

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION AND FINDING

This chapter discusses the discussion and finding. The points are data description, discussion which contains the analysis of four East travel articles, and finding.

4.1. Data Description

The data used in this research was taken from clauses in travel article of TIME magazine. The researcher analyzed 189 clauses from four articles about East travel. The first article is about Five Reasons to Visit Naoshima, and it has a slogan, think art, more art and frolics in a hot tub. This article gives five interesting places in Naoshima, they are Bennese House, Honmura Art House Project, 007 Man with the Red Tattoo Museum, Chichu Art Museum, and I Love You. The second article is little similar the first article. The title is Five Reason to Visit Pusan. This article also gives five interesting place in Pusan, Seoul, they are Beomeosa Temple, Haeundae Beach, Jagalchi Fish Market, Busan Aquarium, and Shinsegae Department Store. The third one is about Jerusalem. In this article, there are three people giving information about interesting places in Jerusalem, and the title of the third article is A Perfect Day in Jerusalem. The last article is about Jakarta. It is different with previous articles, because it gives 10 things to do in Jakarta. The 10th things are National

Museum, Monumen Nasional (Monas), The Kampung, Lara Djonggrang, Bersih Sehat, Bakoel Koffie, Koi Gallery, Sunda Kelapa, Taman Fatahillah and Glodok, and Seribu Rasa. This article is the longest article.

The clauses of each article are analyzed by using M.A.K. Halliday's theory in type of process or the system of transitivity. This theory helps the researcher to find the choice of the process type, participant, and also circumstance in each clause. The construction from the types of process is analyzed using Norman Fairclough's theory in Critical Discourse Analysis. This theory supports the previous theory to analyze the dominant process in each article to be represented. Then, it helps the researcher to know how the events or the places in travel articles of TIME magazines are represented in a text.

4.2. Discussion

A text not only shows how an object is portrayed, but it also shows how the relation between texts is defined. Representation is one of Fairclough's three basic elements, which are representation, relation, and identity, with the aim is to see how an event, people, group, situation, or everything is presented and illustrated in a text.

4.2.1. 1st travel article in May 10, 2010 edition.

In this article, which has the title “Five Reason to Visit Naoshima”, there are 23 clauses analyzed from different process. It has 10 material processes, 2 mental processes, and 11 relational processes. Then, each process has each representation, they are the processes:

4.2.1.1. Material Process

Total of material process using in the 1st article is 10 processes.

There are 3 samples of 10 processes below:

- a. Its renaissance **began** when Japanese publishing company Benesse decided (see table 2. S3/C3). In this clause, its renaissance (Naoshima’s renaissance) is an actor from the process began, and when Japanese publishing company Benesse decided as a circumstance of time. The word "began" is used by the authors in this clause to indicate that the period of enlightenment in Japan came when the Japanese start to show its company Benesse, so that the readers know when Naoshima’s renaissance arose.

- b. The impressive collection inside the Tadao Ando- **designed** Benesse House gallery and hotel, www.naoshima-is.co.jp, includes pieces by Hockney, Pollock and Warhol (see table

2. S6/C7). An actor in this clause is the impressive collection inside the Tadao Ando, which designed as material process with the goal is Benesse House gallery and hotel. The website includes pieces by Hockney, Pollock and Warhol as a circumstance in the process analysis. The word "Designed" in this clause shows an activity built gallery and hotel in Japan in order to make the readers know the development of infrastructure in Japan and enjoy the facilities there.

c. CHICHU ART MUSEUM. **Opened** in 2004, Chichu Art Museum, www.chichu.jp, houses a collection that includes work by Claude Monet, Walter de Maria and James Turrell. (see table 2. S11/C18). The process "opened" in the beginning of the clause shows an actor in the next explanation, that is Chichu Art Museum. The year 2004, website, and the explanation about the museum is the circumstance. The word "opened" indicates that it has officially opened the museum in Naoshima that could attract tourists to visit and see what is on display at that museum.

All material processes above give information about interesting places in Naoshima. Those processes used in the first article shows that since the renaissance, Naoshima developed into an island that thinking about the work of high art with the construction of several museums, galleries and hotels. Those are illustrated by the author through the information provided to attract the tourists to come and enjoy the tour in Naoshima comfortably.

4.2.1.2. Mental Process

The using of mental process in 1st article is a little, only two clauses, they are:

- a. but look more closely and you'll **discover** that a handful of the old wooden houses and the village's Edo-era shrine have been transformed (see table 3. S8/C14). You as a senser in this clause with the process "will discover" is followed by phenomenon that a handful of the old wooden houses and the village's Edo-era shrine have been transformed. The author used word "will discover" in this clause to show readers as the tourists about the view in Naoshima, especially the old wooden houses and the village's Edo-era shrine. The

phenomenon that appears here is indicated as a tourist spot that will be enjoyed by the tourists.

- b. More like the attic of a crazed collector than a conventional museum, this single room crammed with James Bond memorabilia, tel: (81-87) 8922299, **was inspired** by Raymond Benson's Naoshima based 007 novel of the same name (see table 3. S9/C16). This clause describes the room as a phenomenon which was inspired by Raymond Benson's Naoshima as a sensor. The word "was inspired" here to show the tourists that one room that is on 007 MAN WITH THE RED TATTOO MUSEUM as tourist attractions depicting James Bond as a whole, including the name of this museum which is taken from the novel 007.

Through a mental process that appears in several clauses in this article show to the tourists the way to enjoy the object that is in Naoshima, can only see or feel in a way.

4.2.1.3. Relational Process

This is the dominant process in the 1st article, there are 11 clauses using this process. Here are four of them below:

- a. TWO DECADES AGO THE SMALL Japanese island of Naoshima **was** a fishing community in decline (see table 4. SI/CI). This clause using intensive attributive relational process which explains Naoshima as a carrier was described as a fishing community in decline (attribute) in 20 years ago. The word "was" in this clause describes the state of the island of Naoshima, Japan, which is the island of fishermen, but the author here tells the tourists about the object island which decreased.
- b. Today, it **is** a center of contemporary art (see table 4. S2/C2). The word "it" still refers to Naoshima, because this clause is continuity from the previous one. Then, nowadays, Naoshima changes to be a center of contemporary art (attribute in intensive attributive relational process). The word "is" in this clause have the same meaning as in the previous clause is to describe Naoshima. However, the author here describes Naoshima at the present time as a center of contemporary art since the times that allow Naoshima to advance in the field of art. It is intended by the author to attract tourists feel interested in visiting Naoshima.

c. HONMURA ART HOUSE PROJECT. At first glance, Honmura **is** a sleepy and picturesque fishing village, (see table 4. S8/C13). This clause uses the intensive attributive relational process with the process “is”. Honmura as a carrier is represented as a sleepy and picturesque fishing village as an attribute. Relational process is used to describe a thing or object. In this clause, the word "is" serves to show the tourists the beauty of fishing village located in Honmura. The author uses the word "at first glance" intends to tell the tourists the real beauty of Honmura since the tourists set foot here.

d. The building, another of Ando’s Naoshima creations, **is** a cavernous concrete affair built discreetly into the hillside, and **could qualify** as a work of art in its own right (see table 4. S12/C19 and S12/C20). There are two relational processes above; the first process is intensive attribute relational process “is” which describes a carrier the building as a cavernous concrete affair built discreetly into the hillside (attribute). Then, still the same carrier, the building, is fulfill qualification as a work of art in its own right (circumstance of role). One more beauty depicted in

Naoshima is the building. The author describes the buildings in Ando's Naoshima as a form of artistic expression that could attract tourists to visit the Naoshima.

From the analysis above, the dominant process used is relational process. The whole clauses describe interesting and important places in Naoshima, which is supported by the fact given in the article in order to convince the reader about those places.

A lot of relational process raised by Rob Goss as the authors in this article, with the characteristic use of the word is, was, could qualify, etc., intend to describe Naoshima as a whole as an attractive tourist object with a high artistic value that exists in any places or buildings which are on Naoshima. This is intended for the tourists interested to come and enjoy the beauty of the island Naoshima.

4.2.2. 2nd travel article in July 12, 2010 edition.

In this 2nd article, which has the title “Five Reason to Visit Pusan”, there are five process analyzed here. Its article has 41 clauses analyzed from different process. It has 21 material processes, 6 mental processes, and 12 relational processes, 1 verbal and 1 existential process. Here are the processes below:

4.2.2.1. Material Process

In this process, the researcher only gives three clauses containing material process, they are:

- a. Spring boarding off its packed festival calendar – which includes the famed Pusan International Film Festival, **held** every October, as well as large rock music and performing-arts festivals (see table 6. S3/C6). In this clause, the information given is spring boarding off its packed festival calendar as an actor held every October as circumstance of time. The word "held" in this clause show Pusan International Film festival, including rock music and arts festival for tourists to enjoy the show which was held in Pusan, as a city tour.

- b. Rebuilt in the early 17th century, Beomeosa **sits** today on one of the most peaceful hiking trails in South Korea (see table 6. S7/C14). This clause focus on the existence of Beomeosa as an actor which sits today on one of the most peaceful hiking trails in South Korea as a circumstance of location. Author uses the word "sits" in this clause to indicate the presence of Beomeosa as hiking safest place

throughout South Korea. With this information, the tourists can enjoy the facilities that exist in Beomeosa safely.

- c. BUSAN AQUARIUM. Located right beneath Haeundae Beach, this mammoth aquarium **exhibits** 35.000 marine animals from around 250 species – including penguins, otters and piranha (see table 6. S18/C33). This clause focus on the exhibition of Busan aquarium (mammoth aquarium) as an actor which shows 35.000 marine animals from around 250 species includes penguins, otters and piranha (range of material process), and its located right beneath Haeundae Beach as a circumstance of place. The word "Exhibits" that appears in the clause is intended to provide information to the tourists that there is an exhibition of marine animals in Busan Aquarium, Pusan. It aims to attract tourists to visit Pusan as a nice tourist spot.

Number of process materials used in this clause indicates that Pusan is the right place for tourism enjoyed by the tourists. The author provides information about the buildings, beaches, festivals, and events held in Pusan to attract the tourists to come, see, and enjoy the tourist attractions here.

4.2.2.2. Mental Process

Here are the mental processes from this 2nd article:

- a. Haeundae **is best enjoyed** during the film festival (see table 7. S11/C23). In this clause, Haeudae as a phenomenon is best enjoyed as a process of feeling (affection mental process) during the film festival as a circumstance of duration. Haeundae is the name of beach in Busan. The word "is enjoyed" focuses on the beach that can be enjoyed at any time by the tourists, especially if the beach held a film festival that would make the beach as one of the interesting tourist attraction.

- b. JAGALCHI FISH MARKET. **Love** seafood? (see table 7. S13/C26). This clause uses the process of feeling (affection mental process) which no senser and seafood here as the phenomenon. The word "love" in this clause is used in a question form by the authors to emphasize the tourists that if they like seafood, Jagalchi fish market provides a variety of seafood that can be purchased and consumed by the tourists as a typical Korean meal.

4.2.2.3. Relational Process

This process used in some clauses to characterize and identify places in Pusan. Here are the clauses:

- a. The South Korean Capital Seoul **is known** for its high-tech buzz, restless pace and radiant neon lights (see table 8. S1/C1). This article uses intensive attributive relational process “is known” with a carrier The South Korean Capital Seoul and circumstance of purpose for its high-tech buzz, restless pace and radiant neon lights. The author uses the word “is known” in this clause to describe Seoul, the South Korea Capital, as a city that is known has high-value technology in Korea. This can be equated with Jakarta as the center of the city which is too sophisticated. It is intended as a comparison to Pusan, because in Pusan, tourists can find peace through tourism provided.

- b. BEOMEOSA TEMPLE. In English, the name of this Korean Zen (or to use the proper term, Seon Buddhist) sanctuary **means** “The Temple of the Heavenly Fish” (see S5/C9). The word “mean” in this article is different with the previous, because it is intensive identifying relational process which describes the name of this Korean Zen (or to use the proper

term, Seon Buddhist) sanctuary as an identified which signify “The Temple of the Heavenly Fish” as identifier or conversely. The author uses the word "means" in this clause to describe Beomeosa Temple. The attraction for the tourists, located in Temple Beomeosa which is known as The Temple of Heavenly Fish. Calling like that, because of the enchanting tale about the fish that came from heaven. Actually, it is a myth, but with that name is shown, the author believes it could attract tourists to come enjoy the Beomeosa Temple.

- c. Pusan’s iconic beach **was** much prettier before developers, (see S9/C18). This clause uses intensive attributive relational process “was” because Pusan’s iconic beach as a carrier describes much prettier (attribute) with using a circumstance of time before developers. Pusan Beach described in this clause as a beautiful place to visit. Authenticity Pusan beach is more beautiful before the developers came. Therefore, the author provides key information on the coast of Pusan as an article of the main attractions to eliminate fatigue in the city.

4.2.2.4. Verbal Process

This 2nd article only has one verbal process. It is about Haeundae Beach. Old-timers **will tell** you (see table 9. S9/C17). The sayer in this clause is old-timers who will tell (verbal process) to you as receiver, because the object “you” is just over. The verbal process used in this clause is still continuing with the previous clause. The word "will tell" used again and again to illustrate the beauty of the coast of Pusan as evidence by a statement from old-timers who describes about the Pusan. It is indicated for the tourists believe and come to enjoy the Pusan through a sentence statement.

4.2.2.5. Existential Process

This process is same with verbal process, only exist in one clause, it is: that there’s Seoul style glitz, (see table 10. S2/C4). The characteristic of existential process is word “there” as participant, like in that clause. The process itself is “is” followed by the existent Seoul style glitz. Existential process that appears in this clause is to indicate the existence of luxury in Seoul as the capital of South Korea. This serves as the main attraction of South Korea as a tourism center.

After analyzing the type of process, the dominant process in 2nd article is material process with amount 21 processes. This article clearly gives the fact about five places why the reader should visit Pusan. The author, Geoffrey Cain, represents Pusan as a place for having fun after people got bored and tired with their daily activity. It can seem from the spots and events available from Pusan, there are Pusan International Festival, peaceful hiking trails in Beomeosa, etc.

The author uses the material processes that are dominant in this article through the word "held, sits, will fetch, are set up, exhibits, etc" aims to promote the objects displayed in Pusan to the tourists. The authors also compared between Seoul and Pusan from the first sentence in the article, "The South Korean Capital Seoul is known for its high-tech buzz, restless pace and radiant neon lights, but visitors wanting to tune down a notch or two should contemplate a trip to the country's second city Pusan (or, as it is also written, Busan)". So that the tourists could see the beautiful sights that cannot be obtained in Seoul, especially the panorama of Haeundae Beach and aquarium around Haeundae Beach, Pusan, to be enjoyed.

4.2.3. 3rd travel article in July 19, 2010 edition.

The title of the 3rd article is “A Perfect Day in Jerusalem”. It has 35 sentences which break into 54 clauses. Each clause has different type of process, and in this article, there are only four processes analyzed. Here are the processes:

4.2.3.1. Material Process

Here are the explanations of five clauses containing material process in 3rd article:

- a. I’d **begin** my day in the Old City with its diversity of people, communities and religious sites (see table 13. S1/C1). The position of “I” here as an actor which had begin my day as a range, in the Old City with its diversity of people, communities and religious sites as circumstance of place. The word "would begin" used in this clause describes the desire of tourist in this article started the day in Jerusalem by enjoying the beauty of the old city of Jerusalem through its communities and religious diversity embraced here.

- b. You **can pass** through Souq Khan al-Zeit for fruits and vegetables and then **go** on to the Souq al-Qattanin, the

Cotton Merchants' Market (see table 13. S6/C9 and S6/C10). The process used in this clause is "can pass" by the actor you, and through Souq Khan al-Zeit for fruits and vegetables as circumstance of place. Continue to the second clause in one sentence which has process "go" by the actor you (ellipsis) on to the Souq al-Qattanin, the Cotton Merchants' Market still as circumstance of place. In this clause, the author provides information to tourists through some places in Jerusalem, such as fruit and vegetable retail outlets called Souq al-Zeit and cotton sales market that is Souq al-Qattanin. So that, the tourists can easily find the place you want to visit through information of the name of places.

- c. Then I'd **head over** to East Jerusalem and the Rockefeller Museum, tel: (972-2) 628 2251 (see table 13. S28/C45). This clause is same with previous one with has "I" as an actor which had head over to East Jerusalem and the Rockefeller Museum as circumstance of place, and the tel: (972-2) 628 2251 as an additional information. The word "would head over" illustrates that the tourist went to the next interesting place in Jerusalem; those are the East Jerusalem

and the Rockefeller Museum. There, tourists can see the power of the British Government in Modernism preserved in the museum. Information about this museum which is equipped with a telephone number given is one of tourism attraction for the tourists, especially they who love history.

d. I'd then **move on** to Ethiopia Street, in a late 19th Century section of Jerusalem, (see table 13. S30/C48). The process used in this clause is "would move on" by the actor I to Ethiopia Street as a range, and there is circumstance of time in a late 19th century section of Jerusalem. In this clause, the author describes the tourist who is told in this article went to the next place in Jerusalem, namely Ethiopia Street. The author uses the word "would move on" because there are many interesting places in Jerusalem, so the tourists who visit absolutely want to explore every places those are in Jerusalem. In Ethiopia Street, tourists can see the orthodox Christian community association center in Jerusalem. This is the main attraction through an old church which still exists and is functioning today.

4.2.3.2. Mental Process

Still same with the 1st and 2nd articles, this article only has a few mental processes; here are two of the mental processes:

- a. In the adjacent Katamon district, you **can enjoy** the L.A. Mayer Museum for Islamic Art, tel: (972-2) 566 1291 (see table 14. S14/C21). This clause uses can enjoy as the process of feeling (affection mental process) by the senser you with phenomenon the L.A. Mayer Museum for Islamic Art, in the adjacent Katamon district as circumstance of place, and the tel: (972-2) 566 1291 as additional information. The word "can enjoy" used in this clause gives the tourists an image of place which can be enjoyed in Jerusalem. Here, the tourism is L.A. Mayer Museum which provides Islamic art.

- b. **tasting** the cheeses offered at Basher's Fromagerie, tel: (972-2) 625 7969, which I **consider** the best in all of Israel (see table 14. S16/C24 and S16/C25). Two clauses here only use one actor I in the second clause. Actually the actor in the first clause is "I" but that is ellipsis. Tasting is the process of feeling (affection mental process) to the cheeses as the phenomenon and the circumstance of place is at Basher's

Fromagerie. Next to the second clause is using the process of thinking (cognition mental process) by the actor I, and the phenomenon is the best with circumstance of place. The word "tasting and consider" emphasizes the experience of feeling experienced by tourists during visit Basher's Fromagerie. In this place, tourists can enjoy the cheese by buying it, because the cheese here is the best cheese in all of Israel. Phone numbers given here to provide additional information to tourists who might want to ask or order a cheese.

4.2.3.3. Relational Process

This process used to focus on describing or identifying the places in Jerusalem through the clauses. Here are the processes:

- a. Nearby **is** the Temple Mount, where the Dome of the Rock and al Aqsa Mosque **symbolize** Jerusalem's Islamic history and traditions (see table 15. S9/C13 and S9/C14). The word "where" between two clauses as the conjunction. This clause uses intensive identifying relational process "is" with the identifier the Temple Mount. Then, the next clause uses same process "symbolize" by the Dome of the Rock and al Aqsa Mosque as an identified which describes Jerusalem's

Islamic history and traditions as identifier, or conversely. The author uses the word "symbolize" in this clause is to describe the history and traditions of Islam which located at the Temple Mount. Different with the previous clause which describes the Christian side of Jerusalem, in this place where the Dome of the Rock and Al Aqsa exist, the tourists can see the Islamic city of Jerusalem, and of course this is the main attraction of the tourists to come visit.

- b. The quarter's St. James Monastery **is** a splendid cathedral, distinguished by its lavishly tiled walls and carpeted floors (see table 15. S11/C17). The carrier in this clause is the quarter's St. James Monastery which describes an attribute a splendid cathedral using process "is", and circumstance of manner by distinguished by its lavishly tiled walls and carpeted floors. The word "is" used to describe St. James Monastery as a luxurious and beautiful cathedral with plush walls and carpeted floors. Here the authors raised the beauty of the sights offered concurrently places of worship to the tourists through a high artistic value generated in each building this place. So, the tourists will be curious to visit this place soon.

c. ISRAEL MUSEUM. For me, a day in Jerusalem **means** two things: history and culture (see table 15. S26/C42). A day in Jerusalem is the possessor with the possessive attributive relational process “means” and is followed by the possessed two things: history and culture. The word "means" used by author to describe Jerusalem as a city that has high historical and cultural value. When tourists come and enjoy at least one of the resorts in Jerusalem, they will get information about the culture in Jerusalem such as the belief that each contains the value of the history of the past. This could get the attention of tourists to come, see and enjoy Jerusalem as a whole.

4.2.3.4. Verbal Process

There is only one verbal process in the 3rd article. It is: they **gladly explain** each and every one to you (see table 12. S17/C27). The position of they here as the sayer of the process gladly explain to each and everyone to you as the receiver. The word "gladly explain" is used by the authors to show the hospitality of Jerusalem’s people that are in store cheese. They are happy to explain and give information to the tourists about

the types of cheeses from around the world. From hospitality given, of course, the tourists will feel comfortable visiting Jerusalem.

The dominant process used in 3rd article is same with the 2nd article, which is material process. The style of this article is different with the two previous. In this article, there are three persons who already experienced stay in Jerusalem, they are Elias Khoury (58) is lawyer and activist, Iftach Lustig (29) is sommelier, and James Snyder (58) is director. Then, the reporter, David Kaufman used first point of view that is uses word “I” in every clause. Actually he wanted to make the article is like the story experience containing them who gives the information about Jerusalem. He made an article like a story but still convince the reader about the facts showed in the clauses using material process.

Material processes that become dominant in this article clearly shows that there are good places in Jerusalem to be visited by the tourists, such as the Israel Museum and Mahane Yehudah market where tourists can enjoy the best cheese in Israel . Through the writing produced by the author, the tourists can see the elements of high culture and history in every building in Jerusalem, like the orthodox churches and museums that tell about the art in Islam. Through this difference,

the tourists can be attracted to enjoy the object is to know and learn of Jerusalem.

4.2.4. 4th travel article in November 22, 2010 edition.

The title of the last article used in this research is Steaming Hot Java. This article tells about Indonesia, especially Jakarta. In this article, there are ten important things to do in Jakarta through its interesting information from each clause. Here are the clauses already analyzed below:

4.2.4.1. Material Process

This process is almost dominant in this article, because from 71 clauses, there are 31 clauses using material process. Here are four of them below:

- a. NATIONAL MUSEUM. A wooden statue from Cirebon **shows** the Queen of the South Seas (see table 17. S5/C7).

This clause tells about National Museum in which the actor is a wooden statue from Cirebon which has the process of showing the Queen of the South Seas as a range. The material process is displayed in this clause by the word "shows" to explain the form of wooden statue from Cirebon

which depicts the Queen of the South Sea which is a collection inside the National Museum as one of the tourist places in Jakarta. By writing this, the author intends to attract the tourists to see and enjoy the National Museum in Jakarta.

b. MONUMEN NASIONAL. A monument to the 1945 independence, the Monumen Nasional (or Monas) rises more than 130 m to a gilded flame (see table 17. S11/C17). The Monument Nasional (Monas) as an actor doing the process of rising as process more than 130 m “to a gilded flame” used as a circumstance of degree. The word "rises" which the author used to show the existence of a monument in Jakarta, which named a Monumen Nasional (Monas) which has a height 130 meters with a gold plated on the top of Monas. This is characteristic of Jakarta as the capital of Indonesia that could attract tourists to come and enjoy the Monas closer. Gold which is at the top of Monas is the tourist attraction for looking closer by using an elevator to ride up to the top of the Monas.

- c. THE KAMPUNGS. Up to a quarter of Jakarta's 12 million people **live** in a *kampung* (the word literally means village, (see table 17. S15/C23). The word "live" in this article as a process of the actor up to a quarter of Jakarta's 12 million people who survive in a *kampung* (the word literally means village) as a circumstance of place. The word "lives" in this clause is used to describe the state of society in Jakarta, who mostly live in the suburbs, or better known villages. Here the author also describes the village as a place where the poor people live. This is a contradiction of the image of Jakarta as the center of the city in Indonesia, which still has many poor people who live here. This can be one of Jakarta's attractions to the tourist to see life of the ordinary people of Jakarta as the capital of the state.
- d. SUNDA KELAPA. Wooden schooners **jostle** at their berths; while sacks of salt **are unloaded** from trucks (see table 17. S33/C52 and S33/C53). There are two clauses connecting in this sentence. In Sunda Kelapa, wooden schooners as an actor do jostle at their berths as a circumstance of place. Sacks of salt as an actor are unloaded from trucks (circumstance of place) is shown with the conjunction while.

The word "jostle" used in the first clause describes the state of the intense of Sunda Kelapa Port because of the large wooden sailing ships are docked. Then, the word "are unloaded" describes the activity in the port. Nevertheless, Sunda Kelapa Port remains one of the interesting tourist attractions for tourists to visit the ships with a unique shape that was there.

4.2.4.2. Mental Process

Here is one of some mental process used in this article. It is about Taman Fatahillah and Glodok. The clause is: Though much of Kota, the Old Dutch quarter, **has seen** better days, (see table 18. S38/C60). The process has seen is the process of seeing (perception mental process) for the reader to the phenomenon much of Kota, the Old Dutch quarter. The word "has seen" is used to show the tourists Taman Fatahillah and Glodok which are still good and relics of the Dutch building. Usually there are many tourists who visit to see the old buildings that still exist since the Dutch colonial era first. It is also a tourist attraction that is much in demand for foreign tourists.

4.2.4.3. Relational Process

The total of this process is more than material process used in this articles, there are:

- a. LIKE LOS ANGELES, JAKARTA **IS** A CITY OF SEVERAL COMPETING centers, and to the visitor, it **can seem like** a great, amorphous sprawl (see table 19. S1/C1 and S1/C2). The word “Jakarta” is a carrier of the intensive attributive relational process “is” with the attribute a city of several competing centers, and to the visitor. Then the carrier it (Jakarta) is described a great, amorphous sprawl (an attribute) using the intensive attributive relational process “can seem like”. The selection of material processes used by the authors in this clause equating Jakarta as Los Angeles, since Jakarta is the center of town. Then, the crowded of Jakarta as the center of competition in business was also shown here to attract the tourists come to visit to Jakarta to try their luck in Jakarta.

- b. All up, the museum **is** a testament to the huge pluralism of Indonesia’s peoples (see table 19. S9/C14). Beginning with the conjunction all up, the museum as a carrier is described using intensive attributive relational process ”is” as a

testament to the huge pluralism of Indonesia's people which called an attribute. The word "is" that describes the museum as a whole in Jakarta is one of the attractions for tourists to visit, because through the museum, tourists can see the diversity of the people of Jakarta as a whole.

- c. While desperate poverty is often evident, most *kampungs* **are** not slums but a mix of lower-and middle-class homes (see table 19. S16/C26). This clause begins with the circumstance of reason, that is while poverty is often evident, a carrier most *kampongs* is described using intensive attributive relational process "are" as not slums but a mix of lower-and middle-class homes (attribute). The word "are" which appears in this clause describes the lives of poor people who are a mixture of people of middle and lower middle. This is one of the weaknesses of Jakarta as the capital of which was the main attraction of tourists to discuss it.

4.2.4.4. Existential Process

This process explain the existence of something using "there" as the characteristics. Here is the process: There **are** massive

Sanskrit steles, as well as significant stash of glaze ware from the numerous Chinese dynasties (see S8/C12). This clause explains about massive Sanskrit steles as the existent with the circumstance of condition as well as significant stash of glaze ware from the numerous Chinese dynasties. The existence of Sanskrit steles that came from China dynasties is one attraction for the tourists, because Sanskrit is usually derived from Java, but here shown from the Chinese dynasties. This is kind of acculturation culture in one of the attractions in Jakarta.

Relational process is dominant in the 4th article, but the different of amount is only one process. Relational could be the dominant because it has 32 clauses using this process, but material is in 32 clauses. Jo Lennan describes Jakarta in many words because Jakarta is the topic represented in this article. The writer identifies Jakarta through ten interesting places. He start describe Jakarta is like Los Angeles. The researcher agreed that in Jakarta, there are many strong competitors and the winner can stay alive there. Then, Jakarta is a center of people to get work.

Overall, the representation of Jakarta obtained from the fourth article is about the many tourist attractions such as Monument, Port of Sunda Kelapa, Koi Gallery, Taman Fatahillah, etc., presented by the

author in the form of depiction of each place as a whole to make the tourists interested to come and enjoy the beautiful city of Jakarta. On the other hand, the authors also raised the side of life that most of the people of Jakarta are still below the poverty line. Amazingly here the author completed the whole of Jakarta as the capital of the country where people still exist below the poverty line but still keeping the image of Jakarta as a nice tourist spot for tourists to enjoy.

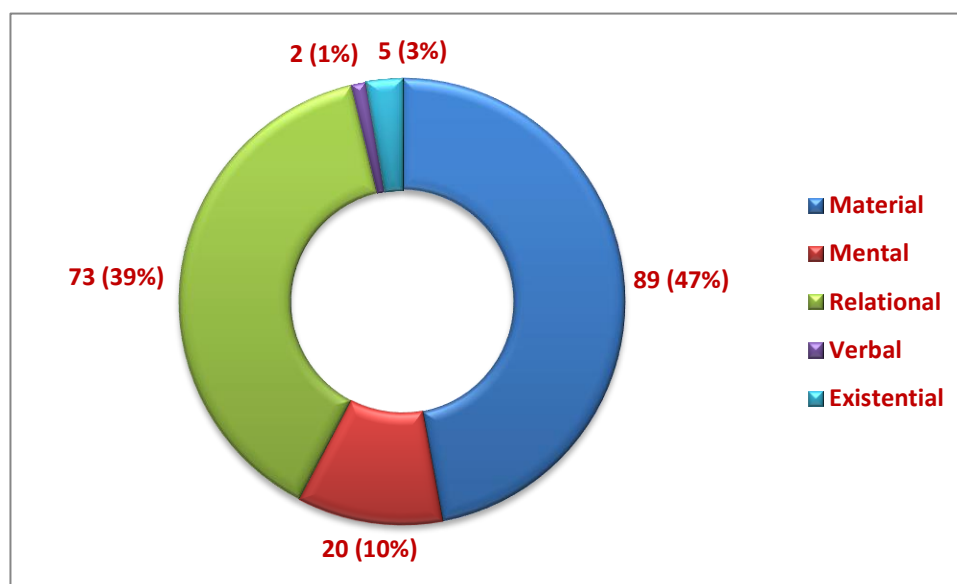
From all analysis above, from the type of process until the representation of each article, the dominant process is material process. All those dominant processes give the fact about interesting places in each article. Then, it is supported by the data, like telephone number or website.

4.3. Finding

In all travel articles of TIME magazines, there are 189 clauses which are identified using the theory of the process types; those are material process, mental process, relational process, verbal process, existential process, and behavioral process. Each article has different quantity of process, because it depends on the clause. The 1st article has 23 clauses with 10 material processes, 2 mental processes and 11 relational processes. The 2nd article has 41 clauses with 21 material processes, 6 mental processes, 12 relational processes, 1 verbal

process, and 1 existential process. The 3rd article is the longest article, because it has 71 clauses with 31 material processes, 3 mental process, 31 relational processes, and 4 existential processes. The last article has 54 clauses with 27 material processes, 8 mental processes, 18 processes, and 1 verbal process.

Chart 1. The Percentage of Process Used



The dominant process used in all articles is material process. The material process is almost used in all travel articles with the percentage 48% because the articles explain interesting different places, some events' happened, and something to do in each article. Here are some clauses using material process:

a. S11/C18 (from 1st article)

CHICHU ART MUSEUM. **Opened** in 2004, Chichu Art Museum, www.chichu.jp, houses a collection that includes work by Claude Monet, Walter de Maria and James Turrell.

b. S3/C6 (from 2nd article)

Spring boarding off its packed festival calendar – which includes the famed Pusan International Film Festival, **held** every October, as well as large rock music and performing-arts festivals.

c. S11/C17 (from 3rd article)

MONUMEN NASIONAL. A monument to the 1945 independence, the Monumen Nasional (or Monas) **rises** more than 130 m to a gilded flame.

d. S21/C34 (from 4th article)

Next, I'd go for an aperitif at the Tzora Winery, tel: (972-2) 990 8261, just 20 minutes outside Jerusalem in a kibbutz near Beit Shemesh.

From the clauses above which are using material process dominantly, the researcher find the fact about information given in each article. Then, material process can convince the reader that the content of the article is about the fact.

The fact that emerged through the process of material used from the four articles describe the East as a beautiful tourist spot and appropriate to be visited, viewed, and enjoyed, with good service in every object of tourism. A

large number of tourism objects in the East also illustrate much East community wealth, especially in the wealth of art, culture, and history can be seen from the buildings there.

Actually the processes used in four articles represent each meaning. The tourists are so invited to enjoy the tourist spot like museum, beach, and restaurant in East through all the material processes, the key words are designed, opened, held, set up, follow, can visit, etc. Then, they feel interested to see a lot of interesting places told in each article in East through the mental and existential processes, like in the words discover, was inspired, can enjoy, etc. By seeing and enjoying the tourism objects, the tourists also want to know the details of each places in East through the using of relational processes, the key words to describe the places are was, is, are, means, symbolize, has, covers, etc. Those processes are showing that East is represented as:

1. something to be enjoyed, through material process
2. something interesting, through existential and mental process
3. something to be told, through relational and verbal process

From those explanations, the writer concludes that the position of East as the object, from the subject the West, which enjoy the entire tourist spot in East, because all the processes used indicate the object position of East.