant here as the **behaver**, and the participant here is represent USA. 'Monitoring' in this text is behavioral, there are 2 types of behavioral; verbal and mental, and the word 'monitoring' here is mental behavioral.The phrase 'have been closely' in this text is **circumstance**, the type is **"manner-quality"** because the word 'closely' is adverb of manner. The phrase "the situation on the ground in Afghanistan" is also **circumstance**, the type is **"matter-about"**.

Datum 3

The datum 3 presented below is taken from paragraph 3 of the speech text.

I want to remind everyone how we got here and what America's interests are in Afghanistan

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	I (USA)	Participant -Senser
2.	Want to remind	Process – Mental
3.	Everyone	Participant – Phenomenon

4.	How we got here and what America's interests are in Afghanistan	Circumstance – Matter

'I' in this text is **participant**, the process in the text is mental process so the participant here as the **senser**, and the participant here is represent USA. On the phrase "Want to remind" there are 2 process, that is "want" and "remind", but the process that is chosen is 'want' because the participant still doesn't act and want is including of mental process, and Mental process is process of sensing. The word 'everyone' in this text is participant as the phenomenon, as we know that the participants of mental process are senser and phenomenon. The phrase "how we got here and what America's interests are in Afghanistan" is also **circumstance**, the type is **"matter-about"**.

Datum 4

The datum 4 presented below is taken from paragraph 4 of the speech text.

We went to Afghanistan almost 20 years ago with clear goals: get those who attacked us on September 11th, 2001, and make sure al Qaeda could not use Afghanistan as a base from which to attack us again

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	We (USA)	Participant – Actor
2.	Went	Process - Material/happening
3.	To Afghanistan	Participant – Goal
4.	20 years ago with clear goals	Circumstance – Extent
5.	Get those who attacked us(USA) on September 11th, 2001	Circumstance - Cause/purpose
6.	And make sure	Process - Identifying relational
7.	Al Qaeda could not use Afghanistan as a base from which to attack us (USA) again	Participant – Value

'We' in this text is **participants**, the process in this text is material process so the participant here as the **actor**, because here 'we' is the doer and here 'we' represent USA. The word 'went' in this text is **material process** because material process is a process of doing or physical action whereas material process is characterized with the presence of goal. The phrase 'to Afghanistan' in this text is **participants** as the **goal**. Then, the phrase '20 years ago with clear goals' here is **circumstances** and the circumstance is **extent** because it shows how long the times. The phrase 'Get those who attacked us (USA) on September 11th, 2001' is **circumstances** and the circumstance is **cause/purpose**, because it shows purpose

of USA who went to Afghanistan 20 years ago. In this sentence there are 2 process, the first process is material and the second is identifying relational. The word "make sure" is **identifying relational process**. Then the phrase "Al Qaeda could not use Afghanistan as a base from which to attack us (USA) again" is the participant as **value**.

Datum 5

The datum 5 presented below is taken from paragraph 5 of the speech text.

We severely degraded al Qaeda in Afghanistan

Analysis

1. Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	We (USA)	Participants – Actor
2.	Severely	Circumstance – Manner/quality
3.	Degraded	Process – Material
4.	Al Qaeda	Participants – Goal
5.	In Afghanistan	Circumstances – Place

'We' in this text is **participant**, the process in this text is material process so the participant here as the **actor**, because here 'we' is the doer and here 'we' represent USA. The word 'severely' in this text is **circumstance**, the type is **"manner-quality"** because the word 'severely' is adverb of manner. The word

'degraded' in this text is **material process**. 'Al Qaeda' in this text is **participant** as the **goal**, because 'Al Qaeda' is affected by the actor 'we' which is America, Al Qaeda directly is a terrorist group that has a large base in Afghanistan. Then, 'Afghanistan' here is the **circumstances** referring to **place** indicated by preposition 'in'.

Datum 6

The datum 6 presented below is taken from paragraph 7 of the speech text.

Our only vital national interest in Afghanistan remains today what it has always been: preventing a terrorist attack on American homeland.

Analysis

1. Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	Our (USA) only vital national interest in Afghanistan	Participant – Carrier
2.	Remains	Process - Attributive relational
3.	Today	Circumstance - Location/time
4.	What it has always been	Participant – Attribute
5.	Preventing a terrorist attack on American homeland	Circumstances – Place

'Ouronly vital national interest in Afghanistan' in this text is **participant**, the process in this text is attributive relational process so the participant here as the **carrier** and here 'our' represent USA. The word 'remains' in this text is **attributive relationalprocess**. 'Today' is the **circumstances,** the type is **"location-time"** because today explains adverb of time. 'What it has always been' in this text is **participant** as the **attribute**. Then, 'Preventing a terrorist attack on American homeland' here is the **circumstances** referring to **place** indicated by preposition 'on'.

Datum 7

The datum 7 presented below is taken from paragraph 10 of the speech text.

Today, the terrorist threat has metastasized well beyond Afghanistan.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	Today	Circumstance - Location/time
2.	The terrorist threat	Participant – Actor
3.	Has metastasized	Process – Material
4.	Beyond Afghanistan	Circumstance – Place

'Today' is the **circumstance** and the type is **location-time**, because it indicates the time. The phrase 'The terrorist threat' in this text is **participant**, and

the process in this text is material process so the participant here as the **actor** and here the participant represents Afghanistan/Al Qaeda. 'Has metastasized' in this text is **materialprocess**. 'Beyond Afghanistan' here is the **circumstances** referring to **place** indicated by preposition 'beyond'.

Datum 8

The datum 8 presented below is taken from paragraph 12 of the speech text.

We will do the same in Afghanistan

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	We (USA)	Participant – Actor
2.	Will do	Process – Material
3.	The same	Participant – Goal
4.	In Afghanistan	Circumstance – Location/place

'We' in this text is **participant**, the process in this text is material process so the participant here as the **actor** and here 'we' represent USA. The phrase 'will do' in this text is **materialprocess**. 'The same' in this text is **participant** as the **goal**, because 'the same' is affected by the actor 'we' which is America. Then, 'Afghanistan' here is the **circumstances** referring to **place** indicated by preposition 'in'.

Datum 9

The datum 9 presented below is taken from paragraph 13 of the speech text.

When I came into office, I inherited a deal that President Trump negotiated with the Taliban

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	When I (USA) came into office	Circumstance - Cause/condition
2.	I (USA)	Participant – Actor
3.	Inherited	Process – Material
4.	A deal	Participant – Goal
5.	That President Trump negotiated with the Taliban	Circumstance – Matter

'When Icame into office' is the **circumstance** and the type is**cause/condition**, because it indicates the condition. 'I' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process so the participant here as the **actor** and here the participant represents USA. 'Inherited' in this text is **materialprocess**. 'A deal' in this text is **participant** as the **goal**, because 'a deal' is affected by the actor 'I' which is America. Then, the phrase 'that President Trump negotiated with the Taliban' here is the **circumstance** referring to **matter-about**.

Datum 10

The datum 10 presented below is taken from paragraph 13 of the speech text.

Under his agreement, U.S. forces would be out of Afghanistan by May 1, 2021

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	Under his agreement	Circumstance - Cause/condition
2.	US forces (USA)	Participant – Actor
3.	Would be out	Process – Material
4.	Of Afghanistan	Circumstance - Location/place
5.	By May 1, 2021	Circumstance - Location/time

'Under his agreement' is the **circumstance** and the type is **cause/condition**, because it indicates the condition. 'US forces' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process so the participant here as the **actor** and here the participant represents USA. The phrase 'would be out' in this text is **materialprocess**. 'Afghanistan' here is the **circumstance** referring to **place** indicated by preposition 'of'. Then, 'by May 1, 2021' is the **circumstance** referring to time.

Datum 11

The datum 11 presented below is taken from paragraph 14 of the speech text.

U.S. forces had already drawn down during the Trump administration

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	US forces (USA)	Participant – Goal
2.	Had already drawn down	Process – Material
3.	During the trump administration	Circumstance - Location/time

'US forces' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process, but the participant here as the **goal** because the sentence is passive voice and here 'US forces' represents USA. The phrase 'had already drawn down' in this text is **materialprocess**. The phrase 'during the trump administration' here is the **circumstance**referring to **time**.

Datum 12

The datum 12 presented below is taken from paragraph 15 of the speech text.

The choice I had to make, as your President, was either to follow through on that agreement or be prepared to go back to fighting the Taliban in the middle of the spring fighting season.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	The choice I (USA) had to make	Participant – Actor
2.	As your President	Circumstance – Role
3.	Was either to follow	Process – Material
4.	Through on that agreement	Participant – Goal
5.	Or be prepared to go back to fighting	Process – Material
6.	The Taliban	Participant – Goal
7.	In the middle of the spring fighting season	Circumstance - Location/time

'The choice Ihad to make' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process, so the participant here as the **actor** and here 'I' represents USA. 'As your president' here is the **circumstance**referring to the role. The phrase 'was either to follow' in this text is **materialprocess**and 'That agreement' in this text is **participant** as the **goal**, because 'that agreement' is affected by the actor. In this sentence there are 2 process, and both of the processes are material. 'Or be prepared to go back to fighting' is the **materialprocess**and 'the Taliban' in this text is **participant** as the **goal**, because 'the Taliban' is affected by the actor.The phrase 'in the middle of the spring fighting season' here is the **circumstance**referring to **time**.

Datum 13

The datum 13 presented below is taken from paragraph 23 of the speech text.

**We trained and equipped an Afghan military force of some 300,000 strong —
incredibly well equipped — a force larger in size than the militaries of many
of our NATO allies.**

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	We (USA)	Participant – Actor
2.	Trained and equipped	Process – Material
3.	An Afghan military (Afghanistan) force of some 300,000 strong	Participant – Goal

'We' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material
process, so the participant here as the **actor** and here 'we' represents USA. 'Trained
and equipped' in this text is **materialprocess**and 'An Afghan militaryforce of some
300,000 strong' in this text is **participant** as the **goal**, because it is affected by the
actor.

Datum 14

The datum 14 presented below is taken from paragraph 24 of the speech text.

We gave them every tool they could need

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	We (USA)	Participant – Actor
2.	Gave	Process – Material
3.	Them (Afghanistan)	Participant - Recipient
4.	Every tool they could need	Participant – Goal

'We' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process, so the participant here as the **actor** and here 'we' represents USA.'Gave' in this text is **materialprocess**, and in this sentence there are participant as recipient and goal.'Them' in this text is **participant** as the **recipient** and 'them' represents Afghanistan, then 'every tool they could need' is**participant** as the **goal** because it is affected by the actor.

Datum 15

The datum 15 presented below is taken from paragraph 24 of the speech text.

We paid their salaries, provided for the maintenance of their air force —
something the Taliban doesn't have.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	We (USA)	Participant – Actor
2.	Paid	Process – Material
3.	Their (Afghanistan) salaries	Participant – Goal
4.	Provided	Process – Material
5.	for the maintenance of their air force	Participant – Goal

'We' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process, so the participant here as the **actor** and here 'we' represents USA. 'Paid' in this text is **materialprocess**and 'their salaries' in this text is **participant** as the **goal**, because 'their salaries' is affected by the actor and 'their' here represents Afghanistan. In this sentence there are 2 process, and both of the processes are material. 'Provided' is the **materialprocess**and 'for the maintenance of their air force' in this text is **participant** as the **goal**, because it is affected by the actor.

Datum 16

The datum 16 presented below is taken from paragraph 25 of the speech text.

We gave them every chance to determine their own future.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	We (USA)	Participant – Actor
2.	Gave	Process – Material
3.	Them (Afghanistan)	Participant – Recipient
4.	Every chance to determine their own future	Participant – Goal

'We' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process, so the participant here as the **actor** and here 'we' represents USA. 'Gave' in this text is **materialprocess**, and in this sentence there are participant as recipient and goal.'Them' in this text is **participant** as the **recipient** and 'them' represents Afghanistan, then 'every chance to determine their own future' is **participant** as the **goal** because it is affected by the actor.

Datum 17

The datum 17 presented below is taken from paragraph 25 of the speech text.

What we could not provide them was the will to fight for that future.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category

1.	What we (USA) could not provide them (Afghanistan)	Participant – Carrier
2.	Was	Process - Attributive Relational
3.	The will to fight for that	Participant -Attribute

'What we could not provide them' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is attributive relational process, so the participant here as the **carrier** and here 'we' represents USA and them represents Afghanistan. 'Was' in this text is **attributive relational process** and 'the will to fight for that' in this text is **participant** as the **attribute**.

Datum 18

The datum 18 presented below is taken from paragraph 27 of the speech text.

It is wrong to order American troops to step up when Afghanistan's own armed forces would not.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	It	Participant – Carrier
2.	Is	Process - Attributive Relational

3.	Wrong to order American troops to step up when Afghanistan's own armed forces would not	Circumstance – Matter

'It' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is attributive relational process, so the participant here as the **carrier** and here 'I' represents USA. 'Is' in this text is **attributive relational process**. The phrase 'wrong to order American troops to step up when Afghanistan's own armed forces would not' in this text is **circumstance** and the type is **matter**.

Datum 19

The datum 19 presented below is taken from paragraph 29 of the speech text.

When I hosted President Ghani and Chairman Abdullah at the White House in June and again when I spoke by phone to Ghani in July, we had very frank conversations.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	I (USA)	Participant – Actor
2.	Hosted	Process – Material
3.	President Ghani and chairman Abdullah (Afghanistan)	Participant – Goal

4.	At the White House	Circumstance - Location/place
5.	In June	Circumstance - Location/time
6.	And again when I (USA) spoke by phone to Ghani (Afghanistan) in July	Circumstance - Location/time
7.	We (USA & Afghanistan)	Participant – Actor
8.	Had	Process – Material
9.	Very frank	Circumstance - Manner/quality
10.	Conversation	Participant – Goal

'I' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process, so the participant here as the **actor** and here 'I' represents USA. 'Hosted' in this text is **material process**, and 'President Ghani and chairman Abdullah' is the **participant** as **goal**, because it is affected by the actor. 'Them' in this text is **participant** as the **recipient** and 'them' represents Afghanistan, then 'every chance to determine their own future' is **participant** as the **goal** because it is affected by the actor. 'White house' here is the **circumstance** referring to **place** indicated by preposition 'at'. Then, the word 'June' and the phrase 'again when Ispoke by phone to Ghaniin July' is the **circumstance** referring to time, 'I' here represent USA and 'Ghani' represent Afghanistan. In this sentence there are 2 process, both of them are material process. The word "we" in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process, so the participant here as the **actor** and here 'we' represents USA and Afghanistan. 'Had' in this text is **material process**, and

'conversation' is the **participant** as **goal**. Then, 'very frank' is **circumstance** and the type is **manner-quality** because it is adverb.

Datum 20

The datum 20 presented below is taken from paragraph 29 of the speech text.

We talked about how Afghanistan should prepare to fight their civil wars after the U.S. military departed, to clean up the corruption in government so the government could function for the Afghan people.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	We (USA)	Participant – Sayer
2.	Talked	Process – Verbal
3.	About Afghanistan should prepare to fight their civil wars after the U.S. military departed	Circumstance – Matter
4.	To clean up the corruption in government so the government could function for the Afghan people	Circumstance - Cause/purpose

'We' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is verbal process, so the participant here as the **sayer** and here 'we' represents USA. 'Talked' in this text is **verbal process**. The phrase 'About Afghanistan should prepare to fight their civil wars after the U.S. military departed' in this text is **circumstance** as **matter** and the phrase 'to clean up the corruption in government so the government could function for the Afghan people' is the **circumstance** as **cause-purpose** because it shows the purpose.

Datum 21

The datum 21 presented below is taken from paragraph 29 of the speech text.

We talked extensively about the need for Afghan leaders to unite politically.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	We (USA)	Participant – Sayer
2.	Talked	Process – Verbal
3.	Extensively	Circumstance – Quality
4.	About the need for Afghan leaders to unite politically	Circumstance – matter

'We' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is verbal process, so the participant here as the **sayer** and here 'we' represents USA. 'Talked' in this

text is **verbal process**. The word 'extensively' in this text is **circumstance** as quality because that word is adverb. Then, the phrase 'about the need for Afghan leaders to unite politically' is the **circumstance** as **matter**.

Datum 22

The datum 22 presented below is taken from paragraph 31 of the speech text.

I also urged them to engage in diplomacy, to seek a political settlement with the Taliban.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	I (USA)	Participant – Actor
2.	Also urged	Process – Material
3.	Them (Afghanistan)	Participant – Goal
4.	To engage in diplomacy, to seek a political settlement with the Taliban	Circumstance – Matter

'I' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process, so the participant here as the **actor** and here 'I' represents USA. 'Urged' in this text is **material process**. 'Them' in this text is **participant** as the **goal**, because 'them' is affected by the actor, and 'them' represents Afghanistan. Then, the phrase 'to

engage in diplomacy, to seek a political settlement with the Taliban' is the **circumstance** as **matter**.

Datum 23

The datum 23 presented below is taken from paragraph 37 of the speech text.

I've been throughout Afghanistan during this war — while the war was going on — from Kabul to Kandahar to the Kunar Valley.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	I (USA)	Participant – Carrier
2.	Have been	Process - Attributive Relational
3.	Throughout Afghanistan	Participant – Attribute
4.	During this war	Circumstance – Extent
5.	From Kabul to Kandahar to the kunarvalley	Circumstance – Location/place

'I' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is attributive relational process, so the participant here as the **carrier** and here 'I' represents USA. 'Have been' in this text is **attributive relational process**. 'Afghanistan' in this text is **participant** as the **attribute**. Then, the phrase 'during this war' is the

circumstance as **extent**, while 'from Kabul to Kandahar to the kunarvalley' is **circumstance** referring to **place** because it is indicated by preposition 'from'.

Datum 24

The datum 24 presented below is taken from paragraph 40 of the speech text.

We will continue to support the Afghan people.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	We (USA)	Participant – Senser
2.	Will continue to support	Process – Mental
3.	The afghan people	Participant - Phenomenon

'We' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is mental process, so the participant here as the **senser** and here 'we' represents USA. 'Will continue to support' in this text is **mental process**. 'The afghan people' in this text is **participant** as the **phenomenon**.

Datum 25

The datum 25 presented below is taken from paragraph 42 of the speech text.

We'll continue to speak out for the basic rights of the Afghan people — of women and girls — just as we speak out all over the world.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	We (USA)	Participant – Sayer
2.	Will continue to speak out	Process – Verbal
3.	For the basic rights of the afghan people	Participant – Verbiage
4.	Just as we (USA) speak out all over the world	Circumstance - Manner/comparison

'We' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is verbal process, so the participant here as the **sayer** and here 'we' represents USA. 'Will continue to speak out' in this text is **verbal process**. 'The basic rights of the afghan people' in this text is **participant** as the **verbiage**. Then, the phrase 'just as we (USA) speak out all over the world' is the **circumstance** as **manner-comparison**, because in that phrase there is comparison element.

Datum 26

The datum 26 presented below is taken from paragraph 44 of the speech text.

I was asked to authorize — and I did — 6,000 U.S. troops to deploy to Afghanistan for the purpose of assisting in the departure of U.Sand Allied civilian personnel from Afghanistan, and to evacuate our Afghan allies and vulnerable Afghans to safety outside of Afghanistan.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	I (USA)	Participant – Goal
2.	Was asked	Process – Material
3.	To authorize 6.000 U.S. troops	Circumstance – Matter
4.	To deploy to Afghanistan for the purpose of assisting in the departure of U.S and Allied civilian personnel from Afghanistan, and to evacuate our Afghan allies and vulnerable Afghans to safety outside of Afghanistan	Circumstance - Cause/purpose

‘I’ in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process, but the participant here as the **goal** because the sentence is passive voice and here ‘I’ represents USA. The phrase to authorize 6.000 U.S. troops’ in this text is **circumstance** and type is **matter**. Then, the phrase ‘to deploy to Afghanistan for the purpose of assisting in the departure of U.Sand Allied civilian personnel from Afghanistan, and to evacuate our Afghan allies and vulnerable Afghans to safety outside of Afghanistan’ here is the **circumstance** as **cause-purpose**, because it shows the purpose.

Datum 27

The datum 27 presented below is taken from paragraph 49 of the speech text.

Operation Allies Refugee [Refuge], which I announced back in July, has already moved 2,000 Afghans who are eligible for Special Immigration Visas and their families to the United States.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	Operation Allies Refuge, which I (USA) announced back in July	Participant – Actor
2.	Has already moved	Process – Material
3.	2,000 afghans who are eligible for Special Immigration Visas and their families to the United States	Participant – Goal

'Operation Allies Refuge, which I announced back in July' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process, so the participant here as the **actor** and here the participant represents USA. 'Moved' in this text is **material process**. The phrase '2,000 afghans who are eligible for Special Immigration Visas and their families to the United States' in this text is **participant** as the **goal**, because it is affected by the actor.

Datum 28

The datum 28 presented below is taken from paragraph 50 of the speech text.

In the coming days, the U.S. military will provide assistance to move more SIV-eligible Afghans and their families out of Afghanistan.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	In the coming days	Circumstance – Extent
2.	The U.S. military	Participant – Actor
3.	Will provide	Process – Material
4.	Assistance	Participant – Goal
5.	To move more SIV-eligible Afghans and their families out of Afghanistan	Circumstance - Cause/purpose

The phrase 'in the coming days' is the **circumstance** as the **extent**. 'The U.S. military' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process, so the participant here as the **actor** and here the participant represents USA. 'Provide' in this text is **material process** and the word 'assistance' is the **participant** as the **goal** because it is affected by the actor. Then, the phrase 'to move more SIV-eligible Afghans and their families out of Afghanistan' in this text is c**ircumstance** as the **cause-purpose**, because it shows the purpose.

Datum 29

The datum 29 presented below is taken from paragraph 51 of the speech text.

We're also expanding refugee access to cover other vulnerable Afghans who worked for our embassy: U.S. non-governmental agencies — or the U.S. non-governmental organizations; and Afghans who otherwise are at great risk; and U.S. news agencies.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	We (USA)	Participant – Actor
2.	Are also expending	Process – Material
3.	Refugee access	Participant – Goal
4.	To cover other vulnerable Afghans who worked for our embassy: U.S. non-governmental agencies — or the U.S. non-governmental organizations; and Afghans who otherwise are at great risk; and U.S. news agencies	Circumstance - Cause/purpose

'We' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process, so the participant here as the **actor** and here the participant represents USA. 'Expending' in this text is **material process**. The phrase 'refugee access' in this text is **participant** as the **goal**, because it is affected by the actor. The phrase 'To cover other vulnerable Afghans who worked for our embassy: U.S. non-governmental agencies — or the U.S. non-governmental organizations; and Afghans who otherwise are at great risk; and U.S. news agencies' in this text is c**ircumstance** as the **cause-purpose**, because it shows the purpose.

Datum 30

The datum 30 presented below is taken from paragraph 52 of the speech text.

I know that there are concerns about why we did not begin evacuating Afghans — civilians sooner.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	I (USA)	Participant – Senser
2.	Know	Process – Mental
3.	That there are concerns about why we did not begin evacuating Afghans — civilianssooner	Participant - Phenomenon

'I' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is mental process, so the participant here as the **senser** and here the participant represents USA. 'know' in this text is **mental process**. The phrase 'that there are concerns about why we did not begin evacuating Afghans — civilians sooner' in this text is **participant** as the **phenomenon**.

Datum 31

The datum 31 presented below is taken from paragraph 52 of the speech text.

The Afghan government and its supporters discouraged us from organizing a mass exodus to avoid triggering, as they said, "a crisis of confidence."

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	The Afghan government and its supporters	Participant – Actor
2.	Discouraged	Process – Material
3.	Us (USA)	Process – Goal
4.	From organizing a mass exodus to avoid triggering, as they(Afghanistan) said, "a crisis of confidence."	Circumstance – Matter

'The Afghan government and its supporters' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process, so the participant here as the **actor** and here the participant represents USA. 'Discouraged' in this text is **material process**. 'Us' in this text is **participant** as the **goal**, because it is affected by the actor. The phrase 'From organizing a mass exodus to avoid triggering, as they (Afghanistan) said, "a crisis of confidence" in this text is c**ircumstance** as the **matter**.

Datum 32

The datum 32 presented below is taken from paragraph 54 of the speech text.

We have made it clear to the Taliban: If they attack our personnel or disrupt our operation, the U.Spresence will be swift and the response will be swift and forceful.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	We (USA)	Participant – Token
2.	Have made it clear	Process - Identifying Relational
3.	To the Taliban	Participant – Value
4.	If they (Afghanistan) attack our personnel or disrupt our operation, the U.S presence	Circumstance - Matter

	will be swift and the response will be swift and forceful	

'We' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process, so the participant here as the **actor** and here the participant represents USA. 'Made it clear' in this text is **Identifying relational process**. The phrase 'to the Taliban' in this text is **participant** as the **value**. The phrase 'If they (Afghanistan) attack our personnel or disrupt our operation, the U.S presence will be swift and the response will be swift and forceful in this text is c**ircumstance** as the **matter**.

Datum 33

The datum 33 presented below is taken from paragraph 57 of the speech text.

The events we're seeing now are sadly proof that no amount of military force would ever deliver a stable, united, and secure Afghanistan — as known in history as the "graveyard of empires."

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	The events we're (USA) seeing now	Participant – Carrier
2.	Are	Process - Attributive Relational
3.	Sadly proof	Participant – Attribute

4.	No amount of military forcewould ever deliver a stable, united, and secure Afghanistan	Circumstance – Matter

'The events we're seeing now' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is attributive relational process, so the participant here as the **carrier** and here the participant represents USA. 'Sadly proof' in this text is **Attributive relational process**. The phrase 'sadly proof' in this text is **participant** as the **attribute**. The phrase 'no amount of military forcewould ever deliver a stable, united, and secure Afghanistan' in this text is **circumstance** as the **matter**.

Datum 34

The datum 34 presented below is taken from paragraph 58 of the speech text.

Our mission in Afghanistan has taken many missteps — made many missteps over the past two decades.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	Our (USA) mission	Participant – Actor
2.	In Afghanistan	Circumstance - Location/place
3.	Has taken	Process – Material
4.	Many missteps	Participant – Goal

5.	Made	Process – Material
6.	Many missteps	Participant – Goal
7.	Over the past two decades	Circumstance – Extent

'Ourmission' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process, so the participant here as the **actor** and here the participant represents USA. 'Afghanistan' is the circumstance as place because it is referring to place indicated by preposition 'in'. In this sentence there are 2 processes but both of them are material process, the first process is the word'Taken'and it is **material process**, the second one is the word "made" and it is also **material process**. The phrase 'many missteps' appeared two times but those allare**participant** as the **goal**. The phrase "over the past two decades" in this text is **circumstance** as **extent**.

Datum 35

The datum 35 presented below is taken from paragraph 59 of the speech text.

I'm now the fourth American President to preside over war in Afghanistan — two Democrats and two Republicans.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	I'm (USA) now the fourth American President	Participant – Actor

2.	To preside	Process – Material
3.	Over war	Participant – Goal
4.	In Afghanistan	Circumstance - Location/place

'I'm now the fourth American President' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is material process, so the participant here as the **actor** and here the participant represents USA. 'To preside' in this text is **material process**. 'War' in this text is **participant** as the **goal**, because it is affected by the actor. Then, 'Afghanistan' here is the circumstance referring to place indicated by preposition 'in'.

Datum 36

The datum 36 presented below is taken from paragraph 63 of the speech text.

Our mission to degrade the terrorist threat of al Qaeda in Afghanistan and kill Osama bin Laden was a success.

Analysis

Text Analysis

No	Word Choice	Category
1.	Our (USA) mission	Participant – Carrier
2.	To degrade the terrorist threat of al Qaedain Afghanistan and kill Osama bin Laden	Circumstance - Cause/reason

3.	Was	Process - Attributive Relational
4.	A success	Participant – Attribute

'Our mission' in this text is **participant**, and the process in this text is attributive relational process, so the participant here as the **carrier** and here the participant represents USA. The phrase 'to degrade the terrorist threat of al Qaeda in Afghanistan and kill Osama bin Laden' is the **circumstance** as **cause/reason** because it shows the reason. 'Was' in this text is **attributive relational process**. 'A Success' in this text is **participant** as the **attribute**.

Based on the data of Joe Biden's speech analysis through Ideational Metafunction, we found data from 37 sentences that contain process, participants, and circumstances. From 37 sentences, we found the process of ideational metafunction has been used 41 times.

PROCESS	DATA
Material Process	24
Mental Process	5
Behavioral Process	1
Verbal Process	3
Attributive Relational	7
Identifying Relational	1

Figure 1 :Table Process of Ideational Metafunction found on Joe Biden's speech *"The War is Over Now"*
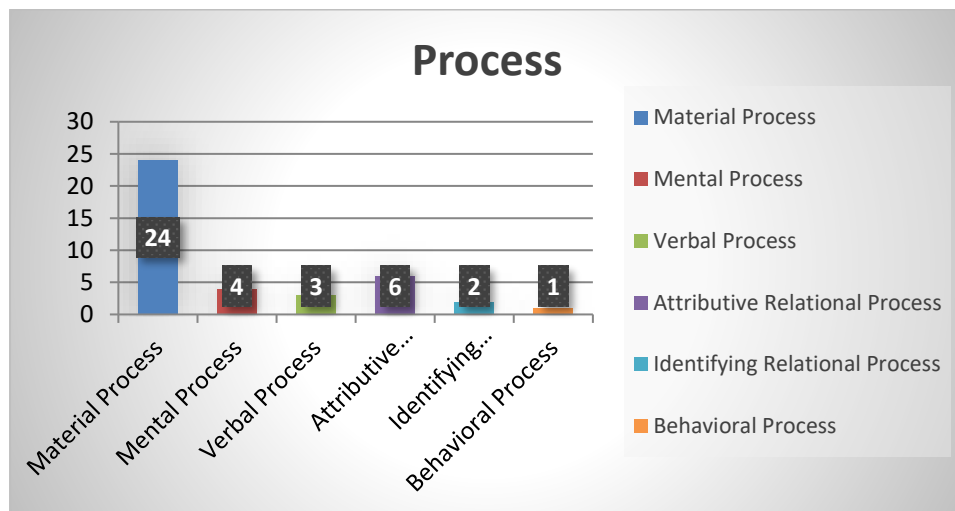
Figure 2 :Diagram Process of Ideational Metafunction found on Joe Biden's speech *"The War is Over Now"*

Most of the Material process is used by America. Of 24 material processes, America used it 21 times, and Afghanistan used the rest. The mental process is used 4 times, the Behavioral process is used 1 time, the Verbal process is used 3 times, the Attributive relational Process is used 6 times, and identifying relational process is only used 2 times. In this speech, the researcher did not find an existential process.

In addition to the process, the researcher also analyzed the participant and the circumstances found in the text. The participant found in the text is 69 participants, including; Actor, Goal, Recipient (Material Process), Behaver (Behavioral Process), Senser, Phenomenon (Mental Process), Sayer, Verbiage (Verbal Process), Carrier, Attribute (Attributive Relational Process), Token, and Value (Identifying Relational Process).

PROCESS	PARTICIPANT	DATA
Material Process	Actor	20
	Goal	21

	Recipient	2
Behavioral Process	Behaver	1
Mental Process	Senser	4
	Phenomenon	3
Verbal Process	Sayer	3
	Verbiage	1
Attributive Relational Process	Carrier	6
	Attribute	5
Identifying Relational Process	Token	1
	Value	2

Figure 3 :Table Participant of Ideational Metafunction found on Joe Biden's speech *"The War is Over Now"*

The last aspect of ideational metafunction that we have analyzed is the circumstance. We found several circumstances in the text, among others are; Extent, Location (place & time), Manner (quality & comparison), Cause (reason, purpose, &condition), Matter, and Role. The most circumstance used in the text is Matter, which is used 12 times, and the least used is Manner (comparison), Cause (reason), and Role; they are used only once in the text. Meanwhile, we did not find other circumstances like Angle, Manner (means), Cause (concession & behalf), and Accompaniment.

CIRCUMSTANCE	TYPE	DATA
Extent		4
Location	Place	7

	Time	8
Manner	Quality	4
	Comparison	1
Cause	Reason	1
	Purpose	5
	Condition	3
Matter		12
Role		1

Figure 4 :Table Circumstance of Ideational Metafunction found on Joe Biden's speech *"The War is Over Now"*

Based on the analysis, we found that Joe Biden used many material processes when discussing America as the actor and Afghanistan as the goal. The three basic process kinds in the English transitivity system are material, mental, and relational. They are, among other things, the most frequent categories, with "material" and "relational" being substantially more common than "mental." (Matthiessen, 1999, 2006).

Material processes have received the most attention throughout the history of linguistics, not just because they are the most accessible to our conscious reflection but also because they have. A "material" clause interprets a quantum of change in the flow of events as occurring through some energy input. "Material" clauses involve doing and happening (Halliday, 2014). From linguistics analysis, we found that America is more powerful than Afghanistan based on ideational metafunction on the material process used.

B. Discussion

Following the data analysis process, the results based on the applied theory are explained next. After specific findings from the research are discovered, the discussion is used to start an academic conversation. The researcher provides a discussion of the ideational metafunction found in the data. Besides, the discussion will also present the elements of the historical, institutional, and social practices between the USA and Afghanistan that had been reflected in the data.

Based on the finding of Joe Biden's speech "The War is Over Now" that we analyzed, we found the material process is the most used in that speech when America uses it as an actor than Afghanistan. From that finding, Joe Biden, as America's president, implies that America is more powerful than Afghanistan. The finding that stated that America is more powerful than Afghanistan can be justified since America started the war first. In the historical term, America came to Afghanistan to begin the war; the trigger for the war was because Afghanistan attacked America on September 11th, 2001 (governor.gov). That incident triggered a war between America and Afghanistan, and they became enemies then. On a social aspect, the war happened because America felt aggrieved by the attack on Afghanistan terrorists on September 11th, 2001. Moreover, from an institutional aspect, America began the war because they had lots of armies, weapons, and funds to finance the war.

The using of material process can see the power of the actor, Halliday argues that texts can "show power and representation" when using systemic functional grammar. The activities in physical processes can also reveal the strength of the

participant in transitivity analysis. As an illustration, "punishing" other participants shows that a participant is more powerful than the others because only those with authority are able to carry out such an activity. Additionally, the analysis of transitivity process participants can also disclose how they are represented in the text. When one participant is mentioned more often than the other, it means that they have more opportunities to express their viewpoint and demonstrate their behavior in the writing (Chalimah & Sumarlam, 2017).

In the material process, America participates in the highest number of actors than Afghanistan. America is mentioned in Joe Biden's speech as an actor 21 times, whereas Afghanistan is mentioned in Joe Biden's speech as actor two times; moreover, America and Afghanistan are mentioned as actors once. America is cited as an actor more than a goal, while Afghanistan is mentioned as a goal more than an actor.

The second highest process in Joe Biden's speech is the attributive relational process. The attributive relational process is a process of giving attributes to a thing, and the participants are carriers and attribute. On findings, we found America is the highest number as carrier and Afghanistan is the highest number as an attribute. This indicates that America is more likely to attribute something related to the war with Afghanistan. In Joe Biden's speech, Joe Biden repeatedly mentioned the war in Afghanistan. The historical and social aspects show that America will never forget about the war and Afghanistan terrorist attack because America was the aggrieved party in the September 11th attacks.

The third highest process in Joe Biden's speech is the mental process. The mental process is a process of sensing, like perception, cognition, and affection. The participant in the mental process is senser and phenomenon. From finding, we found that America is the only one that is senser. In Joe Biden's speech, he mentioned many things that became America's wishes and hopes. Such as, on datum 1, he mentioned that he wanted to speak about the unfolding situation in Afghanistan; on datum 3, he said that he wanted to remind everyone how we got here and what America's interests are in Afghanistan. From datum 3, Joe Biden reminded again about the purpose why America came to Afghanistan, that is, to begin the war.

The fourth process of Joe Biden's speech is the verbal process. The verbal process is a process of saying; the participants are the sayer, verbiage, and receiver. From finding, we found that America is the only one that is the sayer, and in his speech, Joe Biden talked about the war. On datum 20, Joe Biden mentioned that he talked about Afghanistan should prepare to fight their civil wars after the U.S. military departed. From a social aspect, his action is good, that is, to remain the next war that can happen in Afghanistan.

The fifth highest process is identifying relational process. Identifying relational process is a process of giving value to a thing, and the participants are token and value. From finding, we found that America is the only one that is being token. In his speech, Joe Biden has given value to the war. On datum 4, America made sure that Al Qaeda could not use Afghanistan as a base from which to attack

America again. It is also shown that America has the power to make sure something terrible will not happen to their country.

The last highest process is the behavioral process. The behavioral process is a process of behaving, and the participants are behavior and phenomenon. In Joe Biden's speech, the behavioral process only appeared once, and America is the behaver. The behavioral process is shown on datum 2; that is, the USA has been closely monitoring the situation on the ground in Afghanistan. As the party that started the war, America will continuously monitor Afghanistan as the opposite party.

From those findings and discussion, it can be concluded that even though the war is over, America will always keep an eye on Afghanistan. America still does not trust Afghanistan because of the Afghanistan terrorist attack; therefore, America will not allow that attack to happen again. From those findings and discussions, it can be known that America still does not see Afghanistan as a companion. Even though Joe Biden has given the remaining for Afghanistan to prepare for another war that will happen to Afghanistan and their citizens, it doesn't mean they are companions.

Furthermore, based on several previous studies above, several research used SFL and analyzed ideational metafunction such as Sameer, & Al Dilaimy (2020), Fitriani et al (2021), Kapau, & Simwinga (2019), Chaerunnisah (2020), Hutabara et al (2020), Noori (2019), Reyes (2011), and Hampl (2014). Other than that, on previous studies, there are several researches which analyzed representation, among of them are; Amaireh &Rababah (2022), Fitriani et al (2021), Kapau, & Simwinga

(2019), Chaerunnisah (2020), Reyes (2011), Hampl (2014), and Jabeen, & Khanam (2021).

In the research by Sameer, & Al Dilaimy (2020), they analyzed the ideational aspect of Systemic Functional Grammar in speech and focused on transitivity. Their research is similar to my research which analyzed the ideational aspect of SFL and found that Material process is being the most process used in the text. Their study found that the material process can show Bush's actions. Besides Sameer, & Al Dilaimy, who analyzed SFL, Fitriani et al. (2021) also analyzed representation using SFL and CDA theories. Their research studied representation of 212 Rallies in the Jakarta Post Articles, which is similar to my research who attempted to find USA and Afghanistan representation by analyzing ideational metafunction. The result of this study reveals that The Jakarta Post tends to stand on the side of the one being protested and oppose the rallies. It can be shown by analyzing transitivity and conceptual metaphor. The similarity between those two researches with my research is the transitivity domination in finding, that is, material process became the most process used. In their study, Fitriani et al. also analyzed metaphors, but in my research, we only analyzed text using ideational metafunction of SFL.

In the research by Amaireh & Rababah (2022), they analyzed the political discourse of Biden's address to the Nation of Afghanistan. In that research, they attempted to find the representation of Biden, his government, and his country using the Aristotelian theory of rhetoric and Van Dijk's "Ideological Square." Their study is similar to my research which analyzed USA and Afghanistan representation, but

we used a different theory. Their research found that President Biden used ethical, emotional, and logical appeals to convince the audience of his ideas, thoughts, and government decisions.

Kapau & Simwinga (2019), analyzed the novel's character using ideational metafunction. Moreover, Hutabara et al. (2020) also analyzed the transitivity process of the news and attempted to find the dominant process of material process in the news. Those three researchers studied ideational metafunction and found the material process as the dominant process in their analysis. Their finding is similar to my research which found the material process is the most used in Joe Biden's speech about the war in Afghanistan.

Noori (2019), studied about transitivity of Obama's speech. He attempted to find the material process and majority process in the speech. In his research, he found the material process is the major process used in speech, which is similar to the finding of my study, which found the material process is the most used in speech. Next, there is Hampl (2014) also used the transitivity of SFL to analyze the representation of social actors. His research found that the material process can show different representations of the pronouns 'us' and 'them.' The similarity between his study and my research is the object of representation, but Hampl focused on finding the representation of the social actor in speech.

From the data of previous studies above, we can see most of them analyzed ideational metafunction of SFL, but not all of them analyzed representation. This research attempted to find USA and Afghanistan representation using SFL and ideational metafunction. The previous study that closes with this research is

Chaerunnisah's (2020) research, which used SFL to find UGM representation of rape case settlement, but the theory of our study is different. She used Fairclough's theory, and this research was not. The other difference is the finding. She attempted to find power and representation in the UGM rape case settlement, while this research attempted to find USA and Afghanistan representation.

The difference between this research and previous studies is the finding and the topic. Most previous studies analyzed SFL and attempted to find the dominant process in speech, text, etc. Some previous studies also analyzed representation using SFL, like Chaerunnisah (2020), but she analyzed the power and representation of a university's attitude toward rape case settlement in UGM. In her research, she found an unequal representation in the article, which gives more opportunities for UGM to deliver their statement and argument since UGM holds more power than the other participants. This result is based on SFL and Fairclough's theory. In my research, the researcher found that America is more powerful than Afghanistan based on SFL analysis and also the historical, institutional, and social aspects.

Many researchers studied representation, such as Chaerunnisah (2020), Hampl (2014), and Amaireh & Rababah (2022). Still, they focused on a different topic, but this research focused on finding USA and Afghanistan's representation in Joe Biden's speech that talked about The war in Afghanistan is over. This research found USA and Afghanistan representation by analyzing ideational metafunction of systemic functional linguistics (SFL).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the last chapter of this study. It will discuss the conclusion of findings and discussion and suggest the next researcher who will analyze SFL, especially Ideational Metafunction on text.

A. Conclusion

This study researched and analyzed Systemic Functional Linguistics, especially Ideational Metafunction, and also analyzed the power relations and the representation of the USA and Afghanistan. This research used the SFL theory by Halliday (Halliday, 2014) to answer the research questions.

From the data analysis, the most process used in the text is the Material process, with a percentage of 24 times used, the most participants used is Actor and Goal, which is the participant for the Material process, and the most circumstance used is Matter with percentage 12 times used.

This research aimed to find USA and Afghanistan representation by analyzing ideational metafunction of systemic functional linguistics (SFL). Systemic functional linguistics (SFL) significantly contributes to find a representation by analyzing and identifying metafunction. The researcher analyzed USA and Afghanistan's representation in Joe Biden's speech: The war is over. The data was taken from Joe Biden's speech on August 2021, which is still relatively new to analyze. The other research which is mentioned above also analyzed

representation, but they studied different objects; some of them analyzed media representation, institution representation, etc. Whereas this research analyzed about two other countries representation, they are USA and Afghanistan.

From linguistics analysis and also historical, institutional, and social context analysis, the researcher concluded that America represents more powerful than Afghanistan in this Joe Biden's speech. It can be seen from the number of material processes used for America than Afghanistan. The activities in physical processes can also reveal the strength of the participant in transitivity analysis. As an illustration, "punishing" other participants shows that one of the participants is more powerful than the others because only those with authority can carry out such an activity. Another example is the word "ask," is showed that the actor has the power to do that on the goal, while that process is part of the material process. Besides that, from historical, institutional, and social context, it is shown that America is more dominant and powerful than Afghanistan.

B. Suggestion

This study has limitations in doing research. This research only focused on ideational metafunction to analyze the text. Besides that, this research only focused on finding the representation between America and Afghanistan, and the data is only taken from the text of Joe Biden's speech. Therefore, the data is still limited and far from good research.

Since this study has some limitations and needs to grow better, the researcher will provide some suggestions for the next researcher who wants to analyze the same topic as this study, systemic functional linguistics and

representation. For the next researcher, it will be better if you use all of the metafunction's aspects, those are ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunction to analyze; so that, the aspects to be studied become broader. Other than that, the next researcher could take data from another source like news, debate, etc. Because this data was taken from a speech by Joe Biden as the president of America, it would be better if further research used data sources from the Afghanistan side.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Luthfatul Hashinah was born in Jombang on October 06, 1998. She lives in Jombang. She graduated from school named Tarbiyyah Hifdhul Ghulam wal Banat (THGB). She continued her education at the Department of English Literature on UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in 2018. During her study in university, she joined regional organization named 'Ikatan Mahasiswa Jombang' UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang (IMJ).

Appendix 1 : Remarks by President Biden on Afghanistan

Whitehouse.gov

(August 16, 2021)

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon. I want to speak today to the unfolding situation in Afghanistan: the developments that have taken place in the last week and the steps we're taking to address the rapidly evolving events.

My national security team and I have been closely monitoring the situation on the ground in Afghanistan and moving quickly to execute the plans we had put in place to respond to every constituency, including — and contingency — including the rapid collapse we're seeing now.

I'll speak more in a moment about the specific steps we're taking, but I want to remind everyone how we got here and what America's interests are in Afghanistan.

We went to Afghanistan almost 20 years ago with clear goals: get those who attacked us on September 11th, 2001, and make sure al Qaeda could not use Afghanistan as a base from which to attack us again.

We did that. We severely degraded al Qaeda in Afghanistan. We never gave up the hunt for Osama bin Laden, and we got him. That was a decade ago.

Our mission in Afghanistan was never supposed to have been nation building. It was never supposed to be creating a unified, centralized democracy.

Our only vital national interest in Afghanistan remains today what it has always been: preventing a terrorist attack on American homeland.

I've argued for many years that our mission should be narrowly focused on counterterrorism — not counterinsurgency or nation building. That's why I opposed the surge when it was proposed in 2009 when I was Vice President. And that's why, as President, I am adamant that we focus on the threats we face today in 2021 — not yesterday's threats.

Today, the terrorist threat has metastasized well beyond Afghanistan: al Shabaab in Somalia, al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, al-Nusra in Syria, ISIS attempting

to create a caliphate in Syria and Iraq and establishing affiliates in multiple countries in Africa and Asia. These threats warrant our attention and our resources.

We conduct effective counterterrorism missions against terrorist groups in multiple countries where we don't have a permanent military presence.

If necessary, we will do the same in Afghanistan. We've developed counterterrorism over-the-horizon capability that will allow us to keep our eyes firmly fixed on any direct threats to the United States in the region and to act quickly and decisively if needed.

When I came into office, I inherited a deal that President Trump negotiated with the Taliban. Under his agreement, U.S. forces would be out of Afghanistan by May 1, 2021 — just a little over three months after I took office.

U.S. forces had already drawn down during the Trump administration from roughly 15,500 American forces to 2,500 troops in country, and the Taliban was at its strongest militarily since 2001.

The choice I had to make, as your President, was either to follow through on that agreement or be prepared to go back to fighting the Taliban in the middle of the spring fighting season.

There would have been no ceasefire after May 1. There was no agreement protecting our forces after May 1. There was no status quo of stability without American casualties after May 1.

There was only the cold reality of either following through on the agreement to withdraw our forces or escalating the conflict and sending thousands more American troops back into combat in Afghanistan, lurching into the third decade of conflict.

I stand squarely behind my decision. After 20 years, I've learned the hard way that there was never a good time to withdraw U.S. forces.

That's why we were still there. We were clear-eyed about the risks. We planned for every contingency.

But I always promised the American people that I will be straight with you. The truth is: This did unfold more quickly than we had anticipated.

So what's happened? Afghanistan political leaders gave up and fled the country. The Afghan military collapsed, sometimes without trying to fight. If anything, the developments of the past week reinforced that ending U.S. military involvement in Afghanistan now was the right decision.

American troops cannot and should not be fighting in a war and dying in a war that Afghan forces are not willing to fight for themselves. We spent over a trillion dollars. We trained and equipped an Afghan military force of some 300,000 strong — incredibly well equipped — a force larger in size than the militaries of many of our NATO allies.

We gave them every tool they could need. We paid their salaries, provided for the maintenance of their air force — something the Taliban doesn't have. Taliban does not have an air force. We provided close air support.

We gave them every chance to determine their own future. What we could not provide them was the will to fight for that future.

There's some very brave and capable Afghan special forces units and soldiers, but if Afghanistan is unable to mount any real resistance to the Taliban now, there is no chance that 1 year — 1 more year, 5 more years, or 20 more years of U.S. military boots on the ground would've made any difference.

And here's what I believe to my core: It is wrong to order American troops to step up when Afghanistan's own armed forces would not. If the political leaders of Afghanistan were unable to come together for the good of their people, unable to negotiate for the future of their country when the chips were down, they would never have done so while U.S. troops remained in Afghanistan bearing the brunt of the fighting for them.

And our true strategic competitors — China and Russia — would love nothing more than the United States to continue to funnel billions of dollars in resources and attention into stabilizing Afghanistan indefinitely.

When I hosted President Ghani and Chairman Abdullah at the White House in June and again when I spoke by phone to Ghani in July, we had very frank conversations. We talked about how Afghanistan should prepare to fight their civil wars after the U.S. military departed, to clean up the corruption in

So, now we're fercus [sic] — focused on what is possible.

We will continue to support the Afghan people. We will lead with our diplomacy, our international influence, and our humanitarian aid.

We'll continue to push for regional diplomacy and engagement to prevent violence and instability.

We'll continue to speak out for the basic rights of the Afghan people — of women and girls — just as we speak out all over the world.

I have been clear that human rights must be the center of our foreign policy, not the periphery. But the way to do it is not through endless military deployments; it's with our diplomacy, our economic tools, and rallying the world to join us.

Now, let me lay out the current mission in Afghanistan. I was asked to authorize — and I did — 6,000 U.S. troops to deploy to Afghanistan for the purpose of assisting in the departure of U.S. and Allied civilian personnel from Afghanistan, and to evacuate our Afghan allies and vulnerable Afghans to safety outside of Afghanistan.

Our troops are working to secure the airfield and to ensure continued operation of both the civilian and military flights. We're taking over air traffic control.

We have safely shut down our embassy and transferred our diplomats. Our dip- — our diplomatic presence is now consolidated at the airport as well.

Over the coming days, we intend to transport out thousands of American citizens who have been living and working in Afghanistan.

We'll also continue to support the safe departure of civilian personnel — the civilian personnel of our Allies who are still serving in Afghanistan.

Operation Allies Refugee [Refuge], which I announced back in July, has already moved 2,000 Afghans who are eligible for Special Immigration Visas and their families to the United States.

In the coming days, the U.S. military will provide assistance to move more SIV-eligible Afghans and their families out of Afghanistan.

We're also expanding refugee access to cover other vulnerable Afghans who worked for our embassy: U.S. non-governmental agencies — or the U.S. non-governmental organizations; and Afghans who otherwise are at great risk; and

U.S. news agencies.

I know that there are concerns about why we did not begin evacuating Afghans — civilians sooner. Part of the answer is some of the Afghans did not want to leave earlier — still hopeful for their country. And part of it was because the Afghan government and its supporters discouraged us from organizing a mass exodus to avoid triggering, as they said, "a crisis of confidence."

American troops are performing this mission as professionally and as effectively as they always do, but it is not without risks.

As we carry out this departure, we have made it clear to the Taliban: If they attack our personnel or disrupt our operation, the U.S. presence will be swift and the response will be swift and forceful. We will defend our people with devastating force if necessary.

Our current military mission will be short in time, limited in scope, and focused in its objectives: Get our people and our allies to safety as quickly as possible.

And once we have completed this mission, we will conclude our military withdrawal. We will end America's longest war after 20 long years of bloodshed. The events we're seeing now are sadly proof that no amount of military force would ever deliver a stable, united, and secure Afghanistan — as known in history as the "graveyard of empires."

What is happening now could just as easily have happened 5 years ago or 15 years in the future. We have to be honest: Our mission in Afghanistan has taken many missteps — made many missteps over the past two decades.

I'm now the fourth American President to preside over war in Afghanistan — two Democrats and two Republicans. I will not pass this responsibly on — responsibility on to a fifth President.

I will not mislead the American people by claiming that just a little more time in Afghanistan will make all the difference. Nor will I shrink from my share of responsibility for where we are today and how we must move forward from here.

I am President of the United States of America, and the buck stops with me.

I am deeply saddened by the facts we now face. But I do not regret my decision to end America's warfighting in Afghanistan and maintain a laser-focus on our

counterterrorism missions there and in other parts of the world.

Our mission to degrade the terrorist threat of al Qaeda in Afghanistan and kill Osama bin Laden was a success.

Our decades-long effort to overcome centuries of history and permanently change and remake Afghanistan was not, and I wrote and believed it never could be.

I cannot and I will not ask our troops to fight on endlessly in another — in another country's civil war, taking casualties, suffering life-shattering injuries, leaving families broken by grief and loss.

This is not in our national security interest. It is not what the American people want. It is not what our troops, who have sacrificed so much over the past two decades, deserve.

I made a commitment to the American people when I ran for President that I would bring America's military involvement in Afghanistan to an end. And while it's been hard and messy — and yes, far from perfect — I've honored that commitment.

More importantly, I made a commitment to the brave men and women who serve this nation that I wasn't going to ask them to continue to risk their lives in a military action that should have ended long ago.

Our leaders did that in Vietnam when I got here as a young man. I will not do it in Afghanistan.

I know my decision will be criticized, but I would rather take all that criticism than pass this decision on to another President of the United States — yet another one — a fifth one.

Because it's the right one — it's the right decision for our people. The right one for our brave service members who have risked their lives serving our nation. And it's the right one for America.

So, thank you. May God protect our troops, our diplomats, and all of the brave Americans serving in harm's way.