

The Ideational Metafunction Realisation of Indonesia's President Prabowo Subianto's Speech on Commemoration of National Teacher's Day 2024

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Abstract

The ideational metafunction is one of the main concepts in Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), which explains how language represents human experience. This study focuses on the experiential function in President Prabowo Subianto's speech delivered during the Commemoration of National Teacher's Day 2024. A qualitative method was employed by analyzing the speech text using the transitivity system to identify processes, participants, and circumstances. The analysis revealed that material processes were predominantly emphasize concrete government actions and educational reforms, portraying the President's commitment to improving teachers' welfare and national education quality. The mental processes express empathy and appreciation for teachers, highlighting their dedication and emotional strength in shaping the nation's future. Meanwhile, the relational processes establish teachers as the moral and intellectual pillars of national development, while extent circumstances reflect the wide scope of the intended policies. These results suggest that the speech highlights the government's commitment to educational reform and teacher welfare through real and measurable actions. The findings provide new insights into the construction of political discourse in Indonesia and demonstrate how the ideational metafunction serves as a tool to convey ideological positioning in presidential communication. This study contributes to the field of political discourse analysis by providing a functional linguistic perspective on how ideational meanings are constructed in presidential speeches, particularly within Indonesia's educational context.

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INTRODUCTION

Language plays a crucial role in shaping state communication and public perception, as it serves as a primary medium for constructing national ideology and disseminating government policies (Fairclough, 2001; van Dijk, 2006). In the context of governance, presidential speeches represent one of the most powerful linguistic instruments, as they are capable of influencing social attitudes, legitimizing political actions, and guiding policy directions (Beard, 2002; Chilton, 2003). The commemoration of National Teacher's

Day is a significant national event that symbolizes the government's stance toward education, and thus, the language choices in the President's speech carry symbolic and strategic importance for shaping educational values and public trust.

The speech delivered by President Prabowo Subianto at the commemoration of National Teachers' Day 2024 inspired the spirit of education and conveyed important messages related to strengthening the education system in Indonesia. There are messages that are not only declarative, but also contain various layers of meaning that can be analyzed through a linguistic lens. One

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approach that can be used to uncover these meanings is to apply the theory of systemic functional linguistics (hereafter, SFL) to the content of the speech. SFL is chosen because it allows the analysis of how language realizes ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings. Among these, the ideational metafunction, particularly its experiential function is emphasized in this study, as it focuses on how linguistic structures represent experiences, actions, and realities in discourse (Bednarek & Martin, 2010; Webster, 2019). Analyzing the ideational metafunction in the President's speech provides insight into how language is used to project power, policy direction, and educational ideology, which directly aligns with the research objectives of understanding meaning construction in political communication.

SFL is a theory developed by Halliday who originally stated that language is a form of human activity in society (Alaei & Ahangari, 2016; Harman & Khote, 2018; Hasan, 2009). Halliday's seemingly simple statement can be viewed as indicative of the basic orientation underlying the development of the SFL research program, which offers a unique approach to language. This observation reflects the productive principle, as well as enabling SFL to provide a scientific description of the workings of language by considering the internal structure of language as well as its external relationship with phenomena that are crucial to evaluate.

SFL has another name, Systemic Functional Grammar (hereafter, SFG) which refers to the same science and there is no difference except for the term (Herman et al., 2022; Lock, 2008; Martin et al., 1997; Yahiaoui et al., 2021). View according to Thompson (2013) is a social linguistic theory used to construct meaning within the scope of human interaction with others based on the context of the situation and cultural context. In addition, Eggins (2004) points out that SFL has recently been used for something meaningful and useful.

The function of language as a resource for making meaning is called metafunction. Metafunctions are divided into three categories, namely ideational metafunctions, interpersonal metafunctions, and textual metafunctions (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2013; Sihura, 2019; White, 2015). In the ideational metafunction, language functions to organize, interpret, and express our perception of the world as well as individual self-awareness. The interpersonal function plays a role in describing social reality and is related to the interactive relationship between the speaker or writer and the listener or reader. Furthermore, the textual function plays a role in representing semiotic or symbolic reality, and is related to the way the text is constructed in a

certain context. In this context, this study will focus on the ideational metafunction, which relates to how the speech contains meaning regarding the ideas and social experiences that it wants to convey to the audience.

Ideational metafunction is one aspect of SFL theory used to analyze language that reflects the world and life experiences. In the context of the President's speech, ideational metafunction can help to identify messages related to education and teachers presented through language structure. Ideational metafunctions are divided into two, namely experiential and logical (Cornejo et al., 2020; Nur & Widodo, 2022; Sahba & Gharbi, 2018). The experiential function is realized by the transitivity system, there are three types of transitive systems, namely participants, processes, and states. Processes are verbs, participants are subjects (specific names, also pronouns) and circumstances are adverbs (Anjarwati et al., 2021; Olivares, 2023; Yang & Zhang, 2022).

Previous research conducted by Putra et al., (2024) in their research discussed the ideational metafunction in President Joko Widodo's speech regarding palm oil policy. There are two speeches which are then analyzed by showing the results that mental processes are dominant in the content of the two speeches. Furthermore, participants show the most dominant sensor. Furthermore, research by Sutrisno & Tjahyadi (2023) discussed Nadiem Makarim's speech on Merdeka Belajar. The results of the study found that there are six types of processes used by Nadiem Makarim, namely material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioral, and existential. The process that Nadiem Makarim uses most often in representing experiences and inviting Indonesians to choose and follow his views is the verbal process with a frequency of occurrence of 46.03%, then the mental process with a frequency of occurrence of 26.19%. There is still much research to be done on the ideational metafunction in various speeches (Handayani, 2021; Pratiwi & Gultom, 2023).

Previous studies have explored ideational metafunctions in various political and educational speeches. However, these studies primarily focused on different contexts of governance and education policy, and no research has yet examined how President Prabowo Subianto constructs ideational meanings in his public speeches, particularly in relation to National Teacher's Day 2024, which represents one of his earliest addresses on education after taking office. The lack of such analysis leaves a gap in understanding how ideational metafunctions are realized in political discourse within the Indonesian presidential context. Therefore, this study is essential to fill that gap by providing a linguistic explanation of how language is

strategically used to represent actions, goals, and values in Prabowo Subianto's speech.

This study will focus on the experiential function in the content of President Prabowo Subianto's speeches. The experiential function in this study refers to the ways in which language is used to describe the experiences of the world, be it physical, social, or mental experiences, in President Prabowo Subianto's speech. This research will analyze how the structure and word choice used by the President reflected the reality he wanted to convey to the audience, as well as how it affected the public's understanding and response to the message. The process in the experiential function is the core of the clause from an experiential perspective. The clause is mainly about actions, events or circumstances that involve participants. According to (Thompson, 2013), process is usually expressed or realized by verbal groups in clauses, that show on figure 1.

Process Types	Description	Type of Verbs
Material	Physical action in the real world	Doing, happening ,
Mental	Process of perception, cognition, emotion, affection	Sensing, seeing, feeling, thinking, wanting,
Verbal	Process of communication	Saying
Relational	Representing possession, equivalence, attribute	Being, attributing, identifying,
Behavioral	Introducing indirect speech with verbs like laugh- talk- breath- cry	Behaving
Existential	Existing	Exist – there is

Figure 1. The Process of Experiential Function

According to Halliday in Farnia & Gerami (2019), material processes include events, activities and actions for both animate and inanimate actors. The type of 'action' in the material domain consists of creative and transformative clauses. In creative clauses, the goal actor is seen as something that emerges as the process progresses. In transformative clauses, a pre-existing actor or goal is considered to change as the process develops. Also, the mental process is sensing and the verb form of the verb group is simple present instead of present-in-present. This is one of the differences between mental and material clauses. Participant roles for mental clauses include 'sensor' and 'phenomenon'.

Verbal process refers to the process of saying. Verbal processes contain the features of mental and relational processes and are symbolized in the act of saying. In verbal clauses there is always one participant representing the speaker. In addition, there may be additional participants representing the addressee. Furthermore, relational processes tend to characterize and identify. These processes are mostly realized with verbs in simple present or simple past tense. Finally, there are

behavioral processes which are outward demonstrations of inner workings that express consciousness processes and psychological states.

This research aims to analyze the use of ideational metafunction, namely experiential process, in President Prabowo Subianto's speech on National Teachers' Day 2024 and reveal how it supports the communicative goals and policies he wants to convey. This research is expected to make a theoretical contribution in the field of linguistics and discourse analysis, as well as provide practical insights for understanding political communication strategies in the context of education.

METHODS

This study employed a qualitative descriptive approach within the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) developed by Halliday. The data of this study were taken from President Prabowo Subianto's speech delivered during the Commemoration of National Teacher's Day 2024, which was accessed through the official YouTube channel of the Presidential Secretariat (www.youtube.com/@SekretariatPresiden). The total duration of the speech was approximately 30 minutes and 45 seconds, consisting of about 98 clauses that were identified and analyzed.

The data collection method used is the note-taking method. According to Westbrook (2023), the listening and note-taking method is a data collection technique in research that is carried out by listening and recording language use. The listening method was carried out by carefully reading and recording the contents of Prabowo Subianto's speech at the National Teachers' Day commemoration. The next technique was the recording technique, which involved collecting data by recording the results of listening to the data. Then, the data was transcribed manually by the researcher to ensure accuracy. The transcription was then double-checked by another linguistic researcher to ensure the validity of the transcription and to ensure that there were no misunderstandings of the spoken text.

The data analysis method will use Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) as the analytical framework (Inwood & Zappavigna, 2022). This linguistic approach helps identify and interpret experiential metafunctions, which relate to how language represents human experience and action (Halliday, 1993). This analysis will involve categorizing processes into different types and examining the participants and situations associated with each process. The steps in data analysis are:

- identifying processes, by determining the main actions, emotions, and states represented in the speech.

- b) identifying participants, recognizing the individuals or entities involved in the identification process; and
- c) identifying circumstances by examining contextual information surrounding the processes and participants, including time, place, manner, and cause.

To ensure reliability, the coding results were reviewed by a second coder with expertise in functional grammar. The inter-rater reliability was calculated using percentage agreement, which reached 92%, indicating a high level of consistency in the analysis. Any discrepancies were discussed until a consensus was reached. The findings were then tabulated to show the distribution of processes, participants, and circumstances, followed by interpretation to uncover the meaning construction in the presidential speech.

RESULTS

Types of Process

There were 98 clauses analyzed in this study. The types of processes found were material, mental, behavioral, verbal, relational, and existential in President Prabowo Subianto's speech at the commemoration of National Teacher's Day in 2024.

Table 1. Percentage of Analysis Process

No	Types of Process	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Material	47	47,96
2	Mental	11	9,22
3	Behavioral	7	7,14
4	Verbal	9	9,18
5	Relational	19	19,39
6	Existential	5	5,11
	TOTAL	98	100

The table above explains that President Prabowo Subianto's speech on 2024 National Teacher's Day commemoration, material process obtained the highest percentage of 47.96%, followed by relational process which obtained 19.39%. Furthermore, mental process obtained 11.22%, verbal process obtained 9.18%, behavioral process obtained 7.14% and existential process obtained 5.11%. Based on these percentages, it can be further explained that President Prabowo Subianto took physical actions or tangible changes. Physical actions or tangible changes are performed followed by verbs that show the action performed by the subject. This material process describes various concrete activities performed by President Prabowo Subianto in the speech. For example, when he stood in front of the audience or performed actions related to social change and the policies he wanted to implement, these actions can be

identified as material processes that reflect efforts to achieve certain goals.

In addition, although material processes dominate, there are also relational processes that connect subjects with certain attributes or statuses. This process emphasizes more on existing circumstances or relationships, such as describing the important role of teachers as pillars of the nation's revival or placing education as a top priority in state policy. The relational processes also construct identities and values, linking teachers with concepts such as *tiang penopang kemajuan nasional* 'the pillars of national progress' and *landasan peradaban* 'the foundation of civilization'. Through these clauses, the speech builds symbolic associations between teachers and the nation's moral integrity, reinforcing ideological messages of unity and shared responsibility in education.

Overall, the combination of these different types of processes shows how President Prabowo Subianto's speech was not just about talking, but also emphasized real action and influence in the field of education, which is expected to drive change in society.

Types of Participants

There were 146 participants found in this study. This reflects the types of processes characterized in President Prabowo Subianto's speech at the commemoration of National Teachers' Day in 2024. The number of participants in a process also represents the dominant process.

Table 2. Percentage of Analysis Participants

No	Types of Participants	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Actor	27	18,49
2	Goal	36	24,66
3	Senser	25	17,13
4	Phenomenon	25	17,13
5	Token	4	2,74
6	Value	4	2,74
7	Carrier	3	2,05
8	Attribute	4	2,74
9	Possessor	2	1,37
10	Behaver	5	3,42
11	Sayer	3	2,05
12	Verbiage	1	0,69
13	Existent	4	2,74
14	Receiver	3	2,05
	TOTAL	146	100

The table above shows the pattern of participants in President Prabowo Subianto's speech at the commemoration of National Teacher's Day in 2024, the most dominant is goal, with a percentage of 24.66%. In second place is actor, which obtained 18.49%, followed by senser

and phenomenon, which have the same percentage of 17.33%. Goal became the main topic in the speech because many actions or processes focus on achieving certain goals, especially in the context of education. President Prabowo Subianto often directed his speeches towards the results he wanted to achieve, such as progress in the education sector, teacher welfare, and the revival of the Indonesian nation through quality education.

With the goal dominating, this speech emphasizes more on the direction or goal of the policy to be taken, and every action or decision taken aims to achieve a better change. For example, when the President mentions that education is the key to the nation's progress, this shows that the goal of better education is the core of various actions that will be taken by the government.

On the other hand, actor, which obtained a percentage of 18.49%, also played an important role in this process, because the subject who performed the action-in this case, President Prabowo Subianto and the teachers-had a big influence in realizing the goal. Furthermore, senser and phenomenon, which had the same percentage, reflected the mental experience and phenomenon that occurred in the subject's mind or perception, respectively. In this case, the senser refers to the President who feels the importance of education, while the phenomenon is the awareness or thoughts that arise related to the role of teachers and education in the nation's awakening.

Overall, this participant pattern reflects how the President's speech emphasizes the achievement of educational goals and positive changes to be realized, with the active role of actors, mental experiences, and phenomena that support each other in achieving them.

Types of Circumstances

There were 54 circumscriptions found in President Prabowo Subianto's speech at the commemoration of National Teacher's Day in 2024, as follows.

Table 3. Percentage of Analysis Circumsatnces

No	Types of Process	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Location	47	11,11
2	Extent	11	25,93
3	Manner	7	12,97
4	Accompaniment	9	5,55
5	Cause	19	11,11
6	Contingency	5	3,70
7	Role	98	12,97
8	Matter	4	7,40
9	Angle	5	9,26
TOTAL		54	100

The table above shows that extent is the most dominant circumstance in President Prabowo Subianto's speech during the commemoration of

National Teacher's Day 2024, which amounted to 25.93%. Furthermore, manner as the second circumstance with 12.97%. There are the same number of manner and role with 12.97%. Next, followed by cause which obtained 11.11% and angle at 9.26%. This shows that President Prabowo Subianto's speech strongly emphasized the external context and the ways of implementing policies in achieving the desired goals. Extent as the most dominant circumstance with a percentage of 25.93% indicates that the speech mostly discussed the extent of the impact or reach of a policy or action taken, such as the coverage of education and the distribution of resources for education throughout Indonesia.

Furthermore, manner, which earned 12.97%, describes how the actions are carried out, emphasizing certain ways of implementing the desired policy or change. The president illustrates the importance of a good and appropriate approach in achieving the desired results, for example through a quality learning process or rewarding teachers. Role, which also received 12.97%, shows that the speech describes the important role of various actors, such as teachers, government, and society, in efforts to improve the quality of education and the nation's progress. In this case, the role of teachers as pillars of education is highly emphasized. Cause, yang memperoleh 11,11%, mengarah pada alasan atau sebab di balik tindakan yang diambil. Dalam pidato ini, Presiden banyak mengungkapkan alasan mengapa pendidikan menjadi prioritas utama, misalnya untuk menciptakan bangsa yang lebih maju dan mengurangi kemiskinan. Terakhir, angle yang sebesar 9,26% menunjukkan bahwa pidato tersebut mengangkat sudut pandang tertentu, dalam hal ini sudut pandang mengenai masa depan Indonesia yang lebih baik dengan memprioritaskan pendidikan.

Overall, the distribution of circumstances in this speech showed that President Prabowo Subianto did not only talk about the goals and actions to be taken, but also how the education policy would be implemented, the roles of each party in its implementation, and the reasons underlying the prioritization.

DISCUSSION

The speech given by President Prabowo Subianto during the commemoration of National Teachers' Day on November 28, 2024 had a focus on material processes in it. From the data that has been presented, the material process obtained the highest percentage, which shows that the President's speech focused more on physical actions or tangible changes that can be seen or felt. These actions may include discussions regarding

policies or initiatives that will be implemented to improve the quality of education in Indonesia. The dominant use of material processes in the content of this speech may reflect that the President wants to emphasize his commitment to concrete actions in the education sector. Sentences that use action verbs such as “increase” and “receive” reflect a determination to make concrete changes that benefit teachers and education as a whole. Below are data that show the process pattern in the content of Prabowo Subianto's speech.

Table 4. Process Patterns in Speech

<i>Kita</i>	<i>telah</i>	<i>Meningkatkan</i>	<i>anggaran</i>	<i>untuk kesejahteraan guru</i>
We	have	Increase	the budget	for the teacher welfare
Actor		Pr: Material	Goal	Circumstance

Table 5. Process Patterns in Speech

<i>Guru ASN</i>	<i>mendapatkan</i>	<i>tambahan kesejahteraan</i>	<i>sebesar satu kali gaji pokok</i>
Civil servant teachers	receive	additional welfare	equal to one time the basic salary
Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Circumstance

The data that shows the speech pattern above, shows a material process, because there is a clear physical action, namely “increasing the budget.” The verb “increase” indicates a real action or change taken by the subject (in this case, the government or the speaking party) towards the budget related to teacher welfare. This action has a measurable impact, namely an increase in the budget, which clearly indicates a concrete change in the government's efforts to improve teacher welfare. In this context, the material process emphasizes concrete actions that affect the physical or structural aspects of teachers' lives, namely the increase in the budget. This process also reflects the government's efforts to make changes that can be felt directly by teachers.

Furthermore, the second speech content pattern data also shows the material process clearly. The verb “get” describes an action or change made to civil servant teachers, where they receive additional welfare in the form of money. This material process indicates a physical action related to the distribution of benefits or results in the form of money received by teachers. This action is a real and measurable change, namely the provision of additional welfare in the form of one time the basic salary which has a direct impact on the financial welfare of civil servant teachers.

The most dominant participants is the goal in the content of President Prabowo Subianto's speech. Goal refers to the party that becomes the goal of an action or process that occurs in the

speech content. In political speeches, especially those delivered by the president, there is often an emphasis on the goals or results that his government wants to achieve. Goal serves to emphasize what the policy or action taken will achieve. It also reflects the policy direction or larger vision of the government. By mentioning goals, the speech gives an idea of the long-term goals that the government wants to achieve.

Table 6. Participants Patterns in Speech

<i>Kita</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>Menghilangkan</i>	<i>Kemiskinan</i>	<i>melalui pendidikan</i>
We	will	Eliminate	Povety	through education
Actor		Pr: Material	Goal	Circumstance

Table 7. Participants Patterns in Speech

<i>Dana ini</i>	<i>Akan</i>	<i>dikirim langsung</i>	<i>ke sekolah-sekolah</i>
This fund	Have	will be sent directly	to schools
Goal		Pr: Material	Circumstance

The analysis conducted on the circumstances shows that extent is most dominant in the content of President Prabowo's speech. Extent in the content of this speech is used to describe the extent or how big an action or policy will be taken. This explains that the scale of action is very important to give the audience a clearer picture of the extent or scope of the proposed policy. The use of extent in the content of President Prabowo Subianto's speech was to provide more concrete details to the audience about the actions to be taken. This gives the impression that the plan or policy presented is not just a theory, but something measurable and realistic.

Through the analysis of process, participants, and circumstances in President Prabowo Subianto's speech, we can clearly see how each element in the sentence functions to convey a deeper and more targeted message. Processes used, such as material processes, show the concrete actions taken, while participants such as actors and goals provide an understanding of who is involved and what is the focus of the policy being delivered. Last but not least, circumstances, which describes the time, place, manner, and conditions, provides a broader context and helps the audience to understand how big and important the action will be. By using this ideational metafunctional structure, the speech becomes not only a political call, but also a clear and measurable commitment to a better future, especially in terms of education and teacher welfare. Each element works together to reinforce the message that the promised changes are not only ambitious, but also realistic and purposeful.

CONCLUSION

This article analyzes and describes the ideational metafunction of President Prabowo Subianto's speech at the commemoration of National Teachers' Day held on 28 November 2024. The ideational metafunction analyzed is experiential function, namely process, participants, and circumstances by using SFL theory developed by Halliday.

The results of the analysis found in this study are: (1) the most widely used process in the speech content is material with a percentage of 47.96%; then (2) the most dominant participants are goals with a percentage of 24.66%; and (3) the most widely used circumstances are extent with a percentage of 25.93%.

The data shows that President Prabowo's speech describes various concrete activities carried out by President Prabowo Subianto in the speech, hence the material process becomes the most dominant. Then, in the content of the speech, the most dominant participant is goal. Goal became the main topic in the speech because many actions or processes focused on achieving certain goals, especially in the context of education. Finally, the most dominant circumstance was extent, which showed that the speech mostly discussed the extent of the impact or reach of a policy or action taken, such as the coverage of education and the distribution of resources for education throughout Indonesia.

Based on the conclusions that have been outlined, this research is expected to provide new insights into the context of presidential speeches. The author realizes that this paper is still far from perfection, but it is hoped that input and criticism from other researchers can enrich the results of this study. In addition, the author hopes that this research can inspire future researchers to realize that linguistics has an important role, in this case the context of President Prabowo Subianto's speech that can show the role, contribution, ideas, and achievements for the welfare of teachers in the development of education in Indonesia.

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