

**TRANSITIVITY OF DEPENDENT CLAUSES
IN CAMPUS ENGLISH MAGAZINE VOL.63/VI/2018**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for Getting Bachelor Degree Education**

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APPROVAL

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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TESTIMONY

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Vol.63/VI/2018

I testify that in this research paper there is no plagiarism of previous literary works which have been raised to obtain bachelor degree of certain university, nor there are opinions or masterpieces which have been written or published by others, except those in which the writing is referred to the manuscript and mentioned in literary review and bibliography.

Hence later, if it is proven that there are some untrue statements in this testimony, I will fully be responsible.

Surakarta, 21 May 2020

The Researcher



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TRANSITIVITY OF DEPENDENT CLAUSES IN CAMPUS ENGLISH MAGAZINE VOL.63/VI/2018

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) menemukan *process types*, (2) menemukan *participant functions*, dan (3) menemukan *circumstantial elements* yang mencirikan *dependent clauses* pada majalah bahasa Inggris kampus vol.63/VI/2018. Penelitian deskriptif kualitatif ini menggunakan teknik dokumentasi untuk mengumpulkan data dengan mengaplikasikan analisis transitivitas. Hasil dari analisis ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 69 klausa dependen. Jumlah total jenis proses adalah proses material dengan 30 (43,47%) yang mendominasi lebih dari yang lain. Ini menyangkut bahwa ada lebih banyak aksi atau peristiwa. Fungsi peserta yang mendominasi peserta lainnya adalah aktor dengan 17 (24,63%). Ini menyangkut bahwa peneliti ingin agar pembaca memahami teks dengan melakukan aktivitas dan tindakan. Untuk unsur-unsur keadaan, keadaan waktu dengan 23 (33,33%) lebih dominan daripada yang lain. Ini menunjukkan bahwa penjelasan mendalam tentang tempat dan waktu. Selain itu, peneliti ingin agar pembaca mengetahui kapan tindakan itu terjadi.

Keywords : SFL, transitivitas, anak kalimat, Majalah Bahasa Inggris

Abstract

This research is aimed at 1) finding the process types, (2) finding the participant functions, (3) finding the circumstantial elements that characterize on dependent clauses in the *Campus English Magazine vol.63/VI/2018*. This is descriptive qualitative research that uses documentation technique for collecting data and applying transitivity analysis. The result from this analysis shows that there are 69 dependent clauses. The total numbers of process types is material process with 30 (43.47%) which dominated over the other. It concern that there are more action or events. The participant functions that dominated over the other participant is actor with 17 (24.63%). It concern that the researcher wants to the reader to understand the text by doing activity and action. For the circumstantial elements, circumstantial of time with 23 (33.33%) is more dominant than the other. It shows that this circumstantial explaining of place and time. Besides, the researcher wants to the reader know the time when the doing is occurs.

Keywords: SFL, transitivity, dependent clause, English Magazine

1. INTRODUCTION

As social beings, humans interact with each other because humans have high curiosity. To achieve this curiosity, communication requires language. Language is very important for users. The language is used to share information, humans using a language. Language is a dynamic process since writers generally expect to communicate emotionally and intellectually to the reader through text. To explain how language works, the contemporary

linguists are interested in discourse aspect and functional linguist have been in the forefront of this type of work (Bloor, T. and Bloor, M. 2004).

The purpose of language is used to convey information for another person. We usually use information in the form of reading. One of way to get information by reading is magazine. Magazine is thing of publications in official publications. It contains articles from various authors (Assegaff, 1983). Furthermore, magazine can describe the contents of the magazine. Therefore, this magazine is often used as a reference for readers to find something they want. It is important for people who read it to find out that the magazine is being sent. Moreover, by reading the magazine people get the big knowledge in their country or another country. In that, the magazine contains all information in this country or in a broad. So, even though we live in Indonesia, we know development in abroad. In addition to articles, magazine is also publications that contain or short stories, pictures, reviews, illustrations or other features.

Clause is a collection of words that contain process, participant, and circumstance. It also can exchange to be mood and residue. Other than that, clause has independent clause and dependent clause. In this research, the researcher will be examined about dependent clause. The definition of dependent clause is sentences that cannot stand alone without explanation or support from other sentences. The dependent clause to complicated ones like in the *Campus English Magazine vol.63/VI/2018*, for instance:

"After knowing the population of social media users in Indonesia."

From the example of dependent clause above, by using transitivity analysis, it can be broken down deeply.

Table 1 The example of Transitivity

After	Knowing	The population of social media users	In Indonesia
Circumstantial: time	Process: mental	Phenomenon	Circumstantial: location

The clause "After knowing the population of social media users in Indonesia" is indicated as dependent clause. This clause above contains **Mental Process** in inclination found in the text. It is indicated by the verb *knowing*

referrings to mental cognition. The reason is that it shows feeling which is not only feeling but also thinking and knowing. It refers to the activity done by the subject. This clause, informs about habits done by “the population of social media users” as phenomenon.

There is one participant function found in this clause. It is *the population of social media users* that can be called **Phenomenon as participant**, which must be realized by nominal group or embedded clauses summing up what is thought, wanted, perceived or liked/disliked. It relates to the process of doing that is showed by predicator which *knowing* as the mental process.

There are two circumstantial elements found in this clause, they are *after* and *in Indonesia*. First, the word *after* delivering the time and explaining the process happens in certain Circumstance. It is a kind **Circumstantial of time**. While second, the word *in Indonesia* delivering where the place process happened. It is classified into **Circumstantial of location**.

One of article of *Campus English Magazine vol.63/VI/2018* is interested to analyze. The grammar, structure, and meaning used to convey has types of each elements of structures. The researcher is going to use transitivity analysis of Systemic Functional Linguistics to analyze the meaning and structures of it.

Transitivity is relevant to the Ideational Meaning of semantics and field of context of situation. In transitivity clauses can be classified into three constituents. They are Process types, Participant functions, and Circumstances. Historically the process is one of dialectic engagement between the nominal group and the clause. It is a continuous process, moving across the boundary between different languages: it began in ancient Greek and later transmitted into English and the other languages of modern Europe (Halliday, 2002: 170).

The reason why the researcher decides to choose magazine as the data source of the study is that magazine is the one of the written text which has constant form that make easily to be observed. The writer decides to choose *Campus English Magazine vol. 63/VI/2018* as the data source of the research; which is made by college students.

The study of transitivity had been done by some researches. They are Yujie (2018), Afianti & Sunardi (2015), Behnam & Zamanian (2015), Kondowe (2014), Zahoor & Janjua (2016), and Mehmood, Amber, Ameer, & Faiz, (2014).

In this research, the researcher proposed three major objectives to be described as follows: 1) Identifying the Process types characterizing on dependent clauses that can be identified in the *Campus English Magazine vol.63/VI/2018*. 2) Identifying the Participant Functions characterizing on dependent clauses in the *Campus English Magazine vol.63/VI/2018*. 3) Identifying the Circumstantial Elements characterizing on dependent clauses in the *Campus English Magazine vol.63/VI/2018*.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In the research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research. According to Bryman and Bell (2007), qualitative research is a type of strategy that investigated the connection between theory and research, usually emphasizes on how theories were generated. The researcher uses documentation technique for collecting data and applying transitivity analysis. In analyzing the data the researcher uses theory by Halliday's SFL (1985) and Halliday & Mattiessen (2014) for presenting data with code, the numbering of all and describing process types, participant functions and circumstantial elements on dependent clauses in the *Campus English Magazine vol.63/VI/2018*.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher delivers the following finding and discussion

3.1 Process Types

Table 2 Process types

No.	Process Types	Example	Σ .	%
1.	Material Process	As well as supporting videos of learning uploaded on youtube.	30	43.47
2.	Mental Process	When you heard it.	18	26.08
3.	Relational Process	Although inactive members in LPM Campus still become a big problem every year.	10	14.49

4.	Behavioral Process	When he retired from his military position.	5	7.24
5.	Verbal Process	While ketoprak and wayang mostly tell about legends, kingdom, and heroic stories.	6	8.69
	Total		69	100

From the table above, the researcher found 69 data in the *Campus English Magazine vol.63/VI/2018*. It classified into six types of process. The material process found 30 or (43.47%) data which represented by *uploaded, stayed up, spend, comes*. The mental process found 18 or (26.08%) data which represented by *affects, heard, liked, was rejected*. The relational process found 10 or (14.49%) data which represented by *are, is getting harder, have become*. The behavioral process found 5 or (7.24%) data which represented by *is supported, associated*. The verbal process found 6 or (8.69%) data which represented by *will tell, tell, can communicate*.

The presentation of the data shows that material process is the biggest of all the types. The dependent clauses that investigated by researcher in this research. It shows that there are more action or events that appears.

3.2 Participant Functions

The result of the participant functions by transitivity analysis can be seen in the table as follow:

Table 3 Participant Functions

No.	Participant Functions	Example	Σ .	%
1.	Actor	Because almost all of the time they spend to access social media.	17	24.63
2.	Agent	Because it is supported by digital infrastructure .	2	2.89

3.	Goal	When we were using social media .	12	17.39
4.	Senser	When you heard it.	9	13.04
5.	Phenomenon	Because I like to make travel video .	8	11.59
6.	Carrier	That they have chance to influence others through their social media accounts.	3	4.34
7.	Attribute	When I feel tired .	3	4.34
8.	Token/identified	Because they are busy giving comments through Facebook.	2	2.89
9.	Value/identified	Although it is getting harder to shield your identity these days .	2	2.89
10.	Behaver	That frequent use of social media too often in adolescents is associated with an increased risk of poor mental health.	3	4.34
11.	Behavior	Because many of his tausiyah are milling social media .	2	2.89
12.	Sayer	And people can communicate directly without intermediaries.	4	5.79
13.	Verbiage	That his novel will tell about a fictional story of his journey as president during his tenure.	2	2.89
Total			69	100

From the table above, the researcher found 69 participant functions that classified into eighteen functions. Actor found 17 data or (24.63%) data which represented by *they*. Goal found 12 or (17.39%) data which represented by *social media*. Agent found 2 or (2.89%) data which represented *digital infrastructure*. Senser found 9 or (13.04%) data which represented by *you*. Phenomenon found 8 or

(11.59%) data which represented by *to make travel video*. Carrier found 3 or (4.34%) data which represented by *they*. Attribute found 3 or (4.34%) data which represented by *tired*. Token/identified found 2 or (2.89%) data which represented by *they*. Value/identifier found 2 (2.89%) data which represented by *to shield your identity these days*. Behavior found 3 or (4.34%) data which represented by *frequent use of social media*. Behavior found 2 or (2.89%) data which represented by *social media*. Sayer found 4 or (5.79%) data which represented by *people*. Verbiage found 2 or (2.89%) data which represented by *about a fictional story of his journey*.

The presentation of the data shows that actor is the biggest of all the participants. The dependent clauses that investigated by researcher in this research. It shows that the researcher wants the reader to understand the text by doing activity and action actor as participant.

3.3 Circumstantial Elements

Those are circumstantial of extent, location, time, manner, cause, accompaniment, matter, role, and contingency. Below is the table that shows of the percentage of circumstantial that appears in this analysis.

Table 4 Circumstantial Elements

No.	Circumstantial Elements	Example	Σ .	%
1.	Extent	Although it is getting harder to shield your identity these days .	4	5.79
2.	Location	If the theater will be shown in East Java area .	7	10.14
3.	Time	Because the wheels of life can change as soon as the second change.	23	33.33
4.	Manner	That I know all about his life through Instagram .	11	15.94
5.	Cause	Because of the stock of fossil energy decreases.	12	17.39

6.	Accompaniment	And people can communicate directly without intermediaries.	4	5.79
7.	Matter	That I know all about his life through Instagram.	2	2.89
8.	Role	That his novel will tell about a fictional story of his journey as president during his tenure.	1	1.44
9.	Contingency	Although he is known as a motovlog	5	7.24
	Total		69	100

Circumstantial elements can give clearer understanding to the context of each clause. From 10 types of circumstantial, the researcher found 69 circumstantial elements. Extent found 4 or (5.79%) data which represented by *these days*. Location found 7 or (10.14%) data which represented by *in Indonesia*. Time found 23 or (33.33%) data which represented by *as soon as*. Manner found 11 or (15.94%) data which represented by *through Instagram*. Cause found 12 or (17.39%) data which represented by *because*. Accompaniment found 4 or (5.79%) data which represented by *without intermediaries*. Matter found 2 or (2.89%) data which represented by *all about his life*. Role found 1 or (1.44%) data which represented by *as president*. Contingency found 5 or (7.24%) data which represented by *although*.

The presentation of the data shows that time is the biggest of all the circumstantial elements. The dependent clauses that investigated by researcher in this research. It shows that this circumstantial explaining of place and time. Besides, the researcher wants to the reader know the time when the doing is occurs.

Comparing with several with several previous studies, there were some differences and similarities with this study. The differences study about transitivity proposed by Behnam & Zamanian (2015) the study about transitivity analysis from move structure. It is focused in genre analysis to compare about research article abstract in Applied Linguistics in the distributed Oxford University and Islamic Azad University of Tabriz, in different languages and fields abound. The results of this study showed

that the four structural swales and the Halliday transitivity process were obvious in both abstract sets but published differently. In this study, the researchers were analyzed at macro and micro level based on the Swales model (IMRD) and transitivity system.

Kondowe (2014) has investigated about Bingu wa Mutharika's inaugural address using transitivity analysis. Among the six processes outlined in the framework, the study discovers that material processes highly dominate the speech, distantly followed by relational, while verbal processes come third. Material clauses suggest that Bingu construes the world in terms of his past and future happenings by commemorating his first term achievements and setting his administrative and political principles of his next tenure. This study found that leadership characteristics can be a possible reason for causing his political collapse. This study is using Halliday's transitivity system.

Zahoor & Janjua (2016) the study about an analysis of transitivity in the patterns of the song with the title *I am Malala*. The result of the study concludes expressed an analysis of transitivity in producing a better understanding of the character interpretation in the "song of respect" arranged to pay homage to important public figures. The researchers analyzed the transitivity using Halliday theory in *I am Malala's* song lyrics.

Mehmood, Amber, Ameer, & Faiz, (2014) the study about an analysis of transitivity based on the short story *The Nightingale and the Rose*. The result of the study through transitivity analysis is based on the assumption that language forms are not deliberate, but to carry out communicative functions. The researchers were analyzed the short story "The Nightingale and the Rose" by Oscar Wilde in the light of Halliday's (1985) theoretical framework.

The research also has the similarities with several studies, for example: comparing the study about transitivity proposed by Yujie (2018). This study about a transitivity analysis of American President Donald J. Trump's inaugural address. The study was conducted to transitivity analysis used the qualitative and quantitative method. The researcher found there are six process based on the speech. It is found that among the six processes, material processes (68.6%) highly dominate the speech. Relational

processes (15.7%) ranks the second, followed by existential processes (6.4%), behavioral processes (5.0%) and mental processes (3.6%), while verbal processes (0.7%) seldom appear in the speech. The result showed that there are the differences of the each process on the data source. In this research, the researcher using President Donald J. Trump's inaugural address (speech).

Afianti & Sunardi (2015) has been observed about the transitivity analysis of the first segment in the third presidential debate between President Barack Obama and Mitt Romney. The researcher found that there are 586 clauses that found based on text of President Obama and Mitt Romney. The circumstances found in the transcription of debate text are circumstance of place, manner, time, cause, matter, role, accompaniment. The highest circumstance of PBO is circumstance of manner with frequency number 24 (33.8%). While MR takes the highest circumstance is circumstance of place with the frequency number 33 (1.7%).

Miranti (2014) has been investigated about transitivity analysis in the construction of newspaper ideology. The object of this study are two editorials entitled *Deportees, Now and Then* from New York Times newspaper, and *Tough questions about immigration reform* from the Washington Times newspaper. From this analysis, the researcher found the highest percentage of process in both newspapers is material process. However, the assignment of participants in the New York Times is unlike the ones in the Washington Times.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis and findings, it can be concluded below:

4.1 The Process Types

The researcher found 69 process types that classified into six types. It consists of 30 (43.47%) material process, 18 (26.08%) mental process, 10 (14.49%) relational process, 5 (7.24%) behavioral process, 6 (8.69%) verbal process, while existential process is not found in the analysis.

4.2 The Participant Functions

The researcher found 69 participant functions that classified into eighteen functions. It consists of 17 (24.63%) data of actor, 2 (2.89%) data of agent, 12

(17.39%) data of goal, 9 (13.04%) data of sensor, 8 (11.59%) data of phenomenon, 3 (4.34%) data of carrier, 3 (4.34%) data of attribute, 2 (2.89%) data of token/identified, 2 (2.89%) data of value/identified, 3 (4.34%) data of behavior, 2 (2.89%) data of behavior, 4 (5.79%) data of sayer, 2 (2.89%) data of verbiage, while recipient, client, target, receiver, and existent are not found in the analysis.

4.3 The Circumstantial Elements

The researcher found 69 circumstantial elements that classified into ten elements. It consists of 4 (5.79%) data of extent, 7 (10.14%) data of location, 23 (33.33%) data of time, 11 (15.94%) data of manner, 12 (17.39%) data of cause, 4 (5.79%) data of accompaniment, 2 (2.89%) data of matter, 1 (1.44%) data of role, 5 (7.24%) data of contingency, while angle is not found in the analysis.

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