CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   The Background of the Study

A language is a communication tool that is very important in the sphere of life. With language, people can share experiences, feelings, opinions, or ideas, and information with others in spoken or written form. Even language is also used by many people as a means of communication which has a major role in making other people understand what has been said. In interacting, there are several components involved, such as participants (speakers, listeners or writers, readers), the information or messages conveyed or expressed, and the context in which the language is used. Social context often tries to describe the various ways different people use language as a means of communication and also looks at the relationship between language and society and looks at how that language is used. In English, the language is classified or referred to as linguistic.

Linguistic is the study of language. There are several views of linguistic experts classified into cognitive science, psychology, and anthropology. According to some experts, linguistics also has three aspects, namely the form of language, the meaning of language, and language in context. The wording, all types of grammar can be grouped into two categories, namely logical-philosophical or known as formal grammar and ethnographic-descriptive or known as functional grammar (discourse). And also one way in which language is used in a social context to form meaning is called discourse analysis.

Discourse analysis as proposed by Gee's theory focuses on the study of multimodal, critical discourse analysis and systemic functional linguistics (SFL). Discourse analysis has SFL which is a method for analyzing a language. SFL has its redundancy idea contained in the form

of oral and written (text) because SFL does not only race on the meaning contained in the written form but the oral form also has it. That is why SFL, which has been simplified into metafunction.

Metafunction is a part of systemic functional linguistic identified by Halliday (2004) which has three main functional components, namely; clause as a representation (ideational function), the clause as an exchange (interpersonal function), clause as message (textual function). This study examines more deeply the first function, namely the ideational function associated with the logical function.

Halliday's theory explained that the ideational function is a function that the speaker or writer embodies language in the experience of real-world phenomena, which also includes the experience of language users from the world of logical function (experiential and logical function). Experiential is often called as representative or transitivity (process, participant and circumstance or adverb in ordinary sentences). The logical function is included as an ideational function of language to observe the relationships that exist in the text, which means seeing the relationships between words in a clause. as the relationship clauses in speech can be analyzed through logical functions. The concept of logical function analysis is still rarely used to understand the relationship between languages in a clause. It examines the meaning of the relationship represented in status (taxis) and logico-semantic (logical-semantic relations).

Speech is the act of one or more speakers in speaking to express the thoughts, feelings, and opinions in front of the audience or in the public. Speech usually takes the form of formal conversation or talking and it has three main functions, namely informing, persuading, and entertaining other peoples. Therefore, this act was usually done by someone who has more power such as leaders and governments, so that the messages or ideas can be easily delivered to the

public. This research, Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020 as a relevant and interesting term to be analyzed in the logical function study.

Based on the writer's observation on Vice President Joe Biden Honors Senator John McCain at the National Constitution Center's 2017 Liberty Medal Ceremony, the writer found the types of logical function and the dominant type of logical function. It was showed below:

Table 1.1 Logical Function on Vice President Joe Biden Honors Senator John McCain at the National Constitution Center's 2017 Liberty Medal Ceremony

No.	Types of Logical Function	Total	Dominant Type
1.	Paratactic Elaboration	1	
2.	Hypotactic Elaboration	13	
3.	Paratactic Extension	25	√
4.	Hypotactic Extension		
5.	Paratactic Enhancement	6	
6.	Hypotactic Enhancement	2	
7.	Paratactic Locution	10	
8.	Hypotactic Locution	6	
9	Paratactic Idea	3	
10.	Hypotactic Idea	5	

Based on the table above, the writer was found four types of ten types of logical function, namely paratactic elaboration (1), hypotactic elaboration (13), paratactic extension (25), paratactic enhancement (6) hypotactic enhancement (2), paratactic locution (10),hypotacticlocution (6), paratactic idea (3), hypotactic locution (5) and the writer found paratactic extension (25) as the dominant type on Vice President Honors Senator John McCain at

the National Constitution Center's 2017 Liberty Medal Ceremony, and paratactic extension is more specifically and emphasizes Joe Biden honored his friend and appreciate every which is used as a motivation for himself in undergoing his tenure as a vice president of America at the time. Therefore, he uses paratactic extension a lot as a way of giving information to many people throughVice President Joe Biden Honors Senator John McCain at the National Constitution Center's 2017 Liberty Medal Ceremony. Therefore, the writer still found a bit or some of the types of logical function and the writer interest to analyzed about types of logical function on Joe Biden's speech.

Based on the explanation above, the writer will choose a research topic that is almost the same as the primary research topic and will conduct to investigate and analyze about Logical Function of Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020. The aims of this study to find out the types and dominant type of logical function in the realization of Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020.

The reasons of the writer make this research are Joe Biden is an American who is a native English speaker, the research is still rarely made, especially among students of the English Department in the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at Nommensen HKBP University Medan, there is no writer found about this research. Besides, Joe Biden's victory speech is still hot for public discussion therefore, the writer interested to analyze Joe Biden's victory speech to find out the personality of Joe Biden in arguing the speech and the writer also wants to see how to win a debate both small and large scale debates, therefore the writer and another people can train the performance in delivering a speech and this study also will be a guide as a teacher who must prioritize performance first in the process teaching and learning that will be carried out in the future. On another side, the writer hopes that this research can become a necessity for

language teachers/lecturers to analyze student delivery to find out how to use language sources in speech. It is also necessary to identify how students express meaning relationships in context using logical functions in the future. In this case, analyzing speech through a systemic functional linguistic approach can help teachers/lecturers examine how students make contextual meanings in their speech through the use of language to respect the audiences, comfortable with the material to be delivered, be relaxed, able to select the quotes, be yourself, and how the organizational structure on the speech. Education refers to learn in an organized, progressive, and systemic manner according to some generally accepted principles about what people ought to know. Study about speech is a part of studying the English language. In a speech, it can be found some clauses to see one's personality. That means the logical function can be found in a speech. Furthermore, the writer is interested to conduct research entitled **"Realization of Logical Functions on Joe Biden's Victory Speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020".**

1.2   The Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, the problems of the study are formulated as follows:

1. What types of Logical Function are found on Joe Biden's Victory Speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020?

2. What type of Logical Function is dominantly found on Joe Biden's Victory Speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020?

1.3   The Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study above, the objectives of this research are aimed to:

1. To find out the types of logical function which found on Joe Biden's Victory Speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020?

2. To find out the dominant type of logical function which found on Joe Biden's Victory Speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020?

1.4   The Scope of the Study

In this research, the study focus on analyzing the logical function system of Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020 based on Halliday's functional theory which is related to logical function. In theory Halliday and Matthiessen (2014: 30), there are two types of ideational function in Systemic Functional Linguistic, they are experiential function and logical function. The writer focuses on logical function and limited to find the types of logical function and the dominant type of logical function which are ten types, they are paratactic elaboration, hypotactic elaboration, paratactic extension, hypotactic extension, paratactic enhancement, hypotactic enhancement paratactic locution, hypotactic locution, paratactic idea, hypotactic idea that will be found on Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020. Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020 will be collected and analyzed based on the two constituents, then it will be tabulated. The total number of each type will be turned into a percentage to find out the dominant one type of logical function in speech.

1.5   The Significances of the Study

The results of this research are expected to be useful for other people. There are two kinds of significances in this study, they are theoretically and practically:

1.5.1   Theoretically

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that this research is expected to enrich the theory, information, and knowledge about discourse analysis particularly in the use of logical function in speech.

1.5.2 Practically

The results of this research are expected to be useful for:

1. To the writer, through this research, the writer can see or follow Joe Biden's performance and utterances in the teaching and learning process in the future when the writer to be a teacher, even though in this study emphasize or focus on speech.

2. To the students of the English Department, this research is expected to enrich students' knowledge about the use of logical function on Speech.

3. To the lecturers of the English Department, this research is expected to give more information about the use of logical function and can be used to communicate to the students.

4. To the other researcher, this research is expected to provide references in conducting a similar research study about logical function on Speech in the future.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1   Theoretical Framework

In this research, the researcher presents and explains several materials concepts and ideas that have a relationship with the research to be investigated. The research will be investigated and determine whether studies about logical function on Joe Biden's Victory Speech in the US Presidential Election 2020.

2.2   Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is the meaning embodied in the text Halliday in Saragih (2014: 1). Discourse analysis is also defined as in which there is no language, text, utterance, but can be seen through gestures and has meaning, e.g.: smile. In discourse analysis, there is a term text that is defined as a representation of the alphabet (writing) which has all meanings, but all alphabets (writing) do not necessarily have meaning. Besides, according to Gee (1999: 88) discourse is a study that discusses based on the details of speech (gesture action and gaze) or a piece of writing that is considered relevant in a certain situation and is also relevant to the arguments the analyst tries to make. Therefore, discourse analysis is closely related to the written and oral thing.

Semiotic is the study of sign systems and their use (Fawcett et al, 1984:13). Semiotic also called as the distinction between two terms which therein discourse. Meaning and expression are the elements of semiotics. For example, traffic light system (red light – stop, amber light – caution, and green light – pass on) and happiness (maybe express the happiness but in another hand maybe express mad or sad). Based on the distinction above, be found the relationship between meaning and expression, that one meaning realized more than one expression as well as

vice versa. Besides, Gee (2001: 24), states that discourse analysis is a board linguistic science and is divide into several parts, namely multimodal, critical discourse analysis, and systemic functional linguistics (SFL).

Based on the explanation above, the writer use theory of Gee (2001), because this theory is a focus and more relevant to the object of research that will be carried out in this study, namely about the logical function which is part of the metafunction that is in the SFL in discourse analysis because this part more found in speech than any other part and the writer will explain more about metafunction through the subtopic below.

2.2.1 Metafunction

Communication is an interactive process of making meaning while using language. When people use language, language acts as an expression of meaning. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:29-30), state there are three kinds of functions tare served by the language called metafunction, namely ideational function (reflection and action), interpersonal function (interactive and personal), and textual function (interpretation, enforcement, and regulation that has also been described in grammar). In Bloor and Bloor (1995: 9) Halliday classifies the way humans use language, known as metafunction, into three broad categories: ideational functions, interpersonal functions, and textual functions.

Ideational function, language is used to organize, understand, express perceptions about the world and awareness and understand the relationships between ideas contained in information that will be notified to others. In ideational function is classified into sub-functions experiential function and logical function. An experiential function is mostly concerned with content or ideas. The logical function relates to the relationship between ideas (Bloor and Bloor,

2004: 10). Therefore, an ideational function is a language that serves to convey the ideas and contained the relation of meaning in ideas.

Interpersonal function is a language that used to allow us to participate in communicative actions with others, to take roles, and to express and understand feelings, attitudes, and assessment (Bloor and Bloor, 2004: 11). that interpersonal function uses language to encode interactions, to show how defensible we find our propositions, and to encode ideas about obligation and inclination. Therefore, an interpersonal function is the terms that affect the content of information to be conveyed, and the reason or level between speaker and interlocutors are different. In addition, an interpersonal function uses language to encode interactions, to show how defensible we find our propositions, and to encode ideas about obligation and inclination.

As specified by Halliday (1994: 71-98), interpersonal function there are two terms, namely mood (subject, finite) and residue (predicator, complement, adjunct). The mood in English is realized by the elements of the subject and finite. The moods in English are indicated and described as: subject (s) – finite (f) = declarative, finite – subject = interrogative, (subject) – finite = imperative. And in interpersonal function, there are two terms, namely mood (subject, finite) and residue (predicator, complement, adjunct). For example; Myta (s) goes (f) to the party (p) tonight (c), Myta goes (mood) and to the party tonight (residue).

Textual function is a language that is used to relate what is said or written with the rest of the text and with other linguistic events. This involves using language to organize the text itself (Bloor and Bloor, 2004: 11). Within each function, clause analysis provides a different type of structure consisting of a different set of elements. Analyzing metafunction in a text can help people understand the information the text contains, especially how the information develops.

In addition, Halliday in Saragih, 2014: 83-85 discusses textual function divides into two parts, namely theme (unmarked and marked) and rheme. The theme is defined as the starting point of a message or text and the theme is called as a mood in interpersonal function. Rheme is defined as the rest or next of message or text after theme and rheme are called as residue in interpersonal function. Therefore, the textual function is defined as created relevance of one chunk of the message to another so that a relatedness and unity form. For example; My mother buys some fruits a week ago (unmarked theme).

Based on the explanation above, the writer use theory of Halliday Matthiessen (2004), because this theory is more relevant to the object of research that will be carried out in this study, namely about the logical function which is part of the ideational function that is in the metafunction that is in the SFL and the writer will explain more about ideational function through the subtopic below.

2.2.1.1 Ideational Function

Eggins (2004: 205), states that ideational function is the use of language to talk about the human experience in the universe, including in the world of thinking. The ideational function is divided into two terms, namely experiential function and logical function. Thompson (1996: 28), states that ideational function is the study of the use of language function to talk about all experiences in the world, the world in the mind which is included in it, to describe or explain unique and different events or occurrences and circumstances. Ideational meaning is used to talk about past actions and course also the experience of the speaker or writer. In this theory, Halliday also states that ideational function is divided into two parts, namely experiential function, and logical function. Based on the explanation above, the writer chooses the theory of Eggins (2004), because this theory is more relevant to the object of research that will be carried out in this study,

namely about the logical function which is part of an ideational function, because in the speech it emphasizes more on how the idea to be conveyed is conveyed well and the writer will explain more about the experiential function and logical function through the subtopics below.

2.2.1.1.1 Experiential Function

An experiential function is relevant to the ideational meaning of semantics and field of the context of the situation (Butt et.al, 1995: 16). In experiential clauses can be classified into three constituents (process types, participant functions, and circumstances). The concept of process, participant, and circumstance studies belonging to the category of semantic that describe in the most general way the real-world phenomena are represented as linguistic structure (Halliday, 1994: 109). Therefore, an experiential function is the function of process, participant, and circumstance which affect the content of the clause.

Besides, Eggins (2004: 206), states that experiential function is the use of language which is expressed through a system namely, transitivity or type of process, participant, and circumstance that provide the content of a clause. Halliday in Saragih (2014: 64-69), states there are types of processes, participants, and circumstances, they described in the table below.

<p align="center">Table 2.2.1.1.1 Process and Participants</p>

Types of Process	Participant I	Participant II
Material	Actor	Goal
Mental	Senser	Phenomenon
Relational		
a. Identification	Token	Value
b. Attribution	Carrier	Attribute
c. Possession	Possessor	Possessed
Behavioral	Behaver	
Verbal	Sayer	Verbiage
Existential		Existent

Table 2.2.1.1.1 Circumstances

Types of Circumstances	Subcategories	Probe
Extent	temporal (duration) spatial (distance)	for how long? how far?
Location	temporal (time) spatial (place)	when? where?
Manner		how?
Cause		why?
Contingency		in what circumstances?
Accompaniment		together with?
Role		what as?
Angle		says who?

For example; 1. My sister (Actor) cook (Process Material) a cake (Goal) in the kitchen (Circumstance Location: Spatial). 2. The old lady (Sayer) told (Process Verbal) an interesting story (Verbiage) last week (Circumstance Location: Temporal). Therefore, the writer use theory of Halliday in Saragih, 2014 that experience function is the study about how people express an idea through three constituents namely processes, participants, and circumstances.

2.2.1.1.2 Logical Function

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014: 438-503) states that logical function as a systems "which set up taxis and logical semantic relationship between one clausal unit and another". Logical function is a study that discusses the use of language to build complex grammatical units, such as combining two or more clauses into one complex clause (Halliday, 2003: 17). Eggins (2004: 256) states that logical function is the complex clause that has a relationship with the experience function. The complex clause relationship itself is a category of complex clauses that apply in the field of grammar as a whole, which are not only clauses, but also groups of sentences and phrases, and all of them carry out these rules as long as the principles they have

are the same as the clauses. Based on the explanation above, the writer uses the theory of Halliday and Matthiessen 2014 and concludes that logical function is the relationship between one clause and another clause in a complex sentence, and the writer will explain more about the logical function through the explanation below.

2.3   Logical Function

The logical function refers to the grammatical resources for building up grammatical units into complexes, for instance, for combining two or more clauses into a clause complex and it is concerned with the relationship between ideas. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014: 438-503) states that logical function as a systems "which set up taxis and logical semantic relationship between one clausal unit and another". Systems that fall under logical function are taxis and logico-semantic relations. When two clauses are combined, the speaker chooses whether to give both clauses equal status or to make one of them depend on the other clauses. In addition, the speaker chooses to select several meaning relations in the process of merging or binding clauses together. Halliday argues also that the meaning we make in such a process is most closely related to the experiential function. For this reason, he puts the experience and logical functions together into the ideational function and deals with the relationship between ideas in complex clauses (compound). Logical function is a study that discusses the use of language to build complex grammatical units, such as combining two or more clauses into one complex clause (Halliday, 2003: 17). In addition, Eggins (2004: 256) states that logical function is the complex clause that has a relationship with the experience function.

Therefore, the writer use theory of Halliday and Matthiessen 2014, because that theory relevant and support this research about the logical function and concludes that logical function is the study about the relationship between one clause and another clause (independent and

dependent) in complex clauses. There are parts of the logical function, namely elements of logical function and types of logical function, the writer will explain it through the subtopics below.

2.3.1   Elements of Logical Function

Status and Logico-semantic are two aspects of logical function. According to Martin (1997: 167-185) said, status is called as taxis which means two clauses have the same status (independent) or one depends on another. They are called as parataxis/paratactic and hypotaxis/hypotactic. Parataxis/paratactic refers to equal status or the same status between two clauses. Parataxis/paratactic have two criteria, namely; independence and reversibility. This was formerly known as the compound sentence. Hypotaxis/hypotactic is defined as unequal status or a complex clause where one of the clauses has an independent/free status and the other has a bound status. Status/taxis consists of two types namely parataxis (paratactic) <1, 2, 3, …> and hypotaxis/hypotactic <α, β, γ, …>.

In parataxis/paratactic, an independent clause is usually combined using coordinative conjunction, such as and, but, or, then, either, nor, not only, yet, also, so, and so on. Conjunctive adjuncts can be also used in parataxis/paratactic, like however, anyway, in the meantime, and so forth.

For examples parataxis/paratactic:

1). Myta is a beautiful girl and also she is a village flower. (1,2)

2). Zefanya has tried to cook fried chicken but the results are salty. (1,2)

In hypotaxis/hypotactic (unequal) used to be known as a complex sentence. The clause hypotaxis/hypotactic uses subordinative conjunction, such as because, although, so that, and so on.

For examples hypotaxis/hypotactic:

1). Father arrived home before mother came home from the market. (α, β)

2). Myta need to get rest this day because she was exhausted yesterday (α, β)

The logico-semantic/logical-semantic relations are concerned with the meaning relationship between one clause and another clause in complex clauses. The logico-semantic/logical-semantic relations have two types, namely, expansion is defined as a relationship between clauses where the main clause is extended by other clauses to result in real meaning. Expansion is divided into three parts, namely, elaboration is the process of developing or presenting one clause <=>, an extension is a part that is added to something as continuation <+>, and enhancement is an increase in the meaning of clause<×>. And projection is the relationship between clauses where the main clause estimates/suspects other clauses. Projection divided into two parts, namely locution <"> and idea <'>.

2.3.2 Types of Logical Function

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014: 460-503), states there are two big types of logical function in English. These categories are derived from intersection or cross-classifying the criteria of taxis/tactic (paratactic and hypotactic) and logico-semantic/logical-semantic relations (expansion and projection) relations, they are described in the table and explanations below.

Table 2.3.2 Logical Function in English

Logico Semantic Relation		Taxis	
		Paratactic 1,2, 3 ,,,	Hypotactic α, β, γ,,,
Expansion	Elaboration =	1 =2	α =β
	Extention +	1 +2	α +β
	Enhancement ×	1 ×2	α ×β
	Locution "	1 "2	α "β

Projection	Idea	'	1 '2	α 'β

1. Paratactic Elaboration (1 =2)

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 397-399), state paratactic elaboration is the secondary clause reaffirmed the primary clause and paratactic elaboration divided into three types, namely exposition, exemplification, and clarification. Exposition is a relationship between two free clauses in a complex clause where the secondary free clause restates the primary free clause in different words. Conjunctions are used such as in other words, that is to say, or, in writing, I mean, etc. Exposition can use just a dash (-)".

For example:

1. The students who win an Olympic competition are from SMA HKBP 2 Tarutung, that is to say, the school is the best one of the several private schools in this town.

$$1 \qquad =2$$

2. After finishing her study at university, she works as a leader in SMP Negeri 2 PahaeJulu – she becomes a headmaster now.

$$1 \qquad =2$$

Exemplification is the relationship between two free clauses in a complex clause where the secondary free clause develops the primary free clauses by becoming a more specific explanation. Conjunctions are used such as, for instance, in particular, or, in writing and so on, or exemplification can also use a dash (-) as the continuation of the clause.

For example:

1. You can choose any kind of faculty in Nommensen HKBP university; for example, you can choose faculty of English department, economy, law, psychology, etc.

              1   **=2**

2. My sister who is proud of at the workplace every year - she always works diligently and painstakingly in the workplace.

              1   **=2**

Clarification is the action of a statement (clause) less confused and more comprehensible relationship between two free clauses in a complex clause where the secondary of the free clauses clarifies the primary free clauses by providing more explanation. Commonly in the clarification used some conjunctions such as, indeed, for, at least, etc. or clarification can also use a dash (-) as a continuation of the clause.

For example:

1.   This car engine is not working, for my father forgets to fill it with gasoline.

                  1   **=2**

2.   Myta cannot answer all the questions; actually, she did not study last night.

                  1   **= 2**

2.   **Hypotactic Elaboration (α =β)**

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 399-405), state hypotactic elaboration is a relationship between the free clause and bound clause in a complex clause where the secondary clause expands the meaning of the primary clause by using clauses non-restrictive relative. As an elaborator, the bound clause can take the form of clause finite and non-finite.

Finite hypotactic elaboration is characterized by using some conjunctions such as who, whom, whose, when, where, why, which, how with the condition that it be preceded by a comma to indicate that the clause is non-restrictive.

For example:

1. I was walking along the sandy beach when I saw a familiar figure in a distance.

          α   **=β**

2. Another occasion compelled my felling to love relation when I meet a pretty lady in a holiday flight from London to Kuala Lumpur.

$$\alpha = \beta$$

Non-finite hypotactic elaboration is a relationship between free clauses and bound clauses in a complex clause where the bound clause in the form of non-finite clauses expands the meaning of free clauses. Non-finite hypotactic elaboration is characterized by the use of the infinitive, present participle, past participle, gerund, nominal group, a prepositional phrase which is usually preceded by a comma to indicate that the clause is an additional description of the previous element.

For example:

1. My sister has a hobby, collecting coins.

$$\alpha \qquad =\beta$$

2. Myta always uses her blue blouse, given by her father.

$$\alpha \qquad\qquad =\beta$$

3. Paratactic Extension (1 +2)

Halliday (1994:280-281), states paratactic extension is divided into addition, variation, and alternation. Paratactic extension type addition is a relationship between two free clauses where one clause contains conation or additional or supplementary to what is already present or available of information from the other clause. The conjunctions that used in paratactic extension type addition are furthermore, in addition, and, within, besides, moreover, on the other hand, in fact, as a matter of fact, and so on.

For example:

1. Robert is the cleverest student in the class, and besides, he has many talents.

$$1 \qquad\qquad +2$$

2. Myta is the sweetest girl in my family, and also she is the most diligent girl.

$$1 \qquad\qquad +2$$

The paratactic extension type variation is a relationship between two independent clauses where one clause replaces or takes the place or returns to its place of the meaning of the other clause. Commonly in paratactic extension type variation used some conjunctions such as instead, only, yet, and so on.

For example:

1. Myta is the most diligent student, but only she never did her homework in this class.

    1   +2

2. Sinta and Jojo never give the gift to their parents, but instead, they always give the gift to their friends.

    1   + 2

The last paratactic extension type alternation is a relationship between two free clauses was one of the clauses contains choices for the other clause. Commonly paratactic extension type alternation used some conjunctions such as or else, either ... or, neither ... or, alternatively, and so on.

For example:

1. You can find the book in the library, alternatively you can search in-store book/gramedia.

    1   +2

2. You must go to the station now, or else you will miss the train.

    1   +2

4.   **Hypotactic Extension (α +β)**

Thompson (2014:197), states hypotactic extension is a relationship between free and bound clauses in a complex clause where the bound clause adds the meaning of the free clause and the most clearly characterized by combining contrasting or different additions. The bound clause can take the form of a finite clause and a non-finite clause. Inside the clause extension, the usual conjunctions used are but, whereas, while, except that, unless, and so on.

For example:

1. You will never get the best value unless you study hard.

$$\alpha \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad +\beta$$
2. My father is reading a newspaper, while her mother is cooking for her lunch.
$$\alpha \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad +\beta$$

The non-finite hypotactic extension clause is characterized by the use of the infinitive, present participle, or by using conjunctions besides, instead of, without, other than, and so on.

For example:

1. You cannot answer the test of the SAINS Olympic, without studying hard.
$$\alpha \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad +\beta$$
2. My father always reads the newspaper every morning, finding some new information.
$$\alpha +\beta$$

5.   **Paratactic Enhancement (1 x2)**

Thompson (2014:199), states paratactic enhancement is a very close relationship with basic coordination (extension) but with an indirect sense of connection and can be seen with several circumstances, such as temporal, spatial, manner, condition, cause, and so on. Commonly used conjunctions are so, then, for, but, yet, and then, at that time, in that case, and so on.

For example:

1. The students have finished doing their exams, and then they are now waiting for the score. (temporal)
$$1 \qquad x2$$
2 John looked up, and there stood the Angel in front of them. (spatial)
$$1 \qquad\qquad x2$$
3.Keep on subtracting the difference, and in that way, you will arrive at the correct figure. (manner)
$$1 \quad x2$$
4.The ends of his mouth might meet behind, and then I don't know what would happen to his head. (condition)
$$1 \qquad x2$$
5. You have not followed the last exam yesterday, and so you have to follow the next exam. (cause)
$$1 \qquad x2$$

6.   **Hypotactic Enhancement (α x β)**

Thompson (2014:199), states hypotactic enhancement is a relationship between free clauses and bound clauses in a complex clause where the bound clause adds the meaning of the free clause. The bound clause can take the form of a finite clause and a non-finite clause. Commonly in the clause of finite hypotactic enhancement, several circumstantial characteristics can be found, such as: temporal, spatial, manner, comparison, cause, purpose, result, condition, concession, and so on.

For example:

1. You must check your internet before you search for something on google. (temporal)
            α   **xβ**
2. Arrows never fall, where she places herself. (spatial)
     α   **xβ**
3. Do this exam, as I instruct you to do. (manner)
     α   **xβ**
4. Laura is as diligent as Citra. (comparison)
   α   **xβ**
5. Myta was punished by her mother because she did not clean this home. (cause)
       α   **xβ**
6. Riska pretended to be a good employee for the purpose that she could get her boss. (purpose)
       α   **xβ**
7. The test is so easy that every student can pass it. (result)
    α   **xβ**
8. If you give me a suggestion to get the best value, I will do it. (condition)
      xβ   **α**
9. Chelsi eats somay in the school while her mother is making her lunch. (concession)
      α   **xβ**

Non-finite hypotactic enhancement clauses are divided into three types, namely with conjunction and non-finite clause, with non-finite clause, and with a prepositional phrase.

For example:

· With conjunction and non-finite clause

1. Every employee should follow a rapid test, as instructed by a boss.
       α   **xβ**
2. Though having many treasures, she was not haughty.
      xβ   **α**

· With non-finite clause

1. He bought a new DVD player to play movies and music.
                α   **xβ**
2. To avoid this school from the thief, the headmaster has to put CCTV in every room.
                xβ   **α**

· With prepositional phrases

1. Before Myta taught in this school, she was a teacher in SMP Negeri 2 PahaeJulu.
            xβ   **α**
2. John will never be allowed to drive a car, without having a driving license.
            α   **xβ**

7.   Paratactic Locution (1 "2)

Bloor and Bloor (1995: 201-202), state paratactic locution used to be known as direct speech and use the verbal process. The clauses in paratactic locution are independent, so the patterns can be reversed or swapped. Conjunctions used are told, said, asked, ordered, informed, commanded, reported, ordered, and soon.

For example:

1. Myta told me, "We will quiz vocabulary tomorrow".
           1   **"2**
2.The teacher commanded us, "Do our homework in home".
           1   **"2**

8.   Hypotactic Locution (α "β)

Bloor and Bloor (1995: 202-206), state hypotactic locution was previously known as indirect speech clauses Hypotactic locution can take the form of finite and non-finite.

For example:

· Finite Hypotactic Locution

1. Chelsi told me, that John would come to Indonesia next week.
        α   **"β**
2. Manager asked the employees, who could this job.

$$\alpha \qquad\qquad \text{"}\beta$$

· Non-Finite Hypotactic Locution

1. The teacher commanded us, to do the homework at home.

$$\qquad\qquad\qquad \alpha \qquad\quad \text{"}\beta$$

2. The lecture reminded us, to keep a healthy body always.

$$\qquad\qquad \alpha \qquad\qquad \text{"}\beta$$

9. Paratactic Idea (1 '2)

Martin (1997: 172-173), states the paratactic idea is a relationship between two free clauses in a complex clause where one of the clauses projects another clause using a mental process in the form of direct speech. Clause paratactic ideas can also be reversed or swapped.

For example:

1. The lecturer thought, "I will cheat in an exam."

$$\qquad\qquad\quad 1 \qquad\qquad \text{'}2$$

2. I imagined, "My lecturer will raise my value."

$$\qquad \text{'}2 \qquad\qquad\qquad 1$$

10. Hypotactic Idea (α 'β)

Martin (1997), states the hypotactic idea is a relationship between bound clauses and free clauses in a complex clause where free clauses project its bound clauses by using mental processes in the form of indirect speech. Clause hypotactic idea can take the form of finite and non-finite.

For example:

· Finite Hypotactic Idea

1. Henry thought, that I would tell his secret.

$$\qquad \alpha \qquad\qquad\qquad \text{'}\beta$$

2. I imagined, that he would raise my salary.

$$\qquad \alpha \qquad\qquad \text{'}\beta$$

· Non-Finite Hypotactic Idea

1.My parents wanted us, to come to our sister's wedding.

$$\alpha \qquad\qquad\qquad 'β$$
2. My friend wish, I will come to the meeting.
$$\alpha \qquad\qquad\qquad 'β$$

2.4　Speech

Speech is also called as part of public speaking. Speech is a way to express ideas, opinions, and feelings by articulate sounds to the audiences in the formal form or public (Lucas, 2009: 298). Deller, et.al (1993) state that speech is a piece of information generated and communicated by a speaker to the listener or public. To achieve good speech delivery to the listener or public, a speaker must be formed an idea or opinion of how to convey an idea or opinion, converts the ideas into a linguistics structure by selecting the right words or phrases to present those ideas or opinions and ordering it based on the rules of grammar learned in relation with a particular language and finally adding local or global characteristics such as intonation or stress every words or phrase that refers to emphasize all important aspects to the whole.

Mulgrave (2004:30) states that speech is a field that discusses the articulation of sounds or words that aim to express thoughts or ideas. That means speech can be said to be a sign system that can be heard by the audiences and something that uses the performance of muscles and body tissues to transmit thoughts or ideas. In addition, speech is a text that contains ideas, opinions, thoughts, and knowledge about something that will be conveyed in public (Adhitya, 2010: 4)

Based on the explanation above, the writer use theory of Lucas 2009 about speech and concludes that speech is generally delivered to welcome guests, celebrate and congratulate many people and the other side speech is the delivery and inculcation of ideas or thoughts and

information from a speaker to the public. Speech is also an opportunity for the speaker to be able to express thoughts or ideas and help the speaker improve public speaking skills.

Therefore, what speech and in which the speech is used in this study is Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020. Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020 contained the great passion that Joe Biden has as a leader for the United States community for the next few years. In the victory speech, Joe Biden's emphasized that a leader must have a sincere heart in leading and building an intention to unite without any intention of differentiating such as white and black skin, red area and blue area, Joe Biden said everything has its timing, etc. Joe Biden also said and persuaded or invited people who chose and those who did not choose Joe Biden as a president of the United States to jointly build the United States into a country that the world looks back and the first step that will be realized in the work program as a president is to control the covid-19 virus or in other words trying to get rid of the covid-19 virus in the United States. And at the end of the victory speech, Joe Biden expressed thanks repeatedly to all people of the United States who have entrusted us to lead in the United States, and may God bless us.

There are two parts of speech, namely elements of speech and types of speech, the writer will explain it through subtopics below.

2.4.1   Elements of Speech

Wrench, et.al (2012:568-569), state elements of speech divided into three parts, namely the introduction of speech, the body of the speech, and the conclusion of speech. These three parts are an essential part of composing a speech to produce a well-structured speech. They will be explained in a brief and clear explanation below:

1. The Introduction of Speech

Introduction is the part to prepare the main idea or opinion of your speech that you want to convey and make a way how your audience is interested in the speech you are delivering.

2. The Body of Speech

Body of speech is commonly contained with part of a series of main points that the speaker wants or will convey to the listener or public. For speeches that are less than ten minutes long, it is common to recommend put two or three main points. In addition, according to Webster (2012:68), the body of the speech is the sequence of some of the main points of the material sorted from the most important points and supporting the speech to be conveyed to the audiences.

3. Conclusion of Speech

Conclusion is the last part of the speech. Usually at the beginning of a speech conclusion begins by restarting a specific of basic ideas or opinions from the speech and then conveying it.

2.4.2 Types of Speech

Wrench, et.al (2012:10), state types of speech are divided into three, namely informative, persuasive and entertaining.

1. Special Occasion Speech

Beebe (1993:396), states that this type is critical thinking, require synthesis and application of principles and skill learned and practiced in the public by the speaker. This type is also quite important and often enough to be worthy of study, its character irrespective of the possibility of generating a wealth of fame for the speaker.

2. Persuasive Speech

Coopman and Lull (2012:274), state this type is used language, images, and other means of communication by the speaker to influence the beliefs, attitudes, values, or actions of people or listeners. How do speaker persuasive efforts deal with personal problems and relatively minor or serious issues involving the whole group? Many people affected by social influence should always have the freedom to say no. Persuasion contains and implies choice however, compulsion does not. When a person is forced to think in a certain way or feels obliged to act under pressure or threats, they are not being coaxed. They are being coerced. In addition, according to Webster (2012:101), persuasive speech contains more subjective views on several topics and encourages the audience to take action to support the views and persuade the audiences to take part in the issue emotionally and logically after that tells about what action it is possible to take by the speaker to make the support real or fact.

3. Informative Speech

Lucas (2009:300), states that this type is aimed to inform things that happen in a wide range of everyday situations. There are endless situations where people need to tell others. Competence in this form of communication will be proven valuable to you all your life. In addition, according to Webster (2012:98), an informative speech is a speech that aims to share new ideas and also build perceptions.

Types of speech which the writer use in this study is Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020 as called as persuasive speech based on the theory of Coopman and Lull 2012 to see, know, analyzed, and support the types of logical function and dominant types of the logical function contained therein.

2.5   Previous Study

In using analysis of logical function, the researchers have tried to reveal the language structures that can produce certain meaning and idea which are not always explicit for the readers and hearers. In other words, the study of functional analysis is to discover the relation between meaning and wording that accounts for the organization of linguistic features in both spoken and written texts. Therefore, the concept of logical function has been used by some linguists to explain more about the use of language in both spoken and written texts.

The first study was conducted by Mulyani (2012) entitled *Function and Implication of Logical Meaning of PantunMelayu Deli danSerdang*. This study was conducted with qualitative descriptive. The results shown the logical function are ten of types of logical function and two of the dominant types of logical function in Mulyani's research are hypotactic enhancement and paratactic extension. This study aims to find out the implication of logical function and why the logical function occurs in pantunmelayu. The finding of this research will be used as a reference to analyze the logical function in Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020.

The second study were conducted by Anisa and Masdiana (2018) entitled *Logico-sematic Relation in Newspaper Text on Jakarta Terror Attack*. The study was aimed to identify the relations between logico-semantic and taxis elements of the newspaper text on Jakarta Terror Attack based on its logical function and to explain the realization of ideational meaning in the newspaper text on Jakarta Terror Attack. The results of the research of Anisa and Masdina are that Logico-semantic is the relation from a clause that describes another clause specifically and deeply. Logico-semantic can be defined as the natural relationship between the clauses in the use of language. There are two types of logico-semantic that include expansion relation and projection relation. Based on the results of the above analysis, it is found that the types of logico-

semantic relations are used in newspaper texts on Jakarta terror attack shows. The study was conducted with qualitative descriptive. The results of the research shown both parataxis and hypotaxis are obtained. In terms of logico-semantics relations, it is found that nine of ten types of logico-semantic relations are used in Text A and eight types of logico-semantic relations are used in Text B and Text C. The types that were not found in the three newspaper texts are paratactic elaboration and paratactic idea. The logico-semantic relation type which dominantly occurs in three newspaper texts is the paratactic extension in Text A, hypotactic locution in Text B, and hypotactic elaboration in Text C. The finding of this research will be used as a reference to analyze the logical function of Joe Biden's Victory Speech in the US Presidential Election 2020.

The third study was conducted by Brata (2012) entitled *Complex Clause of Bahasa Indonesia from the point of view of Systemic Functional Linguistic*. This study was conducted with qualitative descriptive and use five texts taken at random. The results of shown the logical function based on Systemic Functional Linguistics was found two types of logical-sematic relations, namely expansion and projection. Integrating through one of the logical-semantic relations: expansion and projection are realized through a systemic of mutual dependence or taxis that can be divided into two parts, namely paratactic and hypotactic. This study aims to find out the implication of logical function and why the logical function occurs in five texts taken at random. The finding of this research will be used as a reference to analyze the logical function in Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020.

The fourth study was conducted byFatahillah (2019) entitled"*A Logico Semantic Analysis in Jokowi and Prabowo Political Campaigns.*" It is a functional linguistic systemic study that examines semantic relations or logical meanings as well as the interrelationships in complex

clauses contained in political campaigns between Jokowi and Prabowo. From the analysis of data found totally 53 clauses. Semantic relations or logical meanings that are dominant in complex clauses are extension totally 18 clauses, elaboration totally 15 clauses, ideas totally 9 clauses, enhancement totally 6 clauses, and locus and projections totally 5 clauses. While the dominant types of complex clauses are parataxis totally 33 clauses and followed by hypothetical totally 20 clauses.The finding of this research will be used as a reference to analyze the logical function in Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020.

The five studies were conducted by Siahaan, et.al (2014) entitled The Logical Meanings of the Traditional Weeding Speeches of the Batak Toba People. This study was conducted with qualitative descriptive and use 142 pieces of data from 15 recorded wedding speeches. The results of this study are expansion such as elaboration, extension, and enhancement, and projection such as locution projection, idea projection, and idea. The finding of this research will be used as a reference to analyze the logical function in Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020.

2.6   Conceptual Framework

Gee (2001), states that discourse analysis is a board linguistic science and is divide into several parts, namely Multimodal, Critical Discourse Analysis, and Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). This study focus on the function of metafunction (SFL).

Metafunction in the study discusses when people use language, language acts as an expression of meaning. Therefore, the writer use theory of Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004 and concludes that metafunction is defined as a function of language, there are three kinds of functions namely representing and meaning (ideational function), exchanging (interpersonal functions), and arranging (textual functions).

Eggins (2004: 205), states that ideational function is the use of language to talk about the human experience in the universe, including in the world of thinking. An ideational function is divided into two terms, namely experiential function and logical function.

Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014 states that logical function as a systems "which set up taxis and logical semantic relationship between one clausal unit and another". In logical function there are two elements namely, status/taxis/tactic and logico-semantic/logical-semantic relation. Status/taxis/tactic divided into two parts namely, parataxis/paratactic and hypotaxis/hypotactic. Parataxis/paratactic/equal <1, 2, 3 …> refers to independency and reversibility between two clauses, hypotaxis/hypotactic/unequal <α, β, γ …> refers to the dependency between two clauses. Logico-semantic/logical-semantic relation divided into two big parts namely, expansion and projection. Expansion divided into three parts namely, elaboration <=>, extension <+>, and enhancement <×>. Projection divided into two parts namely, locution <"> and idea <'>.

Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014, there are ten types of combinations or relations between status/taxis/tactic and logico-semantic/logical-semantic relation. They are:

1.   Paratactic Elaboration (1 = 2)

2.   Hypotactic Elaboration (α = β)

3.   Paratactic Extension (1 + 2)

4.   Hypotactic Extension (α + β)

5.   Paratactic Enhancement (1 x 2)

6.   Hypotactic Enhancement (α x β)

7.   Paratactic Locution (1 "2)

8.   Hypotactic Locution (α "β)

9.   Paratactic Idea (1 '2)

10. Hypotactic Idea (α 'β)

Based on the explanation above, the writer use theory of Lucas (2009), about speech and concludes that speech is generally delivered to welcome guests, celebrate and congratulate many people, and the other side speech is the delivery and inculcation of ideas or thoughts and information from a speaker to the public. Speech is also an opportunity for the speaker to be able to express thoughts or ideas and help the speaker improve public speaking skills.

Wrench, et.al (2012), states types of speech are divided into three, namely informative, persuasive and entertaining. In this study, of the three types of speech, the writer uses the type of speech, namely persuasive speech (Coopman and Lull, 2012).

Based on the explanation above, the speech which the writer use in this study is Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020 as called as persuasive speech, which aims to see, know, analyze and support the types of logical function and dominant types of the logical function contained therein.
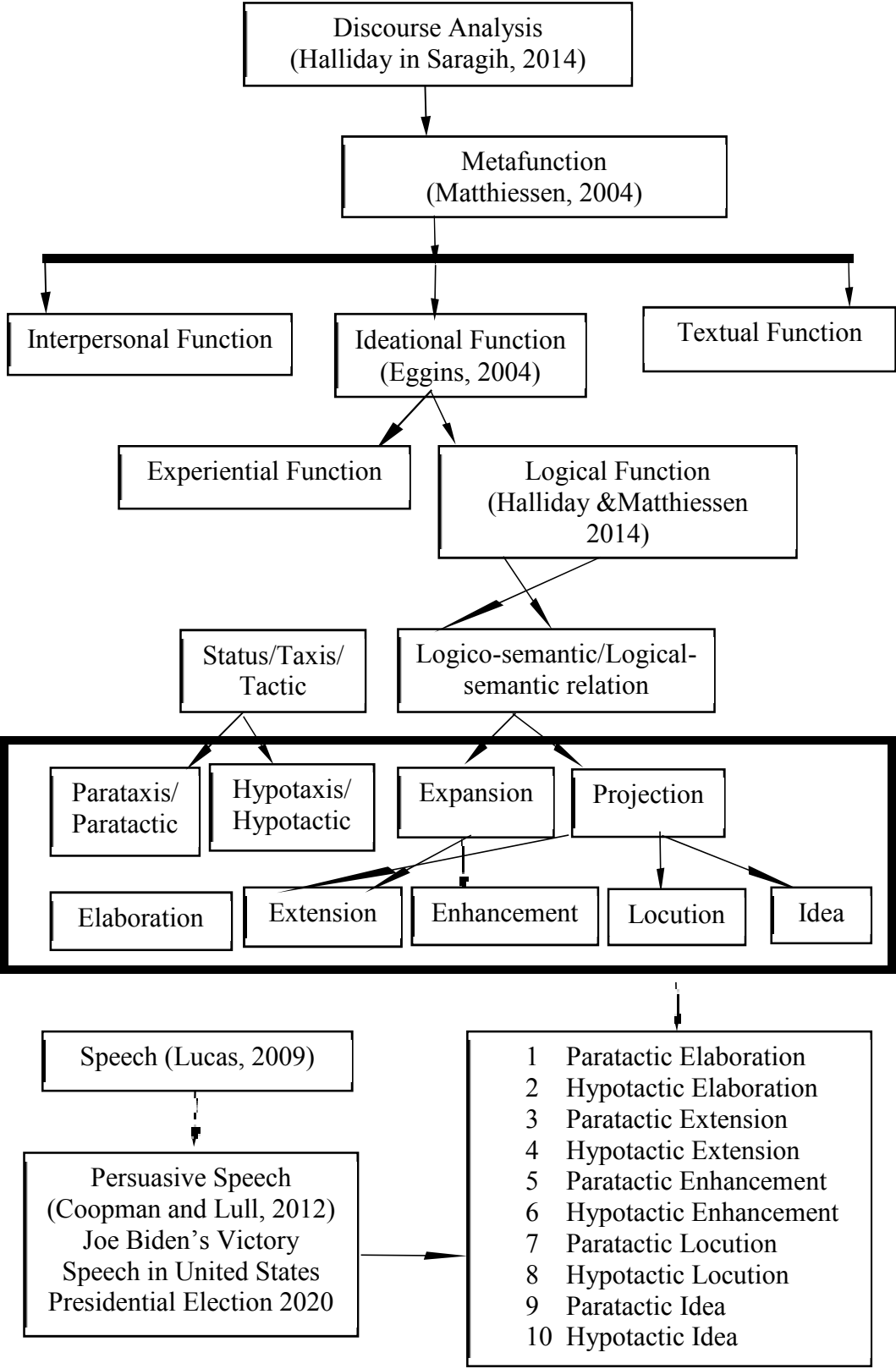
```
                    ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                    │     Discourse Analysis      │
                    │  (Halliday in Saragih, 2014)│
                    └─────────────────────────────┘
                                  │
                                  ▼
                    ┌─────────────────────────────┐
                    │        Metafunction         │
                    │    (Matthiessen, 2004)      │
                    └─────────────────────────────┘
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| Interpersonal Function | Ideational Function (Eggins, 2004) | Textual Function |

| Experiential Function | Logical Function (Halliday &Matthiessen 2014) |

| Status/Taxis/ Tactic | Logico-semantic/Logical-semantic relation |

| Parataxis/ Paratactic | Hypotaxis/ Hypotactic | Expansion | Projection |

| Elaboration | Extension | Enhancement | Locution | Idea |

| Speech (Lucas, 2009) |

| Persuasive Speech (Coopman and Lull, 2012) Joe Biden's Victory Speech in United States Presidential Election 2020 |

1 Paratactic Elaboration
2 Hypotactic Elaboration
3 Paratactic Extension
4 Hypotactic Extension
5 Paratactic Enhancement
6 Hypotactic Enhancement
7 Paratactic Locution
8 Hypotactic Locution
9 Paratactic Idea
10 Hypotactic Idea

Figure 2.6 *Conceptual Framework of Realization of Logical Function on Joe Biden's Victory Speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020* (Sitompul, Octavia:2021)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1   Research Design

This research was conducted by applying the descriptive-qualitative method. A qualitative method refers to the research procedures which produce descriptive data such as people's own written or spoken words and observable behavior (Bodgan and Taylor, 2002). Arikunto(1993:208), states that there was no hypothesis in descriptive research as it describes a phenomenon without making any hypothesis. In addition, according to Ary (2010) design of descriptive qualitative deals with data in the form of pictures or words rather than statistics and numbers, in this study, the data itself was the text of the speech. In this type of research, the writer was collected the data, analyzed, and concluded them.

3.2   Data and Source of Data

Data was a raw material that needed to be processed to produce a piece of information as well as qualitative or quantitative data that refer to the fact. The data in this research was only focused on logical function in Joe Biden's victory speech in the US Presidential Election. The source of data in this research was the subject from which the data could be obtained (Ary, 2010: 129). The writer used Joe Biden's victory speech (8/11/2020) on the website by URL of Sky News on November 8th, 2020.

3.3   Instrument

The instrument was the device a writer used in collecting data (Arikunto, 2006: 12). Based on the research problem, the writer used observation as an instrument. The writer made

observation using a mobile phone, pen, note, video of Joe Biden's victory speech, and text of Joe Biden's victory speech.

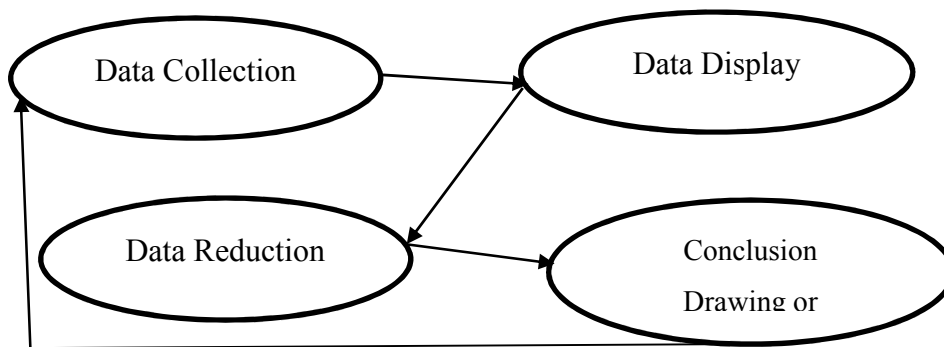**3.4   The Technique of Collecting Data**

Based on the instrument above, the data collection in this research took the following steps below:

1. Searching the video and its script of Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020.

2. Watching and listening to the video of Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020.

3. Downloading and transcribing the whole speech the video Joe Biden's victory speech in United States Presidential Election 2020.

4. Printing the script of the video Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020.

5. Through the using table the data was collected based on the logical function of Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020 and then tabulate.

6. Eliminating some data of Joe Biden's victory speech in the United States Presidential Election 2020.

7. Classifying the logical function types based on ten types of logical function of Joe Biden's victory speech in United States Presidential Election 2020.

3.5   The technique of Analyzing Data

The data was analyzed through qualitative analysis. Miles, et.al (2014:19), states that the activities of qualitative analysis consisted of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification.

Qualitative Analysis of Miles, et.al (2014:19)

Data Collection → Data Display

Data Reduction → Conclusion Drawing or

Based on the explanation above, the steps are:

1.   Data Reduction

In this step, the data was selected, summarized, concluded, grouped, focused, and discarded unnecessary data of the research. The writer was identifid the problem of research and the classified the main problem from data to non-data. Reducing the data was made the writer easier to analyzed or found the data needed.

2.   Data Display

In this second step, after the data reduced, the writer identified, classified and analyzed data of observation the video YouTube Joe Biden's victory speech at United States Presidential Election 2020 by using a logical function system.

3.   Conclusion Drawing or Verification

The last step was conclusion drawing or verification. In this step, the writer concluded the data of data reduction and data display by the support of the data collection to strengthen evidence the data which would be found about the logical function of Joe Biden's victory speech and it would be done by writing a total of each the implicit constituents, in relevant columns of categories in the table data analysis.

Therefore, to found out the dominant type the writer used the theory of Arikunto (2006:12) and states that descriptive qualitative use the formula below:

1. Calculating the number of those classifications to get the dominant percentage by using this formula:

   $X = \dfrac{F}{N} \times 100$

   X = the percentage of the obtained items

   F = frequency

   N = the total of the item

2. Drawing the conclusion, it made with writing the tick (√) of the dominant type of logical function on Joe Biden's victory speech.

3.6   Triangulation

The trustworthiness of the data was very needed to be checked to examined the validity of the data. In this research, the triangulation technique was used by the writer to observe the validity of the data. Determining the truth about the same social phenomenon is not the purpose of triangulation but increases one's understanding of what has been researched (Sugiyono, 2007:330). The qualitative cross-validation is called as triangulation, and which is assessed is the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data sources or multiple data

collections, said William Wiersma in Sugiyono (2007:372). There are four types to identify the triangulation of data (Norman Denzim, 1978), they are:

1. Data Triangulation

   Data triangulation is related to the use of various or different data or information (people, space, and time) in research, for example, qualitative and quantitative data. The process of rechecking and comparing information by the writer which obtained in the different source is called as data triangulation. Comparing observation data and interview data or questionnaire and test is the method the writer will use to get the data. The comparisons being compared by the writer are students' utterances, informant information, and circumstances or perspective of different people in a similar context. In addition, according to Olsen (2004: 3) states that interpretable triangulation data in social science is often considered to be often helpful in validating claims that may arise from initial pilot studies or the mixing of data from some perspectives.

2. Investigator Triangulation

   Investigator triangulation is related to the use of multiple researchers to obtain more valid data. Work in a team is the way it takes to make sure the validity of data.

3. Theory Triangulation

   Theory triangulation relates to the use of two or more theories which is combined when examining phenomenon and situation. The inclusion of some theories needs to be made more complete to obtain more comprehensive data.

4. Methodology Triangulation

   Methodology triangulation relates to the effort of checking the data or data result. To conduct phenomenon and situation by using some methods are called as the aim of methodology

triangulation. The mix of method approaches used in social science research, where the result from one method is used to enhance, argue and clarify the result of others as same as methodology triangulation.

Therefore, in this research, the writer used data triangulation. It means that data triangulation was more relevant in this research and this research needed to include some more complete the data to compared the primary data with the data which was examined and the results of this study to make sure the data validity.