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HUMANISTIC HIERARCHY OF NEEDS ON AUGGIE'S PERSONALITY IN WONDER MOVIE

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Abstract

A humanistic theoretical perspective is a perspective that promotes conscious experience, personal responsibility, and the explanation of experience. Therefore, this research aims to describe the personality of Auggie in Wonder movie based on Humanistic Hierarchy of Needs' theory. This research used descriptive qualitative method typically library research with textual analysis since data of this research are in the form of sentences and dialogues. The primary data source is Wonder movie (2017). This research used psychology of literature as the approach and used Maslow theory of humanistic hierarchy of human needs (1987). The result of this research shows that Auggie's personalities are clearly described through five classification based on the stage of humanistic hierarchy of needs and each explains the personality formed through Auggie's process of fulfillment of his needs which are Wise, inferior, friendly and kind, smart, strong and brave.

Keywords: Humanistic Hierarcy of human needs, maslow theory, wonder movie

INTRODUCTION

The humanistic perspective has profound implications for psychological areas of society such as psychodynamic and behavioral theories (Chartrand and Bargh, 1999). This has sparked new discussions about humanism, the free will of human behavior, and the need to understand people's conscious and subjective experience. A humanistic theoretical perspective is a perspective that promotes conscious experience, personal responsibility, and the explanation of experience. Explain that this theory addresses the issues that matter to people, with a greater emphasis on the subjective, unique and unpredictable events that occur in our daily life. Examples of humanistic views are people who value strengths more than weaknesses. Maslow and Carl Rogers started with humanistic psychology. From Maslow's point of view, it was recognized that people had many needs that varied in urgency and when they needed to be met, while Rogers believed that people should be unconditionally attentive. Maslow categorized human needs in chronological order with the basic needs and needs of the soil. Those who manage to meet all needs will see for themselves what is rare. This aspect can be included in the explanation of human behavior in relation to the primary satisfaction of needs. For example, people would rather buy food to satisfy their hunger than buy an entertainment movie because food is more important than entertainment (Maslow, 1943)

This research uses psychology literature approach as Ratna (2004) concluded psychology of literature as a text analysis that considers relevance and having role of psychological studies. The relationship between literary works and psychology, that is, literature is seen as a psychological symptom that will display psychological aspects through characters if the text happens to be in the form of prose or drama (wellek and Warren, 1993). Psychology believes that movies have deeper impact to audience to deliver message from the story line (Kiranamita and Samanik, 2021). Referring to the relation between literature and psychology, the researcher proposes to describe the personality of Auggie in Wonder Movie based on Humanistic Hierarchy of Need's theory.

Humanistic Personality Psychology Theory by Abraham Maslow

Humanistic psychology is a part of psychology. This humanistic psychology emerged in the 1930's in America which comes from the Greek word Psyche, which means soul, and logos which means knowledge. Psychology means the science of soul or science that investigates and studies human behavior (Minderop, 2013). Personality can be defined as the priority of the unconscious, in which thought structures are followed by emotions. Personality is a function that organizes (regulates) or directs a person. The responsibilities include combining conflicts and obstacles that a person faces, meeting individual needs, and developing plans to achieve future goals (Murray, 1967). Personality according to psychology can also refer to patterns of behavioral traits and patterns of thought that determine the assessment of the environment. Personality is shaped by potential possessions from birth and is altered by acquired experiences, both unique and cultural, that affect someone as a person (Minderop A, 2011). One of the figures who came up with the humanistic theory was Abraham Maslow. Although he received education in behavioristic circles, Maslow was able to develop a comprehensive view of human behavior. According to Maslow, human behavior is more determined by the individual's tendency to achieve goals so that the individual's life is both happier and more satisfying (Lestari, Waluyo, and Wardani, 2019). If people fail to achieve goals, commonly it creates feelings of insecurity, embarrassment, inferiority and other psychological distress (Amelia and Dintasi, 2017). It could be said that someone psychological condition could influence how someone wants want to appear in social communities (Nababan and Nurmaily, 2021). Maslow emphasize that humans have needs in life. And the fulfillment of needs will give birth to satisfaction in the individual so that he can actualize himself (Maslow, 1987). Maslow presented his theory about the hierarchy of needs.

Hierarchy of Needs

The hierarchy of needs is a stratified need in which the achievement must be gradual from the basic level to the highest level. The following are the stages of multilevel needs according to Maslow (Maslow, 1987).

1. Psychological Needs

Physiological needs are the most basic and urgent human needs, namely the need to physically sustain life. If this need has not been fulfilled and satisfied, then the individual will not move to achieve the needs above it. Generally, physiological needs are homeostatic (an effort to maintain a balance of physical elements), such as eating, drinking, clothing, resting, shelter and sex (Maslow, 1987).

2. Safety and Security Needs

After the physiological needs are satisfied, then in the individual another need will emerge as a dominant need that demands satisfaction, namely the need for security. Lestari, Waluyo, and Wardani (2019) stated that safety and security still part of psychological needs however, this needs more encourages individual to get sense of security both physically and psychologically. Further, this need is related to the sense of tranquility, certainty and orderliness of the circumstances around them. Individual will seek for the feeling of protection and free from danger, fear and chaos (Lestari, Waluyo, and Wardani, 2019).

3. Belongingness and Love Needs

The need for recognition and affection is attained after the need for security. This need exists as the present needs since individuals live their life must need a good relationship with their family and their environment (Lestari, Waluyo, and Wardani, 2019). Since the feeling to be loved and care by their surrounding will creates emotional ties and happiness to each other (Lestari, Waluyo, and Wardani, 2019).

4. Esteem Needs

If a person already feels loved or owned, then that person will develop a feeling of need to be appreciated. This need is categorized into two, namely: respecting yourself and being valued by others. Respect yourself, namely the need for strength, mastery, competence, achievement, self-confidence, independence and freedom. Meanwhile, respect from others is the need for fame, glory, recognition, status and respect (Maslow, 1987).

5. Self-Actualization

The need for self-actualization is the desire to find satisfaction with oneself, to realize all its potential and to be what one wants to be. This need is at the top of the hierarchy of human needs, namely the development or realization of full potential and capacity. Maslow argues that humans are motivated to become everything they are capable of doing (Maslow, 1987).

METHOD

Method in research importantly provides various point of view (Suprayogi and Pranoto, 2020). In this study, the researcher applies descriptive qualitative method since it is a content analysis that describes in detail a message or a particular text (Mahendra and Amelia, 2020). It is described particular text because the data would be in the form of written text instead of numerical data (Amelia and Dintasi, 2017). According to Afrianto (2018) books, articles and journal include as text. It is supported by Rido (2015) that descriptive qualitative method is not focus in number. Descriptive research only describes situations or events, this research does not seek or explain relationships, test hypotheses or make predictions (Farras and Nurmaily, 2020). Qualitative research consists of process to make world visible as stated by Mohajan in Setri and Setiawan (2020). In qualitative research the data collected is not in the form of numbers. The data will be analyzed through dialogue, pictures, and scenes (Istiani and Puspita, 2020). The method that the author uses is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive research is data collected in the form of written or spoken words, pictures, and does not use numbers (Cenita and Nurmaily, 2020). It is also stated by Kardiansyah (2016) that the data in qualitative research are texts including narrations and dialogues. In this research, dialogue and narration are collected through movie script. The script is useful to facilitate the researcher in collecting the data (Pranoto and Afrilita, 2018). The data be synthesized with the theory to find and define the pattern, and to define significant points (Samanik and Lianasari, 2016). This research focuses on the object of the analysis as the main source of data (Kuswoyo and Siregar, 2019).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based the Maslow (1987) theory, there are five classification of hierarchy of needs theory, in which, specifically in each discussion, the writer explains the personality of Auggie's character based on his hierarchy of needs.

Psychological Needs

Psychological needs have been discussed as are the most basic and urgent human needs, namely the need to physically sustain life. If this need has not been fulfilled and satisfied, then the individual will not move to achieve the needs above it. Generally, physiological needs are homeostatic (an effort to maintain a balance of physical elements), such as eating, drinking, clothing, resting, shelter and sex (Maslow, 1987). In this movie, Auggie as main character although he suffered facial malformation, he still fulfilled his basic needs as 10years old kid. It is proven in the data below in the movie, in the minutes of 00.01.21. The words "I do ordinary things. Eat ice cream, ride my bike." indicates the usual 10 years old kid's activity every day and it is successfully fulfilled. At this point, the psychological needs that Auggie successfully fulfilled create his personality to become wise. Since, he realized and conscious what he actually needs in his age, such as playing, eating and pursuing education although he knew he was not as normal as kid in his normal age.

Safety and Security Needs

Maslow explained after the physiological needs are satisfied, then in the individual another need will emerge as a dominant need that demands satisfaction, namely the need for security. In this stage, Auggie character found to fulfill safety and security needs by doing several ways. Those efforts cannot be separated from the fact that he was different from any other who had normal face. He tried to fulfill his safety and security needs because he felt afraid to meet people, because mostly people avoid meeting him and did not want to make a friend with him because of his face malformation. As the data found how safety and security need to be fulfilled by Auggie in the minutes 00.03.56 when he explained that he was afraid to go to his new school. From the data above, it could be seen that safety and security needs that Auggie pursue lead him to have inferior personality.

Belongingness and Love Needs

This needs is known as the recognition and affection that attained by individual who need for security. This need exists as the present needs since individuals live their life must need a good relationship with their family and their environment (Lestari, Waluyo, and Wardani, 2019). Belongingness and love needs are found in the movie in the minutes 00.35.39 when Auggie gave his answer to Jackwill when they did science daily examination. Although he knew that cheating was not allowed in the class, but he still gave his answer to Jack. From here, it could be seen that Auggie tried to build relationship with Jackwill by giving his answer sheet to him. From here it could be understood that Auggie tried to attain Jackwill recognition as his classmate. It is in accordance with Maslow (1987) that good relationships are needed and of course closely related to feelings of mutual respect, respect and mutual trust (Maslow, 1987). From this data, it could be drawn a conclusion that Auggie has as friendly and kind person.

Esteem Needs

Based on Maslow (1987) this need categorized by two, which are respecting yourself and being valued by others. In the movie, the esteem needs is found in the movie scenes minutes 00.19.48. In this scene, it could be seen that Auggie attracted his teacher and his classmates' attention because he is the only student who understand about Newton's first law of motion. The words "very good" replied by his teacher in the dialogue indicates that his teacher appreciate his answer. It is in line with Lestari, Waluyo, and Wardani (2019), that self-esteem needs include the recognition of others which resulted the feelings of achievement, acceptance and status and further it creates self-confidence. At this stage also found that Auggie has friendly and smart personality that is in line with theory discussed in the chapter two that psychological experience could display various and behavior related to psychology, in this case, Auggie's personality (Minderop A., 2013).

Self-Actualization

This need is at the top of the hierarchy of human needs, namely the development or realization of full potential and capacity. Maslow argues that humans are motivated to become everything they are capable of doing (Maslow, 1987). This self-actualization is lastly found in Auggie's character as the highest level of needs that successfully fulfilled. It is found in the scene when Auggie finally brave to fight against his senior that tried to bully him and his friends. As it is mentioned through dialogue in the minutes 01.35.18. At this point, Auggie personality is found brave and strong since after he fulfilled his self-actualization need, he actually shows his real self as Auggie who never gave up on everything surround him after all of the bad things happened.

CONCLUSION

After the writer discusses all the findings in the chapter four, the writer drawn conclusion that Auggie's character in Wonder movie (2017) clearly describes the fulfillment of his humanistic hierarchy of needs that created Auggie's personality based on Maslow (1987). The first is psychological needs. At this stage, Auggie fulfilled his need by doing ordinary things that usually done by children at this age. Through the fulfillment process of psychological needs, Auggie's

personality is found as wise children. Since he never distracted by the fact that he was different from any other children who have normal face formation. The second is safety and security needs. At this stage, Auggie hardly trying to fulfill these needs since he realized that having face malformation made his life difficult to socialize and make a friend with others, because nobody interested to approach him at the first place. Through this fulfillment process of safety and security needs, Auggie's personality is found as inferior since he had less confident to be outside of his family circle. The third is belongingness and love needs. At this stage, Auggie's character fulfilled these needs by giving his answer to Jack in science daily exam. In this part, his personalities successfully lead him to achieve and fulfill his belongingness and love needs. The fourth is esteem needs. At this stage, Auggie's character fulfilled his needs by confidently show up his ability in science class. Through this fulfillment process, Auggie's personality is found as smart kid. The last is self-actualization. At this stage, character fulfilled his needs by developing himself to be braver and more confidence. Through this fulfillment process of self-actualization, Auggie's personality is found as smart as he successfully shows his real self as Auggie who never gave up on everything surround him after all of the bad things happened.

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A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS: THE REPRESENTATION OF DONALD TRUMP IN THE REUTERS AND THE NEW YORK TIMES TOWARDS THE ISSUE OF #BLACKLIVESMATTER

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Abstract

This research discusses about the representation of social actor in news media. The social actor that becomes the focus of this research is the U.S. President Donald Trump. The news media chosen by the researcher are Reuters and New York Times (NYTimes). The issue that become the focus in this research is #blacklivesmatter. Which that issue become trending in social media, because that issue, there are many Americans who do demonstrations in some cities, which asked Mr. Trump to do something related with that national issue. In this research, the researcher uses social actor theory from Van Leeuwen (2008). This research applies descriptive qualitative method.

Keywords: #BlackLivesMatter, Donald Trump, NYTimes, Reuters, social actor, Van Leeuwen

INTRODUCTION

On May 25, George Floyd, a 46-year-old black man died due to police brutality. This tragedy spreads internationally because of a video that last in 8 minutes 46 seconds. Due to this issue, hashtag #BlackLivesMatter has shown up and become a trending again since its first appearance in July, 2013 (Pew Research Center, 2020). This huge issue urges Donald Trump to take an immediate action, including delivering speeches, urging New York police department to investigate the incident, etc. This international case also gets huge attention from U.S. portal news to talk about the detail of the case. Since a president is the representation of a government, it's crucially important to see how he/she represents the country through his delivery announced by press. Generally, government as the target of press frequently received criticisms that sometimes are sensitive and bias (Sari and Pranoto, 2021). These conditions arguably drive the society's opinion.

Representation is a means to investigate something through the analysis of language, voice, and action produced in regard to particular condition or issue (Sari and Pranoto, 2021:98). Representation can also be meant of having accounted of what is not and acting for what is not (Arnesen and Peters, 2018). Representation motivates society to perceive issue/condition from alternative point of view. In this respect, linguists have put a great deal of attention in revealing how people or institutions are represented through some strategic uses of language by the media. Language serves as one of the devices to convey message shared among people in various context (Kuswoyo, 2016:257; Afrianto et. al, 2014:78; Samanik, 2018). Socially and politically, language is utilized to obtain and establish social and political stance in particular setting (Puspita and Pranoto, 2021). It is therefore urgent to conduct research to reveal how Donald Trump is represented by reputable media in the US regarding to his position towards the case of *#Blacklivesmatter* using the perspective of critical discourse studies. It is critical because it denotes the relation of social elements such as ideologies and power relations (Fairclough, 1989).

Through the critical analysis of discourse, how the texts, both spoken and written, are composed can be observed to see how they influence the reader to understand the information (Azijah and Gulö, 2020). Furthermore, the hidden information conveyed by the maker is also visible. In this research, critical discourse analysis is employed to view another perspective on how Donald Trump is portrayed in *Reuters* and *New York Times*. It is done critically because it correlates the language used in the text to what occurs in real life (Puspita and Pranoto, 2021). Lastly, this research is needed to see

what is contained by the text and how it is produced. This is done by analyzing its grammatical components, other elements, and aspects aside from the text itself as also conducted by Kuswoyo and Rido (2019) and Suprayogi and Pranoto (2019). In relation to news media, it is believed that though media tend to claim their independency, they still hold some perspective laid on their news, because everything that is spoken and written in the world are derived from an ideological perspective (Chen 2016; Risdaneva, 2018 in Sari and Pranoto, 2021).

Numerous critical discourse studies have been conducted lately. Pranoto and Yuwono (2019) conducted research analyzing the attitude of state's leader towards terrorism, meanwhile Puspita and Pranoto (2021) did research on the attitude of Japanese newspaper in narrating disaster event. Sofyan and Zifana (2019) analyzes the representation of political figure in Kompas and Republika by using Leeuwen's theory (2005;2008). The findings are the media between Republik and Kompas are non-neutral. After that, Rido and Evayani (2019) analyzes the representation of social actors in sexual violence issue in The New York and Jakarta Post using Leeuwen's theory (2008). The findings are between both media have different focuses and majorly represent the perpetrator as active agents. Then, Pekkariren (2016) analyzes the representation of victims and perpetrators of sexual violence in The New York Times, Los Angeles Times and Washington Post by using Fairclough's theory (1995). The findings are victims majorly portrayed as passive agents, then the perpetrators presented by their accomplishments and jobs.

The researcher narrows the scope of the analysis into only talking about the recent case of George Floyd's death whom his death had created massive protests and re-emergence trend of #BlackLivesMatter. Therefore, the researcher is interested to analyze how both media portrayed Donald Trump in George Floyd cases in order to reveal how he is framed and represented by the news portals. The problem of this research is formulated into this research question "how is Donald Trump represented in Reuters and New York Times regarding to George Floyd case?". For these aims, this research employs van Leeuwen (2008) framework of Critical Discourse Analysis consisting of exclusion, suppression, backgrounding, inclusion, activation, passivation, genericization, specification, assimilation, individualization, association, dissociation, Indetermination, determination, differentiation, nomination, categorization, functionalization, identification, personalization, personalization, and overdetermination.

METHOD

This research used qualitative method as a way to gather the data (Kardiansyah, 2016). Data also can be seen from pictures, dialogue, or scenes (Istiani and Puspita, 2020). This method also tests hypotheses (Farras and Nurmaily, 2020). It is because, this method is applied because it gives explorative information about the representation of social actors in news article. Litosseliti (2010:52) stated that qualitative research concerned with textual description. Further, qualitative method also pays detailed attention on inductive and deductive processes (Suprayogi, and Pranoto, 2020; Rido et. al, 2020; Mandasari, and Aminatun, 2019; Sari, and Oktaviani, 2021). Thus, it is believed that by using this method the result will be ideal and objective. To add, this research also conducts descriptive study since it describes linguistic phenomena in the form of words. The data are in the form of words and sentences which are obtained from the www.reuters.com and the www.nytimes.com newspapers online versions published in May and June 2020.

The findings are then analyzed and described qualitatively. In this research, the gathered data are then discussed and analyzed by using some relevant approaches which structured or written as in descriptive (Gulö and Rahmawelly, 2018).

Van Leeuwen (2008) describes exclusion as linguistic mechanism that make the social actors being excluded in the discourse. It is divided into suppression and backgrounding. Suppression is defined as having no reference to the social actors. It means that, the social actors who are supposedly to be the main actor is omitted in the article. In this part, the linguistic mechanism that is used to delete the social actors are less radical. It means that the social actors will be mentioned later in a text. Inclusion is part of linguistic mechanism where the social actors are presented in a text in order to be

involved in a discourse. Activation is when the social actors are presented active in a sentence. There are two types of passivation, the first is *subjected* and the second is *beneficialized*. Genericization is when the social actors are mentioned in general. It can be mentioned in plural or singular. Specification is the exact opposite of genericization where the social actors are mentioned specifically with specific action. Assimilation is when the social actors refer as a group. Individualization is when the social actors are mentioned alone as singularity. Association is when two or more social actors are being formed as a group and form the same goal or purpose. Dissociation is when two or more social actors are mentioned at the same time in a sentence. However, they are no longer associate from each other. Interdetermination happens when social actors can be presented as groups or individuals who are "anonymous". Interdetermination is usually realized with the uncertainty pronouns, such as somebody, some, some people, and someone. Those pronouns which used in nominal function. Determination is an opposite of indetermination. Determination is when social actors are mentioned anonymously but specific. Differentiation is linguistic mechanism that makes the social actors are different from each other whether it is in negative or positive meanings. Nominations, is when social actors are presented by their unique identity and are usually represented by using proper nouns. Categorization is used to refer to certain social actors that have significant distinctive category with another. It can be in the formed of social status, religion, etc. that people can easily point who the actors are. Functionalization is when the social actors are mention by these categories. The first to be followed by occupation or role, that are followed by -er, -ant, -man, -women, -ee, etc. Identification is sub category that presents the social actors based on what people can see outside of their job and role. Personalization is type of linguistic mechanism that presents the social actors by using proper names or possessive pronouns. Impersonalization is when the social actors are presented by abstraction or objectivation. This linguistic mechanism does not belong to describe the semantic feature of human. Overdetermination is when social actors are represented as participating simultaneously on more than one social practice.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Furthermore, having thoroughly analyzed eight online news articles from both media abled to make the researcher found several distinctions of how Reuters and NYTimes portrayed Donald Trump towards the issue of #BlackLivesMatter. Generally, the researcher found between Reuters and NYTimes are opposite each other. Reuters more neutral in order to presented or portrayed Donald Trump. While NYTimes, more negative than positive and neutral in order to portrayed Donald Trump.

Inclusion

The researcher found both Reuters and NYTimes used inclusion strategies. However, there are some sub-categories in inclusion that are not used by both media. Reuters used normalization – formalization, specification, activation, passivation – subjected and benefitted. While NYTimes used categorization, activation, determination, passivation – subjected, and specification.

Activation

In the analysis, it found that activation was used five times in the Reuters. Meanwhile, in NYTimes was used eight times. Two of them from each news media as follows.

Table 4.1 Data of Activation found in the Reuters

Title of News Articles	Activation
Fact checks: Trump did not tweet that George's family were honored to hear from him	Trump did say that he had **spoken** with the family of George Floyd during an event at the White House on May 29.
Trump's church visit, response to George Floyd's death frustrate some advisers	Trump's **focus** on "law and order" to curb sometimes violent protests came after discussion among advisers about the best way to respond to the death of George Floyd, an unarmed black man who died after a white police officer knelt on his neck for almost nine minutes in Minneapolis last week, senior

	administration official said.

From the sentences data, the readers knows that Mr. Trump presented in positive way because from those sentences shows that Mr. Trump cares with the society then made decision to focus with "law and order" to become his respond towards George Floyd's death. He also cares with George Floyd's family with said the condolences when he met George Floyd's family.

Table 4.2 Activation data found in NYTimes

Title of News Articles	Activation
George Floyd, Donald Trump, Hong Kong: Your Tuesday Briefing	President Trump on Monday **called** the looting and violence amid the American protests "acts of domestic terror" and threatened military intervention.
In Days of Discord, a President Fans the Flames	Mr. Trump's **initial response** to the rioting in Minneapolis, where police officer has been charged with murder after kneeling on Mr. Floyd's neck for nearly nine minutes as he cried out that he could not breathe, underscored the president's most instinctive response to national challenges.

From the sentences data, the readers knows that Mr. Trump presented in neutral way because from the sentence, the researcher found that Mr. Trump who described the demonstrations that happened was "an act of domestic terror". It is too rough if Mr. Trump described it for the demonstrations. After those issues, in NYTimes also made a positive issue related with Mr. Trump and George Floyd. That issue is Mr. Trump give the first response as a president on national problem that happened in the country. According to NYTimes, the response from Mr. Trump is the instinctive response for the national problems.

Passivation-Subjected

In the Reuters and NYTimes online newspapers, passivation-subjected used to explained some issues related Donald Trump in the case of #BlackLives Matter. From Reuters, the researcher found 4 data for passivation-subjected strategy, while in NYTimes the researcher found 3 data. Two of them from each news media as follows.

Table 4.3 Data of Passivation-Subjected found in Reuters

Title of News Articles	Passivation-Subjected
Fact checks: Trump did not tweet that George's family were honored to hear from him	Facebook users are circulating a fictitious tweet **purportedly from U.S. President Donald Trump**, which states that George Floyd's family were "honored" to hear from him.
Trump's church visit, response to George Floyd's death frustrate some advisers	White House spokesman **Hogan Gidley said Trump has hit "the perfect tone"** in expressing deep sadness for the Floyd family and showing an unwavering commitment to make sure justice is done in the case, while also defending law and order.

From the sentences data, the readers knows that Mr. Trump presented more positive than negative ways because from the sentence, the researcher found that Mr. Trump explained that there is fake Twitter status which said that George Floyd's family feel honored to hear such kind of sympathy from Mr. Trump. It became the example of presented Mr. Trump in positive way, because from that explanation related with that, the society knows that is fake Twitter status which means it is not from Mr. Trump. Besides that, Hogan Gidley explained that what Mr. Trump do in focus with law and order related with the issue of Floyd's death is "the perfect tone". While in negative way, Mr. Trump explained that he rarely come to the church for at least to pray for God.

Table 4.4 Data of Passivation-Subjected found in NYTimes

Title of News Articles	Passivation-Subjected
In Days of Discord, a President Fans the Flames	**The turmoil came right to Mr. Trump's doorstep** for the second night in a row on Saturday as hundreds of people protesting Mr. Floyd's death and the president's repones surged in streets near the White House.
In Days of Discord, a President Fans the Flames	While most were peaceful, chanting "black lives matter" and "no peace, no justice", some spray-painted **scatological advice for Mr. Trump**, ignited small fires, set off fire cracks and threw bricks, bottles and fruit at Secret Service and United States Park Police officers, who respond with pepper spray.

Mr. Trump presented in positive way. Because, from those explanation, Mr. Trump presented as a victim of the chaotic that happened.

Passivation-Benefitted

In the Reuters and NYTimes online newspapers, passivation-benefitted used to explained some issues related Donald Trump in the case of #BlackLives Matter. From Reuters and NYTimes, the researcher found two data for passivation-benefitted strategy.

Table 4.5 Data of Passivation-Benefitted found in Reuters

Title of News Articles	Passivation-Benefitted
Fact checks: Trump did not tweet that George's family were honored to hear from him	Facebook users are circulating a fictitious tweet purportedly from U.S. President Donald Trump, which states that George Floyd's family were "honored" to hear from him. **This is not true.**
Fact checks: Trump did not tweet that George's family were honored to hear from him	**The tweet is not legitimate.** It does not appear on Trump's timeline on May 29, nor does it appear in Twitter searches for posts with this wording.

From the sentence and the explanation above, the readers knows that Mr. Trump presented in neutral way. Because in those sentences did not explained Mr. Trump in negative or positive, it is just neutral.

Table 4.6 Data of Passivation-Benefitted found in NYTimes

Title of News Articles	Passivation-Benefitted
In Days of Discord, a President Fans the Flames	Mayor Murel E. Bower of Washington responded sharply on Saturday morning, saying her **police department will protect anyone in Washington, including the president**, and by Saturday evening her officers were out in force around the White House.
George Floyd, Donald Trump, Hong Kong: Your Tuesday Briefing	The police used tear gas to clear protesters away **so Mr. Trump could visit a church near the White House,** where he posed for photos with a bible.

From the explanation above, Mr. Trump presented in neutral but can be in negative way. Because in the first sentence, Mr. Trump presented neutral, he is not explained in negative or positive ways. But, in the second sentence, depend on the readers itself. If the readers are the person who thinks that religious and pray to God are important, they will see what Mr. Trump did was something bad, so that sentence become presented in negative way. While, if the readers who thinks that religious and pray to God are important but related with those things are privacy and it was the responsibility of that person itself. So, that person will not comment related with it, or become just so, as if there is no something happened. Then, Mr. Trump will be presented in neutral way. While for the researcher's opinion, the researcher is the person who become the second one. Because related with religious is everyone's right.

Specification

Specification described as social actor who presented with certain action. In this analysis, the researcher found two sentences from Reuters, while five sentences from NYTimes.

Table 4.7 Data of Specification in Reuters

The Tittle of News Article	Specification
Trump says he spoke with family of George Floyd	Trump, **speaking** during an event at the White House, also said "we can't allow" the demonstrations in Minneapolis "to descend further into lawless anarchy and chaos"
Trump's church visit, response to George Floyd's death frustrate some advisers.	Trump condemned Floyd's killing and has **promised** justice but he faced criticism from Democrats and some fellow Republicans for his provocative rhetoric about the protests.

From the explanation above, the readers knows that Mr. Trump presented in positive way, because in those two-sentence explained that Mr. Trump cares with the society and also the protesters. Even until he gets criticism from the Democrats and some Republicans fellows. But he still tried to give justice in Floyd's case.

Table 4.8 Data of Specification in NYTimes

The Tittle of News Article	Specification
Trump Says Jobs Report Made It a 'Great Day' for George Floyd, Stepping on Message	"Hopefully, George is looking down right now and saying this is a great thing that's happening for our country," Mr. Trump **said**. "This is a great day for him, it's a great day for everybody. This is a great day for everybody. This is a great, great day in terms of equality."
Trump Test a Role He's Long Admired: A Strongman Imposing Order	Mr. Trump also **told** governors "You have to do a retribution" against the protesters he described as "terrorists", and, later, endorsed as "100% correct" a tweet by Senator Tom Cotton, Republican of Arkansas, calling for "zero tolerance" of anarchy, rioting and looting" and for deploying an Army division against "these Antifa terrorists".

From the explanation above, the readers knows that Mr. Trump presented in neutral way because, in those explanation, Mr. Trump in positive and negative ways. For the positive, Mr. Trump explained that Mr. Trump made 'a great day' in terms of equality. While in negative ways explained that Mr. Trump asked governors to do retribution towards the supporters.

Normalization-Formalization

For this strategy, the news media that used this strategy only Reuters. From Reuters, the researcher found three data, two of them are as follows.

Table 4.9 Data of Normalization-Formalization found in Reuters

The Tittle of News Article	Normalization-Formalization
Trump Says He Spoke with Family of George Floyd	**U.S. President Donald Trump** said on Friday he had spoken with the family of George Floyd, an unarmed black man who died after a white police officer knelt on his neck in a killing that triggered three days of violent protests in Minneapolis.
Trump's Church Visit, Response to George Floyd's Death Frustrate Some Advisors	**President Donald Trump**'s bellicose response to the racial unrest engulfing the United States and his controversial visit to a church after the forced clearing of peaceful protesters have sparked divisions and frustration among some White House staff.

From the sentences above, the readers knows that Mr. Trump presented in neutral way, because from those sentence, Mr. Trump presented in positive and negative ways. In positive way because in the first sentence explained that Mr. Trump as a president, he met George Floyd's family to said and show his sympathy towards the national problem #blacklivesmatter which the victim is George Floyd. While presented in negative way because in the second sentence explained that he got pro and contra comments towards his and the police action, when he wants to come to the church to take photos with a bible.

Categorization

For this strategy, the news media that used this strategy only NYTimes. From NYTimes, the researcher found one datum which detailed as follows.

Table 4.10 Datum of categorization found in NYTimes

The Tittle of News Article	Categorization
In Days of Discord, a President Fans the Flames	Mr. Trump has presented himself as someone who **seeks conflict, not conciliation, a fighter not a peacemaker.**

From that sentence, Mr. Trump presented in negative way, because in that sentence explained that Mr. Trump likes a conflict and he also a fighter, who always looking for problem with other people. Those things have become the characteristic of Mr. Trump.

Determination

For this strategy, the news media that used this strategy only NYTimes. From NYTimes, the researcher found one datum which detailed as follows.

Table 4.11 Datum of determination found in NYTimes

The Tittle of News Article	Categorization
In Days of Discord, a President Fans the Flames	Mr. Trump has presented himself as someone who seeks conflict, not conciliation**, a fighter not a peacemaker.**

That sentence presented Mr. Trump in negative way, because in that sentence described Mr. Trump as someone who likes to looking for conflict and not a conciliation or peacemaker.

CONCLUSION

From the explanation above, the readers knows that Mr. Trump mostly presented in negative ways, because Mr. Trump explained in as someone who seeks conflict, become a fighter, who asked the governor to do retribution to the protesters, and others. For example, Mr. Trump has presented himself as someone who seeks conflict, not conciliation, a fighter not a peacemaker. Mr. Trump mostly presented in negative way with NYTimes. While Reuters rarely presented Mr. Trump in negative ways.

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CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON CHINESE AND AMERICAN NEWS WEBSITES REPORTING SOUTH CHINA SEA TERRITORIAL DISPUTE

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Abstract

This study focuses to understand the differences in reporting the same of The South China Sea territorial dispute by two international news websites namely The New York Times and China Daily and to exposed the hidden ideology behind the representation of those news websites. Three Dimensional Framework by Fairclough in Critical Discourse Analysis were used in this study along with Systemic Functional Grammar particularly in transitivity analysis. The articles in this study were collected from China Daily and The New York Times news website. The finding revealed that both news websites reported the issue of territorial dispute using material process and verbal process dominantly but The New York Times dominantly use material process more than China Daily. Next, the study found out that China Daily depicted the act of Beijing saying that territorial dispute as a normal thing due to the area of water are belong to China while The New York Times depicted the act of China as a violation of Sea rules of navigation in responding the territorial dispute. Last, the result of this study found that China Daily stated in its news about how the US presence as meddling in the disputed area of The South China Sea while The New York Times stated that the act of China in responding the dispute is a harsh attitude and violating the rules. To sum up the study, the combination of both theories is somehow useful in the discourse to expose the hidden meaning and ideology.

Keywords: Constrastive study, territorial dispute, three dimensional framework

INTRODUCTION

The claims done by People's Republic of China (PRC) for the area of South China Sea have gone off the limit and overlapping other countries's exclusive economic zone for several countries like Brunei, Malaysia, Indonesia, Taiwan, Philippines, and Vietnam. It is estimated that 11 billions barrel of untouched oil reservoir and 190 trillion cubic of natural gas are hidden under the deepth of The South China Sea. As in the beginning of 1970s the People's Republic of China (PRC) has began to claim the whole area of the islands and various zones in the South China Sea which it contains huge rich of natural resources and huge fishing areas (Council on Foreign Relations, 2018).

The United States with their action has expressed its support for an agreement on a binding code of conduct and other confidence-building measures, which retains vital interests in maintaining freedom of navigation and protecting sea lines of communication (SLOCs). Chinese claims threaten SLOCs, which are important maritime passages which facilitate trade and naval forces movement.The United States has a role to play in avoiding the ensuing territorial dispute from military escalation. People's Republic of China (PRC) and the United States as the world's largest developed country and respectively the most developed country ever existed in the world, are hold important positions in the world as well in every focus like economy, technology and military. The relationship between the United States and People's Republic of China (PRC) is one of the world's most critical and important relationship (Friedberg, 2005). According to Friedberg, the relationship between both of them as two giants pacific power is extremely critical for the security, prosperity, and the future of Asia Pacific and even for the world as a whole system. In addition according to Morrison (2011) a deepening U.S.-PRC relationship could carry with it increased capacity for sustainable global economic growth. The

past of their relationship shows that, at different times, it was full of twists and turns. This kind of relationship are taken to the next level which now known as the territorial dispute occuring in The South China Sea and reported by many news website in different statement and ideologies based on the focus of the language of the news that has a discourse behind every text produced by the news website.

Discourse is described as structure and practices which represent human thought and social realities through particular collections of words and that construct certain meaning in the world (Fairclough, 2003). As one of the approaches in a discourse, critical discourse analysis is a theory of analysis that sees how texts in social and political contexts are raised (Van Dijk, 2004 in Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020). Hence, as a study in the linguistics field, linguistics features such as vocabulary, grammar, and text structure are imperative to be clearly analyzed especially in a matter of media coverage and news report.

The researches on Discourse Analysis have been widely conducted. In the level of discourse markers, Afrianto and Restika (2018) has conducted the research in the setting of speaking class in tertiary education, and Oktavia and Suprayogi (2021) has conducted the research on grammatical cohesion of a public figure speech. Furthermore, In the context of issue representation, researches on Critical Discourse Analysis have also been widely conducted. Ivana and Suprayogi (2020) conducted the research on representation of Iran and The US in Donald Trump's Speech, Pranoto and Yuwono (2017) conducted leader's attitude towards terrorism, Pranoto (2014) conducted the research on the image of presidential candidate in political news and adverstising, Pratika and Suprayogi (2021) conducted the research on social actor representation in the news reporting Indonesian Protest in the international media, Puspita, Pranoto (2021) conducted the research on the Attitude of Japanaese newspapers in narrating disaster event, Wang and Liu (2015) conducted the research on critical discourse analysis of news reports on china's bullet-train crash, Fornkwa (2015) conducted A Critical Discourse Analysis on the 2015 state budget of Cameroon and Amalia (2019) conducted the textual analysis of power of the government of indonesia and aceh in the helsinki MoU. These previous studies conclude that research on discourse analysis can be conducted in multiple perspectives, focused on trending topics, and seen through various theories from discourse analysis to critical discourse analysis.

Some researchers on contrastive study between two news reports are Xianhong and Lulu (2015) that compared the analysis of lexical choices and ideologies between China Daily and The Washington Post in reporting security incident in China. Zhang (2013) uncover the reasons behind the disparity from the viewpoint of Critical Discourse Analysis in the news coverage among The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal and China Daily about the Third US-China Strategic and Economic Dialog. Chen (2016) aims to reveal the hidden ideologies inside The New York Times and China Daily. These researches conclude that two or more media reporting the same issues may result in the different points of view they highlight.

The coverage of media from the United States and PRC produced a result of the question of how actually both countries present the idea of potray what is happening in the world due to their news media from the past until today's conflict especially about territorial dispute happening in the area of Asia pacific. Here through this research of linguistic, this issue analyzed based on how the news website display their differences in a form of passages and also the words choosen both from American and Chinese news media in which it has their own ideological meanings that wants to be delivered to the readers. Since considered as discourse that widely spread in society, newspaper has strongly linked to power and ideology. Hence, the perspective of society is always influenced by information contained in newspaper (Pekkarinen, 2016 in Evayani & Rido, 2019). This research will analyze news media discourses in the online edition of two major newspapers, the New York Times and China Daily. These two newspapers are very authoritative as well as has a strong influential for The United States and China.

METHOD

This research done by using descriptive qualitative study. This kind of approach would also provide a great result of interpretation to the context and the situation (Stake, 2010 in Kuswoyo & Rido, 2019) using Fairclough's model of CDA. Basically, qualitative method emphasized in the aspects of meaning and experience (Afrianto, 2016 in Adelina and Suprayogi, 2020) and highlights diverse points of view of analysis, and also concerns on inductive and deductive processes (Creswell, 2014, in Suprayogi and Pranoto, 2020. Data are in the form of quotes from documents, field notes, and interviews or excerpts from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications are used to present the findings of the study. In other words, the results of the analysis are in form of words (Kuswoyo & Susardi, 2016). The research considered as qualitative due to the result of the research in a form of explanation of phenomenon from the issue of territorial dispute in the South China sea news coverage between news website from The United States and People's Republic of Chinese. The data sources are taken from the news website from both the United States media The New York Times and People's Republic of China media China Daily. The datas are 14 news coverage about media in reporting the territorial dispute happening in South China Sea in 2019. This corpus-based study was currently significant in linguistic studies (Puspita and Pranoto, 2021; Puspita, 2019a, 2019c; Sari and Gulö, 2019, in Puspita and Suprayogi, 2021).

The news were collected by searching all news articles published by The New York Times (https://www.nytimes.com) and by China Daily (http://www.chinadaily.com.cn) for the keywords "South China sea Territorial Dispute". Then, the researcher sorting out and choose the news report with the consideration that the news should having correlation or at least have an argumentation about South China sea territorial dispute. After that, the researcher breakdown the news into several steps according to the theory used in this research from three stages which are Description (Transitivity) which is called as processes and divided into several procesess used to construct personal experience and social reality, Interpretation (Production, Distribution, Consumption), Explanation (Enable us to better understand why different newspapers report the same news event from dramatically different perspectives.)

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this research of constrastive study of news report, there were 14 news from The New York Times and China Daily that were analyzed. The analysis are reviewed by the clause which taken as transitivity and the result are divided into three which are: the Description (Text analysis), in this stage, transitivity analysis is used as analytical tool to analyze the discourse, there are The researcher found 34 transitivity processes described as 25 material process, 6 verbal process, 2 existential process, and 1 mental process. While The New York Times with 7 news article about The South China Sea territorial dispute taken as the comparison to the first data. The researcher found 45 transitivity processes described as 28 material process, 14 verbal process, 2 mental process, and 1 existential process. Second Interpretation (processing analysis), in this stage, the linguistic feature from the transitivity analysis are related to the interaction that will produce concept and the differences from the news website. Third Explanation (Social analysis), in this stage, the concept or theme found in the interpretation will be connected to the social context to reveal the hidden ideologies from both news website.

Description

Description is the stage which the concern with formal properties of text, in other word description is the stage of text analysis. The usage of analysis is to reveal the linguistic pattern in the text and to find the meaning of pattern itself. This study use Transitivity as the analyzing tool in conducting critical discourse analysis for the first part of Fairclough three dimensional framework. The researcher found out that there are several differences from the two news websites in the Description part, from the result of transitivity process found in the news from China Daily and The New York Times.

Material Process

Material process is a process of "happening, doing or creating" which it involves actions or movement either it is concrete or abstract. In material process there are two participants role which are: actor, process, and goal. Actor is the one who perform or did the action, while goal is the thing happened because it is affected by the process.

Material process in China Daily

According to the finding from the researcher, it shows that material process reach the highhest percentage which always occur in every news by China Daily compared to other processes. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) in Utami (2018), material processes "express the notion that some entity 'does' something which may be 'to' some other entity". There are 25 processes found in the data.

In the text, the material process are mostly used by China Daily to describe the USA in their way to sail close to the South China Sea in order to help to turn on the law enforcement and capacity building.

Table 1. Data Sample of Material process 1

Actor	Process	Goal
Washington	*continues to sail*	*close the wind in its bid to turn the screws on Beijing*

The data showed above indicates the occurance of material process in the the text. The material process is described by the verb "continues to sail". In this case, the verb "continues the sail" indicates the process of doing which is done by the actor "Washington" and followed by "close to the wind in its bid to turn the screws on Beijing" as the goal. This process describe that Washington continues to send the fleet of US navy close to the South China Sea eventhough Washington has no jurisdiction over the law enforcement in the South China Sea. The next material process are shown as follow:

Table 2. Data Sample of Material process 2

Actor	Process	Goal
The US Coast Guard	*has been tasked with meddling*	*in the South China Sea disputes*

The data showed above indicates the occurance of material process in the text. The material process is described by the verb "has been tasked with meddling". In this case, the verb "has been tasked with meddling" indicates the process of doing which is done by the actor "The US Coast Guard" and followed by "in the South China Sea Disputes" as the goal. This process describe that US still want to meddle with the disputes by deploying the fleet of Coast Guard namely USCGC Bertholf and USCGC Stratton seeking to enforce law on the water that are not their own, thousand of miles away from US shores.

Material process in The New York Times

According to the finding from the researcher, it shows the similarity compared to China Daily that material process reach the highhest percentage which its also always occur in every news by The New York Times compared to other processes. There are 28 processes found in the data

In the text, the material process are used by The New York Times to describe that China and America can compete and also coexist in many ways. According to Friedberg, (2005) The relationship between the United States and China is one of the world's most critical and important relationships. The past of their relationship shows that at different times, it was full of twists and turns. They can compete or cooperate with one another.

Table 3. Data Sample of Material process 3

Actor	Process:material	Goal
The United States	*has historically vowed*	*not to take sides in these disputes*

The data showed above indicates the occurances of material process in the text. The material process is described by the verb "has historically vowed". In this case, the verb "has historically vowed" indicates the process which is done by the actor "The United States" and followed by "not to take sides in these disputes" as the goal. This process describe that eventhough the United States has no law jurisdiction over what is happening in the South China Sea, they arguing that their existential of their fleet in that sea is only to protect free navigation in the regions water. The next material process are shown as follow:

Table 4. Data Sample of Material process 4

Actor	Process: material	Goal
China	*has denounced*	*America's professed commitment to neutrality as hypocritical*

The data showed above indicates the occurances of material process in the text. The material process is described by the verb "has denounced". In this case, the verb "has denounced" indicates the process which is done by the actor "China" and followed by "America's professed commitment to neutrality as hypocritical" as the goal. This process describe that China theoretically saying that there is contradiction in the United States's policy between its claim to want to stay out of local disputes and the resurgance of its operations in the region.

Verbal Process

Verbal process is a process of saying. It is involves the verbal act spoken by the sayer. There are three participants of this process which are: sayer (the one who speak), receiver (the one who receive the talk), verbiage (the name of the verbalization) and target (the one who being a target by the process)

Verbal process in China Daily

According to the finding from the researcher, it shows that verbal process reach the second highest percentage which always occur in every news by China Daily compared to other processes. There are only 5 verbal processes found here.

In the text, verbal process are used by China Daily to depict the fact that the South China Sea and the island in it are belongs to China. The example of the verbal process are presented below:

Table 5. Data Sample of Verbal process 1

Sayer	Process: Verbal	Verbiage
He	*argued*	*that China has every legitimate right to deploy necessary defense facilities on its own territory*

The data showed above indicates the occurance of verbal process in the text. The verbal process is indicated by the verb "argued". The sayer in the clause is "He" which verbalized the verbiage "that China has every legitimate right to deploy necessary defence facilities on its own territory". The clause above does not mention the receiver or the target, but from the context we can see that the verbalization is adressed to the reporter. This process describe that according to Ambassador of China, Zhang Ming, China would not allow any major power outside of the region to muddy the water of the South China Sea.

Verbal Process in The New York Times

According to the finding from the researcher, it shows that verbal process also reach the highest percentage which always occur in The New York Times compared to other processes. There are only 14 verbal processes.

Table 6. Data Sample of Verbal process 2

Sayer	Process: Verbal	Verbiage
Mr. Obama	*said*	*America would defend disputed islands in the East China Sea under its security treaty with Japan and reinforced a treaty commitment to the Philippines*

The data showed above indicates the occurance of verbal process in the text. The verbal process is indicated by the verb "said". The sayer in the clause is "Mr. Obama" which verbalized the verbiage "America would defend disputed islands in the East China Sea under its security treaty with Japan and reinforced a treaty commitment to the Philippines". The fact from The New York Times about Verbal process is that, it is also does not mention the receiver and the target like we can see in Verbal process from the China Daily, yet from the context we can see from the context that the verbalization is adressed to the reporter. This process describe the response from Mr. Obama as the president of The United States on a recent trip to Asia that the Washington takes no side in the territorial dispute but insist that they must be resolved peacefully due to the ramming of Vietnamese ship by China.

Interpretation

The next stage done by the researcher to answer the problem statement is through interpretation. Interpretation is the stage of connecting the textual analysis and social analysis. In this stage, the researcher connect the linguistic features found from the transitivity analysis with the interaction which produce themes reflected by the text. Here intertextual context conducted as Fairclough (1989) assumes that interpretation is examined through the combination of situational context and intertextual context. So this stage is conducted to reveal the representation in the clauses by connecting the pattern of transitivity process, the situational context and intertextual context reflected in the text.

Interpretation of the news article in China Daily

China Daily here represent what is happening in the South China Sea as a normal thing without any sign to show that the claim of South China Sea is wrong and an act from US to meddle in the South China Sea by sending its warships are also wrong due to the water is not an area of US law area. China Daily describe it through the material process and verbal process. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004;192) stated that material processes "express the notion that some entity 'does' something – which may be 'to' some other entity". Here the material process depict the act of RRC in responding to stop the movement of USA in the South China Sea. With the example provided below:

*The US Navy **has increased** the frequency with which its warships sail to China's doorstep.*
*He **argued** that China has every legitimate right to deploy necessary defense facilities on its own territory.*

The sample showed above are sentences that produced by China Daily in reporting the South China Sea territorial disputes. The examples consist of material process and verbal process. The clauses reflected what has been done by RRC in responding the USA in meddling with what is happening in the South China Sea using Material process and verbal process. Moreover the Material process were uttered by Senior Colonel of RRC Li Huamin to stop the dangerous provocation by sending its warships to avoid any unforeseeable accidents.

Interpretation of the news article in The New York Times

The New York Times here represent the image of how China done in claiming the South China Sea by sending their warships, build a port, military outpost and even doing a violence ramming toward other ship from any countries who tried to sail in the area of the South China Sea. The New York Times also use Material process and Verbal process to describe the issue behind the South China Sea territorial dispute. This is the same as has been done by China Daily in discussing the issue. Here

the New York Times depict the conflit of how China doing a dispute in the South China Sea. With the examples provided below:

*A Chinese vessel **rammed and sank** a Vietnamese fishing boat about 17 nautical miles southwest of the oil rig on Monday afternoon.*

*China **believes,** and has said as much in a 2014 position paper, that it has "indisputable sovereignty" over the South China Sea islands and the adjacent waters.*

The example showed above are sentences that produced by The New York Times in reporting the South China Sea territorial disputes. The examples consist of Material process and Verbal process. The clauses of Material process reflected the acts that decided to do by RRC of how they claimed the South China Sea, it depict China in doing the disputes resulting several conflict with other nations around the water. The ramming of Chinese vessel toward the Philippine vessel is an act of violence and violating the guarantee area that given by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Moreover the verbal process here describe how RRC believes that they have indisputable sovereignty over the area of South China Sea and it is planted in the history of law because their government was the first who discover, name and explore the water and also supported by an argument that they are the first to continuously exercise power over it.

Explanation

Explanation became the final stage done by the researcher in investigating the ideology and power constructed in China Daily and The New York Times. The study is put in a wider socio-political context to expose the embedded power and ideology. Explanation of socio cultural context will enable us to understand why different newspaper report the same news event from different perspectives. The differences can be traced to different ideological orientation of both news websites. The news website basically manipulates the people toward the social event by representing the ideologies that they have. So basically news event is not a pure representation of the social event but a construction of it.

Explanation of the news article in China Daily

Based on the transitivity interpretation in the China Daily as explained in the previous stage, the media convey the sign of disagree toward what has been doing by the Washington in meddling with the situation in the South China Sea, considering that US does not have any right to deploy any of their fleet in the disputed water. In fact the United States has made the area of the disputed water as a major venue for maintaining high strategic pressure on China in recent years and for this purpose the US Navy increased their frequency in which they send their warships to sail toward China's door step. The China Daily depict the image that US should never underestimate China's ability in defending their territorial intergrity and sovereignty over the South China Sea because no matter how many times Washington sends its warships to the sensitive water. The action will not change the Sovereignty of it.

Explanation of the news article in The New York Times

Based on the transitivity interpretation in The New York Times as explained in the previous stage, the media potray how the act that choosen by China in defending their sovereignty toward the South China Sea and the island in it. The New York Times through the text convey the action from Beijing in dealing with the disputes in the water as a harsh attitude with violence and more likely resulting a conflict between countries, the act of Chinese fishing vessel in ramming the Philippine boat leaving 22 crewmembers floating into the water near Reed bank before they finally rescued by a Vietnamese vessel, the Reed bank itself based on the Phillipine is internationally recognized as its exclusive economic zone but China claim that area and all the area of the South China Sea. The ramming was actually intentional in which the ramming was also ever occured by Vietnamese vessel in the South China Sea as well.

CONCLUSION

This study succesfully reveal the representational meaning and the ideology behind the news text using Fairclough three dimensional framework combined with Halliday's transitivity analysis used as an analytical tools in China Daily and The New York Times. This study successfully proven that the transitivity processes found in the news are fully capable enough in revealing the ideology of the news discourse. The finding showed that China Daily and The New York Times decribe the issue of the South China Sea territorial dispute similarly through material process and verbal process. However, the result of the representation and ideology construction are different. As the final result, this study demonstrated the the transitivity process is useful in the discourse to expose ideology. For further studies the researcher really suggest the other researcher to use the combination of two different theories by developing any aspect that may not perfect in the previous usage.

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RACIAL PROFILING ON POLICE STOP AND SEARCH PRACTICE AS PORTRAYED IN THE GEORGE TILLMAN'S MOVIE *THE HATE U GIVE*

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Abstract

Racial profiling becomes public spotlight over the past two decades in America that creates right devastation and discrimination. Therefore, this thesis aims to find racial profiling on police stop and search as portrayed in the movie *The Hate U Give* by Goerge Tillman which the movie tells about the life of Afro-American people who lived discriminated by state institutions. The objectives of this study are to describe the potrayal of racial profiling in Angie Thomas *The Hate U Give* movie and to find the motive of Racial profiling in Angie Thomas *The Hate U Give* movie. This study is typical library research with descriptive qualitative method. This study used critical race theory by Delgado and Stefancic (2001), racial profiling theory by Filimon (2015), and also movie theory by Boggs and Petrie. At the end of this study, the writer finds that the racial profiling practice in the movie is portrayed through events and experiences in the form of discrimination in police service and bias in news media. Meanwhile, the motives of racial profiling are police strategy specifically enforcement, prejudice and law bias.

Keywords: Critical race theory, George Tillman, *The Hate U Give*, racial profiling

INTRODUCTION

Racial Profiling refers to the use of race or skin colour as an indicator in Police decisions to stop and interrogate citizens, most of the cases of Racial profiling focuses of how Police initiated traffic stops, although it can also occur in other context like searchers, arrests, detention and charges. Racial profiling that mostly happen and faced by african afro American people begin in childhood and the damage occured of profiling can be very devastated to the one who suffer it. The damages including the system and also discrimination when there is contact with child welfare agencies or when facing the rules in educational institute such as school (Istiani and Puspita, 2020). As they grew adult, it may involve more intervention from Police or security officer in mall, or public places and the damage continues as Racialized and black people are caught and investigated and charged more than white people.

This research uses critical race theory as the most appropriate to be used in order to conduct the analysis regarding to racial profiling practice. CRT focuses on the experiential knowledge of ethnic minorities and their communities of origin with respect to race and race relations (Delgado and Stefancic, 2001). Meanwhile, racial profiling consists of practice or strategy that used to targeting person based on their skin color, origin, religion, or place of birth because of stereotype that are linked with specific suspicion or evidence of criminal behavior. Therefore, referring to previous definition of critical race theory and racial profiling theory, the researcher wants to highlight the issue of racial profiling includes the motives of it in today's era because racial profiling is happen every day through the movie *The Hate You Give* that portrays the racial profiling practice by white police towards black people.

Racial Profiling

Racial profiling is known as the use of race or skin colour as an indicator for Police officer to stop and interrogate black people. It is a strategy of identifying or detaining person based on race rather than specific case of criminal activity and evidence (Jones D. P., 2017). Filimon stated that racial profiling is a practice that disproportionately affects people of color, poor or homeless in several ways. It leads to discrimination and brutality towards minority through white supremacy system of control and domination. Refers to him, racial profiling is considered as police abuses that could perceive as state violence. According to the data provided in the study based on Bureau of Justice Statistics' report on the "*Prevalence of Imprisonment in the U.S. Population, 1974-2001*" that one of three young African-American men will serve time in prison, and if the current trends continue, and happen in some cities, thus, more than half of all young black men are currently under correctional control in prison or jail, on probation or parole (Filimon, 2015).

Movie Analysis

Movie could be a tool to learn and understand things surround the society such as history and biography. According to Jowet in Alviniyanti (Alviniyanti, 2019) movie has such powerful instrument to spread and generate ideas and messages. It could portrayed the landscape of reality. It is supported by Del Casino and Hanna (Del Casino and Hanna, 2000) that movie could representation form of certain national identity. Therefore, analyzing movie is important to see portrayal of racial profiling that commonly happen in the US since movie could be form of mass media that conveying certain picture of reality. Moreover, Diawara in Alviniyanti (Alviniyanti, 2019) stated that several movies often assigned black people as slaves, people in the kitchen, or criminals on the screen. Meanwhile white people act as the main characters who commit racism (Mahendra and Amelia, 2020). This racism issue could be said it can raise both in reality and movie since movie is a depiction of reality (Suprayogi and Pranoto, 2020).

METHOD

In this study, the researcher applies descriptive qualitative method since the data are in the form of sentence not numeric. Descriptive research is data collected in the form of written or spoken words, pictures, and does not use numbers (Cenita and Nurmaily, 2020). According to Kardiansyah (2016) that the data in qualitative research are texts including narrations and dialogues. This research focuses on the object of the analysis as the main source of data (Kuswoyo and Siregar, 2019). It is supported by Rido (2015) that descriptive qualitative method is not focus in number. In the other word, the data are derived from the words, sentences, dialogues, and statements of the novel, which concern the objectives of the study since according to Mohajan in Setri and Setiawan (2020) qualitative research consists of process to make world visible as stated by. It is also stated by Aryangga & Nurmaily (2017), qualitative is the analysis based on constructivist perspective that involves human experience that has been historically or socially constructed. Descriptive research only describes situations or events, this research does not seek or explain relationships, test hypotheses or make predictions (Farras and Nurmaily, 2020). In this research, dialogue and narration are collected through movie script. The script is useful to facilitate the researcher in collecting the data (Pranoto and Afrilita, 2018). Besides script, based on Afrianto (2018) that books, articles, and journal also included as text source of data. Further, the data can be synthesized with the theory to find and define the pattern, and to define significant points (Samanik and Lianasari, 2016). This research is library research as the data collecting technique by reading the data source comprehensively and identifying the data related to the racial profiling discrimination (Amelia and Dintasi, 2017). This method is used to draw understanding about literary work and its correlation with the existing phenomenon in society includes psychology issue (Heaverly and Kasih, 2020).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the CRT and racial profiling theory, the findings are divided into two: the portrayal of racial profiling and the motives of racial profiling. Each finding category is divided into several parts as it is explained above.

The Portrayal of Racial Profiling Practice
Discrimination in Police Service

In the minute of 00.01.25, the racial profiling is portrayed through the main character's family, Starr's family, when her father tried to explain to his children about their social position as black among society, especially in front of police. Police treat black people harshly although they do not really doing mistakes. The way Starr's father educated his children indicating that racial profiling frequently experienced by black people. It is in line with Filimon (2015) that stated racial profiling is unconstitutional policing strategy since it violates victims' constitutional rights against unreasonable search and arrest.

Racial Bias in Media

In the minute of 01.17.23, the racial profiling is portrayed through the news scene in the movie that reported about the racial profiling done by the cops. The news maker created the news line as the police was the victim. The news subjected black people were the crime sources just because criminal statistics data that shows certain minorities are often disproportionately arrested or convicted for crime (Cleary, 2002).

The Motives of Racial Profiling
Police Strategy: Enforcement

This enforcement strategy includes the way police forced black people to admit something that they did not do, and their arrogances when arresting black people. The movie clop below portrays the incident when Khalil interrogated by the police about what he did at that night. In the minutes of 01.12.22 shows Starr's father almost arrested because he almost fought with King Lord. Without asking he complete condition and listen to Starr's father explanation, the police directly pushed Starr's father against the wall without a fight from Starr's father. It is in accordance with theory racial profiling based on Jones (2017) that stated racial profiling consists of practice or strategy that used to targeting person based on their skin color because of stereotype that are linked with specific suspicion or evidence of criminal behavior rather than investigating it with evidence.

Racial Prejudice

In another scene it is explained the motive of racial profiling practice done by police towards black people that regarding to police rules and regulation to handle black people who are arrested on the road. It is closely related to the applicable law in their institution. It is clearly seen through the scene in the minute 01.34.16. The way Uncle Carlos mentioned the word **"if"** in **A lot goes through a cop's mind when they pull someone over. Especially if they have to get into a pissing contest with the driver about why the stopped him. If sets off an alarm. The officer thinks "are they hiding something? Is the car stolen?" (The Hate U Give Movie Script, 2018),** indicating that police taking the decision to pull over someone is not based on evidence but it more likely based on their approximation instinct, and it is called as racial prejudice motive because black people are minority community that associated with criminal behavior (Cleary, 2002).

Law Bias

In this part, law bias acts to discriminate black people in front of the law institution. In which government law protects white people no matter what crime they had done before. At the end of the story, the police who murdered Khalil was free and did not get any punishment from the police institution. It is seen through the scene when black people did long march to protest for Khalil's justice in the minute of 01.45.56.

CONCLUSION

The portrayal of racial profiling in *The Hate U Give* movie is portrayed through characters' point of view and the events experienced by the characters. From the characters' point of view, the racial profiling practice is explained through discrimination in police service. It is portrayed when Starr's father socialized how to do when his children later on face a moment of police stop and search. It is indirectly explained that Starr's father had ever experience that kind of racial profiling before and he did not want his children became the victims of police brutality in the police search and stop. The racial profiling practices are also portrayed through racial bias in media, when a News channel reported how they took aside to the white people such as police and law institution.

Meanwhile, the motives of racial profiling done by the police in the movie are because police strategy in handling black people through enforcement, since black people are often associated with criminal behaviors such as drug dealers. Besides, racial prejudice also treated black people different than white people. Lastly, law bias became the motive of racial profiling that injured black people as minority.

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TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE BETWEEN TRUMP AND BIDEN IN 2020

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Abstract

This study was aimed at investigating the transitivity properties (processes, participants, and circumstances) used in the presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden in presidential election debate in 2020. The aim of this study was also to investigate the types of transitivity processes and the most dominant process occured in the debate. Using a library study, the data were obtained from two transcription of debate. The data were analyzed qualitatively using Halliday's (1994) and Halliday and Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) theories.The findings showed that all types of processes, including material, mental, verbal, relational, existential, and behavioral processes, were found. The material process was significantly applied both two debaters. This indicates that the debaters had progressed to the stage of the material process. In other words, they all focused on the speaker's objectives, they were aware of the realization aspect of society action. To conclude, it was about the intentions, purposes, and directions of the arguments in the presidential debate between Trump and Biden about the critical crisis that the US was facing.

Keywords: Systemic functional linguistics, transitivity processes, presidential debate between Trump and Biden.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a kind of communication, especially when it comes to delivering a few ideas in a debate situation. Debate as defined by Zhang (2017); Freeley & Steinberg (2013) in Istiani and Puspita (2020) refers to a form of communication in which a debater can convey a message and make an argument about something. Some scholars argue that the debaters can also give the reason to protect their argument. The purpose of argument is to persuade someone to accept a certain conclusion.

The presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden in 2020 is one of events in America where they can give their idea about the statement given by the moderator. The 2020 American presidential election debate was a series of debates held for the 2020 U.S presidential general election. The first debate happened on September 29th, and set the record as the most-watched debate in American history. The final was took place on October 23rd. The duration of each debate is ninety minutes, then the debaters should respond or answer the moderator's questions. Only the democratic nominee Joe Biden and Republic nominee Donald Trump met the criteria for inclusions in the presidential debates, and thus were the only two to appear in the presidential debates. The candidates should be aware in selecting their arguments where it can persuade people to vote one of them in the presidential election.

From the linguistic side, the phenomenon explained in the previous paragraph was a very exciting and challenging political discourse which has been drawn much attention from linguists (Lan, 2018). Thus, the present writers decided to bring this study to examine Donald Trump and Joe Biden's linguistic devices in their presidential election debates using systemic func tional linguistics. However, this study limits the discussion only for the analysis of transitivity system. Presidential candidates are encouraged to use transitivity, which reflects the dominant ideology in society when composing their statements to achieve the goals of their political aspirations.

This study applies an efficiency tool to analyze debate which is systemic functional linguistics (SFL) approach (Lan, 2018). SFL is a way to analyze how language works or functions in doing communication proposed (Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). The concept of SFL, according to Afrianto, Sujatna, Darmayanti, and Ariyani, 2020); Kuswoyo et al (2020); and Kuswoyo (2016), language is more of a meaningful resource than a set of regulations. The text-context interaction is also highlighted in SFL. SFL is a method for analyzing a text at multiple levels, ranging from lexicon-grammatical to text structure, and discourse. Semantic can also be revealed. Additionally, SFL is concerned with the meaning that the speaker produced (Kuswoyo et al, 2021). These meaning includes interpersonal, textual, and ideational meaning. This study focuses on experiential meaning or ideational meaning. Marbum (2016) and Afrianto, Indrayani, and Soemantri, 2014); Kuswoyo et al (2013) stated that ideational meaning refers to a person, an event, a phenomenon, an action, a situation, etc. Thus, meta-functions could be used to examine the text and see how it is produced. Transitivity analysis is useful for examining spoken texts, but additional research is needed to support its explanation of discourses. Transitivity analysis is most widely applied in literary works and news articles, although it is not widely used in spoken texts. Transitivity reveals the realization of ideational meaning at the clause level (Participants, processes, and circumstances).

A large and growing body of literature has investigated transitivity from various topics; sonnets (Afrianto, Indrayani, and Seomantri, 2014; articles (Marbun 2016; Munalim 2017); presidential debates (Lan, 2018; Fadilah and Kuswoyo (2021) and classroom discourse (Kuswoyo and Rido, 2019). For example, Afrianto, Indrayani, and Seomantri (2014) focused on transitivity on Shakespeare's sonnets. A study by Marbum (2016) deals with the process types of transitivity found in the National Geographics' artiles. In 2017, Munalim (2017) published a paper in which they described mental processes in teachers' reflection papers: a transitivity analysis in systemic fucntional linguistics. Similarly, in Lan's (2018) studies have shown that in transitivity processes, Donald Trump's simple and causal speaking style contributes to his improbable victories in modern US history. Other studies (Kuswoyo and Rido, 2019) have considered the process types in Engineering lecture Introduction. Recently, Fadilah, and Kuswoyo (2021) investigated transitivity analysis in news reports on Covid 19 of Jakarta Post-press. Although some research has been carried out on transitivity, there is very little scientific investigating of transitivity system on presidential debates. Thus, this study aims to address the following research questions:

1. What kinds of transitivity processes are used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the 2020 American presidential election debates?
2. What is the dominant of transitivity process used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the 2020 American presidential election debates?

METHOD

A research method is a pivotal tool in research since it presents different points of view Suprayogi and Pranoto, 2020). This study applied a qualitative research method and library study because the data involved in the form of words, phrases, and clauses. Halosko 2010 in (Ivana and Suprayogi, 2020), qualitative research is a kind of study that collects and analyzes data by using non-numerical data to evaluate its meaning. Further, this present study also used a library study. The library research provides a source of data that focuses on a specific issue, and those data may be conveniently accessed by the present writers offered by Merriam (2009). Meanwhile, to answer the research question, the study used systemic functional linguistics theory by Halliday (1994) and Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). The aim of this study is to investigate the types of transitivity processes used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in presidential debate in 2020.

Besides, the primary data of this current study were taken from two texts of debates between Donald Trump and Joe Biden in 2020 American presidential election debates. There were two debate texts taken from the Donald Trump and Joe Biden labeled into DT and JB. Those texts were obtained from online media namely Rev blog spot (https: www.rev.com/blog/trancripts/Donald-trump-joe-biden-

The present writers adopted the data analyzing technique from Kuswoyo and Rido (2019). This current study tagged every clause with DT/Mat01/ I. As an example, clause DT/Mat01/I. DT means Donald Trump, Mat means stand for material process, 01 means first clause, and I stand for symbol of the order of data based on the highest percentage. The analysis steps involve examining clauses for transitivity, determining a percentage for participants, process, and context, presenting the findings, discussing the findings, and drawing a conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This study uses two debate texts of Donald Trump and Joe Biden as sources of the research. Then each clause that indicates transitivity processes in the table is classified. The findings show that all processes are found. They are material process, mental process, relational process, verbal process, behavioral process and existential process. Further, the data reveal that the most dominant process used in presidential debate Trump and Biden is material processes. It can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Distribution of transitivity processes found in the presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden

No	Transitivity	Donald Trump		Joe Biden	
		Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Material	281	44,6%	204	46,6%
2	Mental	204	32,4%	107	24,4%
3	Verbal	65	10,3%	59	13,4%
4	Relational	51	8,1%	27	6,2%
5	Existential	24	3,8%	38	8,7%
6	Behavioral	5	0,8%	3	0,7%
	Total	630	100%	438	100%

Table 1 shows that 630 clauses found from Donald Trump's texts and 438 clauses from Joe Biden's texts. The findings further reveal that Trump tend to use material process that is 44,6% with 281 times of occurances, followed by mental process 32,4% with 204 times next is the verbal process 10,3% or 65 times, and relational process with 8,1% or 51 times of occurances. For the existential process contribute 3,8% and the last is behavioral process with 0,8% or 5 times that occur in the presidential debate text. Meanwhile, in Joe Biden's debate text, it was 438 transitivity processes found in the presidential debate text. Similar to Trump, Biden dominantly respond the questions or arguing some statement through material process that is 46,6% or occur 204 times. It was followed by mental process with 24,4% or 107 times, then the verbal process with 13,4% or 59 times, fourth was existential process with 8,7% or 38 times. Next, relational process with 6,2% or 27 times. The last is behavioral process with 0,7% or only 3 times from the Joe Biden.

1. Material Process

Process of doing, happening or creating something or physical activities and tangibles action is material process (Eklesia & Rido, 2020). Halliday (1994) calls them action clauses expressing the fact that something or someone undertakes some action or some entity "does" something which may be done to some other entity. These processes can be probed by asking what someone did. There are two essential participants, namely actor and goal. The example of data is illustrated below.

(1) JB/Mat173/I
   If we get the vaccine

If	We	get	the vaccine
-	**Actor**	**Process: Material**	**Goal**

The datum (1) above is talking about the vaccine that has not been available yet in the US. The actor "we" is the representation all of people or the society in US, whereas the word "get" is the process that actor need, and "the vaccine" is the goal of the material process. From this clause explains that all of people in US should get the vaccine. Then, the second material process as followed.

Data (2) from *I want to give them better health care at a much lower price.*

(2) DT/Mat180/I
I want to give them better health care at a much lower price.

I	want to give	*them better health care at a much lower price.*
Actor	**Process: Material**	**Goal**

The data above shows that the actor is "I". "want to give "is the material process that acts by the actor, and the goal of the clause is "them better health care at a much lower price". This clause describes that "I" is the representation of President Donald Trump, and "Them" is the representation of people or the society in the United States. It reveals that the President Donald Trump wanted to give society in US better heatlcare with much lower price than Obama Care.

2. Mental Process

Halliday (1994) proposes that the three important sub-types are: 1. Perception (seeing, hearing, etc), 2. Affections and 3. Cognitions (thinking, knowing, understanding, etc.) That's a mental process. There are two participants in the mental process: Senser and Phenomenon. First, a senser is a conscious person who is experiencing, thinking about, or seeing something. Thought refers to cognitive sense, seen refers to perceptual sense, and love refers to emotions sense. The sensers detect the presence of a conscious being engaged in a mental process. The second phenomenon is that the set of entities that can play this role is not limited to any semantic or grammatical category. It triggered a mental process that revealed a far bigger pool of potential participants (Munalim, 2017). The data of mental process are presented below.

(3) DT/Men412/II
But I don't want to accept the National Guard

But	I	don't want to accept	the National Guard
-	**Senser**	**Process: Mental**	**Phenomenon**

The mental process is identified by the process "don't want to accept" and "I" is the senser, while the phenomenon is "The National Guard". From the clause, the senser "I" is the representation of the president Donald Trump where does not want to accept the National Guard in United States. It is contrast with Munalim's research (2017), where his research focused on the analysis of mental process. In his research, mental process becomes the third ranks, then in this current study becomes the second ranks. His research presents the word that express verbal process in any sub-types namely: cognitive sensing, desiderative sensing, perceptive sensing and emotive sensing that found in his research. Then, the next is the mental process offered below.

(4) JB/Men536/II
He's just afraid of counting the votes

He	is just afraid	of counting the votes
Sensor	**Process: Mental**	**Phenomenon**

In datum (4) above, the mental process of word "is just afraid" shows the feeling of the senser. It is taken from the Joe Biden dialogue in debate texts, the participant "he" is the senser in terms of transitivity interpretation, who feel the mental process of "is just afraid". The phenomenon is in the word "of counting the votes". This clause shows that the sensor "he" is the pronoun from the president Donald Trump who feeling "is just afraid" because of counting the votes by the Americans.

3. Verbal Processes

Saying is a verbal process employed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). Participants in this process include the speaker/sayer (participant who is the speaker), and the receiver (the one who addressed the information, the beneficiary of a verbal message, occurring with or without a proposition depending on position in the clause). Verbiage (the verbalization itself) is another term for verbalization. The word that express the verbal (e.g. assertions, questions, responses, and stories).

(5) JB/Ver326/III
I've been arguing that

I	have been arguing	that
Sayer	**Process: Verbal**	**Target**

Based on the data above, "I" refers to the Sayer. It represents the vice president Joe Biden. While, the verbal process is "have been arguing" and for the target is "that". To simply this clause, it reports that the Vice President Joe Biden has been arguing related to the families who had small amount of drugs, and the families should get the sequences of it, then the vice president arguing that the families should go to treatment across the board not send them to jail.

(6) DT/Ver962/III
They refuse to talk about it

They	refuse to talk	about it
Sayer	**Process: Verbal**	**Target**

This datum (6) shows that the sayer of the clause is "They" which reflects to everybody, the media, and allies. Meanwhile, the verbal process that Trump used is "refuse to talk", and "about it" as the target. In this context, "It" refers to the truth that money totally three and a half million dollars. And Jow will announce the truth what secretlyto the public and also Joe Biden will discredit his position in "His position has been totally thoroughly discredited". This means that the media and the member of rallies have been refused to talk about the truth that safety secretly by Donald Trump.

4. Relational Process

A relational process is one in which a participant's identity and description are linked. Relational processes can be divided into two categories. They are relational attributive and identifying processes. The process of being is the attribution relational process. There are two types of players in the attributive relational process: carriers and attributes. Identifying relational process, on the other hand, is the act of assigning a value to something. Tokens and values are both involved in this process. The data is illustrated bellow:

(7) DT/Rel419/IV
Antifa is a dangerous radical group

Antifa	is	a dangerous radical group
Token	**Process: Relational identifying**	**Value**

The clause above shows that the relational identifying process type is elaborated. In terms of participant function, "Antifa" is an identifed and "A dangerous radical group" function as an identifier, the verb be (*is*) is employed by the President Donald Trump in transitivity term to express warming up sub-phase that aims at stating that Antifa is a dangerous radical group in America. In this current study has similarities with (Wahyudin, 2016), where relational process is the fourth rank in the both. Meanwhile, in his research he found only 4 relational processes in the news item.

(8) JB/Rel726/IV
We were President and Vice President

We	Were	president and Vice President
Carrier	**Process: Relational Attribute**	**Attribute**

From the datum (8) above, it shows the relational attribute process appear in the debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The clause above is the relational process of attribute. Where the carrier is "we" follow the relational process "were" and the attribute is in the word "President and Vice President". From the clause above, the present writer concludes that Joe Biden at that time when he and Donald Trump as president and the vice president, they will try do something to facing the issue regarding business with China.

5. **Existential Processes**

The act of existence is referred to as the existential process. It suggests that something had happened or seemed to happen. Existential processes are described by existing verbs like "be," "exist," and "arise," and the existent can be anything. It also reflects experience by saying, "There was/is something." It also conveys feelings. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) 'the existing is any form of phenomenon that a nominal group in the sentence experiences during this process. The sample data of existential process is illustrated below.

(9) JB/Exis015/V

There is a hundred million people who have pre-existing conditions

There	is	hundred million people who have pre-existing conditions
-	**Process: Existential**	**Existent**

Datum (9) above shows that the existential process 'be' verb is was used. This process was used in the five rank for the occurrence in debate text. The use of the existential process in debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden reflects the sub- phase looking back to the society in America who have the pre-existing conditions. In term of transitivity interpretation, hundred million people who have pre-existing conditions as existent. This finding similar to the research present by Afrianto and Inayati, Existential process in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret: a Systemic Functional Linguistic Study, 2016. Meanwhile, their research focused on the existential process that appears in Herry Potter and the Chamber of secret. In their research they found a lot of existential process with the key word "there". There are two existent that (Afrianto and Inayati, Existential process in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret: a Systemic Functional Linguistic Study, 2016) found in their research, namely: existent of entity and existent of event.

(10) DT/Exis546/V

Today there was a big problem

Today	there	Was	a big problem
Circ: Time	**-**	**Process: Existential**	**Existent**

The data above shows that the existential process is used by Donald Trump in his debate. "Today" is the circumstance of time. While, the existential process is "was" is because to prove to existing this process. Then, "a big problem" is the existent, because it is involved and realized in this existential process. From the data above, the present writer can conclude that Donald Trump gave information that there is a big problem that American faced at that time.

6. **Behavioral Processes**

The process of psychological or psychological activity is described as the behavioral process. This category of processes is something between mental and physical processes, and they usually only have one participant. The Behaver, the main participant, is usually a cognizant being. There is sometimes a Behaviour Range, such as a Participant, that extends the procedure. It can be seen in the following data.

(11) JB/Beh206/VI

I am concerned that any court would settle

I	am concerned	that any court would settle
Behaver	**Process: Behavioral**	**Existent**

Based on data (11) above, it shows the behavioral process. Behavioral process is the last rank of transitivity processes appears in the debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The behaver is "I" where I is represent of pronoun Joe Biden, where it use the behavioral process "am concerned" and the existent is "that any court would settle ". From the datum above, the present writer shows Joe Biden concerned or focused on the court would be settle at that time. This findings on behavioral process contrast to (Kuswoyo & Rido, 2019) where in their research, behavioral process become the fifth. Meanwhile, in this current study is the last rank. Their research found the behavioral process "look" is to express the psychological activity.

(12) DT/Beh924/VI

They cried in the Oval Office

They	Cried	in the Oval Office
Behaver	**Process: Behavioral**	**Circ: Location**

Data 12 shows that behavioral process also used by Donald Trump. The behaver is "they" where they use the behavioral process "cried" and the circumstance of location is appear of "in the Oval Office". The present writer shows that the behaver "they" is the pronoun of some liberal people cried in the Oval Office or in Donald Trump's Office.

From the Table 1, it shows that the most dominant process of transitivity found in debate text is material process. The domination of the material process in debate texts between Donald Trump and Joe Biden indicates that the debate or the respond of statement from the moderator or interlocutors are centrally focused on the issues that moderator ask regarding the hot issues in that time concerning the goal of the debate to convey the audiences or the society, and to know what will the president do in the

future if they won the election. This finding may be similar to that of (Kuswoyo & Rido, 2019) who found that the orientation stage is employed more frequently. The results also suggest that the use of material clauses is mostly focused on the actions of Donald Trump and Joe Biden in relation to the moderator's question or the hot issues in US.

CONCLUSION

The debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden is examined using transtivity theory in this current study. The six processes have been identified and discussed in details. Each process and participants presentation is identified and described. The transitivity system in systemic functional linguistics has been proven to be an effective tool in the political debate through qualitative analysis. The following is a summary of the important results: the six types of transitivity processes discovered in debate texts between Donald Trump and Joe Biden have various frequencies. Material processes, with strong power and resolve, are primarily used to define the measures that the newly elected administration would do or what the new president is expected to undertake in order to protect the country and resuscitate the economy. The frequent usage of "we, I, they, and he" shortens the gap between the speaker and the audience. While America's current situation is unsatisfactory, the new president's first and most significant responsibility will implement certain recovery measures in order to revitalize the country. Mental processes can be said in the smooth presentation of policy, the unification of people's thinking, and the striking of a sympathetic chord in the audience's hearts. As a result, we can see that the candidates commonly use the words "I" or "we." The attributive mode relationship all processes used here are a fantastic choice for grabbing the audience's attention and enlivening the environment. The focus of a debate is obviously on typical human physiological and psychological activity such as breathing, coughing, smiling, and so on; therefore, behavioral processes are not frequently exploited by both sides.

The reality revealed by the study is that whatever language forms the speaker chooses, they all serve the topics of the discourses. The participation function of language as doing something is the interpersonal function that indicates the speaker's meaning potential. This is the section in which the speaker shares his own opinions and judgments while also attempting to influence the opinions and behavior of others (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). In other words, it enables individuals to begin and maintain social contact, as well as to develop a sense of self and group identity. Language is used by the two candidates to interact with the audience, to develop and sustain specific relationships with individuals, to influence others' conduct, to make explicit their opinions, and to elicit and change others' attitudes, in addition to communicating certain facts. In political debates, those who pay more attention to interpersonal functions can more effectively propose policies and engage as many people as possible.

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CLASS STRUGGLE IN *DETROIT* (2017) FILM

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Abstract

The study focuses on *Detroit* (2017) film that tells the story of a true event in Michigan, Detroit 1967. The film delineates the social conflict among White and Black community. The social issues that occur in this film, the researchers see this as a form of social problems related to Marxists. This study uses the Marxist class struggle theory and also uses Barthes' semiotics and cinematography to help researchers analyze research. Class struggle occurs because of conflicts between certain groups for their own interests to achieve freedom in social society. In this study, the data source is taken from *Detroit* 2017 film directed by Kathryn Bigelow produced in America distributed by Annapurna Pictures which becomes the primary data sources. The data collecting technique will be applied as the primary step in doing the research. All data will be collected using some steps to gather comprehensive data that will be meaningful for data analysis. Based on the results of the analysis of class struggle in Detroit (2017), the authors found that there were social conflicts that occurred in society. Class struggle occurs because of conflicts between certain groups for their own interests to achieve freedom in social society. The class struggle is depicted through scenes and dialogues in the film, in which the researcher sees a problem between the group of black people and white people.

Keywords: Barthes, class conflict, class struggle, Marxist, semiotic

INTRODUCTION

Literature as one of the major media must have a value including moral value so that a literary work not only gives its readers a pleasure but also provides values and lessons (Mahendra and Amelia, 2020). Literature and film at their core have the same function, namely entertaining and providing something particular insight into the reader or the audience. In popular literature studies, films are literary works. Muller (2006, p. 33) stated that "*Using film as literature still favors students with a strong grasp of narrative analysis skills, for it, focuses mostly on the elements that film shares with literature, not on the unique ways a film expresses its narrative.*" Therefore, the study on film is considered the development of a new form in understanding human life. Through these media, literature learners and researchers are expected to apply literary studies theories easily to grasp what human life issues exist in the film produced by humans. Finally film functions as the media to deliver social issue from humas' has gained its position especially in American film or Hollywood.

This study focuses on *Detroit* (2017) film as an American period crime drama directed by Kathryn Bigelow. This film delineates a snapshot of a real-life event, a police raid on the Algiers Motel in Detroit in 1967. The film started in the setting on Sunday, July 23, 1967. On the 12th Street Riot, there begins a celebration held for black veterans returning home from the Vietnam War. Suddenly, there is a gunshot, and the mob sets fire to several buildings along the street. The city mass seems to panic, and the police or the city's elected official encounters difficulties in handling the riot. The president sends paratroopers into the city to help. After what seems to be sniper fire, police storm the entire scene building. Krauss, the officer in charge has already shot one black looter in the back, and he intends to use all means to learn who it was that shot at the police. He lines up black youths and two white women found with them against the walls of a hallway and unleash a brutal mix of beatings, murder threats, and mock executions. A black security guard, Melvin Dismukes, witnesses the whole scene but later finds himself accused of committing the crimes himself. Those acquitted of the murder resumed their lives with varying degrees of success. The film ends with the characters' exposure to their success. The conflict between Kraus as white people and wrong judgment to black security leads to a riot. This raises the issue on conflict between Black and White people in the U.S.

Regarding the issue of Black people in the U.S., Jalata (2002) stated that the existence of *"the African American movement has sought to redefine the racially distorted black cultural identity, liberate blacks from the racial caste system, and introduce fundamental social transformation in the black community"*. This statement means that the Black has long experienced movement to fight their existence in the U.S. against racial caste system. The recent example can be seen from what happens in the U.S. of BLM (Black Live Matter) movement. In 2020, black man was prosecuted criminal acts committed by the U.S. white policeman. This action leads to death. The movement caused of discrimination action by White group also happens to the Asian American group in the U.S. nowadays. This means that the discrimination and racist action lead to class struggle for minorities group in the U.S., for Black and the Asian people group.

Class struggle and class conflict can happen to different communities, yet both are relate to each other. This conflict motivates some efforts in struggling with their position in the communities. The class struggle at the heart of capitalist society is the logical outcome of a historical process, which would conclude after the working classes seized the modes of production (Selwyn, 2007). The statement implies that class struggles arise from conflict between the ruling and lower classes. The domination of the ruling class appears to rule and exploit the lower classes for a different perspective. Marcus and Menzies (2007) stated, *"social class is essential to understand and organize social change"*. Class struggle is part of perspectives in Marxist theories. Marxism is a theory and a practice united to achieve a classless society. As a theory, Marxism is a body of conceptual tools that means the ruling class of a particular society deploy to hold onto their privileged position in society (Marcus and Menzies, 2007).

The theory of class struggle as a part of Marxist theories can be applied in literary analysis, including Marxist film analysis. Marxist film theory is one of the oldest forms of film theory. Marxist filmmakers, Marxist culture and Marxist theory have profoundly influenced world film culture for over a hundred years, even if this influence is often denied. The struggle for control of the means of film production in the cultural sphere is part of and develops concerning the broader work among the upper classes for the total means of production. Marxist theoretical analysis of movies has developed through cultural products like television, music videos, photography, and novels. Marxist theory tools are considered helpful for understanding the art people consume and enjoy every day and how consumption adds up to a culture (Kornbluh, 2019). Culture is the complex whole that man has acquired as a member of society and the culture shows the result of the behavior and habits of the societies of its place (Efrilia and Setiawan, 2020). The movie has played its role in delivering Marxist issues, such as class struggle which has existed known and developed in many movie productions. It is filmed from different themes, angles, and narratives. The interest on the issues has evolved and it can be seen from the popularity of class struggle studies in film studies. Though some researchers have discussed a lot, the detail of analysis varies from one and another, especially by using Marxist film theory.

This study applied Barthes semotic and Marxist theories. The studies regarding this issue had been made by Affandi (2016), Kasih and Fitratullah (2018) which emphasizes the issue on class struggle by using Barthes's semiotic theories. In some extent, class struggle also relates to the minorities issue. Kasih (2018) reveals how minorities takes struggle in living and accomplish the desire as lower class. The previous study on *Detroit* (2017) film focused on violent racism (Setiawan, Hadi and Budiana, 2014) while this study aims to reveal class struggle in *Detroit* (2017) film.

METHOD

In this study, the researcher applied qualitative research. Qualitative means that the analysis based primarily on the constructivist perspective that involves individual experiences that have been historically or socially constructed (Aryangga and Nurmaily 2017). This study used a qualitative approach that focuses on comprehension, description and narattive analysis (Amelia, 2016; Samanik and Lianasari, 2016; Kasih, 2018). In some extent, qualitative analysis considers real phenomenon in the societies as it is found in some researches (Kuswoyo, et.al., 2020; Rido., et.al., 2015). One of the advantages of this form of research is that it might develop a broad issue about a phenomena or event. The researcher applied descriptive method in which it *"adopt a descriptive or interpretative approach which aims to understand and report the views and culture of those being studied"* (Ritchie, 2003). In

this research, the data source was taken from *Detroit* 2017 film directed by Kathryn Bigelow produced in America distributed by Annapurna Pictures.

The primary data were taken from camera angle, lighting, dialogue, narrative, music, etc. delineating class struggle issue in *Detroit* (2017) film.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Detroit (2017) is a film that tells the story of an actual event in 1967 and depicts social problems in America, films that feature racist scenes in the form of physical are shown in this film. The phenomenon of racism that leads to class struggle has long existed in society. Those struggles can be found in the whole of film. In *Detroit* (2017) film, there are scenes delineating class struggle caused of physical violence committed by white police officers. The physical violence influences class struggle from some Black characters in the film. It can be seen from the following scenes.

John Conyers's Social Class and His Class Struggle (Minutes 10.15-10.16)

This incident sparks the anger of John Conyers who mobilizes the masses to fight the injustice that has long existed in their city. The denotation of the film taken from both scenes which shows the meeting. There is a narrative speech delivered by John Conyers who said "*This city has problems with the police*". John Conyers tries to calm the crowd. There is a boisterous voice from the masses who are angry about the situation. The camera is taken from above showing a crowd of black people attending the demonstration led by Johan Conyers. In this scene, it shows everyone is listening to what Conyers said about the problems his people are facing. The camera focuses on the people who look enthusiastic and agreed with what Conyers said.

The connotation of the scenes is that there is a social class led by John Conyers who feels problems between his people, Black community and the police. The statement given by Conyers means dissatisfaction through the condition. The mass crowd who feel 'agreed' with Conyers's statement also delineates dissatisfaction condition with the group of policemen. The presence of so many people at the demonstration led by Johan Conyers shows the existence of injustice. This scene clearly shows symptoms of dissatisfaction which are marked by anger, attendance at demonstrations and approval of the speech given by John Conyers.

The myth is shown from the scene when there is dissatisfaction in one social group, there is class struggle toward it. Dissatisfaction with a situation arises because of the arbitrariness of the rulers who feel they have power to those who do not control the economy. The form of dissatisfaction leads to resistance starting with anger, protest, demonstration and chaos. Marx saw the struggle between classes because of the gap between the conditions of life of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. This also happens because of the increasing homogenization within each class so that the emergence of individual struggles. Awareness of homogenization increases, common interests and policies are regulated, and the use and struggle of political power occurs. Class becomes political force.

Carl Cooper's Class Struggle

45.55   46.27

Denotation in this scene shows some people in the Hotel Motel Algiers. They do deeper discussion as the policeman outside the hotel Algiers wants to attack Black people inside. One of Black man, Carl Cooper said to his friends *"It's like when you're black, it's almost like having a gun pointing right at your face".* Cooper feels angry about the condition when the policemen are trying to enter into the hotel. On the camera, this angle shows or to describe the current condition or the lens that points to the crowd who is siting listening to the narrative of the speech or it can be called the "eye level" point of view which is made parallel to the eye or the object being targeted. The people in one of the rooms in the hotel pay attention to the statement given by Cooper. They look 'agreed' of his friends said to them. After making statement, Copper hurriedly escapes from the room, eventhough his friends forbids him to leave. Cooper gets shoot by White policeman who considers him as the sniper in the hotel.

Connotation in this scene is from Carl Cooper's statement. Cooper feels sad to the condition of prejudice given by White people. Cooper feels intimidated by White people as he said his position as a Black. He thought he only gets gun on his face when he is Black. The word 'gun' usually symbolizes 'hatred, criminal and violent'. Cooper repeats what White people belief on Black people who always correlate to 'hatred, criminal and violent'.

Myth in this scenes is taken from Cooper's statement. Having The expression conveyed by Carl shows that there is a belief about human rights that cannot be changed by American society. American society believes that everyone should have the same opportunity to get and achieve an opportunity, but in fact not for black people. The black race is considered to be the lowest race, while the white race is valued higher.

Two Oppositions in Class Conflicts (Minutes 59.03-59.10)

The denotation in this scene begins with the shooting of a white police officer on a black man accused of treason. The scene then focuses on Krauss, as the Michigan State Police arrive at the motel to investigate. Entering the building, Krauss kills Cooper when he tries to escape and plants a knife next to his body as he bleeds to death. The camera in this scene takes turns moving from two rooms, namely the shooting location and the gathering place for other black people accused of treason. A mob of white cops is pictured watching a group of black men facing a wall looking resigned to the accusations. One of them, Krauss, as the chief said, "*We still have a crime scene here*". The police round up everyone in the hotel and line them against the wall, demanding to know who the sniper is. One of the black police officers, Dismukes, in this scene is seen trying to give an argument about Kraus' arbitrariness or actions.

The connotation in this scene is that the black people are the people who are persecuted and the white police are the ones who have the power. Black people who have no faults surrender and surrender to the situation. This means that black people have realized their position as the loser without any effort to fight back. On the other hand, white police officers feel they have the authority to commit violations within the police, namely shooting without confirming. This action means that they realize that they have more power than black people. This film clearly presents two opposing positions between white people and black people.

The myth that appears on is that arbitrariness occurs when consciousness as a ruler arises. The emergence of this awareness can be caused by history as well as the social environment that shapes it. Kraus's action to shoot and prosecute black people without good reason because of the emergence of prejudice. The initial conclusion about black people as criminals has already been given by Kraus. This causes Dismukes to have resistance or class struggle.

Dismukes's Social Class (Minutes 33.44)

Denotation in this film is found in minute 33.44. Black policeman, Dismukes tries to prevent the violent action between a young Black man and White policeman. Dismukes tries to break up the fight. He also tries to calm this child because this child looks angry with the white policeman. The boy finally looks calm and understands what Dismukes s trying to say. After trying to make peace, he shakes his hands' boy. The young black man then says *"Okay, Tom"*.

Connotation of the scene is that the boy tries to defend his reason and his opinion. On the other hand, Dismukes calms down the boy for his position as policeman to protect his people. The boy suddenly realizes that Dismukes only wants to avoid the Black boy being treated arbitrarily by the black police. In addition, Dismukes asked him to calm down. The black boy finally realizes that Dismukes is a helper as he said, "Thank you, Tom". Tom for black people is seen as a superhero.

Myth in this scene is from the young black man says the word *"Tom"*. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the use of this nickname aimed at demeaning black people who are too obedient to skin people. The term is also used to describe a cynical style of behavior towards white people. This designation or nickname refers to black people who use this as a necessary survival technique, choosing to appear docile and indecisive. In African-American, "Uncle Tom" means an African-American who is someone who curates a little bit of self-identity to rely on his status in the white community, aiming to maintain (black) identity. This nickname is also used to describe negatively for someone who betrayed his own group, by participating in oppression.

Dismukes's Class Struggle (Minutes 45.65)

Dennotation in this scene is in the police office, in the interrogation room. The camera moves to the black man who is sitting there. He is Dismukes (Black security) who is approached by the police to testify to what happens at the motel that night. In the picture, the camera approaches the interrogation process as Dismukes is being interrogated by the sheriff. The sound background is silent as the sheriff questions him and ask him to provide information or the truth about what happen at the motel that night. It appears that Dismukes has told the truth about what happened at the Motel that

night, but detective says *"So, are you lying to us now"*. Dismukes says *"I'm not lying"*, but he has been still considered suspect.

The connotation in this scene is concluded from detective accusation to Dismukes. The detectives who seem to defend their people (white people) where every information given by Dismukes is a lie. This means that the prejudice exists in the interrogation room. The word "lying" indicates that black people are liars. In the scene where Dismukes's facial expressions show anxiety, fear and a sense of injustice experienced by his people make Dismukes feel disappointed.

This scene shows that there are many defenses made by white people, they always defend as if what people are doing is right, because they think black people are a minority so that white people can freely do unfair actions. We can see this injustice occurs in the law in America, where the law defends the majority, because the majority is considered a super power. Racial discrimination based on differences in skin color is not a new phenomenon in the US, it has even been going on for hundreds of years. Stereotypes of society still think that white people are superior and black people are inferior. The existence of an interrogation conducted by the detective against Dismukes shows a discrimination which shows an attitude of defending his race (white people) as a superior race.

The depiction of stereotypes in this film is seen in this scene. There are stereotypes of white people who think black people are murderers who make Dismukes a suspect. The scene can be assumed that white people view black people as the root of the problems. Dismukes came to the incident at the Motel to break up the violence committed by white police. The incident shows the stereotypes of white people against black people who always think of black people as murderers, criminals, and having bad attitudes until now.

CONCLUSION

Detroit (2017) is a film delineates social problems in society that lead to class struggle. Using Barthes' semiotics and Marxist theories on class, the authors found that there are social conflicts portrayed from some characters. The scenes shows that class struggle occurs because there are groups who want to get freedom in the city of Detroit. The scene also display demo as a form of protest from black people. This demonstration and riot lead to the formation of class struggle carried out by black people. The Black characters also get violence perpetrated by white policeman. Based on the Marxists, the researcher sees this as a form of class struggle, because the class struggle occurs because of a social movement carried out by a group to protest or voice the rights they should get to achieve freedom.

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THEMATIC PROGRESSION USED IN ZAKIR NAIK'S LECTURE

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Abstract

One of the great importance of language is not only seen when it is applied on political speech, but it also represents as in the form of public speaking or public lecture. In that case, the objective of this research is to analyze the thematic progression of one of the public lectures in Oxford Union 2011, delivered by a famous lecturer and public speaker, Dr. Zakir Naik. In doing the analysis, there are many things that can be studied in a speech, especially when it is related with the analysis by using discourse analysis (DA). In doing the research, qualitative method is applied and the writers used Paltridge's theory (2006) to analyze the thematic progression. As the result of the study, the writers found that from the total of 29 data, there are 11 data of reiteration or constant theme, 13 data of linear theme or zig-zag pattern and finally, 5 data that are categorized as multiple or split rheme. Therefore, the most dominant pattern expressed by Zakir Naik in his public lecturer is linear theme.

Keywords: Discourse analysis, paltridge, rheme, thematic progression, theme

INTRODUCTION

Discourse has generally been defined as anything "beyond the sentence" and the study of discourse is the study of language used (Fasold in Schiffrin et al, 2015) and one of the great importance of language is not only can be seen when it is applied on political speech, but it also can be represented as in the form of public speaking or public lecturer. A lecturer itself is known as an educational talk to the audience where most of them are students. However, when it comes to public lecturer, the audience can be very general, they can be students of any kinds of majors or even common people who are interested in attending and listening to the material delivered by the speaker.

Regarding to that, the writers were interested in analyzing one of the public lecturers that is done by Dr. Zakir Naik by the theme of "Islam and the 21st Century" held in Oxford Union 2011. Surely in doing the analysis, the writere focused in applying discourse analysis study, especially thematic progression. Eggins in Adawiyah (2017) explained thematic progression as the exchange of information between successive theme and rheme pairings in a text and it contributes to the cohesive development of a text and it can strengthen the text's coherence and cohesion. Further, Paltridge (2006) supported that thematic progression refers to the way in which of the theme of a clause may pick up or repeat a meaning from a preceding theme or rheme. Therefore, thematic progression is known as the successful combination of theme and rheme when both of them are established on text (both verbal and oral).

Theme in the thematic progression is the element which serves as the point of departure of the message and introduces information prominence into the clause (Halliday in Paltridge, 2006). Meanwhile rheme is what the clause has to say (or explained) about theme (Halliday in Paltridge, 2006). Here, the importance of thematic progression cannot be underestimated since it has an important role in making an effective communication, especially in doing speech. As it supported by Eggins (2004) that thematic progressive is important for the readability and clarity of a text and it gives contributions to the cohesive development of a text and able to strengthen the texts for its cohesive and coherence.

In addition, the writers also noticed that there are many studies have discussedthematic progression such as Putri (2018) who investigated thematic progression pattern on news and editorial of The Jakarta Post, and to find similarities and differences between them. The result shows that there is a similarity in the thematic progression pattern from both of news and editorial where both of them are using similarly reiteration and zig-zag thematic pattern. Meanwhile the difference from both editorial

and news can be found in the quantity of both thematic patterns uses. The news tends to use reiteration (29) rather than zig-zag pattern (15), while editorials tend to use zig-zag theme pattern (15) rather than theme reiteration (7).

Marfuaty and Wahyudi (2015) examined the patter of thematic progression of the texts of the opinion section of The Jakarta Post. As the result, it shows that the most frequent type of themes and thematic progression patterns are topical theme and simple linear theme. Also, the pattern of thematic progression found in the texts of the opinion section of The Jakarta Post is distinct from the pattern of thematic progression of argumentative texts in other cultures. Farikah (2014) conducted an investigation towards types of thematic Progression Patterns that applied by the students of English Department of Tidar University and the tendency of the students in applying thematic progression patterns. The finding indicated that there are 32.48% of the clauses applied reiteration/constant theme patterns, 22.63% applied zig-zag, 3.65% multiple theme patterns and 41.24 % applied other patterns.

Muthoharoh (2014) investigated the patterns of thematic progression found in "opinion" articles in Jakarta Post newspaper. The result shows that the researcher found out that the pattern that are applied in the "Opinion" article in The Jakarta Post newspaper are: simple linear, constant thematic progression, theme derived and split theme.

Thus, in this research, thematic progression becomes the main topic because the cohesiveness and coherence of texts is a crucial aspect in building a pattern of topic discussion so that when the speaker or author delivering material, they can avoid jumping statement so that the audience or the reader are able to understand the point of what is being delivered. In that case, in this research, the writers focused analyzing the thematic progression in the public lecturer done by Zakir Naik by using Paltridge's theory (2006). Furthermore, this research is expected to give the readers an overview of discourse analysis study, especially how to apply thematic progression in texts. Hopefully, by understanding the importance of cohesive and coherence in text, readers are able to speak or write more systemize so that the message can be delivered clearly.

METHOD

In order to do the analysis, the writers conducted qualitative method since this research needs to emphasize aspects of meaning and experience which are built on context. As it supported by Stake (2010) that qualitative methods focus on aspect of meaning, process and context rather than numerical matters. The same method was also applied by other researchers (Mahendra and Amelia, 2020; Putra & Qodriani, 2017). Unggul and Gulö (2017) state that language is used to convey arguments. This is confirmed by other researchers (Afrianto, 2017; Eklesia and Rido, 2020; Lestari and Wahyudin, 2020; Sari and Gulö, 2019)). These steps were also applied by other researchers (Istiani and Puspita, 2020; Kuswoyo, 2020; Pranoto and Afrilita, 2020).
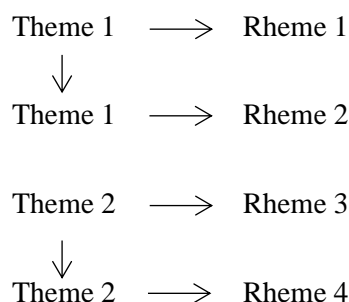
As for the theory, the writers conducted Paltridge's theory (2006) that is about thematic progression. Thematic progression refers to the way in which the theme of a clause may pick up or repeat a meaning from a preceding theme or rheme (Paltridge, 2006). In other word, thematic progression gives significant contributions to keep the text coherent. Paltridge (2006) also mentioned that there are three types of thematic progression, they are constant theme, linear theme and multiple/split rheme.

A. Constant Theme (Reiteration)

Constant theme or also known as reiteration theme is a pattern where theme 1 is picked up and repeated at the beginning of next clause, signaling that each clause will have something to say about the theme. Here are the examples:

- *Text* can be used for both spoken and written language. *It* usually refers to a stretch, an extract or complete piece of writing or speech.
- *Discourse* is a much wider term. *It* can be used to refer to language in action, such as legal discourse, which has characteristic patterns of language. (Paltridge, 2006)

Based on the example above, the themes are in the word "Text", "Discourse" and "It". In that case, the pattern of the theme and rheme regarding to the example is described as follow:

Theme 1 $\longrightarrow$ Rheme 1
$\downarrow$
Theme 1 $\longrightarrow$ Rheme 2

Theme 2 $\longrightarrow$ Rheme 3
$\downarrow$
Theme 2 $\longrightarrow$ Rheme 4

B. Linear Theme (Zig-zag Pattern)

Eggins (2004) stated that this kind of pattern, the rheme of the first clause becomes the theme in the second sentence and the rheme of the second sentence becomes that theme of the third clause and so on. Meanwhile Paltridge (2006) defined linear theme as a common pattern of thematic progression where the subject matter in the rheme of one clause is taken up in the theme of a following clause. Examples:

The term modality describes a range of grammatical resources used to express probability or obligation. Generally, *obligation* is used in speech, speech especially when wanting to get things done such as "you should keep your room tidy" (Paltridge, 2006).

On the example above, the themes are "The term modality" and "obligation". Thus, the pattern of the theme and rheme can be noticed as follow:

Theme 1 $\longrightarrow$ Rheme 1

Theme 1 $\longrightarrow$ Rheme 2
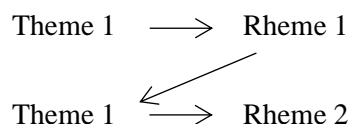
C. Multiple/Split Rheme

In this type of thematic progression, a rheme may include a number of different pieces of information, each of which may be taken up as the theme in a number of subsequent clauses (Paltridge, 2006). Thus, it can be said that the split rheme happens when the theme of the first clause splits into two items or the rheme split to the two or three themes. Example:

When Japanese people write their language, they use a combination of two separate alphabets as well as ideograms borrowed from Chinese. *The two alphabets* are called hiragana and katakana. *The Chinese ideograms* are called kanji. *Hiragana* represents the 46 basic sounds that are made in the Japanese language. *Katakana* represents the same sounds as hiragana, *but (Katakana)* is used mainly for words borrowed from foreign languages and for sound effects. *Kanji* are used to communicate an idea rather than a sound (Paltridge, 2006: 151).

Based on the example, the themes are: "When Japanese people", "they", "the two alphabets", "The Chinese ideograms", "Hiragana", "Katakana", "but (katakana)" and "Kanji". Therefore, the thematic progression diagram regarding to the sentence as follow:
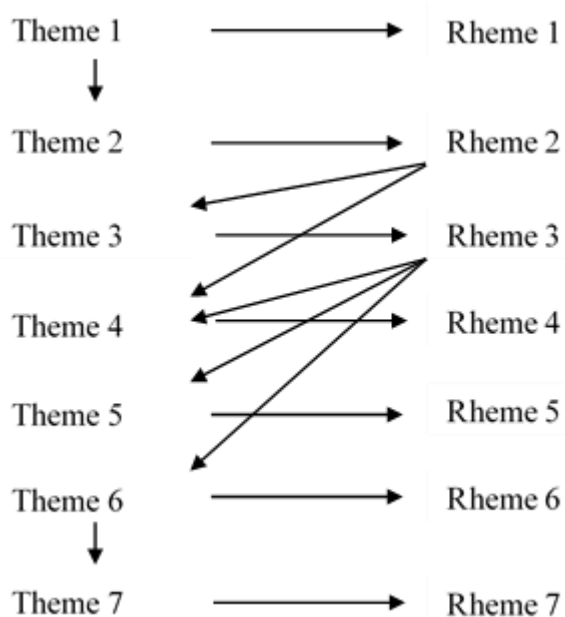
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In order to do the analysis, the writers classified the Thematic Progression based on the pattern of the theme that consists of constant theme (reiteration), linear theme or multiple or split rheme. As the result, the writers found that there are 11 data of reiteration or constant theme, 13 data of linear theme or zig-zag pattern and 5 data of multiple or split rheme expressed by the speaker during the speech. Here are the findings:

Linear Theme (Zig-zag Pattern)

In the pattern of linear theme, the writers found that this is the most used pattern than others in the speech of Dr. Zakir Naik with the total number of occurrence 13 data. In that case, it makes this pattern is higher than reiteration/constant theme. Further, here are the examples of linear theme from the public lecturer of Dr. Zakir Naik:

Datum 1
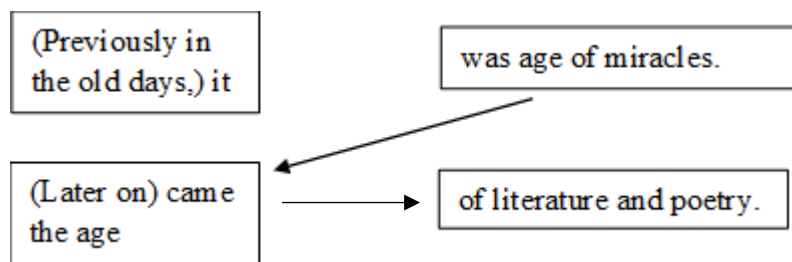
On the table above, it shows that the speaker is applied linear thematic progression pattern since this patter is shown from the first rheme on the first clause that is from the word "age" as in "age of miracles" is picked up and placed into second theme on the second clause "came the age" which in this case, the theme and rheme on the second clause is showing a development from the first clause.

Datum 2

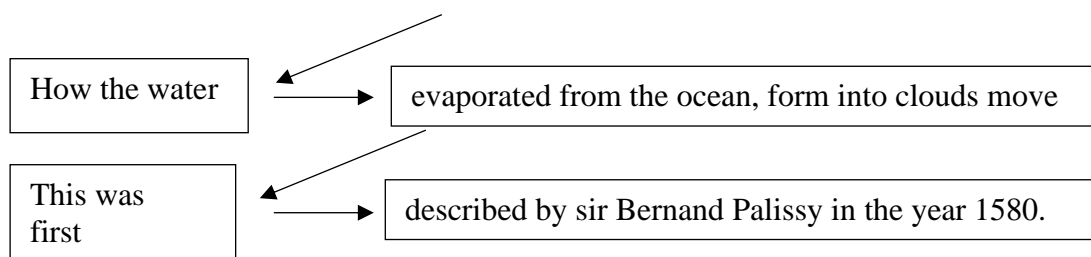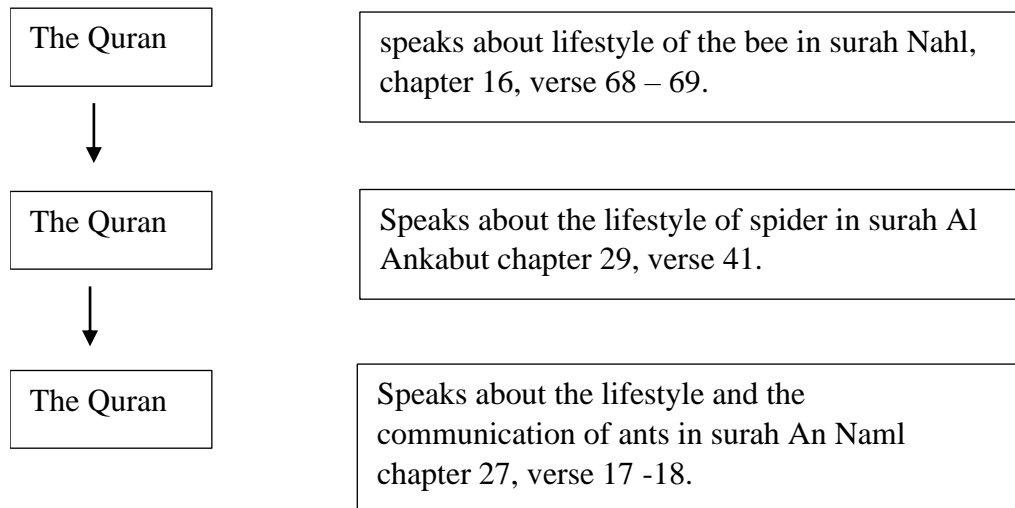| How the water	→	evaporated from the ocean, form into clouds move
This was first	→	described by sir Bernand Palissy in the year 1580.
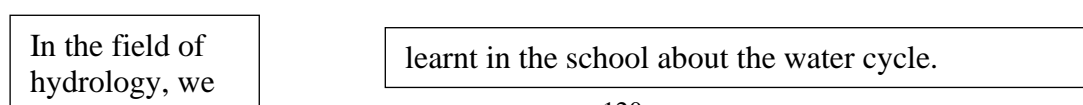
Regarding to the table above, it shows that the rheme on the first clause which in this case, the word "water" as in "water cycle" is taken and becomes the first theme on the next sentence. Here, the rheme on the second sentence is showing the process of water cycle as it stated from the previous rheme (water cycle). After that, all of the explanation in the second sentence is represented by pronoun word "this" as the theme on the last sentence. In that case, based on the development of the rhemes, it can be said that the thematic progression in this data is categorized as linear theme or zig-zag pattern.

Reiteration or Constant Theme

The reiteration or constant theme is the second mostly applied pattern after linear theme or zig-zag pattern with the total number of occurrence 11 data. In this pattern, the writers noticed that most of the theme that is developed comes from the word "Qur'an", "Islam" and pronoun "I" which referring to the speaker himself (Dr. Zakir Naik). Further, here are the examples of data finding that the writers found in the Zakir Naik's public lecture related to constant theme:

The Quran	speaks about lifestyle of the bee in surah Nahl, chapter 16, verse 68 – 69.
↓	
The Quran	Speaks about the lifestyle of spider in surah Al Ankabut chapter 29, verse 41.
↓	
The Quran	Speaks about the lifestyle and the communication of ants in surah An Naml chapter 27, verse 17 -18.

The next data above also categorized as reiteration or constant theme pattern of thematic progression since the theme from the first sentence to third is using the similar patter that is using the words "the Qur'an" and each of the rheme is explaining different topic of the theme but still in one context, that is about zoology (animal) in Qur'an.

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Datum 4
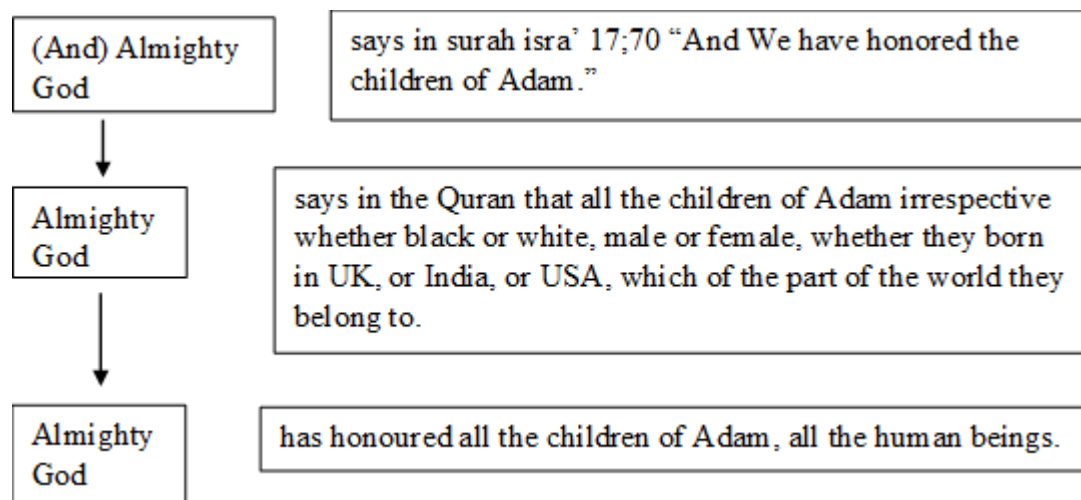
The data above shows that each of the sentence is using the similar word that is "almighty God" as their theme and each of the theme is showing different rheme. In that case the thematic progression in this data is indicated as the reiteration or constant theme.

Multiple/Split Rheme

In this type of thematic progression, the writers found that this pattern is the lowest used among other patterns in the public speech of Dr. Zakir Naik with the total number of occurrences 5. Further, here are the examples of multiple rheme related to the public lecturer done by Zakir Naik:

Datum 5
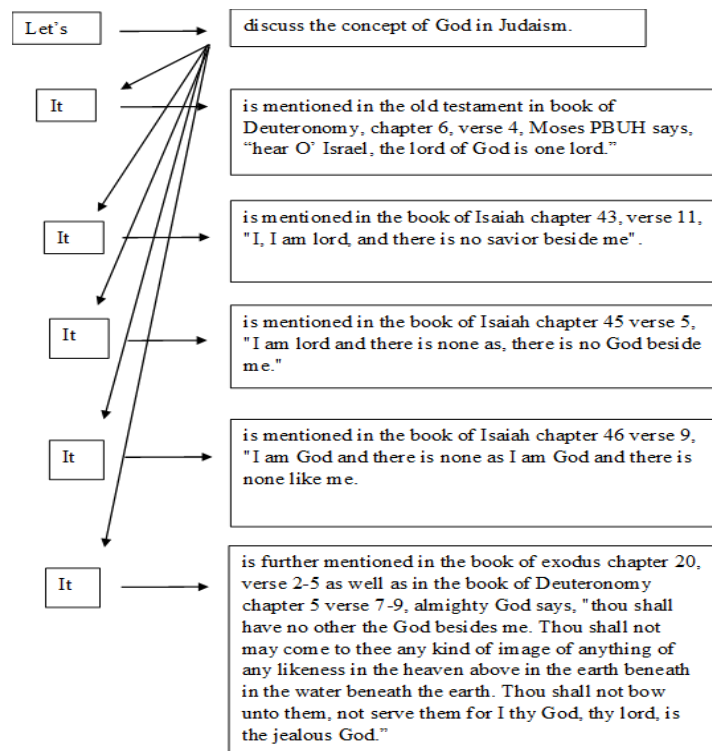
As it seen from the table above, the data shows that after the speaker is talking about the rheme on the first sentence, that is about "the concept of God in Judaism", the speaker uses pronoun word "it" from second to sixth sentence as the form of the thematic progression from the first rheme. In other word, the speaker simply uses pronoun word of "it" to develop the idea of rheme on the first sentence. As it seen, from the second to sixth rheme, the contents are about the quotations in bible about the description of God in Judaism. In that case, the writers categorized the thematic progression used by the speaker in this data as multiple rhemes since the idea from the first rheme splits up and the speaker explains widely about the development to the second to sixth theme.

Datum 6
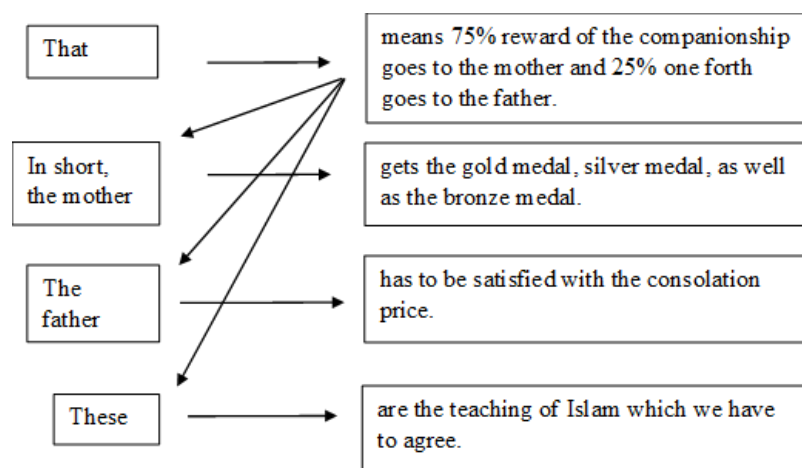
The data on the table above shows that the rheme of the first sentence is split into three more themes and those themes are developed into subsequent sentences. As it seen, the rheme on the first sentence is showing the explanation of reward or value of companionship between a mother and father. Then, the information from the first rheme is taken and splits into the next themes for the sentence three and four (the mother and the father). Lastly, all the content from the first rheme is represented as theme on the fourth theme by using the word "these" by the speaker. In that case, the writers noticed that based on the description above, the thematic progression done by the speaker in this data is categorized as split or multiple rheme.

CONCLUSION

In this session, the writers draws the conclusion based on the result of analysis from the previous session. Regarding to the analysis done in the previous session that is related to the thematic progression used in the Zakir Naik's public lecture in Oxford Union, the writers found that from the total of 29 data there are 11 data of reiteration or constant theme, 13 data of linear theme or zig-zag pattern and finally, 5 data that are categorized as multiple or split rheme.

Thus, it can be said that the most pattern of thematic progression used by the speaker (Zakir Naik) in delivering his public lecture is linear theme or zig-zag pattern. Here, the writers noticed that although the constant theme is only repeating the similar theme and delivering different main idea from each theme, but it seems the speaker is able to develop the main idea from one rheme into another theme and rheme further. However, the writers also noticed that the speaker is applying less in multiple rheme since it is quite difficult in developing an idea into several sub topics.

In addition, related to the thematic progression, Zakir Naik is able to deliver his material to the audience cohesively and coherently so that he is avoiding jumping statement. Thus, regarding to the implication of the linguistics study, Zakir Naik assists that a way of delivering material systematically matters since it is correlated to the development of main idea coherently and cohesively.

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GENDER DYSPHORIA AS SEEN IN *NORMAL MOVIE*

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Abstract

This research discusses a movie directed by Jane Anderson entitled Normal Movie. This movie tells the story of Roy as the main character who suffer gender dysphoria in his life after 25 years of marriage with Irma. In the movie, the author described the portrayal of gender dysphoria in society. The main character Roy gives his struggle for being transgender. He needs to deal with his transition, family, office, parent, and surroundings who did not support his own decision for his transition. This thesis has one research question: how is the portrayal of gender dysphoria in Normal Movie. In this study, the writer uses descriptive qualitative methods to describe the phenomena inside the movie and supported by the movie's data as the primary source. The data are in the form of screen pictures in every scene in Normal Movie. This thesis applies a semiotic approach and movie representative to describe the portrayal of gender dysphoria in Normal Movie. This thesis use gender trouble theory by Butler in specific gender dysphoria. In gender dysphoria, there are three portrayals that classified the person as part of gender dysphoria, which are: crossing dress from the birth gender, choose the activities from the other gender, and the last is reject all the things related to their birth gender. This paper shows that the main character in Normal Movie by Jane Anderson is clearly identified as part of gender dysphoria. From the daily activities, the main character shows the physical characteristic of gender dysphoria: crossing dress from the birth gender, choosing the activities from the opposite gender, and reject things related to his birth gender and the main character get a lot of rejection from the society around him for being transgender.

Keywords: Gender, gender dysphoria, movie representation, *Normal* movie, semiotics.

INTRODUCTION

In life, gender is really close to human identity. When someone is born, they will get a certificate that matches their gender, and it becomes their identity until the end of their life (Nababan and Nurmaily, 2021). There are many examples related with the identities taken from the gender. One of the examples is dress. Dress is commonly worn only for women and shirt is for men. That stereotype are shaped by society because of the stigma of gender. The society commonly divide gender into two, Male and Female.

In the field of literature, especially in literary work, gender commonly exists in characters to support the literary work's characterization (Diantika and Amelia, 2017). It could help to identify the characterization supported by gender besides all the things in literary works. Gender is a term related to the biological system in someone's life, and gender also becomes the biggest thing that always makes a person's perspective towards something that must be followed by another perspective related to social and cultural things in society. The perspective here makes a stereotype of whether men or women have their own roles and regulation to make themselves can be accepted in society as a normal person based on their gender or not (Samanik and Lianasari, 2016). In society's perspective, in general, there are two kinds of gender sense: 1. *Masculin* and 2. *Feminine,* or usually called *male* and *female*. In society's perspective, sometimes thought if someone gets other sense in their gender could be wrong (Morelli, 2020).

Based on the journal article entitled *Sex and Gender: What is the difference?* humans' neurobiological condition supports gender. In biological terms, it is called genetic factors. The XY chromosome is more dominant for males than testosterone, whereas for women XX chromosome is more dominant with estrogen and progesterone. The conditions that reflect on our desire, behavior, and social reaction in society, can be called the social reaction with a gender stereotype. This is a perspective or preconception towards the character's role. Whether it is about men or women, society must be followed by society because that the straightforward rules that society agreed on since they were born. This stereotype will shape the circle that negatively impacts those who get the treatment. For example, people thought that men should wear men's attire and women should wear women's attire. So, when they face something weird in society, they will judge them for breaking the stereotype. It means women could be called women if they act like women, and men could be called men if they act like men (William, 2014).

Based on the journal article entitled *The neurobiological basis of gender dysphoria* in 2019, gender sense could change because of several things, and it becomes extreme distress in gender cases. It happens when someone feels their birth gender does not match their feelings and behavior. This condition can be called gender dysphoria. It is supported by internal and external and impacts the internal condition in someone's gender sense, which are culture and external feedback. Both could build a sense of distress and reaction in our body ownership & perception, and if those happen in our life, it could change our gender sense because of the condition in society (Gliske, 2019).

So from the explanation above, the writer believes that gender dysphoria is included as part of gender trouble, stated by Butler in her book in our body. Humans have unconsciousness that can support the orientation in real life. In general, humans have two kinds of gender that are legal in government and society, which are male and female. Those two genders are the representatives of masculine and feminine. From those two orientations as humans, sometimes we just put our desire to become a secret, and when we show our desire, people thought that those are not part of a heterosexual person. But in fact, there are many kinds of gender and orientation in the world, those we can call as queer people or in general we can call them as part of *Lesbian, Gay Bisexual, and Transgender.* The term Queer is based on its the meaning, which is "strange," and it becomes the umbrella of sexual or gender minorities that are not included as part of heterosexual and cisgender; however, they are part of gender. Yet, they are not accepted by society because they have a different orientation (Butler, 1990).

From their different orientation, there is a term queer in part of gender trouble. People who suffer from gender dysphoria usually face discrimination from society. It does not only happen in real life, because literature is a formula of real-life action. It happens in literature too. Thus, the problem faced by society also can be seen in the formula of art. In literary work, the case of what is really faced by people who suffered gender dysphoria can be seen in the movie entitled Normal. The movie was published in 2003 in the United Kingdom. This movie describes the social life reaction towards transgender and homosexual life. In this movie, the audience can get a sense when someone in their surroundings suddenly declared themselves to live in the wrong body and decided to be transgender sooner. This situation affected to the occurence of pro and contra conditions in their life and their family. The main character of this movie showed the impact of being a transgender in social life, the discrimination here given by the main character surrounding include their friends in the office and also their closest person such as wife and also children (Anderson, 2003). Discrimination is reflected in the culture of our society (Kiranamita and Samanik, 2021). Gender discrimination could be the result of the assumption of human's life that could not accept the differences, and it happens because they have the power as a majority, so then they could take handle of someone's life because they have the power to handle the others (Efrilia and Setiawan, 2020).

About how the portrayal of gender dysphoria as seen in *Normal* Movie will be elaborated more in this journal. This journal will be focusing on the portrayal of gender dysphoria in the main character, Roy, the behavior of being gender dysphoria in daily activities, in the family as well as in the society.

METHOD

This research applied library research and qualitative descriptive method in the form of narration. The narration is reflected through language (Istiani and Puspita, 2020). From that, this could be a representative of someone thought and voice since this study is the representative of queer community through the text (Mahendra and Amelia, 2020). The result of this study in the form of narration that is supported by data collected by the writer. This method is to describe about the phenomena of gender dysphoria towards the main character inside *Normal* Movie. In qualitative descriptive methodology, the writer focused on the content of analysis, visual images, social action that become the representative of social life, because the data analyzed is not to accept or to reject the hypothesis (Farras and Nurmaily, 2020). This method is different from quantitative methodology, which is the result and the object of research focuses on number (Rido, 2015). However, the result of the analysis is the description from the observation of the daily activities of the main character in *Normal* Movie. In this case, the writer wants to make the readers get easier to understand this research by the descriptive methodology supported by the data through the words (Jackson, 2007). Since through the words, people can express their feelings and tells their biggest voice (Cenita and Nurmaily, 2020). Through the words, people can give others the understanding about their condition (Kardiansyah, 2016), furthermore, if they could not show it directly, because the words are the important tools to communicate (Amelia, 2016).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this journal, the researcher shows the analysis of gender dysphoria in *Normal Movie by* Jane Anderson. There are captures that taken from the movie and the analysis of detail of the story especiallyin form of actions, correlated with the theory used. To reveal the relationship between the theory, the main character, and the phenomena of gender dysphoria in movie, the journal will show the pictures of actions that show the condition of gender dysphoria that happen in the main character, so that the portrayal of gender dysphoria can be seen through the action and daily activities of the main charactrer in *Normal Movie*, which then indicates about gender trouble.

This was supported by the representation theory by Hall to elaborate every part of scenes inside the *Normal Movie.* As stated by Hall, representation is the concept of retelling or representing something and describing something's meaning (Pranoto and Afrilita, 2018). Something that can represent can be part of an image, picture, sign, audio, and sentence (Kuswoyo and Siregar, 2019). This theory is to communicate about your imagination through language. How you share the meaning of things through words, the concept of this theory describes the moment that our senses catch. We need to recognize the common sense of things before explaining our thought related to the signs, sounds, and images in language and words (and Pranoto, 2020).

Since this theory explains what is coming from the mind, the concept of 5w+1h, which are *what, where, who, why, when, and how*, are need to be used, related to the visual of our sight and the sense of what we heard.

The writer combines the theory of semiotic and representation to explain the portrayal of Gender dysphoria in *Normal Movie.* Gender dysphoria or gender incongruence is the condition when someone feels distressed because their gender does not match their desire and feelings. For example, a person who was born a boy, but when they grow they identify as a girl, usually this happens with all people that called as queer people. Three internal causes support this phenomenon, which are: (1) Chronic distress, (2) Gender nonconformity, (3) Incongruence between the perception of gender and body ownership. From those three internal causes, several activities are usually given by people who are suffering gender dysphoria in society, such as (1) Crossdressing from birth gender, (2) Choose the activities from the opposite gender, (3) Reject all the things related to their birth gender.

In this journal the data that show the portrayal of gender dysphoria in *Normal* Movie*:*

The Portrayal of Gender Dysphoria

Based on the theory of Gender dysphoria gender dysphoria has several internal causes which are chronic distress, gender nonconformity and the last is incongruence between the perception of gender and body ownership, those things could have the output in the real life in society, the output could be from the behavior, physical appearance in real life of the person who suffering gender dysphoria. From this movie the director give the portrayal of gender dysphoria that happen to the main character of this movie, which is Roy. How Roy behave in society trough his struggle towards his gender dysphoria. In Roy's daily activities, the director of this movie shown the way Roy deal with himself and society trough his dysphoria. There are several portrayal of gender dysphoria as seen in normal movie because of the internal causes that happen to the main character in this movie, and make the output of Roy in society based on his gender desire:

Cross Dressing from the birth gender

Cross dressing than birth gender is one of the output or the action of person who identified as part of gender dysphoria. And this happen to the main character Roy in *Normal movie,* his action shown that he is trapped in gender dysphoria or gender confusion in his life. These are several pictures that describe the condition of Roy in his daily activities during his transition as a female.

Normal Movie 2003 by Jane Anderson

Based on the semiotic theory and supported by representation theory the visualization above, the writer see the case of opposite dressing than birth gender happen to the main character., the behavior of the main character show the portrayal of gender dysphoria. Because he wearing a dress, make up and wig to make strengthen his desire to be transgender and he is a female.

Normal Movie 2003 by Jane Anderson

This scene clearly seen he is totally change, not only from the clothes but also his identity. Roy did many effort to get what he wanted, to match his desire and his visualization in society. This scene shown that Roy try coming out to his family especially his father, and what he wears really support the action that he took.

Roy did not care about what society's judgement toward him. Roy wants to show that he does it since he enjoys being a female and gets happiness from what he has chosen. From the picture, the writer sees Roy has been growing and change as a beautiful woman with his appearance during the transition. The portrayal of gender dysphoria that happens to the main character of this movie, how the way Roy behave in society and his struggle towards his existence because of gender dysphoria, the way Roy convincing society about his condition, and the way Roy self-branding himself as the person who has something more special inside his body give the proof that Roy is strongly part of people who are suffering Gender dysphoria.

Choosing the activity from the other gender

people who suffering as part of gender dysphoria will choose the activities opposite than their own birth gender. They will act based on their own desire in their life, this condition is happen in the main character of *Normal movie* which is Roy

Normal Movie 2003 by Jane Anderson

This scene happened when Roy and Patty Ann spending more time together rather than with Irma. In their activities, they build the communication between father and daughter as mom and kid. This scene describes Roy's activities, based on the representation theory by Hall. In 1:09:44, from this scene, it's seen the activity of Roy and his daughter getting closer. He loves to put on nail polish with

his daughter and having a deep conversation together. In this scene also there is an explicit behavior of Roy when he has a seat. He closes his legs and sits like a graceful woman. He builds the woman's behavior in his life to get his happiness of being transgender. The portrayal of gender dysphoria that happens to the main character of this movie, how the way Roy behave in society and his struggle towards his existence because of gender dysphoria, the way Roy convincing society about his condition, and the way Roy self-branding himself as the person who has something more special inside his body give the proof that Roy is strongly part of people who are suffering Gender dysphoria.

Normal Movie 2003 by Jane Anderson

Dialogue:
Irma: *"Frank came by today, he's concerned about your attitude at work. He says you've gotten bitch''*
Roy: *"he used that word?"*
Irma: *"yes, he did."*

From the visualization and the dialogue, this scene happened when Roy and Irma prepare to rest and have a conversation before sleep. At that moment, Roy takes the skincare in their face, then suddenly Roy shows their couple of breast growth and be more sensitive after the change. Based on the semiotic theory from Barthes, the writer could see from the visualization above and represent the visualization of Roy use the representation theory by Hall in the form of narration. In 1:03:04. There is a picture of Roy's behavior that is changing. She loves to care for herself like a woman and does a simple thing to treat his body well. From the visualization, it seems Roy did skincare towards his body, this treatment in common usually only for women. However, Roy treats his body very well, like the other female, since he wants to get the best result as being a beautiful female. Not only that, but Roy's character in society also changing more sensitive like a woman., how the way Roy behave in society and his struggle towards his existence because of gender dysphoria, the way Roy influential culture about his condition, and the way Roy self-branding himself as the person who has something more special inside his body give the proof that Roy is strongly part of people who are suffering Gender dysphoria.

Reject all the things related to birth gender

Being part of gender dysphoria, means that he or she needs to choose what is best for their life, which means one needs to decide something for the long term and make sure those that they choose is the right decision. Including the decision to reject something related to their gender desire, the things they decided should be supporting their struggle for being the person who is suffering gender dysphoria. In this last part, there are several rejections from Roy in his life towards something that does not reflect his gender desire.

Normal Movie 2003 by Jane Anderson

Dialogue:
Roy: *"I'm a woman. I've known it all my life"*
Irma: *"Oh my gosh, Roy"*
Pastor: *"Roy, I don't know what to say."*
Irma: *Roy, are you having an affair?*
Roy: *"No, I don't."*
Pastor: *"You have been married to Irma for twenty-five years, you have two beautiful children and suddenly, out of nowhere, you make this strange declaration*
Roy: *"I'd like to have the operation to change my sex."*

From the picture and the dialogue, this scene happened after the pastor asks the truth about Roy's condition, the pressure that happens to him. Finally, he decelerates himself as part of gender dysphoria and is born in the wrong body, and as the final decision, he wants to be a transgender person and change his birth sex. From the scene above, in minute 9:15, there is an action that shows Roy reject his birth gender and try to express his desire to decelerate to change his sex to be a female. These words showed that Roy does not want to be a male in his life. However, the condition of society and the demand of his father about his birth gender reduce his desire to say what he wants in his life even though Roy strongly wants to be a female in his life since he was a kid. The portrayal of gender dysphoria that happens to the main character of this movie, how the way Roy behave in society and his struggle towards his existence because of gender dysphoria, the way Roy convincing society about his condition, and the way Roy self-branding himself as the person who has something more special inside his body give the proof Roy is strongly part of people who are suffering Gender dysphoria.

Normal Movie 2003 by Jane Anderson

Dialogue:
Irma: *"You won't be able to claim Patty Ann as a dependent."*
Roy: *"I don't see why not if I'm paying support."*

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Irma: *"But you won't be her father."*
Roy: *"I'll be her parent who still loves her and cares for her."*
Irma: *"Alright, the poster just all there. Just drop it in the mailbox."*

From the picture and the dialogue, this scene happened when Irma and Roy prepare their document to divorce because both Irma and Roy get tempered then reject their relationship as husband and wife because Roy decides to be transgender. Based on the semiotic theory by Barthes, in minute 22:03, it seems clear about the action both Irma and Roy prepare their documents for divorce. In this scene, Roy did not want to be a husband since he lost his desire to be a male and wants to be free to live as a woman. However, both Irma and Roy are still in love with each other. This becomes the most problematic condition of both of them to decide to end up their relationship as husband and wife. The portrayal of gender dysphoria that happens to the main character of this movie, how the way Roy behave in society and his struggle towards his existence because of gender dysphoria, the way Roy convincing society about his condition, and the way Roy self-branding himself as the person who has something more special inside his body give the proof Roy is strongly part of people who are suffering Gender dysphoria.

CONCLUSION

At the end, based on the findings and discussion of how is the portrayal of gender dysphoria reflected in *Normal Movie.* The writer concludes, there are three causes of gender dysphoria: 1.Chronic distress, 2. Gender nonconformity, 3.Incongruence perception between birth gender and from the point number 3 there are three activities of gender dysphoria as the result of incongruence perception between birth gender, and these three things are: Choose cross dress from birth gender, choose the activities from the other gender, and reject all the things related to the birth gender. Those three things above are clearly seen in *Normal Movie,* Those are happen to the main character in *Normal Movie.*

In conclusion, in order to analyze the portrayal of gender dysphoria in *Normal Movie,* it is important to analyze the picture of movie by semiotic and explained by movie representative, since we need to see their behavior in society, their action in society and the society's reaction towards themselves as part of gender dysphoria. Perhaps for the future researcher could more discuss about the case of gender dysphoria with the deeper issues, so we could improve our knowledge towards gender diversity in society.

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