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A TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF EXPERIENTIAL MEANING IN PRABOWO SUBIANTO'S 2024 INAUGURAL SPEECH

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini berupaya untuk menguraikan gambaran bernuansa mengenai makna pengalaman (experiential meaning) dalam pidato pelantikan Presiden Prabowo Subianto, yang disampaikan pada Sidang Paripurna Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat Republik Indonesia (MPR RI) tanggal 20 Oktober 2024. Dengan menggunakan lensa analisis sistem transitivitas dalam kerangka Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik (Systemic Functional Linguistics/SFL), penelitian ini menerapkan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif terhadap 335 klausa yang diekstraksi dari transkrip resmi. Analisis ini mengungkap keberagaman enam jenis proses transitivitas: proses material (112 klausa; 33,43%), relasional (95 klausa; 28,36%), mental (76 klausa; 22,69%), verbal (26 klausa; 7,76%), behavioral (13 klausa; 3,88%), dan eksistensial (13 klausa; 3,88%). Dominasi proses material menegaskan narasi yang berakar pada tindakan, upaya, dan komitmen menuju kemajuan bangsa. Sebagai pelengkap, proses relasional dan mental merumuskan identitas bangsa, keadaan yang ada, serta aspirasi nasional. Sementara itu, proses verbal, behavioral, dan eksistensial berfungsi untuk menyampaikan pesan, merespons situasi kemasyarakatan, serta menggambarkan tantangan yang dihadapi oleh bangsa. Secara keseluruhan, temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa makna pengalaman yang terjalin dalam pidato tersebut dibangun melalui spektrum proses yang beragam di mana setiap proses mencerminkan dinamika tindakan, kondisi, refleksi, dan ketangguhan bangsa.
Kata kunci: Sistem Transitivitas; Makna Eksperiensial; Pidato Pelantikan; Prabowo Subianto

Abstract

This research endeavors to illuminate the nuanced portrayal of experiential meaning within President Prabowo Subianto's inauguration speech, delivered at the Plenary Session of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia (MPR RI) on October 20, 2024. Employing the analytical lens of the transitivity system within Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), the research adopts a qualitative descriptive approach, examining a dataset of 335 clauses extracted from the official transcript. The analysis uncovers a rich tapestry of six transitivity process types: material (112 clauses; 33.43%), relational (95 clauses; 28.36%), mental (76 clauses; 22.69%), verbal (26 clauses; 7.76%), behavioral (13 clauses; 3.88%), and existential (13 clauses; 3.88%). The predominance of material processes underscores a narrative rooted in action, effort, and commitment toward national progress. Complementing this, relational and mental processes articulate the nation's identity, state of affairs, and aspirations. Meanwhile, verbal, behavioral, and existential processes serve to convey messages, respond to societal circumstances, and depict the challenges confronting the nation. Collectively, these findings reveal that the experiential meaning woven into the speech is intricately constructed through a diverse spectrum of processes each echoing the nation's dynamic actions, conditions, reflections, and resilience.
Keywords: *Transitivity System, Experiential Meaning, Inaugural Speech, Prabowo Subianto*

INTRODUCTION

Language holds a vital position in human communication, serving as a powerful tool for sharing experiences, articulating ideas, and constructing meaning across diverse social contexts. In the realm of politics, its purpose extends beyond mere information dissemination; it becomes a means to convey visionary ideals, express ideological commitments, shape public perceptions, and forge connections between leaders and the populace. Presidential speeches,

in particular, stand as pivotal moments of political dialogue, often embodying a nation's priorities, the aspirations of its leaders, and their vision for the future. An inaugural speech, as a symbolic commencement of a leader's tenure, offers a profound opportunity to articulate governmental direction, address pressing national issues, and outline shared responsibilities. Consequently, analyzing the language employed in such speeches reveals the nuanced ways political figures interpret their experiences and project their perspectives through deliberate linguistic choices, underscoring the power of language in shaping leadership narratives.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), pioneered by Halliday, offers a profound framework for understanding how language constructs meaning within social contexts. This approach emphasizes that language serves three essential metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The ideational metafunction, in particular, explores how individuals utilize language to depict experiences and the interrelations among them. Central to this is experiential meaning, articulated through the transitivity system, which captures human experiences via three core components: processes, participants, and circumstances. By analyzing transitivity, one can uncover how speakers characterize actions, convey thoughts and emotions, forge relationships, and narrate events—all vital elements in political discourse. Such linguistic choices reveal how leaders portray national realities, articulate their responsibilities, communicate their intentions, and project their visions to the public, thereby shaping perception and understanding at a fundamental level.

The transitivity system encompasses six distinct types of processes: material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential. Material processes center on actions and events, while mental processes articulate perception, cognition, emotions, and desires. Relational processes depict states of being, possession, and identification. Verbal processes involve acts of communication, behavioral processes pertain to physiological and psychological behaviors, and existential processes denote the existence of entities or phenomena (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Each process type engages specific participants and can be complemented by circumstances that enrich the understanding of the described experience. Analyzing these components enables researchers to uncover how language constructs reality and conveys nuanced meanings. In the realm of political discourse, this framework proves invaluable for examining how leaders portray actions, identities, thoughts, declarations, and social realities, thereby revealing the underlying dynamics of influence and representation.

Numerous prior research have employed transitivity analysis to explore various facets of political discourse. For instance, Logogye and Ewusi-Mensah (2021) delved into experiential meaning within the inaugural address of Ghanaian President Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, revealing a predominance of material processes alongside a lower frequency of existential processes. Similarly, Hardiyanti et al. (2023) demonstrated the applicability of systemic functional linguistics (SFL) in analyzing transitivity patterns within President Joko Widodo's speech at the G20 summit, exemplifying its relevance to Indonesian presidential rhetoric. Further, Jing and Fengjie (2019) examined transitivity in Donald Trump's victory speech, while Al-Khawaldeh et al. (2023) employed discourse analysis to uncover persuasive strategies in Joe Biden's inaugural address. Collectively, these research underscore the profound potential of political speeches as rich material for understanding how leaders construct experiences and craft messages that resonate with their audiences, thereby offering invaluable insights into the mechanics of political communication.

Research into political discourse has explored speeches delivered by prominent public figures in Indonesia and beyond. Rahardi et al. (2020) conducted an analysis of transitivity processes in Greta Thunberg's speeches, while Saputra et al. (2022) examined the deployment of transitivity in Sri Mulyani's address at the Singapore Summit. Stevani et al. (2023) focused on the application of transitivity in Joko Widodo's speech to volunteers during the Indonesian presidential election campaign. A research particularly pertinent to this research was carried out by Gea et al. (2024), who analyzed Prabowo Subianto's speech at the 20th Shangri-La Dialogue in Singapore. Their findings revealed that relational processes were predominantly employed, constituting 37.83% of the identified processes, with behavioral processes notably absent. Collectively, these research provide points of comparison, illustrating that the utilization of transitivity processes varies according to the speaker, the speech's objective, and the contextual circumstances in which it is delivered.

Previous research has also explored Prabowo Subianto's inaugural speech, offering valuable perspectives. Mukminin et al. (2024) employed discourse analysis to delve into its discursive features, while Apriyono et al. (2026) integrated Systemic Functional Linguistics with an examination of rhetorical strategies such as nominalization, passivization, and modality. Although these research shed important light on the language and political messaging embedded within the speech, they approach it from distinct analytical angles. The current research aims to advance this understanding by concentrating specifically on experiential meaning through the lens of the transitivity system. It investigates how the six types of processes, along with their participants and circumstances, are employed to depict experiences throughout Prabowo's inaugural address.

Previous research underscores that the predominant transitivity process varies significantly across political speeches. Logogye and Ewusi-Mensah (2021) revealed that material processes were most prevalent in the inaugural address of the Ghanaian president, while Gea et al. (2024) demonstrated that relational processes held the highest frequency in Prabowo's speech at the Shangri-La Dialogue. Such variations extend beyond political discourse to other genres as well. Chalimah (2018) identified material processes as dominant in the welcoming speech of the Asian Games 2018, whereas Rahma (2021) found relational processes to be most prominent in Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's address at the 74th United Nations General Assembly. Similarly, CH et al. (2025) observed that mental processes prevailed in Kamala Harris's 2020 victory speech. These findings illustrate that transitivity patterns are not static but fluctuate according to the topic, the speaker's communicative intent, and the specific context of each speech, highlighting the dynamic nature of linguistic choices in political and public discourse.

While numerous research have examined transitivity within political discourse, further research is essential to fully grasp how experiential meaning is conveyed in Prabowo Subianto's 2024 inaugural address. Prior research has analyzed this speech through critical discourse analysis and rhetorical strategies; however, a focused exploration of experiential meaning via all six types of transitivity processes offers a novel perspective on its linguistic construction. Moreover, analyzing the overall frequency of each process type may not sufficiently illuminate how meaning develops throughout the speech. Therefore, this research also investigates the distribution of transitivity processes across the opening, middle, and concluding sections, enabling a nuanced understanding of how different processes fluctuate and how each segment contributes to the overarching representation of experience.

This research examines Prabowo Subianto's inaugural speech delivered during the Plenary Session of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia (MPR RI) on October 20, 2024. Its objectives are to identify the transitivity processes employed, determine the most prevalent process type, and analyze how processes, participants, and circumstances construct experiential meaning. Guided by these aims, the research seeks to answer three pivotal questions: What types of transitivity processes are present in Prabowo Subianto's 2024 inaugural speech? Which process type dominates? And how do the identified processes, participants, and circumstances shape the representation of experiential meaning within the speech?

This research aims to significantly advance the understanding of Systemic Functional Linguistics, with a particular focus on the application of the transitivity system within political discourse analysis. Through a comprehensive examination of all six process types and their distribution across various sections of the speech, it offers an in-depth exploration of how experiential meaning iswoven into a presidential inaugural address. Furthermore, it illuminates how a newly inaugurated leader strategically employs language to depict national circumstances, articulate shared responsibilities, and convey political commitments. On a broader scale, this research promises to deepen insights into the relationship between linguistic choices and the construction of political meaning, especially within the context of Indonesian presidential speeches.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research adopts a descriptive qualitative methodology to explore the experiential meaning embedded within Prabowo Subianto's 2024 inaugural address, utilizing the transitivity system of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). This approach was chosen to facilitate a nuanced examination and interpretation of linguistic features within their contextual framework, transcending mere numerical analysis. Through detailed descriptive analysis, language is scrutinized by elucidating the data and aligning findings with the overarching research objectives (Nassaji, 2015; Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The primary data source is the official transcript of Prabowo Subianto's speech, delivered on October 20, 2024, during the Plenary Session of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia (MPR RI) at the Nusantara Building, Senayan, Jakarta. This transcript was obtained from the official website of the Ministry of State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia (Kementerian Sekretariat Negara Republik Indonesia), ensuring the authenticity and officiality of the text. To validate the accuracy of the transcript, it was cross-verified against the speech recording, facilitating the identification of any discrepancies in wording and ensuring the transcript represents the spoken words. The analysis focused on clauses containing transitivity processes, along with their associated participants and circumstantial elements, to uncover the deeper experiential meanings conveyed in the speech.

The data collection process was conducted through documentation. It commenced with the retrieval of the official transcript from the Ministry of State Secretariat's website, which was then cross-verified against the speech recording for accuracy. The transcript was subjected to multiple readings to develop a comprehensive understanding of its content and structure. It was segmented into clauses for detailed analysis, each serving as a fundamental unit representing experiences through processes and their associated participants. Circumstances included within clauses were also considered. Clause boundaries were delineated based on

grammatical structures and the expressed processes; multi-clause sentences were dissected into individual clauses for precise examination. All identified clauses were organized into an analytical table to facilitate structured analysis. This process adhered to the transitivity framework established by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). Each clause was scrutinized to identify its process, participants, and circumstances, with processes determined by analyzing the verbal groups and their functional roles in representing experiences.

These processes were then classified into six categories: material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, or existential. Material processes signified actions and events; mental processes encompassed perception, cognition, affection, or desire; relational processes depicted states of being, having, or identifying; verbal processes involved acts of saying or communication; behavioral processes referred to physiological or psychological activities; and existential processes indicated the existence of entities or phenomena. Participants and circumstances were identified according to their roles within each clause. Certain clauses necessitated closer scrutiny due to their grammatical complexity or potential for varied interpretation; in such cases, classification was guided not only by individual words but also by the experiential meaning conveyed within the broader context. The primary process and its relationship to participants were analyzed to determine the most appropriate process type. When sentences contained multiple clauses, each was analyzed independently based on its specific process. Expressions functioning as participants or circumstances were not regarded as separate processes, ensuring consistency throughout the classification process.

To uphold the precision of the analysis, the researchers reviewed clause segmentation and process classifications following the initial evaluation. These findings were then discussed with a linguistics expert specializing in Systemic Functional Linguistics, emphasizing clause boundaries, the categorization of six process types, and data that could lend itself to multiple interpretations. Cases necessitating further scrutiny were reexamined through the lens of Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) transitivity framework, taking into account the contextual nuances. This rigorous review ensured that the analytical choices aligned with the theoretical foundation. Upon completing the classification of all clauses, the frequency and distribution of each process type were calculated, revealing the predominant processes within the speech. The results were presented through numerical data and percentages. Additionally, the distribution across the speech's opening, middle, and closing segments was analyzed to discern variations in process usage throughout the address. Ultimately, these numerical insights were interpreted qualitatively, exploring how processes, participants, and circumstances constructed the experiential meaning conveyed in the speech.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Distribution of Transitivity Processes

An in-depth analysis of Prabowo Subianto's 2024 inaugural speech reveals a total of 335 clauses encompassing six distinct types of transitivity processes: material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioral, and existential. Notably, material processes dominate, comprising 112 clauses, approximately 33.43%. Relational processes follow closely with 95 clauses (28.36%), while mental processes account for 76 clauses (22.69%). Verbal processes appear in 26 clauses (7.76%), with behavioral and existential processes each present in 13 clauses (3.88%).

Table 1. The Types of Process, The Frequency, and The Percentage.

Process Type	Frequency	Percentage
Material	112	33.43%
Relational	95	28.36%
Mental	76	22.69%
Verbal	26	7.76%
Behavioral	13	3.88%
Existential	13	3.88%
Total	**335**	**100%**

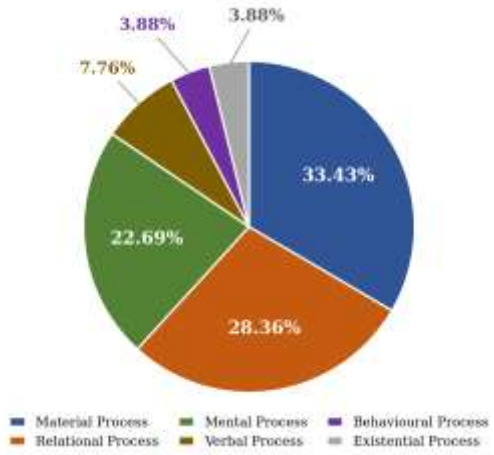


Figure 1. The Percentage of Process Type.

The findings reveal that material processes predominate in the speech, constituting 33.43% of all clauses. While they hold the leading position, they do not comprise more than half of the total, indicating a balanced emphasis. Relational processes follow closely behind, highlighting a nuanced focus that encompasses both actions and commitments as well as detailed descriptions of Indonesia's resources, national circumstances, and identity. The subsequent analysis delves into how each process type enriches the portrayal of experiential meaning within the speech.

Material Processes

Material processes serve as powerful expressions of actions and events through which participants do or experience occurrences. In Prabowo's inaugural address, these processes articulate government commitments, national development initiatives, and the proactive roles expected of the Indonesian people.

For instance, in clause C107: "Dalam waktu yang sesingkat-singkatnya, kita harus mencapai ketahanan pangan," the participant "kita" functions as the Actor, while "mencapai" embodies the Material Process, with "ketahanan pangan" serving as the Goal.

The phrase "dalam waktu yang sesingkat-singkatnya" operates as a Circumstance of Extent, delineating the urgency of the timeframe, and "harus" acts as a modal operator conveying obligation. This clause underscores the imperative of immediate, collective effort to attain food security—an essential national objective.

Similarly, clause C147 states: "Kita akan kurangi korupsi secara signifikan," where "kita" is the Actor, "kurangi" is the Material Process, and "korupsi" is the Goal. The adverbial "secara signifikan" describes the manner of action, emphasizing the seriousness of the commitment,

while “akan” signals a future intent. This formulation communicates a resolute pledge to undertake decisive measures against corruption.

Material processes also depict the speaker’s dedication to social welfare. In clause C136: “Anak-anak kita semua harus bisa makan bergizi minimal satu kali sehari,” “anak-anak kita semua” functions as the Actor, with “makan” representing the Material Process. The descriptor “bergizi” highlights the quality of nutrition, and “minimal satu kali sehari” specifies the desired frequency. The modal “harus bisa” accentuates the vital importance of ensuring children’s access to nutritious food. The frequent deployment of material processes reflects the action-oriented nature of an inaugural speech.

As a newly sworn leader, Prabowo employs this rhetorical strategy to communicate priorities, affirm commitments, and outline actionable plans. Verbs such as “mencapai,” “kurangi,” “membela,” and “melanjutkan” serve to reinforce a narrative centered on decisive action. The recurring use of the pronoun “kita,” coupled with modal expressions like “harus,” “akan,” and “siap,” underscores a collective responsibility and a shared vision for the nation’s future. Consequently, the prominence of material processes aligns with the speech’s primary purpose: to articulate strategic initiatives and galvanize collective effort toward national progress.

Relational Processes

Relational processes serve to forge connections between entities by elucidating their attributes, identities, and possessions, thereby shaping a comprehensive understanding of a nation’s essence. In speech, these processes are predominantly employed to portray Indonesia’s abundant resources, national landscape, and the vital roles played by diverse societal groups. For instance, consider clause C25: “Kita memiliki luas wilayah daratan dan lautan yang sangat besar.” Here, “kita” functions as the Possessor, “memiliki” as the Relational Process, and “luas wilayah daratan dan lautan yang sangat besar” as the Possessed, accentuating Indonesia’s vast terrestrial and maritime expanse as a defining feature of the nation’s identity.

Another compelling example is clause C28: “Sumber alam ini terdiri dari sumber-sumber alam yang sangat penting untuk kehidupan manusia di abad ke-21 dan seterusnya.” This statement articulates the nature and profound significance of Indonesia’s natural resources. The phrase “terdiri dari” acts as the Relational Process, linking “sumber alam ini” with its identifying description, thereby underscoring the crucial role of these resources in sustaining human life now and into the future.

Relational processes also emerge prominently when describing the contributions of ordinary citizens farmers, fishermen, and workers positioning these individuals as indispensable pillars of the nation. Through such expressions, the speaker constructs a collective national identity, emphasizing not only geographical and natural assets but also the vital human effort underpinning the country’s progress. Consequently, relational processes are instrumental in portraying Indonesia’s defining characteristics, its potential, and the social fabric that sustains it.

Mental Processes

Mental processes embody the experiences of thinking, feeling, perceiving, and desiring, serving as vital tools for articulating national consciousness, shared understanding, and collective aspirations. For instance, in clause C67: “Kita masih melihat sebagian saudara-

saudara kita yang belum menikmati hasil kemerdekaan," the term "kita" functions as the Senser, "melihat" as the Mental Process, and "sebagaian saudara-saudara kita yang belum menikmati hasil kemerdekaan" as the Phenomenon. The word "masih" underscores the ongoing nature of the situation, drawing attention to those who have yet to reap the benefits of independence.

Similarly, expressions like "kita paham" and "kita mengerti" employ "kita" as the Senser, with "paham" and "mengerti" representing Mental Processes, thereby reinforcing a shared understanding between speaker and audience. Mental processes also manifest in expressions of aspiration, such as "Kita menghendaki kehidupan demokrasi," where the speaker conveys a collective longing for democratic life. By utilizing mental processes, speakers not only acknowledge existing social realities but also articulate what the nation perceives, comprehends, and aspires to attain. The frequent use of "kita" fosters a sense of unity, positioning both speaker and audience as members of a community that collectively recognizes challenges and shares aspirations for the nation's future.

Verbal Processes

Verbal processes serve as vital acts of expressing, communicating, and exchanging ideas, especially within the context of an inaugural speech. They are employed to convey gratitude, administer the presidential oath, invite engagement, and foster collaboration. For instance, in clause C30: "Saya selalu mengajak saudara-saudaraku sebangsa dan setanah air," the speaker assumes the role of the Sayer, with "mengajak" functioning as the Verbal Process, and "saudara-saudaraku sebangsa dan setanah air" as the Receiver. The adverb "selalu" underscores the habitual nature of the invitation, emphasizing a continuous call for fellow Indonesians to unite in pursuit of shared national aspirations. Similarly, clause C11 "I would like to thank you for your distinguished presence" exemplifies how verbal processes acknowledge support; here, "I" is the Sayer, "thank" operates as the Verbal Process, and "you" is the Receiver. The phrase "for your distinguished presence" highlights the reason for gratitude, illustrating how such processes reinforce appreciation and recognition of guests' contributions.

Furthermore, verbal acts extend to invitations directed toward diverse societal groups intellectuals, religious leaders, businesspeople, political figures, youth, and students highlighting the speaker's intent to engage all sectors in the nation's development. The recurring use of "mengajak" underscores this inclusive effort. Additionally, expressions of thanks and prayers imbue the speech with a formal, ceremonial tone, strengthening the communication between leader and audience. Collectively, these verbal processes not only facilitate meaningful dialogue but also inspire active participation and collaborative spirit essential to the nation's progress.

Behavioral Processes

Behavioral processes embody both physiological and psychological behaviors, encompassing actions that mirror human reactions and attitudes. Within speech, these processes serve to foster self-reflection and convey gratitude. For instance, clause C59 states: "Marilah kita berani menatap wajah kita sendiri." Here, "kita" functions as the Behaver, "menatap" as the Behavioral Process, and "wajah kita sendiri" as the Phenomenon. The term "berani" signifies the attitude underpinning the action, while "marilah" acts as an invitation. This clause urges the audience to honestly and scrutinize the nation's condition.

Furthermore, behavioral processes are evident in expressions of appreciation toward Indonesia's former presidents. Phrases such as "kita bersyukur" and "kita berterima kasih"

serve to acknowledge and honor the contributions of past leaders. These expressions cultivate a sense of respect, continuity, and reverence for the country's history. Consequently, the inclusion of behavioral processes enhances the speaker's effort to inspire national introspection and recognize the efforts of others. Though they appear less frequently than material or relational processes, these behaviors significantly enrich the speech's reflective and evaluative qualities.

Existential Processes

Existential processes serve as a powerful linguistic tool to underscore the existence and urgency of societal challenges. In speeches, they are employed to introduce pressing national issues that demand immediate attention. For instance, clause C55 states: "Ada tantangan-tantangan, kesulitan-kesulitan yang terjadi," where "Ada" functions as the Existential Process, and "tantangan-tantangan, kesulitan-kesulitan yang terjadi" represent the Existent, vividly highlighting the multitude of challenges confronting the nation. Similarly, clause C68 proclaims: "Ada terlalu banyak saudara-saudara kita yang berada di bawah garis kemiskinan," with "Ada" again serving as the Existential Process, and "terlalu banyak saudara-saudara kita yang berada di bawah garis kemiskinan" emphasizing the persistent reality of poverty among Indonesian citizens.

Other instances draw attention to pervasive issues such as corruption, children attending school without breakfast, unemployment, and neglected educational institutions. Through these existential clauses, speakers illuminate the social problems that society faces, compelling the audience to recognize the gravity of these issues. By articulating these conditions, the speech not only raises awareness but also underscores the imperative for government action—prompting the formulation of future programs and policies aimed at addressing these critical challenges.

Distribution of Processes across Speech Sections

The analysis further explores the distribution of transitivity processes throughout the speech, revealing a strategic concentration: the opening comprises 20 clauses, the central portion encompasses 253 clauses, and the conclusion features 62 clauses, highlighting a deliberate and compelling progression.

Table 2. The Types of Process and The Frequency.

Process Type	Beginning	Middle	Ending
Material	13	79	20
Relational	0	81	14
Mental	3	62	11
Verbal	4	11	11
Behavioral	0	7	6
Existential	0	13	0
Total	**20**	**253**	**62**

The beginning segment features the highest concentration of material processes, accounting for 13 out of 20 clauses (65%). This underscores the speech's initial emphasis on actions and activities, such as welcoming honored guests and inaugurating the event formally. Verbal and mental processes are also prominent here, primarily when the speaker conveys gratitude and acknowledges the audience's presence.

In the middle, relational processes dominate, appearing in 81 clauses, closely followed by material processes with 79 clauses. This indicates that the speaker dedicates this segment to describing Indonesia's resources, national circumstances, and social realities, while also addressing ongoing actions and future commitments. Mental processes are present in 62 clauses, reflecting a focus on shared awareness, aspirations, and collective hopes. Overall, the middle section primarily discusses the country's challenges and development priorities.

In the ending part, material processes are most prevalent with 20 clauses, succeeded by relational processes with 14, and mental and verbal processes each appearing in 11 clauses. This shift highlights a focus on future initiatives, ongoing leadership, and forthcoming responsibilities. Expressions such as 'siap melanjutkan estafet kepemimpinan' and 'siap bekerja keras menuju Indonesia Emas' underscore the speaker's unwavering dedication and resolve to advance the nation's progress.

When examining the entire speech, each section demonstrates a distinct focus, reflected through varied transitivity processes. The opening establishes the formal occasion and forges a connection with the audience; the middle emphasizes Indonesia's current state, challenges, and hopes; and the ending reaffirms commitments and outlines necessary actions. This progression illustrates how the speaker constructs experiential meaning, guiding the audience from the opening to the heart of national issues and future aspirations.

Comparison with Previous Research

The predominance of material processes in this research aligns with the findings of Logogye and Ewusi-Mensah (2021), who identified material processes as the most frequently employed in Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo's inaugural address. Similarly, Chalimah (2018) reported a comparable pattern in her analysis of the welcoming speech at the 2018 Asian Games in Indonesia. These research underscore the vital role of material processes in formal speeches, as they effectively articulate actions, activities, and commitments.

Nonetheless, not all research corroborates the dominance of material processes. For instance, Gea et al. (2024) observed relational processes as the most prevalent in Prabowo Subianto's speech at the Shangri-La Dialogue, while Rahma (2021) found a similar trend in Recep Tayyip Erdogan's discourse at the 74th United Nations General Assembly. Conversely, CH et al. (2025) identified mental processes as dominant in Kamala Harris's victory speech. Such variations highlight that the choice of transitivity processes is often influenced by the speaker's intent, the context of the occasion, and the themes addressed.

Previous analyses of Prabowo Subianto's inaugural speech from diverse perspectives include Mukminin et al. (2024), who employed critical discourse analysis, and Apriyono et al. (2026), who explored its systemic functional linguistic features and rhetorical strategies. This research expands upon these insights by focusing on experiential meaning through the six types of transitivity processes, examining their participants and circumstances. It further investigates how these processes are distributed across the speech's introductory, central, and concluding sections.

Ultimately, the findings reveal that Prabowo's inaugural address conveys experiential meaning through a variety of processes—actions, descriptions, thoughts, communication, behavior, and existence. While material processes are most frequent, the notable presence of relational and mental processes demonstrates that the speech transcends mere government actions and commitments. It also articulates Indonesia's identity and current realities, addresses social challenges, and shares hopes for the nation's future. The distribution of these

processes across different sections illustrates the speaker's strategic development of his message from outlining national priorities to fostering collective responsibility and presenting a vision for Indonesia's tomorrow.

CONCLUSION

This research explores the experiential meaning embedded within Prabowo Subianto's 2024 inaugural speech through the lens of the transitivity system in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Analyzing 335 clauses, the research identifies all six process types: material (112 clauses; 33.43%), relational (95 clauses; 28.36%), mental (76 clauses; 22.69%), verbal (26 clauses; 7.76%), behavioral (13 clauses; 3.88%), and existential (13 clauses; 3.88%). Material processes emerge as the most prevalent, followed by relational and mental processes, collectively comprising 84.48% of the speech. This distribution underscores a focus on representing experience through actions and commitments, while also highlighting themes of national identity, conditions, and collective consciousness. The findings reveal how linguistic choices shape the construction of political experience: material processes depict actions related to national development, relational processes articulate Indonesia's identity and aspirations, and mental processes convey awareness and shared desires. Additionally, verbal, behavioral, and existential processes enrich the speech by expressing communication, gratitude, reflection, and national challenges. The recurring use of the participant "kita" and various circumstances further reinforce the portrayal of national experiences as shared concerns and responsibilities between the speaker and the Indonesian people. This research advances the application of SFL in analyzing Indonesian political discourse by illustrating how the transitivity system illuminates the interplay between linguistic choices and the portrayal of political experience. It demonstrates that processes, participants, and circumstances are not merely grammatical elements but vital linguistic resources for representing national priorities, collective responsibilities, and political aspirations. Ultimately, the transitivity system offers a compelling framework for understanding how experiential meaning is constructed in Indonesian presidential speeches and broader political discourse.

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