

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background of The Study

Whatever the language used by human being to represent the world, but there has been one convention: It is words that occupy the humans' brain and used to represent experiences. Broca as cited by Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2007:37) believes that "language is localized to the left hemisphere of the brain, and more specifically to the front part of the left. Starting from this proposition, it can be concluded that human's brain has a special device that contains words to produce language.

When the language emerging from the human's brain is being activated in the real world both in written and oral, it is allied in one package with the context of any situation. This idea is accordance with Malinowski proposition. He as cited by Eggins (2004:88) claimed that "language only becomes intelligible when it is placed within its context of situation."

The context of situation itself is divided into three aspects. Halliday in Eggins (2004:90) suggested that "there are three aspects in any situation that have linguistic consequences: field, mode, and tenor." Field which is the basic aspect of language, focuses on how the language is modified to represent the experiential meaning of the world. Different with field, the mode of language focuses on how language is playing its role in an interaction, while the tenor emphasizes the interpersonal meanings represented through the language. Hence the most basic aspect of language is the field that represents the experiential meaning. Thomson

(2004: 86-87) in the context of experiential meaning proposed language as “...reflects human’s view of the world as consisting of goings-on (verbs) involving things (nouns) which may have attributes (adjectives) and which go on against background details of place, time, manner, etc.”

To symbolize the field of experiential meaning, language has a tool that is called as transitivity system. Eggins (2004:213) pointed out “when we look at the experiential metafunction, we are looking at the grammar of the clause as representation. This is the system of transitivity, or process types.” Thus, the transitivity system itself is realized in the process types which are material, mental, behavioral, relational, verbal, and existential process.

Each process type at least contains a process (realized in verbal groups) and participants (realized in nominal groups). In addition, to add complete thought to the process, any circumstances can be attached. The circumstances are realized in the symbol of adverbial groups or prepositional phrases.

Concerning the transitivity system, some studies have been conducted by some Indonesians. One of them, for instance, is a study conducted by Parwitasari (2008). In her thesis entitled “The Transitivity System Analysis of the Jakarta Post and Media Indonesia’s Editorials: a comparative study”, it was found that both the English and Indonesian texts have similarities in ways that both have six process types; elliptical participants in every process except in English identifying relational processes ; and no ellipsis in behavioral and existential processes. On the other hand, some differences also were found in both texts in ways that the English text has the dominant process of material process; the Indonesian text has

the dominant process in attributive relational processes; and the Indonesian text has the ellipsis mostly in relational attributive process since the Indonesian language has no to be ‘am, is, are’.

Other studies concerning the transitivity systems of Indonesian and English texts were also conducted, for instance, the transitivity system of social textbook conducted by Lukita (2008); the transitivity system of science textbook by Raharjo (2008), the transitivity system of Tinker Bell story by Damanik (2010), etc. The focus of such previous studies is on the boundary of formal written language style and the study concerning transitivity system needs to be developed, especially that concerns on casual and spoken to be written language style. An account of that, facebook statuses were chosen as the sources since the style of language on facebook statuses is spoken to be written. The language of facebook status reflects the spoken casual use of language in daily life. Furthermore, facebook provides its users to share experiential meaning. Mendelsohn and McKenna (2010) on their research entitled *Social Sharing Research Report: How, Why, and What Content People Share Online*, reported that around 52% people’s sharing on facebook concerns on news about family and friends. The result of their research shows that the most frequent statuses shared by people in facebook is about their friends and family. An account of those reasons, there lie a need to include facebook statuses into the English curriculum in Indonesia and that is why facebook statuses of Indonesian and Australian are considered important to be investigated.

Facebook itself is a newly discovered and advanced social networking service found by Mark Zuckerberg on the 28th of October 2003. It facilitates more than one person to share information, images, and photos. In this study where facebook is used as the media, English statuses made by the native speakers (the Australians) and the Indonesian statuses made by the Indonesian facebookers had been analyzed. This was done to compare the transitivity systems of both languages and the lexicogrammatical patterns.

1.2 Research Questions

Concerning the focus of the study, a research problem is formulated as

1.2.1. What are the similarities and differences between the transitivity systems of the Indonesian and Australian statuses?

Based on the problem above, some research questions are modified more specifically as the following:

1.2.1.1 What are the similarities and differences between the process types of the Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses?

1.2.1.2 What are the similarities and differences between the lexicogrammatical patterns to represent the process elements?

1.2.1.2.1 What are the similarities and differences between the patterns of English and Indonesian verbal groups?

1.2.1.2.2 What are the similarities and differences between the patterns of English and Indonesian nominal groups?

1.2.1.2.3 What are the similarities and differences between the patterns of English and Indonesian prepositional phrases?

1.2.1.2.4 What are the similarities and differences between the patterns of English and Indonesian adverbial groups?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to describe the similarities & differences between the transitivity systems of the Indonesian and Australian statuses. On other words, the purpose of the study is to figure out the similarities and differences between the English and Indonesian process types, as well as the lexicogrammatical representation: the verbal groups to represent processes, nominal groups to represent participants, and prepositional phrases and adverbial groups to represent circumstances.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The limitation of the study lies in the focus and the scope. The study is applied to only analyze the transitivity system of Australian and Indonesian status as well as the patterns of verbal groups, nominal groups, adverbial groups/ prepositional phrases in representing the process elements, not to discuss the discourse. In addition, the result of this study cannot be generalized to other similar researches since the focus is limited to the status written by a number of Australian and Indonesian facebookers.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study ranges from the scopes of ELT, the nature of facebook, and to the development of further researches. Firstly, in the domain of ELT, it is expected that this study can be used as an input for decision making in the content of curriculum since the style of language on facebook status is spoken to be written. Secondly, this study may contribute to the development of people's understanding about the nature of facebook. Thirdly, this study functions as an initial study concerning transitivity systems on facebook statuses. Therefore, it is expected that further studies concerning the similar domain will be conducted. In addition, the way this study is conducted can be used as an input of how to conduct another similar research.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is a method used for comparing two different languages. Richard (1997:83) argued that contrastive analysis is “the comparison of the linguistic systems of two different languages, for example the sound system or the grammatical system. He claimed that the contrastive analysis is done since it can be used to predict the language difficulties caused by the first language and it can be used in teaching material to reduce the language difficulties”.

In grammatical structure, for instance, the language center of Al Azhar contrasted the grammatical structures between Indonesian and English. The Institution defined the similarities and differences between the English and Indonesian structures into seven categories : the idea of plural, sentence structure, passive and object-focus construction, subject prominence in English and –nya in Indonesian, term of address, code switching/mixing, and gender Vs Kinship orientation.

Apart from that, the contrastive analysis has also been adopted by Krismiyati (2008) in her thesis entitled “A Contrastive Analysis of Noun Formations between English and Indonesian used in Jakarta Post and Suara Merdeka Newspaper”. In her study, it was found that there are similarities and differences between English and Indonesian noun formations in both newspaper. The study shows that both English and Indonesian nouns are modified with suffixes in forming new nouns. On the other hand, the study also revealed that the

English nouns are modified with prefixes, suffixes, and confixes while the Indonesian nouns are modified with prefixes, suffixes, confixes, and infixes.

Apart from the grammatical structure, contrastive analysis is also applicable in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), for example SFL between English and Indonesian, especially in the areas of clauses as representation and clauses as message. Clauses as exchange is not applicable for contrasting Indonesian and English since the Indonesian language has no finite concept (Sujatna, 2012).

2.2 Register of Facebook Interaction.

Register is equivalent with context of situation. Halliday in Eggins (2004:90) suggested “that there are three aspects in any situation that have linguistics consequences: field, mode, and tenor.” Field deals with a topic construed through language; mode deals with the language role to construe meaning; and tenor is used to represent the role of participants in a text.

Register in the context of facebook has its own characteristic. Firstly, the interaction of facebook is a multi-way interaction meaning that the users can share and comment a content one another. Secondly, the field is diverse (it can be about feelings, experience, etc). Thirdly, the mode is spoken language to be written and the style ranges from casual to intimate interaction (informal). And the last, the participants are mass people (facebook friends), especially young people that can be known or unknown people. To illustrate, the study of Mendelsohn and McKenna (2010) on their research entitled *Social Sharing Research Report: How,*

Why, and What Content People Share Online, reported that more than 70% of facebook users are people around 18-24 years old.

2.3 The Language of Facebook

The language used in facebook statuses reveals its own characteristics. The style of language on facebook statuses is rather informal and is commonly used in spoken interaction. This is identical with the language used in SMS. The study conducted by Fanany (2010) with the title *A Consideration of Linguistic Strategies in Indonesian Text Messaging* reveals that the language used in SMS is characterized by the following descriptions: punctuation omission, spoken-like spelling, consonant writing, abbreviations, shortenings, contractions, clippings, etc.

Apart from that, the study of language on facebook statuses has also been investigated by McNeill (2008). Based on the study, it was found that the language on facebook statuses reveals the ellipsis in subject pronoun, symbols emoticons, abbreviations, onomatopoeic representation (like “hahahha”), asterisk symbols before and after words/clauses, slang language, etc.

2.4 The Role of Facebook

Facebook is a network online service founded by Mark Zuckerberg and launched by Facebook Inc in February 2004. Based on the official cite www.facebook.com, the mission of facebook is “to give people the power to share and make the world more open and connected.” In addition, the facebook

company revealed that there have been more than 900 millions of facebook active users. The study of Mendelsohn and McKenna (2010) on their research entitled *Social Sharing Research Report: How, Why, and What Content People Share Online*, reported that facebook is the main social sharing service used by respondents after email.

Facebook is used by facebook users to post or share statuses, photos or videos. The study of Mendelsohn and McKenna (2010) entitled *Social Sharing Research Report: How, Why, and What Content People Share Online*, reported that what people mainly share through facebook are pictures/videos and status about friends and family. In addition, based on the study, the main reason (more than 45%) why facebookers share contents through facebook is because they find it interesting to involve in facebook interactions. Briefly, the function of facebook is to facilitate its participants to share and comment one another or to share experiential meaning

The meaning construed by the facebook participants is activated in the form of clauses that have processes, participants, or may be accompanied with any circumstances. The clauses produced by facebook participants on facebook wall is used by its participants to represent meaning which is called by Halliday in Systemic Functional Grammar as 'clause as representation'. 'Clause as representation' itself is then specified by Halliday into six categories of meaning processes: material, mental, relational, verbal, existential, and behavioral clauses.

2.5 Experiential Meanings

Experiential meanings are six types of meanings symbolized by clauses as representation. Eggins (2004: 206) defined that “experiential meaning is expressed through the system of transitivity or process types, with the choice of process implicating associated participant roles and configuration”. From this, it can be summed up that experiential meanings are realized in the modification of process (verbal group), participants (nominal group), and circumstances (prepositional phrase/adverbial group) to represent the world (experiential meaning). The experiential meanings are classified by Halliday as material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential processes.

The six types of processes are organized systemically in a systemic way. The process starts from the action of happening process represented through material clauses; the mental reactions represented through mental clauses; the blend of physical and psychological process represented through behavioral clauses; the process of saying represented through verbal clauses; the existent of something represented through existential clauses; and the state of being and having represented through relational clauses.

In the context of facebook interaction, materials clauses are used by its participants to share their experience of activities; mental clauses to share emotions or perceptive experience; relational clauses to describe their entity of experience; verbal clauses to share verbal experiences; existential clauses to denote the existent of something; and behavioral clauses to share mental experiences accompanied with unmarked physical reactions.

2.6 Material Clauses

In the register of facebook, material clauses are used by its participants to share their experiences of doing and happening. Halliday (2004 : 179) describes it in more complex definition – “a material process construes a quantum of change in the flow of events as taking place through input of energy”. The idea of material process is “*what did x do?*” and “*what did x do to y?*” (Eggins 2004:216).

The actions in material processes may be transitive and intransitive. The intransitive one underlies the idea “What did x do?” therefore it needs only one participant (standing as the actor of a process) whereas the transitive one covers the idea “What did x do to y?” and it takes two participants to be associated with– x as the actor and y as the goal or range–Sometimes it is difficult to differentiate between a goal and a range. A goal is the direct participant to which the action is addressed to whereas a range is the extension, restatement, or the continuation of a process (Eggins 2004:218).

Another participant that is commonly associated with material process except the actor, goal, and range, are perceived as ‘*beneficiary*’. *Beneficiary* is understood as the participant that benefits from the process. Eggins (2004:220) divided it as the *client* (the one for whom something is done) and *recipient* (the one to whom something is given).

2.7 Mental Clauses

While in the facebook interaction material clauses are used to share the experiences of activities, mental clauses in facebook are used to share cognitive, emotive, perceptive, and desiderative experiences. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:197) defined the mental clause as “a mental clause construes a quantum of change in the flow of events taking place in our own consciousness”. The events are categorized into three subsets, which are in the area of mind (cognition), heart (affection), and human five senses (perception). The cognition category is encoded by the process such as *knowing, thinking, comprehending*, etc. On the other hand, the affection line of process represents the feelings such as trough the verbs of *liking and hating*. Different with cognition and affection, the third category, perception line construes the process of human senses. For example, in the verbs *seeing, hearing*, etc.

The summary of verbs representing mental processes is compiled by Halliday (2004: 208) in the following description:

Category of mental process	'Like' Type	'Please' Type
perceptive	perceive, sense, see, notice, hear, smell, taste, etc.	(assail)
cognitive	think, believe, expect, dream, imagine, remember, recall, etc	remind, escape, convince, surprise, etc
desiderative	want, wish, desire, like, hope (for), intend, etc	(tempt)
emotive	hate, abhor, loathe, enjoy, love, adore, etc	attract, please, displease, sadden, horrify, entertain, etc

Table 2.1 the verb types standing for mental processes

Mental processes are associated with two participants to construe meaning in a clause. The participant functioning as the actor is named 'senser' that experiences the process while the second participant in the mental process is named as 'phenomenon' (Halliday and Mathiessen 2004:201). Halliday and Mathiessen (2004:203) defined phenomenon as "that which is felt, thought, wanted or perceived, the position is in a sense reversed.". Hence, the phenomenon can be either in the form of thing, ideas, act, or fact, which they can be construed in the form of nominal group or clauses containing a process.

2.8 Relational Clauses

Whereas mental clauses are used by facebook participants to share psychological activities, relational clauses are used by facebookers to describe their entities of experience. Here, material clauses are used to denote the process of being and having. They relate any characters, identities, attributes, or possession addressed to a person, thing, ideas, etc. The first participant in relational process, carrying the identity or the attribute, is named as 'carrier' in attributive relational or 'identified' in identifying relational while the attribute or the identity (identifier) stands for the second participant is called 'attribute' in attributive relational or 'identifier' in identifying relational (Halliday and Mathiessen 2004:217). A relational clause contains the finite 'be' and 'have', though, to some extents, infinitives may stand for the process of relational clause. Eggins (2004:239) maps relational processes like on the following chart:

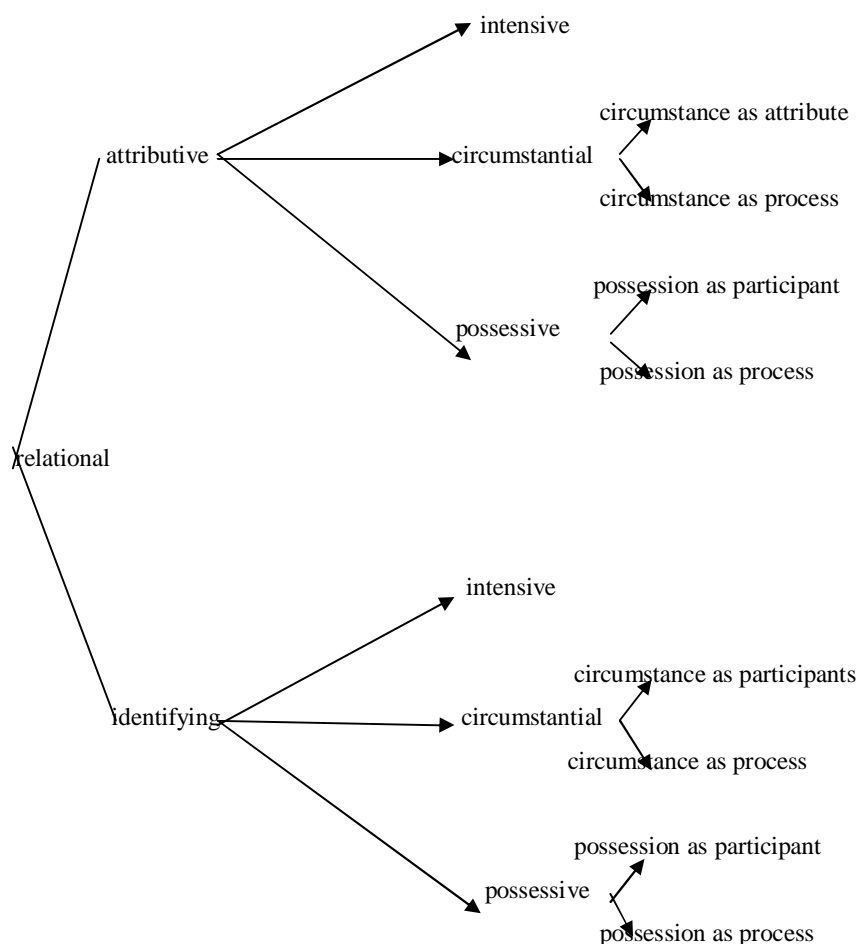


Chart 2.1 Classification of relational process

2.8.1 Attributive Vs Identifying Relational

Attributive Relational Clauses are different with identifying relational clauses in the way that an attributive clause cannot be reversible as an identifying relational can be. On other words, the carrier of attributive relational process keeps its function as the subject of the clause and the attribute never be the subject when it is reversed. Meanwhile, in identifying relational process, the attribute can be the subject when the clause is reversed. The attribute in the identifying

relational process is known as ‘identifier’ while the ‘carrier’ is named as ‘identified’ (Halliday and Matthiessen 2004:217).

2.9 Behavioral Clauses

Behavioral clauses are used by facebookers/facebook participants to share their experiences of psychological activities associated with unmarked physical activities. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:248) believe that “behavioral is at the boundary between material and mental,...” Thus, the process of behavior underlies the blending of two processes. On other words, the behavioral process involves the psychological and physiological reactions. The psychological reactions come first in the inner and then result in the physical reaction that is observable by the environment.

Ideally the process of behavioral associates with one participant named as *behave*. However, it sometimes involves another participant functioning as goal or range. To differentiate behavioral process with material process, the goal in behavioral process is named as *phenomenon* and the range as *behavior*. Nevertheless, the ideas of behavioral process are distinct with the material and mental processes since it represents the conscious reactions of mental activities resulted in physical reactions.

2.10 Verbal Clauses

Another clause used by facebookers to share statuses is called as verbal clause. This clause is used by facebookers to express verbal actions. Eggins

(2004:235) proposed that “verbal process as the process of verbal actions”. On other words, the process is realized in the process of saying either in the form of sounding or spelling. A verbal process ideally associates with two or three participants. They are ‘sayer’, ‘receiver’, and ‘verbiage’ (Eggins:235). A little difference, Halliday & Matthiesen (2004: 255) proposed that apart from ‘sayer’, ‘receiver’ and ‘verbiage’ there is another participant named as ‘target’ in verbal clauses. ‘Sayer’ refers to the first participant that expresses the clause of saying/verbal process while the ‘receiver/target’ refers to the participant to whom the verbal process is directed. When the participants receive information from the verbal processes then they are named as ‘receivers’ but when they become the person to whom the verbal actions are addressed and without getting any information then they are named as ‘target’. ‘Verbiage’, in addition, refers to what is being said. The ‘verbiage’ may either in the form of quoting or reporting.

2.11 Existential Clauses

The last clause used by facebook participants or facebookers to share experiential meanings is name as existential process. The clauses are used by facebookers to denote the existence of something. This process ideally uses ‘there’ to denote that something exists and uses the finite ‘be’ to create relation. However, the verbal group for existential clauses can be represented by any kinds of predicators such as *arise and exist* (Halliday & Matthiesen 2004: 258). Similar with other types of clause that have participants, existential clauses also have participants named as ‘existent’ (Halliday and Mathiessen 2004:258).

2.12 The Transitivity System in Bahasa Indonesia

Apart from the English language, the transitivity system proposed by Halliday is in fact also applicable in Bahasa Indonesia. In representing clauses, the transitivity system of Bahasa Indonesia has also six types of processes represented in material processes, mental processes, relational processes, verbal processes, existential processes, and behavioral processes. However, there are any similarities and differences in the ways of representing the processes. Sujatna (2012) in her studies entitled “Applying Systemic Functional Linguistics to Bahasa Indonesia Clauses”, found that both English and Bahasa Indonesia have similar elements in each type of processes. In the existential process, for instance, Bahasa Indonesia has the word ‘*ada*’ (equivalent with ‘there’) that doesn’t reveal representational functions. The word of ‘*ada*’ or ‘there’ is only used to indicate that something exists.

In addition, her study also revealed that there is a difference between the elements of Indonesian and English relational processes. Though both of languages have attributive and identifying relational processes, but there is a difference in the pattern used to represent the process. To illustrate, the English pattern has the verbal group containing the finite ‘be’ or ‘a predicator’ to link the attributes/identities to the participants of intensive or circumstantial relational processes but the Indonesian pattern has no verbal groups to link the attributes/identities to the participants. In the Indonesian intensive and circumstantial processes, to link the attributes/identities to the participants, a nominal group, adjectival group, and a prepositional phrase are directly used

instead using predicators. This can be seen from the clauses *Ia seorang dokter* ‘He/she is a doctor’ (*seorang dokter* as the nominal group) ; *Anak itu rajin sekali* ‘the boy is very diligent’ (*pintar sekali* as the adjectival group); *Ia di Jakarta* ‘he is in Jakarta’ (*di Jakarta* as the prepositional phrase).

2.13 English and Indonesian Sentence Structure

Genuinely, the basic structure of English and Indonesian sentences is alike. The difference only lies in the terms or classification of the sentence elements. Both Indonesian and English sentence structures basically contain a noun phrase plus verbal phrase and plus a noun phrase. In English structure, the formula of a sentence is NP + VP (OSU). The Linguistic Department of Ohio State University describes that The *NP* may consist of *determinant + noun, pronoun, plural noun, or noun phrase + prepositional phrase* while the *VP* may consist of *auxiliary + verbal phrase, intransitive verbs, transitive verbs + noun phrase, ditransitive verbs + noun phrase + noun phrase, or verbal phrase + prepositional phrase*.

The basic sentence structure of Indonesian is similar with the English structure but in Indonesian sentence structure, each element is directly separated. The verbal phrase, noun phrase, and prepositional phrase in Indonesian sentence structure are straightly separated.

2.14 Processes represented through verbal groups

Process in a clause plays the most important role since it reveals an experiential meaning. Process in a clause is realized in the form of verbal groups.

Concerning verbal group, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:335) defined verbal group in this way: “the verbal group is the constituent that functions as finite plus predicator (or as predicator alone if there is no finite element) in the mood structure (clause as exchange) and as process in the transitivity structure (clause as representation). Hence, verbal group in English may either in the form of predicators alone or a predicator accompanied with a finite. In the English pattern, there are three types of finites (be, do/did/does, and have/has/had) that affects the tenses distribution in English. Hence, there lie only three basic types of sentences in English (simple, continuous, and perfect). Azar (1999: 2-4) specified the simple tense into simple present (expressing events that may be right in the past, now, and in the future), simple past (expressing past event that began and ended in the past), and simple future (expressing events at one particular time in the future). In addition, she specified the continuous tense into present continuous tense (expressing activities in progress), past continuous tense (expressing in progress activities happening at a particular time in the past), and future continuous tense (expressing in progress activities happening at a particular in the future). After that, she specified the perfect tense into present perfect (expressing activities that have already happened in the past where the exact time is not important), past perfect (expressing past activities that finished before another time in the past), and future perfect (expressing activities that finish before another time in the future).

While verbal groups in English clauses consist of a finite plus a predicator or a predicator alone, verbal groups in Indonesia only consist of a predicator,

without any finites. The form of Indonesian predicator never changes though the time of event is changing. In addition, while the English predicator changes its structure because of time of event, the Indonesian predicator changes its structure because of affixation. The predicators of Indonesian clauses may be attached with prefix only, suffix only, or both of them. Alwi et al (2003: 109-117) classified Indonesian verbal prefixes into *meng-*, *per-*, *ber-*, *ter-* and *-di* and Indonesian verbal suffixes into *-kan*, *-i*, and *-an*.

2.15 Participants represented through nominal groups

Participant in a clause plays the second role in representing meaning since it symbolizes the thing that experiences the process and the thing to which the process is addressed to. Participant in clause is realized by the form of nominal group. Nominal groups itself may contain a head (thing) only or a head plus pre-modifier and post-modifier. Pre-modifier consists of deictic, numerative, epithet, classifier while post-modifier consists of a qualifier. Both Indonesian and English nominal groups have similar elements but different structure. Whereas the English nominal group starts with the element deictic+numerative+epithet+classifier+head and qualifier, the placement of Indonesian nominal group is more complicated. Alwi et al (213-216) defined that a thing/noun comes before an epithet or a classifier. The epithet can directly follow a noun or can be firstly separated by the conjunction of 'yang'. In addition, Alwi et al (2003:275-281) defined that the numerative in Indonesian nominal group may precede or follow a noun. The cardinal numbers in Indonesian nominal groups may come before or after the

thing/noun while the ordinal numbers only comes after the thing/noun. Apart from the numerative, epithet, and the classifier, the deictic in Indonesian nominal groups may also come before or after the thing. The determiners in Indonesian nominal groups may come before or after the thing while the possessive adjective in Indonesian comes after the thing.

2.16 Circumstances represented through prepositional phrases/adverbial groups

Circumstance in a clause plays the third role in representing experiential meaning since it adds an additional background of situation. Circumstance in a clause is realized in the form of adverbial groups and prepositional phrases. Halliday (1994:210) claimed that “the adverbial group has an adverb as head, which may or may not be accompanied by modifying elements”. In addition, Halliday and Matthiesen (2004:360) pointed out that “a prepositional phrase consists of a preposition plus a nominal group...”. Thus, the head of prepositional phrase is a preposition while the head of adverbial group is an adverb. The following is the summary of circumstance types proposed by Halliday (1994:151).

No.	Types	specific, categories (subtypes)
1.	Extent	distance, duration
2.	Location	place, time
3.	Manner	means, quality, comparison
4.	Cause	reason, purpose, behalf
5.	Contingency	condition, concession, default
6.	Accompaniment	comitaton, addition
7.	Role	guise, product
8.	Matter	
9.	angle	

Table 2.2 the types of circumstances

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Methodology

The approach applied in this study is Systemic Functional Linguistics. Richard et al. (1997:149) proposed functional grammar as "...which is concerned with language as an instrument of social interactions...". Halliday and Webster (2003: 195) explained that "a fourth assumption of systemic theory is that language functionally variable; any text belongs to some register or other." The theory behind this approach is functional rather than structural, that is, it considers language as a resource used for communication and not as set of rules." From this, it is concluded that the SFL defines the language in the boundary of context of situation; that is the functions of grammar to modify meaning in social context. In this study, to analyze the transitivity system including the verbal groups, nominal groups, and the prepositional phrases, tables of analysis are used.

3.2 Source of data

The source of data in this study is facebook statuses posted by the Indonesian and Australian facebookers on the facebook wall. The statuses posted by the Indonesian facebookers are stated in Indonesian whereas the statuses posted by the Australian are stated in English. Most of the facebookers selected in the research are tertiary students. The following table explains the source of the data.

Table 3.1 Data of study

No	Sources	Numbers of clauses	Identities of clauses
1.	Australian statuses	facebook 108	1 E – 108 E
2	Indonesian statuses	facebook 109	1 I – 109 I

Notes: E→English
I→Indonesian

3.3 Research Procedures

3.3.1 Data Collecting Procedures

3.3.1.1 Selecting the corpora

The corpus of this research is the facebook statuses posted by Australian and Indonesian tertiary students. Around 108 clauses of Australian statuses and 108 of Indonesian statuses were copied from the facebook walls from the 2nd to the 12th of March. Before the statuses were copied, the facebook walls of the facebookers were firstly opened.

The Australian and Indonesian facebookers in this study were selected randomly in terms of genders. The Indonesian facebookers selected in this study are tertiary students, ranging from students of State University of Jakarta, Palangkaraya University, Udayana University, Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Riau, Lambung Mangkurat University, University of Pancasila, Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University, State University of Solo, University of Tanjungpura, University of Padjajaran, STMIK Atma Luhur Pangkalpinang, University of Andalas, Univeristas Nasional, STIKES Abdi Nusa Pangkalpinang, UPI YAI

Jakarta, UPI Bandung, etc. On the other hand, the Australian facebookers selected in this study are tertiary students from Australia, ranging from University of South Australia, University of Adelaide, Flinders University, Muriden College Adelaide, Trinity Lutheran College, Marymount College Adelaide, etc.

3.3.2 Data Analysis Procedures

3.3.2.1 Reading the facebook statuses

The first procedure in analyzing the transitivity systems of the Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses is reading and comprehending the facebook statuses. If there was found unfamiliar words, the Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary was used.

3.3.2.2 Breaking the clauses

The second procedure in analyzing the text was done by breaking the clauses into single clauses. Compound sentences were broken into single clauses. Each clause to be analyzed must contain only one process.

3.3.2.3 Identifying the transitivity system

After the clauses had been broken into single clauses, then the process types were classified. After that, the process, participants, and the circumstance were separated. Then the verbal groups, nominal groups, and prepositional phrases/verbal groups were analyzed with analysis tables. The following tables are used to analyze the data.

Step 1

Table 3.2 Process types analysis

Clause No	Conj	Clauses	Process Types					
			Material	Mental	Relational	Existential	Verbal	Behavioral
1.		Hey Sammy, can you vote for my Dream Job?!	X					

Note: Conj→conjunction

Step 2

Table 3.3 Participants and circumstances analysis

Clause No	Conj	Minor clause	Initiator	Actor	Process	Goal	Range	Recipient	Client	Resultative attribute	Circumstance
1.		Hey Sammy (vocative adjunct)		you	can vote for	my dream job					

Note: the format of table of participants and circumstances analysis depends on the process types

Step 3

Table 3.4 Verbal Group analysis of English text

Clause No.	Modal	Finite	Predicators
36.		does	Support

Table 3.5 Predicator analysis of Indonesian text

Clause No.	Prefix	Predicator	Suffix
20.	meng-	melepaskan	-kan

Step 4

Table 3.6 Nominal group analysis of English text

Clause No.	Participants	Deictic	Numerative	Epithet	Classifier	Thing	Qualifier
1.	actor					you	
	goal	my				dream job	

Table 3.7 Nominal group analysis of Indonesian text

Clause No.	Participle	Deictic	Numerative	Thing	classifier	Epithet	Deictic	qualifier
2.	actor			(keyboard)			(ku)	

Step 5

Table 3.8 Prepositional phrase analysis of English text

Clause No	Prepositional phrase							Circ Type
	Preposition	Deictic	Numerative	Epithet	Classifier	Thing	Qualifier	
8.	to	the				cricket		location: place

Table 3.9 Prepositional phrase analysis of Indonesian text

Clause No	Prepositional phrase							Circ Type
	Preposition	Numerative	Thing	Classifier	Epithet	Deictic	Qualifier	
2.	dengan		tuan		baru	-mu		accompaniment

Step 6

Table 3.10 Adverbial group analysis of English text

Clause No	Deictic	Numerative	Epithet	Classifier	Thing	Qualifier	Adverb	Types of Circumstances
3.							midnight	location: time

Table 3.11 Adverbial group analysis of Indonesian text

Clause No	Numerative	Thing	Classifier	Epithet	Qualifier	Adverb	Deictic	Types of Circumstances
4.						selama	ini	extent: duration

3.3.2.4 Discussing the transitivity system

The next procedure after transitivity systems have been analyzed is discussing the frequency of process types, including the participants and the circumstances. After that, the modifications of the verbal groups, nominal groups, and the prepositional phrases/adverbial groups in both Indonesian clauses and English clauses were discussed.

3.3.2.5 Drawing a conclusion

The last procedure after analyzing data is drawing a conclusion. The similarities and the differences between the transitivity systems or process types (including the verbal groups, nominal groups, and prepositional phrases/adverbial groups) represented in the Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses were concluded.

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Process types, Participants, and Circumstances

The distribution of process types between the Australian and Indonesian facebook statuses are described in the following chart.

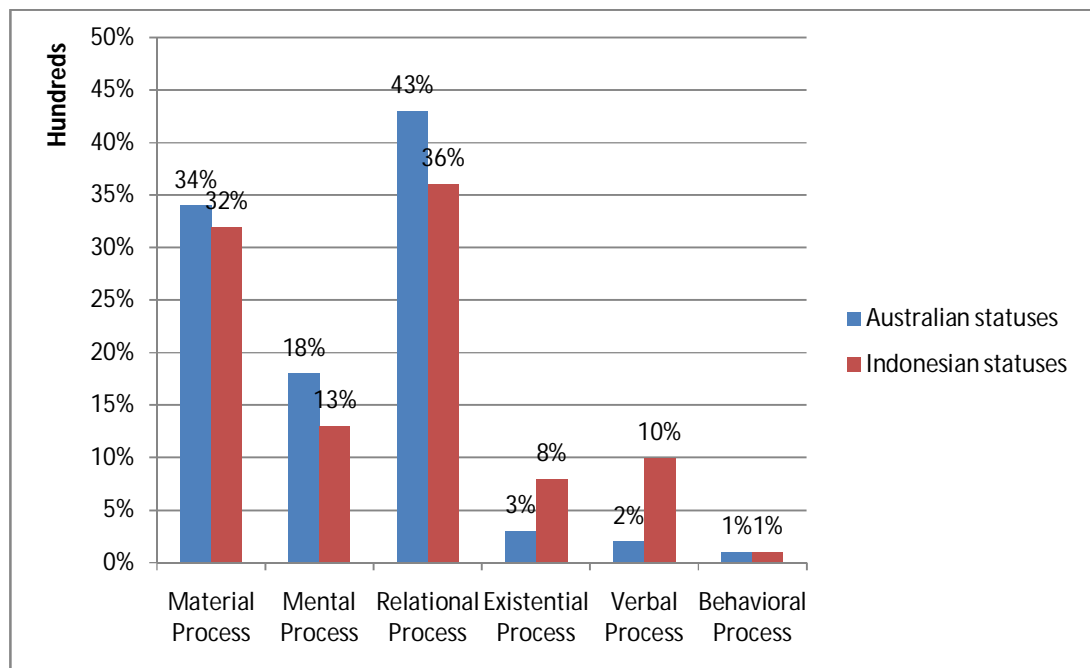


Chart 4.1 The process distribution of English and Indonesian facebook statuses

4.1.1 Material Process

4.1.1.1 The use of material processes in the Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses

Material processes represented in Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses are used to represent different kinds of topics. The topics of Indonesian facebook statuses are more diverse than the topics of Australian facebook statuses.

The topics revealed from the Indonesian status range from *the possession of the status writer*, *college (major topic)*, *assignment in college (major topic)*, *daily activities*, *love (major topic)*, *dreams*, *praying (major topic)*, *bad mood*, *struggle*, *day dreaming*, *going home*, and *to quotation/lecturing*. The frequent processes in the Indonesian facebook statuses are represented in the processes of ‘*making*’ and ‘*going/attending a college*’. On the other hand, the topics represented through the Australian statuses are about *an event (major topic)*, *job and the place*, *going to a place (major topic)*, *vacation (major topic)*, *baby (major topic)*, *asking for phone number*, and *getting a message*. The frequent processes in the Australian facebook statuses are represented in the processes of ‘*get*’, ‘*go*’, and ‘*come*’. However, there are some similar topics between the Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses. Both Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses reveal the topic of ‘*status writer joining a competition*’ and about ‘*weather surrounding the status writer*’.

4.1.1.2 The Similarities between the English and Indonesian Material Processes

Some similarities between the English and Indonesian process types in facebook statuses have been identified. The primary similarity lies in the frequency of process distribution. Both in the two texts, the second major clauses of Australian and Indonesian statuses on facebook are material clauses. These clauses are used by the facebookers to share their experiences of physical activities that happened to them or their environment. For example, in the clauses:

Maybe the rain will let up..... (E-41)

Mau nulis tugas Entrepreneurship.....(I- 3)

Apart from the frequency of material processes, the next similarity of material processes lies in the 'actor'. The numbers of English and Indonesian actors in material process are in proportion. The actor 'I' appears most frequently in both English and Indonesian clauses. Both Australian and Indonesian facebookers prefer to use the actor 'I' as the first participant in representing process of happening. Thus, it seems that facebook, concerning material process, is mainly used to represent the process of happening experienced by the user (the status writer). In addition, the actors of material processes construed by the Australian and Indonesian facebookers are frequently stated elliptical and this is because the actors are contextualized especially the actors of first person singular. Though the actors are omitted, the facebook friends can still grasp the whole meaning of the process.

Another similarity between the English and Indonesian material clauses lies in the second participants of material processes. The goals and ranges of material processes construed by the Indonesian and Australian facebookers are frequently stated explicitly. This indicates that the second participants of material process in facebook are not contextualized. The facebook friends will only understand the whole meaning if the second participants are not omitted. In addition, Almost of the goals and ranges in English and Indonesian material clauses are represented in things, not human goals/ranges. On other words, the process in material clauses is addressed to the second participants of things or non-human objects.

The last similarity between the English and Indonesian material processes lies in the circumstances. Both in the two texts, there are the

circumstances of time, place, accompaniment, and manner. This indicates that the processes of happening or activities may involve the additional meaning of ‘*when/where do they happen*’, ‘*with whom/with what*’, and ‘*how they were done*’

Most important is that more than half of the circumstances in all processes exist in the material processes of Indonesian and Australian statuses since the process of doings or happening are genuinely observable than any other types of processes.

4.1.1.3 The Differences between the English and Indonesian Material Processes

The first difference of the material processes between the Australian and Indonesian facebook statuses lies in the presence or absence of the second participants. To illustrate, the Indonesian clauses are stated proportionally between transitive and intransitive. On the other hand, the English clauses have more transitive verbs than the intransitive ones. This indicates that the processes of happening in the English material processes tend to involve another participant except the actor.

The second difference of the material processes between the Australian and Indonesian facebook statuses lies in the type of actors. The second English actor that appears frequently after the actor ‘*I*’ is ‘*you*’ and ‘*she/he*’ while the second Indonesian actors that appear frequently is ‘*object/thing*’. The Australian facebookers tend to use ‘*second person singular/plural third person singular*’ in representing the participants of material clauses but the Indonesian facebookers tend to use ‘*objects/things*’. This shows that the Australian facebookers more

emphasize the existence of second and third person singular/plural in the facebook, but this doesn't happen with Indonesian facebookers. The Indonesian facebookers use '*you*' and '*she/he*' in limited numbers. They more emphasize the existence of '*something*' as the first participants. In addition, there is no subject '*it*' in Indonesian actors since non-person subjects (things or animal) in Indonesian grammar cannot be changed into pronoun of third person singular. The pronoun of non-person subjects in Indonesian is construed through restatement or repetition of the names.

The next difference between the participants of English and Indonesian material processes lies in the diversity of the second participants. Apart from the goals and the ranges, the material clauses of Indonesian statuses have a recipient, client, and a resultative attribute but the material clauses of Australian status only have a recipient. This proves that the participants of Indonesian material clauses on facebook are more diverse than the participants of Australian material clauses.

Another less important difference between the English and Indonesian material processes lies in the presence and absence of object pronoun '*it*'. The object pronoun '*it*' is present in English goals and ranges but absent in Indonesian.

The last difference of material processes in the Australian and Indonesian facebook statuses lies in the circumstances. The Australian facebook statuses have circumstances of extents that were not found in Indonesian statuses. On the other hand, the Indonesian facebook statuses have circumstances of causes that were not found in the Australian statuses. Thus, the Australian facebookers are inclined to

add circumstantial meanings of ‘*how long*’ while the Indonesian facebookers tend to add the circumstantial meaning of ‘*why do you that*’.

4.1.2 Relational Process

The distribution of relational processes represented in Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses are compared in the following chart.

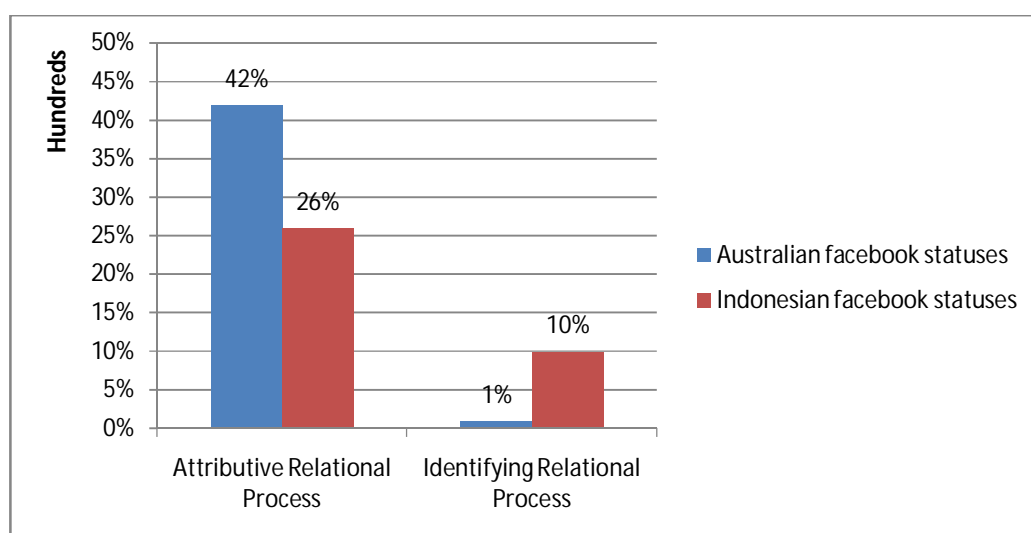


Chart 4.2 The frequency of attributive and identifying relational processes in the Australian and Indonesian facebook statuses

4.1.2.1 The use of relational processes in the Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses

Relational processes in the Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses are used to relate an attribute, an identity, a circumstance, and what is owned to the participants. However, the processes used in Australian facebook statuses are more diverse than the processes used in Indonesian facebook statuses. Apart from finite ‘*be*’ (as the dominant processes), there have been found relational processes represented by the processes of ‘*mean, weight, and look*’ to relate an attribute to

its carrier. Besides, there also have been the processes of *'have, get, and consist of'* to relate what is owned to its participants. On the other hand, the relational processes in Indonesian facebook statuses are only represented by the processes of ellipsis or without verbs as the predicators (as the dominant processes in relating an attribute to its participant), *'jd/menjadi'* (to relate an attribute to its participant) and *'memiliki/memunyai'* (to relate what is owned to its participant).

4.1.2.2 The Similarities between the English and Indonesian Relational Processes

The first similarity between the relational processes of the Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses exists in the frequency. In both statuses, the relational processes appear as the dominant ones than any other processes. The relational clauses appear frequently since these clauses are used by facebookers to describe their entity of experiences to other facebookers, by giving characteristics, attributes, or identities to their entity of experiences. For example, in the clauses of

Attributive relational processes

He is so beautiful (E-28)

"Hati boleh panas, kepala harus tetap dingin "(I-36)

Identifying relational processes

*The two boys you like **are** my picks too :) (E-93)*

*Tapi mencoba tuk merelakan **merupakan** langkah awal dalam mencapai tebing tinggi itu...(I-25)*

The second similarity between the relational processes of Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses is in the participants. First, it lies in the ellipsis of

carriers. The number of elliptical carriers were identified less in numbers than the non-elliptical ones both in English and Indonesian relational attributive clauses. Both Australian and Indonesian facebookers tend to write the first participant of relational attributive clauses than to post the clauses with carriers left out since the first participant of attributive relational clauses are diverse than other types of processes.

The next similarity between the English and Indonesian relational attributive clauses exists in the types of attributes. Both English and Indonesian clauses consist of intensive attribute, circumstantial attribute, and possessed attribute. In addition, the proportion of those in both English and Indonesian clauses is alike. In both languages, the intensive attributes appear mostly, followed by possessive attributes in the second position, and circumstantial attributes in the third position. Thus, concerning relational attributive clauses, both Australian and Indonesian facebookers majorly tend to give characteristics or attributes to a thing; secondly to describe what is owned , what is belonged to, or what part of a thing; and thirdly to describe a thing by giving circumstances.

The last similarity between the relational processes of Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses lies in the circumstantial meaning. Both statuses have the circumstances of time and place, especially the circumstance of place that appears frequently in both statuses. Both in the Indonesian and Australian statuses, the circumstances of place are used in circumstantial attributive relational processes to denote the relationship between the thing and its position.

4.1.2.3 The differences between the English and Indonesian relational processes

Firstly, the difference between the English and Indonesian relational processes lies in the frequency of the processes. Though these processes appear most frequently in both English and Indonesian clauses, but the types of sub-relational processes are not similar. Attributive relational processes appear more frequently in English clauses than in Indonesian clauses. On contrary, identifying relational processes almost exists in Indonesian clauses. There are 11 identifying clauses in Indonesian but only 1 clause in English. Hence, comparing with Indonesian facebookers, the Australian facebookers tend to describe more attributes to a thing while the Indonesian facebookers tend to denote the identities of things.

The second difference between the English and Indonesian relational processes lies in the type of subjects. 24 quantities of human subjects and 20 quantities of non-human subjects in English attributive relational clauses were identified while 12 quantities of human subjects and 16 quantities of non-human subjects in Indonesian clauses were also identified. This reflects that the Indonesian facebookers tend to relate an attribute to a thing rather than to a person whereas the Australian facebookers tend to relate an attribute to a person rather than to a thing.

The next difference between the English and Indonesian relational processes lies in the type of ellipsis. The causes of elliptical carriers between the English and Indonesian relational attributive clauses are distinct. Most of the elliptical carriers in the English clauses exist because of the absence of the carriers in the

coming up clauses but it exists in the previous clauses. On the contrary, most of the elliptical carriers in the Indonesian clauses is genuinely caused by the absence of the carriers. On other words, the Indonesian facebookers didn't write the carriers while the Australian facebookers wrote the carriers in previous clauses and then omitted them in the next clauses. Hence, concerning the elliptical carriers, the interaction between the Indonesian facebookers is more contextual-based than the interaction between the Australian facebookers.

Another detail of difference between the English and Indonesian relational attributive clauses lies in the human subjects and another type of carriers. Concerning the human subjects, the English clauses have the subjects of proper noun (persons) while the Indonesian has no subjects of proper noun (persons). In addition, concerning the type of carriers, in English clause, a clause can function as the carrier (e.g., *finding it **hard to breathe without mouth open*** E-83) but in Indonesian clauses, all of the carriers are represented in nominal groups.

The last difference between the relational processes of Indonesian and English clauses exists in the circumstantial meanings. The relational processes in Indonesian facebook statuses have one circumstance of manner and one circumstance of matter that were not found in the Australian statuses. On the other hand, the Australian statuses have one circumstance of accompaniment, one circumstance of cause, and three circumstances of extent that were not found in Indonesian facebook statuses. The three circumstances of extent appear in possessive, circumstances, and intensive relational processes as in the following examples:

How much it means to us (E-24)

Well we've had an awesome time *so far* at Kingscliff (E-37)

Are you down *again* soon? (E-73)

Thus, even the circumstances of extent can be used to denote the circumstantial meaning of attributive relational processes in the English clauses, especially the meaning '*how often, how far, and to what extent*'.

4.1.3 Mental Process

The distribution of mental processes represented in Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses are compared in the following chart.

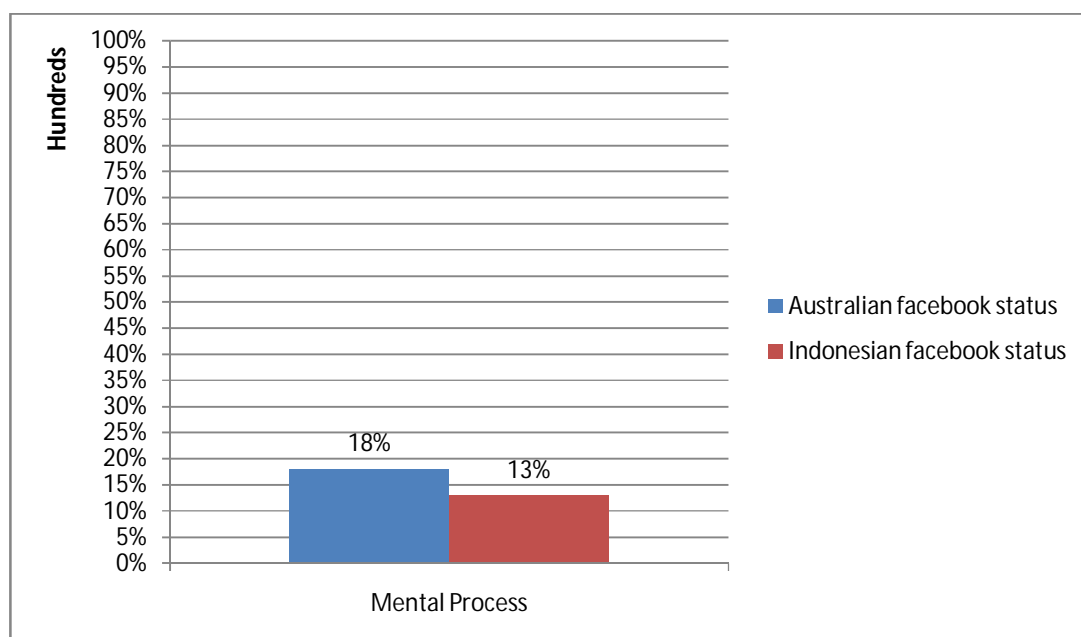


Chart 4.3 The frequency of mental processes in the Australian and Indonesian facebook statuses

4.1.3.1 The use of mental processes in the Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses

Mental processes in the Australian facebook statuses represent what the status writer or their friends want, feel, think, and perceive. The processes of thinking are realized in the processes of '*think, know, suspect, find, wonder, guess,*

and *deceive*'. The processes of '*think* and *know*' in the processes of thinking are used more frequently than other processes. The processes of desideration are realized in the processes of '*need*, *want*, *hope*, and *love plus infinitive*'. In addition, the processes of emotion are realized in the processes of '*like* and *love*' and the processes of sensing are realized in the processes of '*watch* and *see*'.

A little bit different with the mental processes in the Australian facebook statuses, the mental processes in the Indonesian facebook statuses only represent what the status writer and his/her friend/family/acquaintance feel and think. The processes of emotion are realized in the processes of '*love*, *afraid of*, and *feel*'. The numbers of the processes of '*love*, *afraid of*, and *feel*' are nearly in proportion. Apart from that, the processes of cognition are realized in the processes '*recognize*, *understand*, *know*, *do introspection*, and *fantasize*'. The numbers of the processes of '*recognize*' and '*understand*' are frequently used than other processes.

4.1.3.2 The similarities between the English and Indonesian mental processes

The first similarity of mental processes between the Australian and Indonesian facebook statuses lies in the frequency. The mental processes appear as the third major clauses in both Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses. . These clauses are used by the facebookers to share their experiences of emotions, perceptive reactions, cognitive reaction, and desiderative reactions. For example, in the clauses:

Would really love to have as many people there as possible. (E-31)

Baru sadar selama ini blm pny mimpi untuk 5-10 tahun mendatang... ☹ (I-4)

Another similarity between the English and Indonesian mental clauses lies in the frequency of cognitive mental process. The process of cognition appears mostly than other mental activities both in English and Indonesian mental clauses. This implies that both Indonesian and Australian facebookers in sharing mental experiences tend to express the experiences of cognitive activities.

The third similarity between the English and Indonesian mental clauses lies in the first participants (sensors). In the types of sensor, the sensor of 'I' appears frequently in both English and Indonesian mental clauses. This subject appears mostly in both English and Indonesian mental clauses. This indicates that the facebook is mainly used by the users to share their own experience, including the experience of mental reactions. Apart from the subject 'I', both English and Indonesian mental clauses have the subjects of human such as 'we, you, he, and she'. There are no non-human subjects in both languages since in the real life only humans can genuinely think, feel, and want something though animals can also function as the sensor of mental clauses.

The next similarity between the English and Indonesian mental clauses lies in the second participants. Both second participants in English and Indonesian mental clauses is realized in a phenomenon (in the form of nominal groups and verbal groups). The nominal groups in symbolizing the phenomenon consists of noun (things) as the head that might be modified with numerative, adjective, and qualifier. Here, the nominal group functions as the representation of participants' thought, feeling, and wants of things. Different with nominal group, the clauses functions as phenomenon contain another process or verbal group. Hence, what

the participants think, feel, and want is not things, but process of activities that might be relational condition, mental reactions, or process of happening. Based on the findings, the dominant phenomenon of Indonesian and Australian mental processes in facebook statuses are nominal groups (things) rather than clauses containing processes.

The last similarity between material processes of the Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses lies in the types of circumstances. In both statuses, there are circumstances of time and extent. The circumstances of time are dominant than the circumstance of extent. This implies that the mental activities can be added with the circumstantial meanings of '*when*'. In addition, there are no circumstances of place, accompaniment, role, matter, and manner in the both statuses. This proves that those circumstances are less important to be involved with the processes of mental, especially the circumstances of manner and accompaniment, and place. The circumstance of manner is used to explain '*how something happens or is done*' and the circumstance of accompaniment is used to answer the question '*with what*' or '*with whom*' while the circumstance of place is usually used to explain '*where does something happen*' and this is more suitable for the processes of doing rather than for the mental processes that concern the psychological side of human beings.

4.1.3.3 The differences between the English and Indonesian mental processes

The first difference between the English and Indonesian mental processes lies in the types of mental activities. All types of mental activities (cognition,

sense, emotion, and desideration) exist in English mental clauses but there are only two types of mental activities (cognition and emotion) in Indonesian mental clauses. The Indonesian facebookers in representing mental experiences only share the experiences of emotion and cognition.

The second similarity between the English and Indonesian mental clauses exists in the presence or absence of the first participants/ the sensors. Both the sensors of English and Indonesian mental clauses are made elliptical and not elliptical, but the proportion of ellipsis in both languages is distinct. In the English mental clauses, more than half of the sensors are marked or not ellipsis while in Indonesian mental clauses it occurs vice versa. The numbers of elliptical sensors in Indonesian mental clauses are two times of the non-elliptical sensors. Thus, the ellipsis of sensors appears frequently in Indonesian mental clauses than in English. On other words, the Indonesian facebookers tend to omit the first participant than the Australian facebookers. The meaning of mental clauses built by the Indonesian facebookers on facebook is more context-based than the meaning built by the Australian facebookers. The facebook friends of Indonesian facebookers can still understand the whole message of the clauses though the first participants are not written, especially the participant 'I'. Another difference of sensors lies in the subject of 'we'. Though the subject 'we' exists in both English and Indonesian mental clauses, but it functions differently. 'We' in the English mental clauses represents the writer and another third person singular while in Indonesian mental clauses 'we' represents the writer and the facebook friends or second person singular. On other words, 'we' in Indonesian mental clauses represents 'I' and

‘you’ while ‘we’ in English mental clauses represents ‘I’ and ‘she/he’ or ‘I’ and ‘they’. This indicates that the relationship and interaction of Indonesian facebookers are more intimate than the Australian facebookers’.

Another difference between the English and Indonesian mental clauses exists in the presence of second participants or phenomenon. All of the processes or verbal groups of English mental clauses are associated with phenomenon. On the contrary, not all of Indonesian mental clauses contain phenomenon. Two clauses of Indonesian mental clauses are not associated with phenomenon (ellipsis).

The last difference between the mental processes of the Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses exists in circumstantial meanings. The Indonesian facebook statuses have one circumstance of extent that was not found in Indonesian. On the contrary, the Australian facebook statuses have one circumstance of cause that was not found in the Australian. This implies that the Indonesian facebooker is inclined to denote *why or what for* she/he thinks/feels/perceives/wants rather than to denote *‘how long or how far’* of his/her mental activity, and this occurs vice versa on the Australian facebookers.

4.1.4 Verbal and Existential Process

The distribution of verbal and existential processes represented in Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses are compared in the following chart:

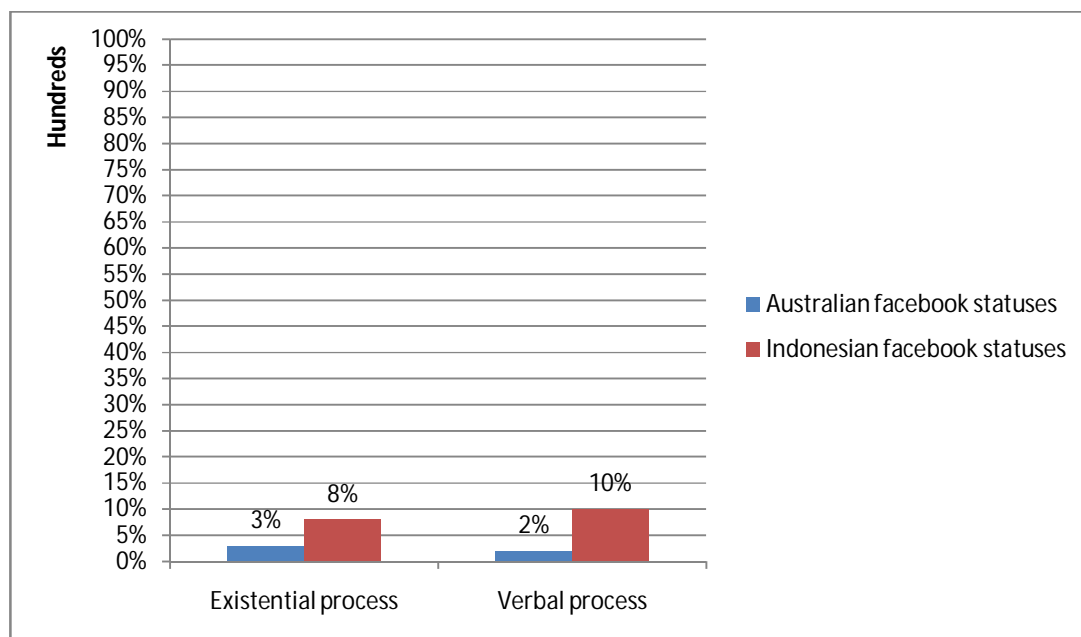


Chart 4.4 The frequency of existential and verbal processes in the Australian and Indonesian facebook statuses

4.1.4.1 The similarities between the English and Indonesian existential/verbal processes

The first similarity of existential and verbal processes between the Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses is that both of them are used by the facebookers to represent experiential meaning. For example, in the clauses of existential processes:

***There** is a nice cool breeze.(E9)*

***Gak ada** tugas buat besok.(I19)*

verbal processes:

*Words can't **express** how much it means to us!*
THANKS!!! (E-23)

*Abangku pernah **bilang** dia takut sekali menyakiti hati perempuan, krna dia takut hal serupa menimpah adik2nya.(I-11)*

The verbal clauses here in facebook is not mainly used by the Australian and Indonesian facebookers to report what is said, but mainly used to directly state verbal actions, for instances, *“thank for everything you did to make Jessy and my wedding a success”* ; *“saya ucapkan selamat”* ; *“saya minta maaf”* ; *“aku takkan pernah selesai mendoakan...”*; *“aku janji...”*, etc.

The last similarity of verbal processes in Indonesian and Australian statuses lies in the circumstances. There are no circumstances of place, time, extent, cause, role, and matter in the verbal processes of Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses. This indicates that the performative verbal actions processes may not need many types of circumstances like those circumstances since performative verbal actions deals with direct expressions expressed by the sayers her/himself.

4.1.4.2 The differences between the English and Indonesian existential/verbal Processes

The difference between the English and Indonesian verbal and existential processes lies in the frequency of process distribution. In the Indonesian facebook statuses the verbal clauses were frequently identified than the existential clauses while in the Australian facebook statuses the existential clauses were frequently identified than the verbal clauses. This implies that the facebook is mainly used by Indonesian facebookers to directly state performative verbal actions rather than to denote the existence of something. On the other hand, the Australian facebookers use facebook more to denote the existence of something rather than to directly state verbal actions. However, the total numbers of verbal and existential clauses were frequently identified in Indonesian clauses than in English clauses. 3 clauses

of existential processes (to denote the existent/absence of nature) and 2 clauses of verbal process were found in English clauses while 9 clauses of existential processes (to denote the existent/absence of things or something abstract) and 11 clauses of verbal processes were found in Indonesian clauses. This indicates that, comparing with the Australian facebookers, the Indonesian facebookers are inclined to use facebook to post performative verbal actions and to denote the existent of things.

The last difference of verbal and existential processes between the Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses lies in the types of circumstances. The verbal process of the Indonesian statuses has the circumstances of accompaniment and manner that were not found in the Australian. In addition, the existential process of Australian facebook statuses has the circumstance of place that was not found in Indonesian facebook statuses. The circumstance of place is used in existential process to construes the location of the existent itself while the circumstances of accompaniment and manner are used in the performative verbal actions and the

4.1.5 Behavioral Process

The distribution of behavioral processes represented in the Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses are compared in the following chart.

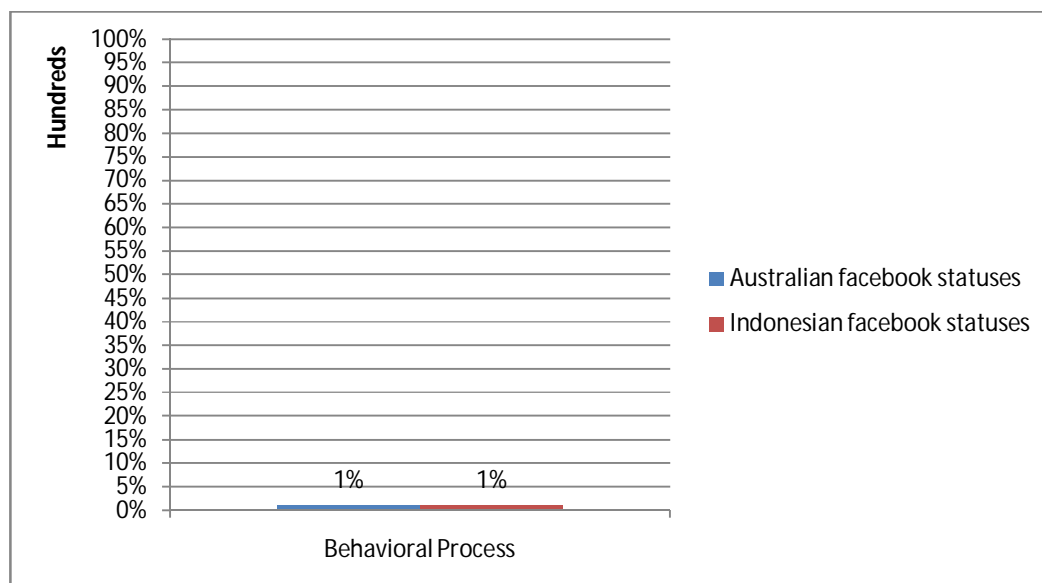


Chart 4.5 The frequency of behavioral processes in the Australian and Indonesian facebook statuses

4.1.5.1 The similarities between the English and Indonesian behavioral processes

The similarity between the English and Indonesian behavioral processes lies in the frequency of process distribution. This process exists in the least frequency both in Australian and Indonesian facebook statuses. There is only one behavioral clause in each language (e.g., *Cooper to breathe without mouth open. E-84; Jadi mari kita melepaskan lelah sejenak.. I-20*). This implies that both Australian and Indonesian facebookers are not inclined to share their experiences of psychological activities accompanied with physical activities in the facebook.

Those above findings of six types of experiential meaning reflect that both Australian and Indonesian facebookers mainly use the social media of facebook to share their experiences of physical activities, mental situations, and to share their

experiences of being and having (by addressing any description or possession to the carriers).

4.2 Verbal group to represent processes

4.2.1 The differences in finites

The following chart describes the finites found in English verbal groups of Australian facebook statuses

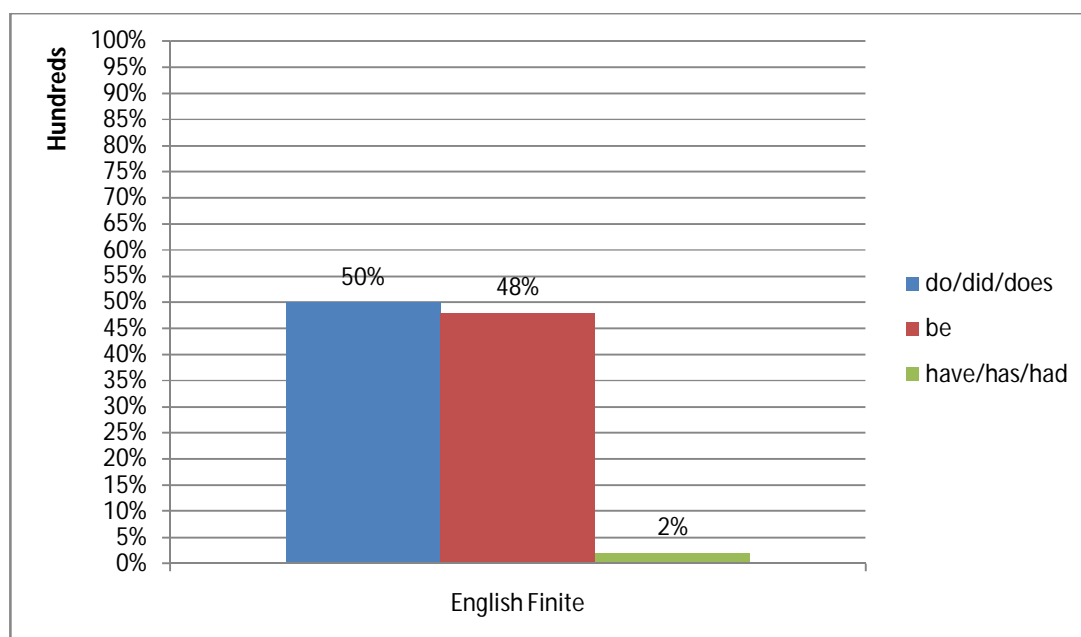


Chart 4.6 The frequency of finite distribution in English verbal groups

Unlike the Indonesian predicators, the predicators in English are a part of verbal groups. A verbal group in English clauses can be comprised of two main elements (a finite and a predicator), a finite only, or a predicator only (a non-finite element). Based on the findings of the study, around 79,63% of the English verbal groups consist of a finite , with 39,81% standing for do/does/did, 37,96% standing for the finite 'be', and 1,85% standing for the finite 'have/has/had'. The finite

do/does/did exists to represent simple tenses; the finite 'be' to denote continuous tenses and simple tenses (relational clauses); and the finite 'have/has/had' to denote 'perfect' tenses. The three finites can be seen in the following examples:

(You) *share* [*do* + *share*] around (E-4)

she is starting[*is* + *start*] (it) today,(E96)

he's got [*has* + *get*] his mum's nose(E91)

4.2.2 The differences between the English and Indonesian verbal groups/ predictors

The following chart describes the Indonesian predictors being affixed

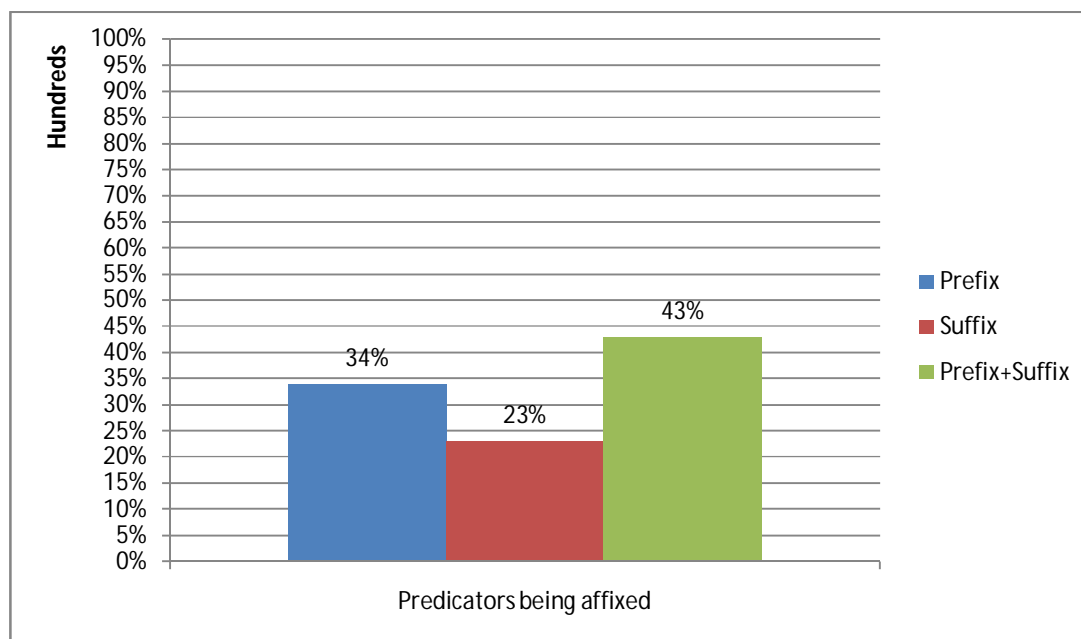


Chart 4.7 The frequency of affix distribution in Indonesian predictors

Different with English verbal groups that are represented through a finite, a predictor, or a finite + predictor, the verbal group in Indonesian clauses comprises of a predictor only. This occurs since the Indonesian clauses have no finite concept. Hence, there is no tenses modification in Indonesian predictors. The differences of time will not affect the Indonesian predictor structure. In

addition, the Indonesian predictors comprise of a head that may be modified with a prefix, suffix, or prefix + suffix while the English predictor consists of a verbal head that may be modified with grammatical inflection affected by the changes of tenses.

More than half of the Indonesian predictors in the Indonesian clauses are in the form of 'head/root' or without affixes while the rest inflects with a prefix, a suffix, or a prefix plus a suffix. In the affixed predictors, the form of *predictors with a prefix plus a suffix* appears in highest frequency (43%), followed by *predictors plus prefixes* in second position (34%), and *predictors plus suffixes* in third position (23%). Almost the predictors being affixed are transitive verbs except the three predictors of *me-langkah*, *ng-hayal*, and *ber-doa-nya*. In addition, all of the affixed predictors are stated in active voice verbs except the prefix 'di' in 'dipijat' that is stated in passive voice. In addition, almost of the suffixed predictors (-i, -kan, -lah, -kan-lah, -i-lah) are in the form of imperative clauses except the suffix -nya.

Another difference between the English verbal groups and Indonesian predictors lies in the phenomena of ellipsis. The ellipsis exists mostly in Indonesian predictors than the English. The Indonesian predictors being elliptical are around 19,27% while in English they are only around 7,41%. All of elliptical Indonesian predictors appear in relational clauses while almost of the elliptical English predictors appear in material clauses (present continuous tense). The elliptical predictors appear more frequently in Indonesian relational clause since the Indonesian verbal groups have no finite 'be' to relate an

attribute/identity to its participant. Moreover, the elements being elliptical between the English and Indonesian verbal groups are different. The phenomena of ellipsis in Indonesian verbal groups occur in the predicators but the phenomena of ellipsis in English verbal groups are caused by the finite ‘be’ in present continuous tense.

The last difference between the English and Indonesian verbal groups lies in the placement of the verbal groups in a clause, especially in relational clauses (in the placement of carriers and attributes in declarative clauses). In English structure, carriers ideally come before attributes but in Indonesian structure, carriers may come before or after attributes. For example in the clauses “*hingar bingar duniawi*” and “*akhirnya terjual juga keyboard kesayangan q..*”. Thus, the structure of carriers and attributes in declarative clauses of Indonesian intensive relational attributive is more diverse than the English.

4.2.3 Tenses

The tenses that are used by the Australian facebookers to share statuses, range from the simple tenses (simple present tense, simple past tense, simple future tense), continuous tense (present continuous tense), to the perfect tense (present perfect tense). The simple present tense is used dominantly to share meanings, followed by simple past in the second position. The simple present is used by the facebookers to share the meaning of being and having that may be right in the past, in progress, and in the future. Here, it is used to reveal a fact (*Ant Thong area consists of around 40 islands. E-62*), or to relate an attribute with a thing (*He*

is so beautiful. E-28). The Simple present is used to relate an attribute to a thing since it only contains the finite be that functions to give relation between the thing and the attribute.

Whereas the simple present tense is used to reveal facts, the simple continuous tense is used more to intensify the activities in progress, not to give relation between participants and their attributes. In the Australian statuses on facebook, the present continuous is only used in the possessive relational clauses to emphasize the process of having in progress.

The next tense that is used dominantly after simple present tense is simple past tense. Simple past tense is used by the Australian facebookers to share the process of being and having in the past. Sometimes the effect of processes still exists in the time of speaking or writing. For example, in the clauses:

that was bullshit. (E-42)
that choice was amazing. (E-55)

In material processes, mostly the tenses used in facebook statuses are in the form of simple present tense, simple past in the second position, followed by present continuous tense in the third position. The simple present is used by the facebookers to share information of recently happening activities that the starting and ending time is not emphasized as well as activities that may happen (imperative clauses / to ask facebook friends to do something). The next tense, simple past is used by the facebookers to share information of happening activities happened in the past time. The third tense, present continuous tense is used by the facebookers to share happening activities in progress as well as in the future that the writer assumes it definitely will happen.

As in material clauses, the tense that mostly appears in the English mental clauses of facebook statuses posted by Australian facebookers is simple present tense. The simple present tense is used since the starting and ending time of tense is not emphasized. The speaker or the writer may not know when the mental activities will end. Hence, this tense is appropriate to express the experience of mental reactions. To illustrate, in the process of '*love*', the speaker or the writer may not know when the process of loving will end. This stands for the reasons why simple present tense is mostly used to share mental experiences.

Other tenses that appear frequently in the English mental clauses of facebook statuses posted by the Australian facebookers are simple past and present continuous tense. Simple past tense is used to express and to emphasize the mental experiences in the past, for example in the processes of '*saw*' and '*thought*' while the present continuous tense is used to express the experience of mental reactions happening in progress. All the processes that are expressed in present continuous tense stands for the process of cognition, such as '*thinking* and '*wondering*'. This is different with other processes of mental reactions that might be not appropriate to be expressed in present continuous tense. To illustrate, the process of emotion and desideration are not appropriate to be expressed in present continuous tense. These types of process are appropriately expressed in simple present tense.

4.3 Nominal groups to represent participants

Table 4.1
Nominal group components

Components	Quantity/ percentage of English nominal group	Quantity / percentage of Indonesian nominal group
T	(61,75%)	(58,70%)
E	(8,20%)	(9,78%)
E + E	(0,55%)	(0,54%)
E + Q	(1,09%)	(1,63%)
N + E	(0,55%)	
T + Q	(1,64%)	(2,72%)
D + T	(10,93%)	(9,24%)
D + E	(0,55%)	0,00%
E + T	(1,64%)	(2,72%)
D + T + Q	(1,09%)	(3,80%)
N + T	(1,09%)	0,00%
N + T + Q	(0,55%)	(0,54%)
C + T	(1,64%)	(4,89%)
D + N + T	0 %	(0,54%)
D + N + T + Q	(0,55%)	0,00%
D + E + T	(1,64%)	(1,09%)
D + E + T + Q	(1,09%)	0,00%
D + C + T	(1,09%)	(0,54%)
D + C + T + Q	(0,55%)	(1,09%)
D2 + D1 + T	(0,55%)	(0,54%)
D + C2 + C1 + T	(0,55%)	0,00%
E + T + Q	0,00%	(0,54%)
E2 + E1 + T	0,55%)	(1,09%)
D + E2 + E1 + T	(0,55%)	0,00%
D2 + D1 + E2 + E1 + T	(0,55%)	0,00%
D + E3 + E2 + E1 + T + Q	(0,55%)	0,00%
D + N + + E3 + E2 + E1 + T	(0,55%)	0,00%
Total	100 %	100%

Notes: D → Deictic N → Numerative E → Epithet C → Classifier T → Thing
Q → Qualifier

4.3.1 The similarities between the English and Indonesian nominal groups

The similarity between the English and Indonesian nominal groups firstly lies in the frequency of formulae ‘thing’ (T), ‘epithet’ (E), and ‘deictic + thing’ (D+T). These three formulae of nominal group components occur mostly in both English and Indonesian nominal group. ‘Thing’ (T) that appears mostly in both languages is used to represent a participant consisting of only a head. ‘Epithet’ (E) is used dominantly to modify first participants of intensive attributive clauses and ‘deictic + thing’ (D+T) is used to represent a participant accompanied with a demonstrative. Hence, both Australian and Indonesian facebookers tend to use simple formula of nominal group to represent the participants of experiential process.

Another similarity between the English and Indonesian nominal groups lies in the formulae of some components. For example, both languages in denoting participants, consist of nominal group (T), (E), (E + E), (E+Q), (T + Q), (D + T), (E + T), (D + T + Q), (N + T +Q), (C + T), (D + E + T), (D + C + T), (D + C + T + Q), (D2+D1+T) and (E2 + E1 + T).

4.3.2 The differences between the English and Indonesian nominal groups

Though the nominal group components (T), (E), and (D+T) occurs mostly both in the English and Indonesian participants, but the rank of their frequency is different, especially the components (E) and (D+T). Both in English and Indonesian, the formula (T) takes the first rank in frequency but it is different with (E) and (D+T). In English participants, the formula (D+T) takes second position,

followed by the formula (E) in third position. On the other hand, in Indonesian participants, the formula (E) takes second position, followed by (D+T) in third position. Thus, the Australian facebookers tend to use more (D + T) than (E) while this happens vice versa in Indonesian participants. Hence, the Australian facebookers tend to represent participants with a noun or a thing accompanied with demonstrative rather than to use attributes/characteristics in representing participants. On the contrary, the Indonesian facebookers tend to use epithet than to use demonstrative plus thing. The Indonesian facebookers are likely to give attributes or characteristics to participants (probing the question '*what is like*' rather than to give demonstrative (probing the question '*which one*')

In addition, the components of English nominal groups are more diverse than the Indonesian. To illustrate, there are 25 formulae of English nominal groups but only 17 of Indonesian nominal groups. The English nominal groups have the components of (T), (E), (E + E), (E + Q), (N + E), (T + Q), (D + T), (D + E), (E + T), (D + T+ Q), (N + T), (N + T+Q), (C + T), (D + N + T + Q), (D + E + T), (D + E + T + Q), (D + C + T), (D + C + T + Q), (D₂ + D₁ + T), (D+ C₂ + C₁ + T), (E₂ + E₁ + T), (D + E₂ + E₁ + T), (D₂ + D₁ + E₂ + E₁ + T), (D + E₃ + E₂ + E₁ + T + Q), (D + N + + E₃ + E₂ + E₁ + T). On the other hand, the Indonesian nominal groups have the components of (T), (E), (E+E), (E+Q), (T+Q), (D+T), (E+T), (D+T+Q), (N+T+Q), (C+T), (D+E+T), (D+N+T), (D+C+T), (D+C+T+Q), (D₂+D₁+T), (E+T+Q), (E₂+E₁+T).

The last difference between the English and Indonesian nominal groups lies in the placement of nominal group elements. Though there are some similarities

of nominal group elements such as (D+T), (E+T) etc., but there are some differences in the placement of nominal group elements.

The differences of nominal group placement lie in the following elements.

- Deictic

Whereas the deictic in English always precedes a thing, the deictic in Indonesian can precede a thing like '*setiap kehidupan*' or comes after the thing like '*pertanyaan -nya*' and '*Indonesia -ku*'. Besides, the deictic that comes after the 'thing' in Indonesian nominal groups, may be separated by a classifier or an epithet, for example in the nominal group '*keyboard kesayangan -ku*'.

- Numerative

If the numerative in English commonly precedes a thing, but in Indonesian it can precede a thing (for cardinal numbers) like '*66 negara*' or comes after the thing (for ordinal numbers) like '*langkah awal*'.

- Thing

The quantity of a thing in English (for example, singular/plural) affects the form of the 'root' because of inflective process like the word '*eyes*', but the quantity of nouns in Indonesian doesn't affect the 'root' like in the nominal group '*66 negara*'.

- Classifier

The classifier in English nominal groups must precede a thing, but in Indonesian it comes after the thing, for example in the word '*lantai kost*'.

- Epithet

The epithet in English nominal groups comes before a thing but in Indonesian it comes after the thing, for example in the nominal group *sesuatu yang mudah* I-35. Moreover, in Indonesian, usually an epithet is accompanied with conjunction of ‘that’ like in the nominal group ‘*sesuatu yang mudah*’.

- Qualifier

The qualifier in English nominal groups comes directly before a ‘thing’ but in Indonesian it may come directly after the ‘thing’ or ‘may be separated by a classifier or an epithet, for example in the nominal group ‘*hal terberat yang kita miliki*’.

Briefly, the placement of Indonesian nominal group components is more diverse than the placement of English nominal group components. The placement of English and Indonesian nominal group components in Australian and Indonesian facebook statuses can be summarized as:

English nominal group : $D \rightarrow N \rightarrow E \rightarrow C \rightarrow T \rightarrow Q$

Indonesian nominal group : $\mathbf{D} \rightarrow \mathbf{N} \rightarrow T \rightarrow C \rightarrow E \rightarrow Q$

$\mathbf{N} \rightarrow T \rightarrow C \rightarrow E \rightarrow \mathbf{D} \rightarrow Q$

$T \rightarrow \mathbf{N} \rightarrow C \rightarrow E \rightarrow Q$

4.4 Prepositional phrases to represent circumstances

Table 4.2
Components of Australian and Indonesian prepositional phrases

Components	Quantity/percentage of English prepositional phrases	Quantity/percentage of Indonesian phrases
P + T	(50%)	(42,86%)
P + D + T	(14,285%)	(14,285%)
P + C + T	(10,71%)	(21, 43%)
P + N + T	(3,57%)	0
P + E + T	0	(7,14%)
P + D + T + Q	(7,14%)	0
P + D + E + T	0	(7,14%)
P+ D1+ D2 + E + T	(7,14%)	
P + E + C + T	0	(7,14%)
P + D + C + T + Q	(3,57%)	0
P + D + E + T+ Q	(3,57%)	0
Total	100 %	100 %

Notes: P→ Preposition D → Deictic N→ Numerative E→ Epithet C→ Classifier T→ Thing
Q→ Qualifier

4.4.1 The similarities between the English and Indonesian prepositional phrases

Prepositional phrases of English and Indonesian in the facebook statuses appear with any similarities. The first similarity lies in the components of (P + T) (P+D+T) and (P+C+T) that all of these formulae exist in both languages. The formula (P+T) appears frequently in both Indonesian and English. This indicates that both the Australian and English facebookers tend to use the simplest modification of '*a preposition plus a noun*' to represent circumstances. Another similarity between the English and Indonesian prepositional phrases lies in the position of the preposition that it comes firstly before other elements. In addition, both English and Indonesian prepositions in prepositional phrases have the prepositions of 'for' and 'with' with similar frequency.

4.4.2 The differences between the English and Indonesian prepositional phrases

The first difference of English and Indonesian prepositional phrases in facebook statues lies in the components of the prepositional phrases. To illustrate, there are five formulae of English prepositional phrases that were not found in Indonesian. The five formulae are (P+N+T), (P+D+T+Q), (P+ D1+ D2 + E + T), (P + D + C + T + Q), (P + D + E + T+ Q). On the other hand, there has been found three formulae of Indonesian prepositional phrases that were not found in English. They are (P + E + T), (P + D + E + T), (P + E + C + T)

In addition, like the modification of nominal groups, the placement of elements of prepositional phrases such as the deictic, numerative, epithet, classifier, thing, and the qualifier, follows the placement of nominal group pattern in each language, e.g., '*di dunia ini*' (P+T+D) and '*on a tissue*' (P+D+T).

Another difference of English and Indonesian prepositions lies in the preposition *to*. Around 7 prepositions *to* were found in English prepositional phrases but not in Indonesian. These prepositions are used by the Australian facebookers to denote *a place*, especially to complete the process of *going* or *moving*.

The last difference between English and Indonesian prepositional phrases lies in the prepositions *at*, *in*, and *on*. These prepositions are used by the Australian facebookers to denote the location of places. These prepositions are more specific and complicated than the preposition *di* in Indonesian. The Indonesian facebookers only use the preposition *di* to denote the location of places.

4.5 Adverbial groups to represent circumstances

The following chart explains the modification of adverbs in English and Indonesian pattern

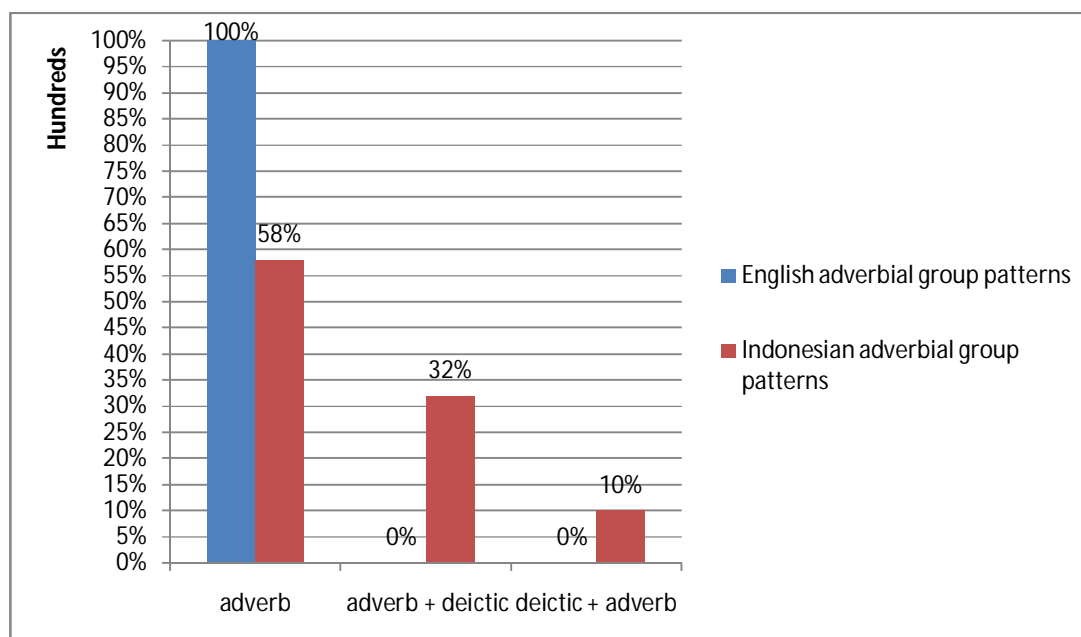


Chart 4.8 the modification of adverbs in Indonesian and English clauses

4.5.1 The similarities and differences between the English and Indonesian adverbial group patterns

The similarity between the English and Indonesian adverbial group patterns is that both adverbial groups in English and Indonesian has the pattern of ‘adverb’ only without another element that modifies it. This pattern appears most frequently in the English and Indonesian patterns. This indicates that both the Australian and Indonesian facebookers tend to use simple form to represent circumstances.

However, the adverbial group patterns of Indonesian are more diverse than the English. The Indonesian adverbial group patterns have the formulae

‘deictic+adverb’ and ‘adverb+deictic’. This exists since some forms of ‘adverb+deictic’ become ‘adverbs’ when they are translated into English. For example, the adverbs ‘*malam ini*’, ‘*hari ini*’, and ‘*selama ini*’ will become ‘tonight’, ‘today’, and ‘so far’ when they are translated into English.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the findings of the transitivity systems found in the Australian and Indonesian facebook statuses on facebook wall, some similarities and differences between the English language and Bahasa Indonesia are drawn. The similarities and differences lie in the process types and in the three elements of transitivity system: verbal groups to represent processes; nominal groups to represent participants; and prepositional phrases/adverbial groups to represent circumstances. The similarities and differences found in the process types range from the process types themselves, the participants, and the circumstances. In addition, the similarities and differences of verbal groups range from the finites, predicators, tenses modification, elliptical and non-elliptical verbal groups/predicators, predicators being inflected, to the transitive or intransitive verbs in material clauses. Different with verbal groups, the similarities and differences found in nominal groups lie in nominal group modification. The last similarities and differences were found in prepositional phrases and adverbial groups (in the prepositional phrases/adverbial group modification and types of prepositions).

First similarities and differences lie in the process types including the participants and circumstances. The processes in both statuses mainly represent relational processes, followed by material processes in second position and mental processes in the third position. In addition, the least processes found in both

statuses are behavioral processes. The difference only lies in the verbal and existential processes. In Indonesian statuses, verbal processes appear frequently than existential processes. On the other hand, in the Australian statuses the existential processes were frequently found than the verbal processes. However, the total numbers of verbal and existential clauses were frequently found in Indonesian than in English. Briefly, the facebook is mainly used by the Australian and Indonesian facebookers to share the experiences of happening/doing, to share information of being and having (by giving descriptions to things/persons), and to share the experiences of emotion, sensing, and cognition.

In the experiences of doing/happening, both in English and Indonesian clauses the actors are stated more implicitly (ellipsis) while the goals and ranges are stated explicitly (not ellipsis). This indicates that the facebookers have known the 'actors' though they are omitted. On the other hand the goals and ranges are explicitly stated since the facebook friends will not be able to grasp the whole meaning of a clause if the second participant is omitted. In addition, in both English and Indonesian statuses, almost the actors are humans, especially first person singular (44,50% in English and 55,55% in Indonesian). Besides, almost of the goals (68,75% in English and 80% in Indonesian) and the ranges (71,43% in English and 100% in Indonesian) are objects/ not human being. This indicates that facebook is used to mainly share the happening experiences of the users (the status writer) that involve things as the second participants. Moreover, the participants of Indonesian material clauses are more complex since there were found clients, recipients, and resultative attributers but the participants of English

clauses only range from actors, goals, to recipients. Apart from that, some actors, goals, and ranges in English clauses are stated in the form of pronoun 'it' but there is no 'it' in Indonesian since the pronoun of things in Indonesian structure is by means of repetition of the things/objects.

In the experiences of emotion, cognition, desideration, and sensing, all of the sensors in English and Indonesian clauses are human being since only human being can genuinely feel, think, and use their sense perfectly. The dominant sensors in English and Indonesian clauses are the sensors 'I' (68,42% in English and 42,86% in Indonesian) and this shows that facebook is mainly used to share the experiences of the user her/himself (the status writer). Moreover, the sensors may be written or unwritten. The unwritten or elliptical sensors are more dominant in Indonesian clauses rather than in English. In English clauses, the numbers of non-elliptical sensors are dominant than the elliptical ones. This indicates that the interaction between the Indonesian facebookers is more contextual-based rather than the English. The facebook friends of Indonesia will know the sensors (the status writer) though they are unwritten.

In the second participants of mental processes, both in English and Indonesian clauses, the phenomenon realized in nominal groups was found more than the phenomenon realized in a process. This indicates that what the facebookers want, feel, and think is more about things rather than 'to do something'. However, there are two clauses in Indonesian that are not completed with phenomenon (ellipsis), but in English all of the mental clauses are accompanied with a phenomenon.

In the process of relation, facebook is mainly used by the Indonesian and Australian facebookers to give attributes to a carrier, secondly to relate what is owned to owner, and to relate circumstances to a thing. However, in English clauses the dominant carriers are human but in Indonesian the dominant carriers are 'things/objects'. This shows that the Australian facebookers tend to relate attributes to human rather than to things and this occurs vice versa with the Indonesian facebookers that they tend to give an attribute to a thing. Besides, the numbers of non elliptical carriers in both languages are dominant than the elliptical ones. This indicates that the carriers need to be stated more explicitly since the carriers of relational clauses are diverse than the actors/sensors in material and mental processes. If they are unwritten or ellipsis the facebook may be not able to grasp what the carriers are. However, the quantity of non-elliptical English carries were frequently found than the elliptical ones while in Indonesian the quantity of non-elliptical and elliptical carriers are nearly in balance. Hence, again the interaction of Indonesian facebookers is more context-based rather than the Australian.

The last element of transitivity systems is circumstance. In the facebook statuses posted by the Australian and Indonesian facebookers, circumstances mostly appear in material clauses than in any other clauses. In addition, in both languages, the circumstances of time and place still appear in many numbers than any other circumstance types. This indicates that circumstances (especially the circumstances of time and place) are suitable to be associated with material processes since these processes are dealing with an event of happening.

The next similarities and differences between the Australian and Indonesian facebook statuses lie in structures/patterns to represent experiential meanings. The first structure of the transitivity system is verbal group to represent processes. The verbal groups of English consists of a finite only, finite plus predicator, or non-finite but the Indonesian verbal groups have no finite/non-finite as well as tenses modification.

The finite in English affects the tenses. There are three groups of finite in English: be, have/has, and do/does/did. The finite 'be' is used to construe present continues tense and simple tense; 'have/has/had' to construe perfect tense, and 'do/does/did' to construe simple tense. On the contrary, the non-finite predicators have no tenses. Based on the findings, the finite used mostly by the Australian facebookers are 'do/did/does' (39,81%) and 'be' (37,96%) with simple tense (78,75) containing simple present tense in first position (55,56%), followed by simple past tense in second position (18,52%). The simple present tense is used in imperative clauses (to ask facebook friends to do something); to state relational and mental processes that the ending time is not known; and to express truths in relational and mental clauses.

As the English predicators, the Indonesian predicators also may be inflective, but not because of tenses or time. The inflective Indonesian predicators are in the form of affixes. Affixes are used to meet a predicator with its objects/compliment in transitive verbs. Affixes (especially suffixes) are also used to state imperative clauses.

The next similarities and differences between the verbal groups of Australian and Indonesian facebook statuses lie in the ellipsis. The elliptical predicators were found frequently in the Indonesian clauses (19,27%) than in the English clauses (7,41%). This is because of the absence of 'be' in Indonesia used in relational clauses. On the other hand, the elliptical verbal groups in English are caused by the omission of the finite 'be' in present continues tense. The Australian facebookers intentionally omit the finite 'be' in order to make the clauses shorter.

The second structure of the transitivity system is nominal groups to represent participants. The nominal group modification of the English participants is more diverse than the Indonesian. 25 formulae of English nominal groups were identified but there are only 17 types of formulae in Indonesian participants. In addition, concerning the placement of nominal group elements, the position/placement of Indonesian nominal groups is more diverse than the English. To illustrate, the deictic and numerative in Indonesian structure may precede a 'thing' or even come after the 'thing' and this doesn't appears in English structure where the deictic and numerative must precede a thing. Apart from those differences, the nominal groups of the two languages have similarities in the frequency of nominal group configuration. Both in two languages, the configuration of 'thing' takes the first position in the frequency, followed by 'epithet' and 'deictic+thing'. The percentage between English and Indonesian is 'thing' (61,75% : 58,70%), epithet (8,20% : 9,78%) and 'deictic + thing' (10,93% : 9,24%) . This indicates that both Australian and Indonesian facebookers tend to

denote only a thing by probing the questions ‘what’, ‘which one’, and ‘what is like’.

The third structure of transitivity system after the verbal group and nominal group is a prepositional phrase or an adverbial group functioning as a circumstance. Prepositional phrases in the English clauses were identified more than the adverbial groups, but in Indonesian clauses the adverbial groups appear in many numbers than the prepositional phrases.

Ideally, a prepositional phrase contains a preposition as the head plus other elements of nominal group. Based on the findings, some similarities and differences of prepositional phrases between the English and Indonesian clauses had been identified. 8 formulae of prepositional modification in English clauses had been identified and 6 in Indonesian clauses had also been identified. However, only three of the formulae are similar between both languages. The three formulae are (P + T) (P+D+T) and (P+C+T). The formula (P+T) appears in highest number both in English and Indonesian prepositional phrases. Almost of the prepositions in English and Indonesian clauses are used to denote location of place and to denote accompaniment or in other words, to add the meaning of ‘where’ and ‘with whom’.

In addition, in the English prepositional phrases, there are the formulae of (P+N+T), (P+D+T+Q), (P+ D1+ D2 + E + T), (P + D + C + T + Q), (P + D + E + T+ Q) . On the other hand, in the Indonesian prepositional phrases, there are the formulae of (P + E + T), (P + D + E + T), (P + E + C + T). As in the placement of nominal groups, the arrangement of prepositional phrase elements between the

English and Indonesian patterns is different. To illustrate, in the English prepositional phrases, a deictic precedes a thing but in Indonesian it may come after a thing, especially the possessive adjective pronoun. Moreover, in the English prepositional phrases, an epithet and a classifier also come before a thing but in Indonesian they come after a thing.

The fourth structure of transitivity system is the adverbial group to represent circumstances. In adverbial groups, an adverb functions as the head. Based on the findings, it was found that the formula of 'adverb' without modification appears most frequently in both Indonesian and Australian facebook statuses. This implies that the simple use of adverbial group pattern is preferred by the Indonesian and Australian facebookers to represent circumstances. Nevertheless, the formulae of adverbial groups in Indonesian adverbial groups are more diverse. For example, the head of Indonesian verbal groups may be preceded or followed by a deictic.

5.2. Recommendation

Based on the findings and discussion of the transitivity systems between the Australian and Indonesian statuses on facebook wall, it is expected that the results can be used as an input for the future researches of similar focuses. In addition, the following notes may be useful for the readers.

- 5.2.1. The awareness of the differences between the English and Indonesian structures in verbal groups, nominal groups, and prepositional phrases/ adverbial groups should be increased, especially in the setting of ELT.

5.2.2. The similarities between the English and Indonesian structures in verbal groups, nominal groups, and prepositional phrases/adverbial groups can be benefitted especially for ELT.

5.2.3. Prediction on students' language errors caused by the different structures of English and Indonesian can be made in advance so that language drills can be compiled of with accuracy.

5.2.4 Facebook statuses can be chosen as an alternative content in the material of ELT.

Last and no less important, it is suggested that further researches in the same area will be conducted so that new innovative findings can be benefitted either for the development of future researches or for the importance of ELT.

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