A TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS HEADLINES IN THE BBC AND THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER

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Abstract

Transitivity process describe the real-world experience through written texts. The objective of this study aimed to analyzing Halliday's transitivity process derived in The news headlines of The BBC and The Jakarta Post Newspaper. The data were collected from the official webpage of The BBC and The Jakarta Post. The finding shows that The BBC News mostly used transitivity process such as material, mental, behavioral, relational, verbal and existential process. Instead, The Jakarta Post used material, mental, behavioral, and existential process. Both of newspapers also followed by location circumstances such as time and place to emphasize the issues that being discussed. This confirms that The BBC News has all transitivity process to represent the language style from the reporters and The Jakarta Post mostly dominated by the material process to represent the language uses by express the notion where the entity does something.

Key words: Transitivity process, Newspaper Headline

INTRODUCTION

Discourse is the use of language product such as text within society [1], [2], [3]. Text indicates to any passage [4], [5], [6], spoken or written [7], [8], [9] in variety of form which regarded as semantic unit [10], [11], [12]. Those elements deal with systematic study of language in use [13], [14], [15], known as Halliday's systematic functional linguistic (SFL) [16], [17], [18]. SFL contains social context and meaning as part of language structure in term of metafunction [19], [20], [21]. According to [22], [23], [24], metafunction is divided into three functions and one of them is ideational function [25], [26], [27]. The ideational function is concerned with speaker's experience both in internal and external world [28], [29], [30] which reflected and realized through the transitivity of language [31], [32], [33]. [34], [35] state that "transitivity is the key to understand the ideational meaning of text" [36], [37], [38]. Transitivity delivers the world of experience into a reasonable set of process types [39], [40], [41]. Transitivity used three semantic categories that represent the real world such as processes as verb [42], [43], [44], participant as noun and circumstances as prepositional phrase that could be found in headline newspaper [45], [46], [47].

News is compilation of information that contains current events displayed into sizeable group [48], [49], [50] or affected a large group of life through newspaper as the primary platform [51], [52], [53]. Newspaper written into hierarchal narratives in the social world based on the key "fact" that used as the headline of the article where it contains summary [54], [55], [56], uses big various font sizes and indicator of content [57], [58], [59] and style of the newspaper [60], [61], [62]. A reporter has their own writing style by seeing the word-choices [63], [64], [65] and syntactic pattern merged with particular style of the newspaper whose character is designed to fulfill the expectations and perceived target audience [66], [67], [68]. Moreover, newspaper is media that has power to influence the reader's perception and bring wider discussion through language used to strengthen or even manipulated the real message to the public [69], [70], [71]. Furthermore, as the basis of presumption, The BBC and the Jakarta Post are choose as there may be some distinction appear in the way these two newspapers represent the message to the readers [72], [73], [74].

Moreover, many studies that discussed about ideational function of transitivity [75], [76], [77] such as Ong'onda (2016) who identify and describes one figure [78], [79], [80], Al-Shabaab and it used as the headline's newspaper which portrayed and represent by the reporters [81], [82], [83]. The finding from 24 newspaper taken, both material and relational process are mostly used to represent terrorism process by actions [84], [85], [86] and event through grammatical choices to create negative image and various reader's perspective [87], [88], [89]. [90], [91] investigate the hidden political message through language use and the transitivity within deep social significance [92], [93], [94]. The finding represent material process is found to transferring the people power [95], [96] and mental processes give the essence of confidence and a desire to perceive better future [97], [98], [99]. [100] examined the transitivity meaning appears in headlines news of The Jakarta Post and discover the pedagogical implication of the transitivity meaning. The finding is all six processes are found in The Jakarta Post headlines news such as material, mental, verbal, behavioral, relational and existential process.

As explain above, this study is aimed to analyzing Halliday's transitivity process derived in The BBC and The Jakarta Post Newspaper. This research is hoped could explain the

process of ideational meaning inside both Online English newspapers and find the distinction of language used through transitivity process.

METHOD

This study adopted Halliday theory about transitivity process that delivers the world of experience into a reasonable set of process types (Halliday, 1994 ; 2004). Based on Halliday's theory, there are six process types in transitivity of English; material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal and existential.

Table 1: Process types, their meaning and key participants, (Source: Halliday, 1994;143; Ong'onda, 2016)

Process type	Category meaning	Participant
Material: action, event	Doing, happening, e.g. kick, run, paint	Actor, goal
Mental: perception, affection, cognition	Sensing, seeing, feeling, thinking, e.g. see, hear, know	Sensor, phenomenon
Relational: attribution, identification	Being, attributing, e.g. be, have, become	Carrier, attribute, identified, value
Behavioral	Behaving	behaver
Verbal	Saying, e.g. say, tell, argue, ask, warn	Sayer, target
Existential	Existing	Existence

a. **Material Process**

Halliday (2004) state that "material clause construes a quantum of change in the flow of events as taking place through some input of energy" (p.179). Material process is the "doer" or actor of material doing. It represents the notion of entity physically does something which perhaps done to few other entities. This process involves two participants such as *actor* as an entity who did an action and *goal* is the one who accept the process or to whom the action is extended.

For example: Iron man (as *actor*) defeated (as *material*) Thanos (as *goal*)

b. **Mental Process**

Halliday (2004) mention that "mental clauses are concerned with human experience of the real world based on their own consciousness" (p.197). It seems that this process deals with human sense experiences such as perception, affection, cognition and volition (Locke, 1996:105). Halliday said that the participant of this process is *sensor* and *phenomenon*.

For example: She (as participant: *sensor*) doesn't understand (as process: *mental*)

c. **Behavioral Process**

Behavioral process implicates human psychological behavioral or default routine such as breathing, dreaming, coughing and staring (Halliday, 1994:139). He also adds this process partly like the material and partly like mental process (p.250). The participants are *behaver* and *behavior*.

For example: She (as *behaver*) lived (as *behavioral*) in a luxury house (as *circumstance*)

d. **Relational Process**

Halliday (2004) state that "relational clauses serve to characterize and to identify" (p.210). This process is a state of being and having where it assigns by the verb "be" in the simple present past. This type divided in two modes; attribute that refers to specify a quality, "a is an attribute of x" and the participant are *carrier* and *attribute* and identifying refers to something that has specify identity where one entity is being used to identify another, "x is identified by a" and the participant are *token* and *value* (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:67-73).

For example: I (as *carrier*) remain (as *attributive*) patient (as *attribute*)

Sally (as *token*) is (as *identifying*) the smartest student (as *value*)

e. **Verbal Process**

This process is process of saying or symbolically signaling and assign by verbal group where the lexical verb is uttered. According to Bloor and Bloor (2004), the participants are *sayer* refers to add meaning related to speech act, *receiver* is a person to who the verbalization is addressed, *verbiage* represent what the sayer uttered, but it used the quotation of what the actual world use or the proposition express in the text (reported), and *target* is the actor who acted upon verbally.

For example: Sabo (as *sayer*) told (as *verbal*) Roger (as *receiver*) his secret (as *verbiage*)

f. **Existential Process**

Existential process indicate to something exists and usually follow by the verb "be". This phenomenon assigns as existent that represent; person, object, institution or event. It is also followed by the word "there" as existential clauses that allows the addressee doing preparation for something to represent new information. The participant called as *existent*.

For example: There is (as *existential*) a cake (as *existent*) on the desk (*place*).

g. **Other Participant**

Participants is used to describes the transitivity roles played by the elements in theme as a basis for a discussion why they occur. There are two important participant such as the Beneficiary and the Range (Halliday, 2004:293).

1. **Beneficiary**

   It is a term for whom the process is said to take place and it could appears in material, verbal and relational clause. In material process, the participant are *recipient* and *client. Recipient* assign to the target language either spoken or written, while *client* assign to party that language used are intended to work.

   For example:

   I send (as *actor*) send (as *material*) a mail (as *goal*) to my friend (as *recipient*)

   She (as *actor*) built (as *material*) a house (as *goal*) for her mother (as *client*)

2. **Range**

   The range is a process that determine the scope of the process. In material process, it deals with the process take place. In verbal process refers to the class, quantity, or quality that being uttered.

Table 2: Range in Verbal Process (Maghiroh,2016)

Verbal Process	Range: Verbiage
What did you say?	What
He asked a question	a question
She speaks German	German

3. **Circumstantial**

Types of Circumstantial process element (Maghiroh; 2016)

Type	Wh-item	Examples of Realization
Extent Distance Duration frequency	How far? How long? How many?	For; throughout, measured; nominal group
Location; Place, time	Where? (there, here) When? (then, now)	Prepositional place, adverb of place, adverb of time
Cause; Reason, purpose	Why? What for?	Reason (because of, as a result of, thanks to, due to, etc) Purpose (for, for the purpose of, etc)
Manner; means Quality Comparison	How? (thus) How? (this) How? What like?	Means (by, through, with, etc + material, from) Quality (in+a+quality-e.g.dignified+manner, with+abstraction Comparison (like, unlike; in+the manner of
Contingency; condition Concession default	Why?	Condition (in case of, the event of) Concession (in default, without) Default (despite, in spite of)
Accompaniment; comitative additive	Who/what? With? And, who/what	With; without As well as, besides

This study used qualitative research as the methodology where the data are non-numerical form. A qualitative research is a term to define a description of an observation even interpretation which not deals with quantitative terms. Pattern & Newhard (2018) state that qualitative research is presenting the primarily data through words, it can be interviewing people, do an observation, and analyzing the data (p.22). Hence, the result of this research

will describe the perspective of the researcher and the data are interpreted in the form of narrative (Johnson and Christensen, 2014:88). The data taken from The BBC as the foreign online newspaper and The Jakarta Post as online national newspaper published from 1st January 2020 to 10th January 2020 and focusing on flooding news as part of environmental issue. In analyzing the data, the researcher assigns the texts and divided into several clauses to make the analysis process easier.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Transitivity process that found in both The BBC and The Jakarta Post newspaper. The title of the first datum is *"Jakarta floods: 'Not ordinary rain', say officials".* This article describes about the worst flooding issues that happen in Indonesia since 1996 and took many people lives. The title of the second datum is "*BMKG warns of intense rainstorms across Greater Jakarta in coming days"*. This article informs about heavy rains that will approach Indonesia. The volume of rainfall will decrease in several cities, instead in one city the volume will increase and this will have various kind sof impacts later. Thus, the analysis can be seen as follows;

a. **Material Process**

In this material process consist of examples from both newspapers:

H.1. I walked for two hours through water up to my thighs

I	walked	for two hours	through water up	to my thighs
Actor	Material process	Goal	Circumstances	Circumstances

In H.1 the actor "*I*" refers to the anonymous flood victim, either it is male or female and he or she need to survive from flooding by "*walked"* as the process and this activity has done by him or her "*for two hours"* as the goal. (*The BBC news*)

H.2 The BMKG has warned of possible heavy downpours and thunderstorms occurring

The	has warned	of possible heavy downpours	occurring until Sunday

until Sunday (*The Jakarta Post*)

BMKG		and thunderstorms	
Actor	Process	Goal	Circumstances

In H.2 the actor is "**BMKG**" as one of Indonesia institution who engage with climate change or natural disaster. The actor is followed by the process "**has warned**". This process informing and remain Indonesian society toward bad weather such as *heavy downpours* and **thunderstorms** as the goal. The goal is followed by time circumstantial process "*occurring until Sunday*" refers to when these bad weathers happened in several cities in Indonesia.

b. **Mental Process**

The mental process deals with human sense and the example mention as follow:

H.3. She had not experienced worse floods in her 22 years living in Jakarta

She	Had not experience worse floods	In her 22 years	Living in Jakarta
Sensor	Mental process	circumstance	circumstance

In H.3. the mental process is identified by "**She**" is sensor. The mental process "**had not experience worse floods**" represent the speaker condition that faced by her. Either flooding always visit Jakarta every year, but this condition shows how this disaster affected the mental of Indonesia society. After the affection mental feeling process, time "**in her 22 years**" and place circumstances "**living in Jakarta**" support her statement where this condition is the worst then previous year. (*The BBC News*)

H.4. For Instance, BMKG predicted that low-intensity rain could fall on Wednesday in South Jakarta

BMKG	predicted	that low-intensity rain could fall	On Wednesday	In Jakarta
Sensor	Mental process		circumstance	circumstance

In H.4. "**BMKG**" as the sensor is one of trusted national institution related natural disaster even weather. Thus, sensor is followed by perception mental process that is "**predicted**". However, BMKG ever make mistakes where the predictions are considered inaccurate. In

order to strengthen their perception, the reporter even describe time "**on Wednesday**" and time location "**in Jakarta**" where the event will happen. (**The Jakarta Post**)

c. **Behavioral Process**

   This process engaged with human psychological behavior and the process can be seen through below description:

   H.5 I have lived in West Jakarta for seven years

I	have lived	In West Jakarta	For seven years
Behaver	Behavioral process	Circumstance	Circumstance

In H.5. "**I**" represent the speaker who express he or she comfort condition related to he or she daily activity and it consider as behaver. Then, behaver followed by "**have lived**" as behavioral process where usually the speaker does kind of activity related to physic and mental condition. Behavioral "**have lived**" describe by the specific time "**for seven years**" and place "**in West Jakarta**". (*The BBC News*)

   H.6. Multiple deaths were reported

Multiple death	were reported
behaver	Behavioral process

In H. 6. "**Multiple deaths**" consider as behaver because it refers t agent who behaves and "**were reported**" refers to behavioral process to emphasizing behaver as an activity that affected both physical and mental aspect that could not be separated each other. (*The Jakarta Post*)

d. **Relational Process**

   This activity emphasizing one thing int another through characterize it or identify it. This process is described below:

   H.7 The rain falling on New Year's Eve ..is not ordinary rain

The rain	falling	on New Year's Eve	Is not ordinary rain
Carrier	Attribute process	Circumstances	Attribute process

In H.7. "***The rain***" state as the subject that explain carrier does an activity at which is "***falling***" that assign the quantity of the subject itself and it is describe the second attribute process "***is not ordinary rain***". In the end of the year, the volume of the rain fell was higher that previous year, thus the writer try to assign the weather condition from 2019 to 2020. *(The BBC News)*

e. **Verbal Process**

Verbal process involving process of saying and it explain as follow:

H.8 On Twitter, President Joko Widodo blamed delays in food control infrastructure projects for the severity of the damage

On Twitter	President Joko Widodo	blamed delays in food control infrastructure project	For the severity of the damage
Receiver	Sayer	Verbal process	verbiage

In H.8 Verbal process involving "***President Joko Widodo***" as the main speaker who try to express his disappointment and "***blamed delays in food control infrastructure project***" to insult the responsible party "***on Twitter***" as receiver and mention the crucial condition itself with verbiage "***For the severity of the damage***". (*The BBC News*)

f. **Existential Process**

This activity talks about something that happens or exists and here the example:

H.9. The capital is always prone to floods and no one thought this monsoon season was going be a big deal

The capital	is	Always prone to floods	No one thought this monsoon	Was going be a big deal

			season	
Participant	existential	Existent	Existent	

In H.9 The speaker states an issue that always happen in "***the capital city***" as the participant and it is followed by existent process such as "***no one though this monsoon season***" created bad impact for environmental and another existent process is "***always prone to floods***". This natural disaster always happens during monsoon season and became common issue in Indonesia. (*The BBC News*)

H.10. There is a change of a high tide risk in Jakarta bay from Jan.9 to 12, with 0,6 meter maximum height

There	is	A change of a high tide risk	In Jakarta bay	From Jan.9 to 12
	Existential	Existent	Circumstances	Circumstances

In H.10. It talks about the risk of heavy rainfall and this can cause storms that existent is "***a change of a high tide risk***", especially in coastal areas like "***in Jakarta bay***" as the bad weather take place and the time will be ***"from Jan.9 to 12".*** (*The Jakarta Post*)

As the explanation above, the researcher took the same issue as news headline in both English newspapers. Nowadays, the current issues that happened around the world is natural disaster. In Australia face huge wildfire and many casualties along with Indonesia that faced flooding everywhere, especially Jakarta. Jakarta is one of city who frequently experience flooding after monsoon season comes. Moreover, the language used to write in both newspapers are quite different. Either both newspapers deliver the same issue, but they used different process to attract the reader's attention. Firstly, The BBC news implemented various types of transitivity process in it and the language styles itself do not focused on giving uncertain perception for the readers, instead the writer inform the factual issue within one victim as the real experience The writer describes the story into narrative text to attract the readers and share importance information for the readers. Otherwise, The Jakarta Post apply structural language used to deliver the issue by express where the flooding or heavy rain will take place and the impact of the bad weather itself. The language used that dominated in this article is material process. Both newspapers always state where or when the bad weather take place by describing in details.

CONCLUSION

This paper has analyzed transitivity process in newspaper headlines on The BBC and The Jakarta Post Newspaper. The importance of this study to find out transitivity process that appears in both newspaper where it talks about flooding that happened in Indonesia. The BBC News contains all transitivity processes such as material, mental, behavioral, relational, relational and existential process. The Jakarta Post has material, mental, behavioral, and existential process. Through newspaper, the reader can get numerous importance information and known the current issues that happened around the world. Language used inside both newspapers can be found by transitivity process and the researcher able to identify how the reporters try to deliver the message to make it more factual.

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