

A COMPARISON OF THE TRANSITIVITY SYSTEMS OF THE ONLINE
NEWS REPORTS ON FOOTWEAR STEALING ISSUE IN THE
JAKARTA POST AND THE NEW YORK TIMES



DESI TRI ANGGRAENI

2225081485

STATE UNIVERSITY OF JAKARTA

2012

ABSTRAK

DESI TRI ANGGRAENI. *A Comparison of The Transitivity Systems of The Online News Reports on Footwear Stealing Issue in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times*. FakultasBahasaanSeniUniversitasNegeri Jakarta. 2012.

Skripsi ini adalah hasil penelitian linguistic pada artikel berita dari dua Negara berbeda yang memfokuskan pada penelitian textual. Penelitian ini menggunakan Transitivity systems oleh M.A.K Halliday untuk menganalisis data. Dalam beberapa tahun ini penelitian tentang media massa berkembang dengan mantap dan analisis pada artikel Koran dipercaya dapat mewakili fakta-fakta dan menyediakan dasar untuk penelitian media. Penelitian sebelumnya difokuskan pada discourse. Teks yang digunakan dalam penelitian sebelumnya adalah artike berita dari dua atau lebih Koran yang berasal dari satu Negara atau berbeda Negara. Topik berita yang digunakan dalam penelitian teks antar Negara biasanya berhubungan dengan perang dan politik .Karena politik dan perang banyak digunakan maka kali ini topic yang digunakan berhubungan dengan kriminalitas. Skripsi ini akan menganalisis artikel berita dari Indonesia dan Amerika yang difokuskan pada penelitian tekstual. Kedua artikel berita itu ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris dan melaporkan kejadian yang sama. Tujuan dari analisis ini adalah menemukan persamaan dan perbedaan dari dua Koran berbeda namun melaporkan satu kejadian yang sama. Mengacu pada kerangka dalam Transitivity, process types, participant, processes dan circumstances diidentifikasi di semua klausa utama atau klausa anakan dalam artikel. Persamaan dan perbedaan akan dilihat dari penyaluran proses, kelompok verba sebagai penunjuk process, kelompok nomina sebagai penunjuk participant, dan prepositional phrase dan adverbial group sebagai penunjuk circumstances. Temuannya adalah Jakarta Post memiliki lima process dan dalam New York Times hanya ada empat process. Material process adalah process yang paling banyak muncul di keduaartikel. Perbedaannya terlihat pada penggunaan verbal process dan relational process. Selain itu Jakarta post memfokuskan pada satu orang tokoh yang digunakan sebagai actor, sayar, carrier dan senser. Pemilihan kata dalam kedua artikel juga berbeda. Kita dapat menyimpulkan bahwa meskipun bahasa yang digunakan sama namun budaya kedua Negara mempengaruhi penulisan artikel berita.

ABSTRACT

DESI TRI ANGGRAENI. *A Comparison of The Transitivity Systems of The Online News Reports on Footwear Stealing Issue in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times*.
FakultasBahasaanSeniUniversitasNegeri Jakarta. 2012.

This thesis presents the findings of a linguistic analysis on newspaper reports from two different countries focusing on the textual analysis. The analysis employed is informed by systemic functional linguistics and utilizes the framework of transitivity system. In recent years the study of mass media has grown significantly and analysis of the newspaper reports are commonly believed to represent facts and supplied the basis for media analysis. From the previous research, the analysis of media text is mostly on the discourse. Media texts that involve in previous research were news report from two or more newspaper in the same country or between the countries. Topic of analysis that often used between the countries is war and political issue. Since political issue is often used in the analysis between the countries, this thesis would analyse the crime issue. This thesis would analyse news report from Indonesia and United State and focused on the textual analysis. Those news reports were written in English and reported the same factual event. The aim of this study is to analyse the similarities and differences on the transitivity systems between two reports from the different country which is report the same factual event. Based on the framework of transitivity analysis, process types, participants, processes and circumstances were identified in all the main clauses and subordinate clauses in the newspaper reports. The similarities and differences were seen through the process distribution, verbal group represented the processes, nominal group represented the participants and prepositional phrase and adverbial group represent the circumstances. The findings of this study revealed that the Jakarta post's news report had five process types and the New York Times's news report had four process types. Material process was the dominant process in both news reports. The differences were seen in the verbal process and relational process distribution. Besides, in the Jakarta Post's news report focused on one person as an actor, sayers, carriers and sensors. The choice of word in both news reports also different. In conclusion, although both of them used English but the culture of the country affected the news report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First I would like to thanks and praised to ALLAH SWT who always gives me blessing, health, spirit, grace, and good chance to finish this thesis as partial fulfillment of the requirement for scholar degree in English Language and literature department. In accomplishing this paper, I need much helps, supports, and pray from lecturers, family, and friend.

By this opportunity, I would like to say my best gratitude, appreciation and special thanks to SitiWachidah, Ph.D as my supervisor who always gives the best things, not only knowledge but also suggestion, kindness and guidance in competing this thesis and to head of English Language and literature department IfanIskandar, M.Hum.

Above all my thanks, I want to dedicate my gratitude to my family especially my father who is now see me from the other world and my mother who always support and pray for me. I also want to say thanks to my beloved sisters and brother who always give me the extra care. I cannot finish it without their help.

I also want to give my best thanks to my friend who have been with me in sadness and happiness since 2008, Indra, Debora, and Sekar. And also my friend who help me a lot in finishing my thesis Hana, Ical,Acit, Dina, Christy and all my friend that I cannot name it one by one.

Jakarta, 25 Juli 2012

The writer

Desi Tri Anggraeni

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENT	iii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND OF STUDY	1
1.2 RESEARCH QUESTION	3
1.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY	4
1.4 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY	4
1.5 SIGNIFICANT OF THE STUDY	5
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1 NEWS REPORT	6
2.2 TRANSITIVITY	6
2.3 VEBAL GROUP REPRESENT THE PROCESS	8
2.4 NOMINAL GROUP REPRESENT THE PARTICIPANT	9
2.5 PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE AND ADVERBIAL GROUP REPRESENT THE CIRCUMSTANCE	11
2.6 COMPARATIVE AND CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS	12
2.7 REGISTER ON THE NEWS REPORT	12
CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY	13
3.1 SOURCE	13
3.2 THE DATA	13
3.3 THE METHOD	15

3.4 DATA COLLECTING PROCEDURE	15
3.5 DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE	16
 CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	 17
4.1 THE SIMILARTIES AND DIFFERNCES ON THE PROCESS TYPES DISTRIBUTION	18
4.1.1 THE SIMILARITIES	19
1. THE PROCESS DISTRIBUTION	19
2. THE DOMINANT PROCESS	20
3. THE ABSENT PROCESS	26
4. FINITE	27
5. THE PARTICIPANT	30
4.1.2 THE DIFFERENCES	31
 4.2 VERBAL GROUP REPRESENT THE PROCESS	 36
4.3 NOMINAL GROUP REPRESENT THE PARTICIPANT	38
4.4 PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE REPRESENT THE CIRCUMSTANCES	41
 CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	 45
5.1 CONCLUSION	45
5.2 SUGGESTION	46
 APPENDIXES	 v
THE ARTICLES	1
THE CLAUSES OF THE JAKARTA POST'S NEWS REPORT	4
THE CLAUSES OF THE NEW YORK TIME'S NEWS REPORT	10
THE GROUP OF CLAUSES	16
THE ROLE OF THE PROCESS	23

VERBAL GROUP	37
NOMINAL GROUP	40
CIRCUMSTANCES	45

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

In recent years the study of mass media has grown significantly. Newspaper reports are commonly believed to represent facts and supplied the basis for media analysis. Among the analytical frameworks in systemic functional grammar, transitivity analysis has been often used in media text analysis to consider different perspectives realized by linguistic choices (Clark, 1992; Lukin, 2005). Transitivity system is the component of the lexicogrammar which realises the experiential metafunction, concerned with the representation of experience. Transitivity system identified the ideational meaning by the grammatical choices.

In the previous research, transitivity is mostly found in the discourse. Most of the researchers use transitivity to find the interpersonal meaning of the news report. Joanna J. Rek – Harrop (2007) analysed the news report from two popular newspapers in British, Daily Mail and Daily Express, to identify the main similarities and differences of experiential (ideational), interpersonal and textual meanings. Biok Behnam & Robabeh Moshtaghi Zenouz (Systemic Functional Linguistics in Use, OWPLC 29, 2008) analysed Iranian and British newspaper which is reported Iranian nuclear power programme. The papers tended to depict Iran as the main participant, mostly portrayed as a social deviant in the British papers in which the ideology seemed to include polarization.

Most of the previous researches were contrasted the news report to analyse the similarities and differences on the discourse. Media texts that involve in previous research were

news report from two or more newspaper in the same country or between the countries. The analysis between the countries was often found in the discourse analysis. Among various topics in news reports issues related to tensions between countries, wars and political affairs have often been featured in the analysis especially discourse analysis. BiookBehnam&RobabehMoshtaghiZenouz (2008) analysed the Iranian nuclear issues and Anne McCabe and Karl Heilman (2007) analysed the issues in the Middle East.

Since politic and war were favourite issue in the media text analysis, the crime issue in the newspaper will be used as the source of the media text analysis. Besides, both of the news report was written in English. In the previous research the language in the newspaper analysis mostly different. The analysis was focused on the textual analysis.

The news reports from The Jakarta Post and the New York Times were the source of the data. Both of them reported the footwear stealing issue in Indonesia. The Jakarta Post's news report entitled "Flip-flops for cops — protesting injustice" and The New York Times's news report entitled "Indonesia Activists Call for Boy's Release in Petty-Theft Case". Those two news reports were published on their official website on 4th January 2012.

Transitivity system from M.A.K Halliday is used to analyse the data. Transitivity is used to analyse the similarities and differences between two news reports. The similarities and differences are seen through the distribution of process types and the lexicogrammatical pattern. The lexicogrammatical pattern included the verbal groups which represent the processes, nominal group which represent the participant, prepositional phrase and adverbial group which represent the circumstance.

1.2 Research question

Based on the transitivity systems, this analysis is focused on What are the similarities and differences between the transitivity system of Jakarta post and the New York Times news reports on the Footwear stealing issue?

To help of the answering of research question, the sub question is needed. The sub questions are:

- What are similarities and differences between the **Process types** of Jakarta Post and the New York Times news reports on footwear stealing issue?
- What are similarities and differences between the **lexicogrammatical pattern** to represent the process element in Jakarta Post and the New York Times news reports on footwear stealing?
 - What are similarities and differences between the **Verbal group** to represent the process type between the Jakarta post and the New York Time's news report on footwear stealing issue?
 - What are similarities and differences between **nominal group** to represent the participant between the Jakarta post and the New York Time's news report on footwear stealing issue?
 - What are similarities and differences between the **prepositional phrase and adverbial group** to represent the circumstances between the Jakarta post and the New York Time's news report on footwear stealing issue?

1.3 Scope of the study

The scope of the study is to find the similarities and differences in transitivity systems between the news reports from the Jakarta post and the New York Times on the footwear stealing issue. The similarities and differences are limited on the process distribution, and

lexicogrammatical pattern. The lexicogrammatical pattern is focused on the verbal group, nominal group, prepositional phrase and adverbial group. Besides, the news report that been analysed are the reports that publish at 4th January 2012.

1.4 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to analyse the similarities and differences on the transitivity systems between two reports from the different country which is report the same factual event. The differences and similarities are seen through the process types and lexicogrammatical pattern. Besides, to find out the similarities and differences in the writing style of news report in the country that does not speak English and the country of the native speaker of English.

1.5 The Significant of the study

The significant of the study is to involve the SFL theory by M.A.K Halliday, especially transitivity system. The result of the study will contribute as the basis to consider in order to the further study to find as an initial study that show how the news reports can be studied.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 News Report

A news report discussed current or recent news of either general interest or of the specific topic (Merriam-webster.com). A news report can include account of eyed witnesses to the happening event. The writer used quoted references to confirm the factuality of the writer's information and the reliability of his source (Nazomi Liao). News has four main functions. The functions are to inform, serve, entertain, and interpret. Media can reach a large audience, and the speed in which a message reaches as wide an audience as possible is one of the main values that govern journalistic practice. Today, where breaking news 24 hours a day is an established and expected convention, speed is even more vital.

2.2 Transitivity

Many studies are using the transitivity analysis to analyse the grammatical choices in the published media such as newspaper. Transitivity analysis construes the event into processes (Halliday: 2004). Using the transitivity analysis the researchers find out the similarities and differences between two reports or more. In previous research, Joanna J. Rek – Harrop (2007) analysed reports from two popular newspapers in British, Daily Mail and Daily Express, to identify the main similarities and differences of experiential (ideational), interpersonal and textual meanings.

The processes in the transitivity system are divided into six types: material, mental, verbal, behavioural, existential, and Relational (Halliday: 2004). Material processes are processes of doing something, physically do something (Gerot and Wignell). These processes express affairs in which some entity does something or undertakes some actions. The most frequent participants

involved in material processes are actors and goals. Actors are the entities which carry out the actions, and goals are the entities upon which the actions are acted.

Material process is the mostly appeared process in the analysis of text. These processes indicate that meaning in the newspaper reports was constructed mainly by describing actions that were carried out in the past. The report from Nozomi Liao (2011), Ana Khoirul Umami (2007), and Joanna J. Rek – Harrop (2007) reported the material process as the mostly appeared process in their analysis.

Verbal processes are processes of saying (Gerot and Wignell). These processes usually include three participants: sayer, receiver, and verbiage. Sayers are the entities which signal the processes. Receivers are the entities to whom the verbal processes are directed, and verbiage is the statement of the verbal processes. The use of verbal process is to show the reality of the action by quoting or reporting the informant statement.

Mental processes are processes of feeling, thinking, and perceiving (Gerot and Wignell). Mental processes require two participants: sensor and phenomenon. Sensors must be conscious human participants or active participants, and phenomena must be non-active participants. In the newspaper analysis this process seldom appeared because these processes show the participant plans, dreams or ideas.

Behavioural processes are defined as being mid-way between material and mental processes and mostly about human behaviour (Gerot and Wignell). These processes are realized by actions which must be experienced by conscious participants. This process seldom appeared in the analysis text but in the previous analysis from Joanna J. Rek – Harrop (2007), this process appeared in their analysis and represented the death of Ms Smith's son, Daniel.

Relational processes are processes to identify something or too assign a quality of something (gerot and wignell). Attributive processes assign classifications or descriptions to some entities. These attributive processes contain two participants: carriers and attributes. Carriers are the entities to whom the description was assigned, and attributes are the descriptions.

Identifying processes is defining some entities (gerot and wignell). The entities defined by the identifying processes are called tokens, and the entities which define tokens are called values.

Existential processes are process of existence (gerot and wignell). The participants in existential processes are existents: the entities that exist.

2.3 Verbal groups represent the process

In the Halliday's book, the verbal group is consisting of finite with or without predicator in the mood structure and process in the transitivity structure. Sometime the verbal group is consisting of phrasal verbs which are the lexical verbs which consist of more than just the verb word itself. Verbal Group are consisting of

In the transitivity analysis the material process is realized by the verbal group where the lexical verb is one of doing an action. The Process of a verbal is realized by a verbal group where the lexical verb is one of saying. The relational attributive process is realized by the verbal group where the verb is assigning a description of some entities. The relational identifying process is realized by the verbal group that identify some entities. The mental process is realized by the verb of sensing, perceiving and thinking. Behavioural process is realized by the verb of behaviour. The existential process is realized by the verb of existing.

2.4 Nominal groups represent the participant

In Halliday's book, Nominal groups are consisting of the noun and modifier (epithet, numerative, qualifier, classifier, deictic). Each modifier serves to realize terms within different systems of the system network of the nominal group. To consider each element we look into the next explanation. The Deictic element indicates whether or not some specific subset of the Thing is intended. The deictic is considered as specific and nonspecific deictic. Non-specific determiners are used to introduce the discourse referent of the Thing, and specific determiners are used to track this referent in the text. The Numerative element indicates some numerical feature of the particular subset of the Thing. The numerative are divided into quantitatives and ordinatives. The quantifying Numeratives (quantitatives) specify either an exact number or an inexact number. The ordering Numeratives (ordinatives) specify either an exact place in order or an inexact place. The Epithet indicates some quality of the subset. The epithet may be an objective property of the thing itself; or it may be an expression of the speaker's subjective attitude towards it. The Classifier indicates a particular subclass of the thing in question. Sometimes the same word could be considered as an epithet and classifier with the different of meaning. The Qualifier has the function of characterizing the Thing. The characterization here is in terms of some process within which the Thing is, directly or indirectly, a participant. Modifiers are divided into pre modifier which is consist of deictic, epithet, numerative and classifier, and the post modifier which is consists of qualifier. Pre modifier are indicates by a single words or more but post modifier (qualifier) is indicates by a phrase or group. Sayers are the entities which signal the processes, and they typically are conscious participants. The actor is realized by a nominal groups that doing the action.

From the previous research, Nozomi Liao (2011) categorized the actor and the sayer as the human and non-human participant. Nozomi Liao's analysis in the Australian reports, non-human actors consisted of *Ady Gil*, *Bob Barker*, and *Steve Irwin*, all of which were the names of SS ships. Japanese human actors in the Australian newspapers included *Japanese whalers*, *Japanese authorities*, and *Coast guard officials*. In this case, these three participants belong to two different institutions: the Japanese whaling crew and the Japanese government. Therefore, Nozomi Liao divided the Japanese human actor group into two categories: 'Japanese whalers' and 'Japanese government'.

Considering how effective it was in previous studies to categorize participants according to their countries and as human or non-human in the newspaper reports, the writer also divided the participant into human and non-human participant.

2.5 Prepositional and Adverbial phrases represent the circumstances

A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition plus a nominal group. The prepositional phrase has a function as the circumstance (Halliday: 2004). The circumstantial meanings include location, extend, cause, matter, role and accompaniment.

The adverbial group has an adverb as Head, which may or may not be accompanied by modifying elements (Halliday: 2004). Adverbial groups serving as circumstantial Adjunct have an adverb denoting a circumstance as Head.

Circumstance extent construes the extent of the unfolding of the process in space-time: the distance in space over which the process unfolds or the duration in time during which the process unfolds. Circumstance location construes the location of the unfolding of the process in space-time: the place where it unfolds or the time when it unfolds. The circumstantial element of

Manner construes the way in which the process is actualized. Manner comprises four subcategories: Means, Quality, Comparison, and Degree. The circumstantial element of Cause construes the reason why the process is actualized. Circumstantial matter tells about what or with reference to what and is probed by what about. Circumstantial role tells what is and is probed by as what. Circumstantial accompaniment tells with or without who or what and is probed by who or what else.

2.6 Comparative and Contrastive analysis

Contrastive analysis (naibaho: 2005) is used to compare two or more languages to find out the similarities and differences. Robert Lado in his book *Linguistic across culture* described the system of contrastive analysis which lay down how to carry out rigorous step by step comparison of the language 1 and language 2 in terms in their phonology, grammar, writing systems and culture. The fundamental assumption “is transfer”; individual tend to transfer the form and meaning and the distribution of form and meaning of their native language and culture to the foreign language and culture.

Comparative linguistic is compared phonological systems, morphological systems, syntax and the lexicon of two or more languages. Comparative linguistic is concerned with comparing languages to establish their historical relational. (translator journal, vol.51 2006, p 229 – 246)

2.7 Register in the newspaper report

1. Field

The field of discourse is realised by the representational function of the experiential meanings of language that allows us to convey picture of our reality and encode meanings of experience.

(Butt et al, 2003: 39).

2. Tenor

The tenor of discourse is realised by the interpersonal function of language, which is used to encode meanings of attitudes, interactions and relationships the reports are addressed to an uninformed audience. Information is provided in a relatively objective and sometimes empathetic towards the subject matter manner.

3. Mode

The mode of discourse is realized by the textual function of language, which organizes our experiential and interpersonal meanings into a linear and coherent whole. The mode of the report is written text.

(Butt et al, 2003: 39).

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Sources

The source of the study was two news reports from the Jakarta Post and The New York Times. Both of them were written on the same issues about the boy who was accused for allegedly stealing the police officer flip flops. Those news reports were published 4th January 2012 on their official website. The Jakarta Post's news report was published under the title "Flip-flops for cops — protesting injustice" and The New York Times's news report entitled "Indonesia Activists Call for Boy's Release in Petty-Theft Case."

3.2 The Data

The data of the analysis was clauses from both news reports. The data was 100 clauses, 45 clauses from The Jakarta Post's news report and 56 clauses from The New York Times's news report. The clauses from each report were labelled and grouped into the process types; material process, verbal process, relational process, mental process and behavioural process. After grouped by the process types, the data was grouped into the verbal group, nominal group, prepositional and adverbial phrases.

3.3 The Method

SFL Theory about transitivity by Halliday will be used to analyse the data. Transitivity systems have three approaches to analyse the clause in terms of participant, processes and circumstances. Besides, the contrastive analysis was used to find the similarities and differences of two news reports. Although in Lado's theory the contrastive analysis was used in two different languages, the source of this analysis was in the same language but the

country was different, one was native speaker of English and the other was not. As Lado said, the contrastive in this analysis were seen the similarities and differences in the phonology, grammar, writing systems and culture.

3.4 Data Collecting Procedure

The news report was separated into the clauses. After that, the verbal group from each clause was highlighted. Those verbal groups showed the process types of the clause. The next step was labelled the clauses into the process types, material process, verbal process, relational process, mental process, existential process and behavioural process. Then the labelled clauses were grouped into the same process types. The clauses on each group of process were divided into the participant, processes and the circumstances. After divides into the role of process, we divided the participant, processes and the circumstances. The processes were represented by the verbal group. Those verbal groups were grouped into finite, non-finite and modal finite. The participants were represented by the nominal group and separated into the deictic, numerative, epithet, classifier, things and qualifier. The circumstances were represented by the prepositional phrase and adverbial group.

3.5 Data analysis Procedure

The first step to analyse the data was looking to the process distribution. The process types were arranged from the dominant process into the less process in each news report. The next step was contrasted the process distribution in each news report. The percentage of the

each process in the news report, the dominant process in the news report until the absent process were seen as in contrasted the process distribution.

After contrasted the process distribution, the similarities of two news report were contrasted. First was seen through the similarities of the dominant process. We contrasted the participant, the processes and the circumstances. Second was seen the absent process in each news report. Third step was contrasted the processes in each news report. The processes were seen into the lexicogrammatical meaning. Fourth was contrasted to the participant in each process. The participant was considered into human or non-human participant.

After contrasted the similarities, we contrasted the differences in each news reports. We contrasted the different number of the process types. The different number here referred to the arrangement of the process types in each report.

Next was contrasted the verbal group of each reports. The similarities and differences were seen through the pattern of the verbal group. The pattern was the used of the finite, modal and tenses. After contrasted the verbal group, the nominal group was contrasted based on the use of the modifier to the things. The similarities and differences were seen through the use of deictic, numerative, epithet, classifier, and qualifier. Next was contrasted the prepositional phrase and adverbial phrase as the circumstantial element.

After contrasted all, we reported the findings of the analysis. The last process made the conclusion of the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

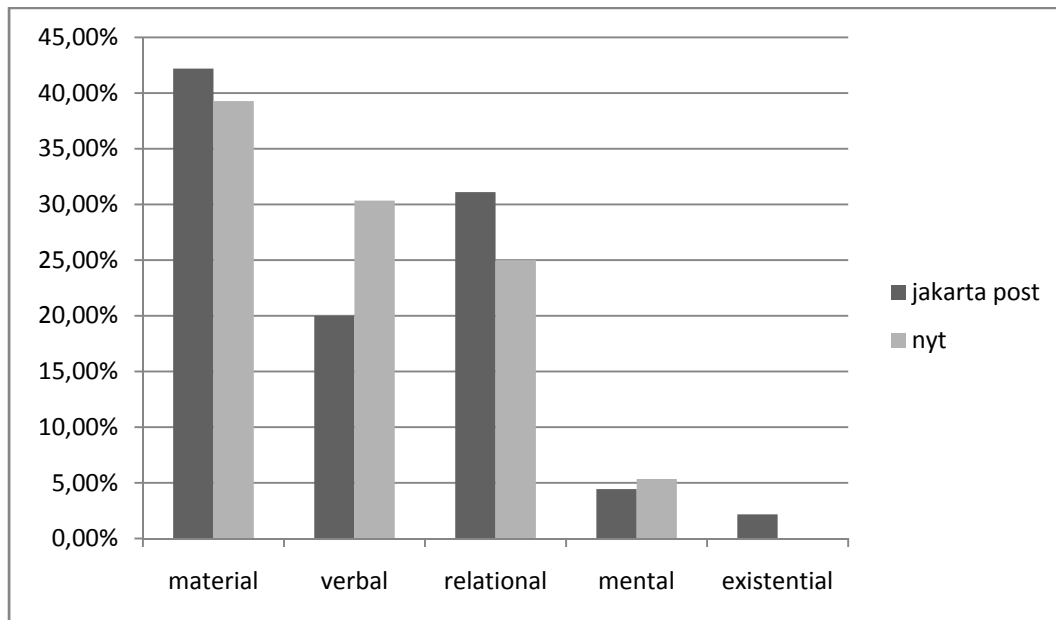


Chart of process

distribution in each news report

A total of 100 clauses which are consisting of 45 clauses from The Jakarta Post reports and 55 clauses from The New York Times report were labelled and grouped into the process types. That chart showed the percentage of occurrences in each process. The percentage of occurrences in material process in the Jakarta Post reports is 42.22%; verbal process is 20%; relational process is 33.33%; and mental process is 4.44% and existential process is 2.17%. The percentage of occurrences in Material process in the New York Times report is 39.28%; verbal process is 30.35%; relational process is 25%; and mental process is 5.35%. The first finding that we found in the chart is the differences of the verbal process and relational process. Besides, the similarities of the material and mental process distribution also could be seen. The absent process

from each article could be seen in the chart. The explanation of the similarities and difference are seen in the explanation below.

4.1. The similarities and differences on process distribution

4.1.1 The similarities

1. The process distribution

In both reports four process are involved. Those four processes were material process, verbal process, relational process and mental process. Material process in the text indicated that things were considered as the actor or the doing of happening. Verbal process indicated the news report was not from the reporter point of view but from the sources. The existential process indicated the existence of an object as the participant. Mental process considered the human being as a participant who can be sener of the phenomenon of the object. Relational process is divides into three types. First is relational attributive. In relational attributive, the naming of the carrier is important to see the thing is carrier or attributive. In relational identifying, the naming of the token is important to see the thing is token or value. Relational possessive is important to see the possessive of the thing. Behavioural process is the process of physiological and psychological behaviour that are realized by actions which must be experienced by conscious participants.

2. The dominant process

Material process in both reports are the dominant process among the others process. The percentage of material process in the Jakarta post is 42.22% and the percentage of the material process in the New York Times is 39.28%. The dominance of material processes in newspaper reports indicates that meaning in the newspaper reports was constructed mainly by delineating actions that were carried out in the past. Besides, the writer considers the things or people as the doer of the happening event. Both newspapers describe the action of the activist while collecting the sandals for AAL, the 15-year-old boy who was arrested because of the petty crime.

Actors in the Jakarta Post report are *Djubaidah, the Central Sulawesi Police, the country's legal system, Others, The KPAI, Those donating their flip-flops, the campaign, the case demonstrated that many interests, The two officers who alleged that A.A.L was a thief – and then beat him while in custody – First Brig. Simson Jones Sipayung and First Brig. Ahmad Rusdi Harahap*. In the Jakarta Post report Djubaidah was mentioned over three times by the writer which indicates that Djubaidah is the main actor of the Jakarta Post report. Like the example below:

***Djubaidah** had to charter a public minivan to help her carry a sack of 80 pairs of rubber sandals.*

(CL 1, page 16)

The example below is showing us the writer clearly mention Djubaidah as the actor. Besides, the writer used the pronoun and the complex nominal group which refers to Djubaidah.

Actors in the New York Times report are *Indonesians, The second hearing in the trial, protesters, the sandal campaign, the boy, Sgt. Ahmad Rusdi Harahap, the boy's parents, The officer's suit, Brigadier Jhon Samson, the police, the National Police, the*

police and prosecutors, they. In the New York Times report, the police are mentioned more than three times as the actor.

The police had handled the case according to the correct procedures.(CL 29, page 17)

Besides, the writer used they, police and prosecutor, the national police, law enforcement officers refers to the police.

Goals in the Jakarta post report are *a public minivan, the flip-flops, the 15-year-old boy, the KPAI's campaign, and the law.* The flip flop and the campaign are the mostly mentioned by the writer. Each of them is mentioned two times.

She collected the flip-flops for the KPAI out of concern for what happened to A.A.L.(CL 2, page 16)

From that example the actor of the flip flops was she who refers to Djubaidah as the doer of collecting the goal (the flip flop). The actor of the campaign is the activist.

Others have joined the KPAI's campaign.(CL 23, page 16)

From the example we can see the others as the actor of the Campaign. The writer uses the word others as the group of activist and he as the part or one of the activist.

Next is the goal in the New York Times report. Goals in the New York Times are *footwear, headlines, home, the boy, the complaint, the case, the local police, those.* The dominant goals in the New York Times were the boy (mentioned three times), footwear, the complaint and the case (each are mentioned two times). Actors of the boy were mostly ellipsis and only one actor who was visible. The actor was Brigadier Jhon Samson. If we see the explanation before, we could see that in the both reports mentioning the same goals. The goals were the boy and the flip flops. The difference of them is only on the choice of word but the meaning is more or less the same. In the Jakarta Post use the word flip flops and sandals but in the New York Times the writer uses footwear.

The processes at the Jakarta post report are *had to charter, collected, travelled, to take, detain, beaten, has not been working, receive, have joined, want, come, has expanded, were hindering and have been sentence*. Collected and joined are the most processes that use by the writer. Collected was mentioned three times and joined was two times. As we can see the process collected was the process which is Djubaidah as the actor and the flips flops as the goal. It also followed by the word joined which is the activist (others and he) are consider as the actor and the campaign as the goal. From that result we can see that the actor is affected the process and the goal. As “collected” are the dominant processes in the material process, it indicated the main process that the writer reported in the news report are the activity of the collecting the flips flops with Djubaidah as the main actor.

The processes at the New York Times report are *dropped out, began, grabbed, collected, accused, walked, was interrogated, beaten, filed, followed, has been prevented, had handled, had encouraged, focus found, should focus, would investigate*. In the New York Times the mostly appear words are “accused”, “dropped off” and “focus” (2 instances of each). Similar to the Jakarta Post report, in the actor in the New York report also affected the process and the goal. Brigadier John Samsonis considered as the actor of the processes “accused” and the goal “the boy”. The activist (Indonesian and the protester) is considered as the actor of the processes “dropped out” and the goal “the footwear”. From the dominant processes of material process in the New York Times report, we can conclude that the main point of the report is the act of accusing the boy by the police.

Last part is the circumstance. In both report circumstance location which is divide as circumstance of time and place is the dominant circumstance in the material process. Circumstance of times and places indicate the event is related in terms of space and time. One of the circumstances of time and place in the Jakarta Post report is

She collected to the National Child Protection Commission's (KPAI) office on Jl. Teuku Umar, Central Jakarta, on Tuesday.(CL2, page 16)

From the example we see that in one clause consist of more than one circumstance. Circumstance of time and place in the Jakarta Post report was related to the main actor. Like the example below, circumstance of time and place are related to the time of collecting the flips flops by the actor Djubaidah and the place where she collecting it.

The circumstance of time and place in the New York Times report is in the example below:

Indonesians dropped off footwear in Palu on Wednesday to protest the trial.(CL 1, page 17)

Circumstance of time in the New York Times wasrelated to the time of the campaign. Circumstance of place in the New York Times was the place of the campaign and the place where the boy was accused.

Besides, the other circumstances also exist in both reports. Those circumstances are circumstance of reason, purpose and accompaniment. Circumstance of accompaniment does not exist in the Jakarta Post report. The example of that circumstance in the New York Times is in the clause:

The second hearing in the trial began around 10 a.m. Wednesday, with dozens of students and activists gathering outside the courtroom in Palu, Central Sulawesi.(CL2, page 17)

As the result from the analysis before, we could conclude that although the topic in both reports was same, the writer used the different way to elaborate the event. The writer in Jakarta Post report focused on one person as the main actor and elaborate her action as the main information in her/his report. The writer on the New York Times focused on many things at the same time. She/he focused on the boy who was accused, the protester who dropped their footwear, and the police who focused on the case. The writer not only focused on the actor, goal or the processes but also on the circumstances.

Beside the material process, the process that similar in both reports was mental process. Although mental process is the less process in both reports, the percentage of occurrence of this process in both reports was more or less same. Mental process in both report considered the human being as a participant who can be sensor of the phenomenon of the object. The Jakarta Post has two clauses of mental process. One clause has the visible sensor and the other has the ellipsis sensor. The visible sensor is “common people like her” who is refer to Djubaidah, the processes in the Jakarta Post is *could understand* and *could be seen*. The processes “could understand” is belonging to the cognition type which is indicate the process of thinking and “could be seen” is belonging to the perception types which is indicate the process of seeing. Both of the processes used the modality could which are indicate the ability of something. Both of them do not have a phenomenon but one clause has a circumstance in this report.

Could be seen *by the number of high-profile corruptors who have been given lenient sentences.*

(cl 15, page 22)

The circumstance in that clause is the circumstance of means.

Next is mental process in the New York Times report. There are three clauses of the mental process of the Jakarta post news report. All of the clauses have a senser. Those sensers are *the agency, the officer, and the public*. Processes are *planned, felt wronged and would provide*. “Planned” is belonging to the cognition types because it is the process of thinking. “Felt wronged” is belonging to the emotion types because it is the process of emotion. The last is “would provide” which is belonging to the desideration types because it is process of wanting.

3. The absent process

The absent processes in both reports are existential process and behavioural process. Behavioural process is the process of physiological and psychological behaviour that are realized by actions which must be experienced by conscious participants. Processes in the behavioural are mostly the behaviour of the human. The writer from both reports did not mention the behaviour of human in his/her reports, that is why the behavioural process do not exist in the text. The absence of the behavioural process is indicating the event in the text not related to the human behaviour. Besides, from the previous research also this process is seldom in the text analysis.

The existential process is the absent process in the Jakarta Post report but not in the New York Times report. Existential process is the process that indicates something is exist or happens. The existent of something was mention by the writer. The example of the clause of the existential process in the new report is

There are 1,000 different ways to teach a boy a lesson.(cl 34 page 22)

The writer shows the existence of the other way to teach the boy. Existential process was realized by the word there, but sometimes that word was indicated the relational process.

4. Finite

All processes in both reports are finite, non-finite or finite with the modal. From the finite verbs we can see the time of the event because finite verb used the primary tense (simple, perfect and continuous). Most tense in both reports are simple tense, especially simple past tense. The used of past is indicates that the event are happened in the past time. This was not surprising since news texts mainly report actions that happened in the past. If the past tense is mostly found in the material process, simple present was mostly found in the relational process. The used of simple present in the relational process is indicating the writer does not know when the event would be end.

A second session is scheduled for Wednesday. (CL 43, PAGE 20)

That example elaborate that the writer does not know when the court would be end. Modality also found in both reports. Modals that used are could, should and would. The meaning of the modality is not explained because this research is conducted on textual analysis.

Active voice in both report are more dominant than the passive voice sentences. Active voice indicates that the event is actively done by the participant and mostly the participant is visible. Contrary with the active voice, passive voice are used to omit the participant especially the actor of the event. The function of the passive voice is to emphasize the act of the actor without mentioning the actor.

The boy is accused of taking the officer's shoes from outside a police boarding house in Palu. (CL 16 page 17)

The example below is omit the actor who is accused the boy. In both reports, passive voice is found in the material process and mental process. As the explanation before, in the material process it is used to omit the actor and also the mental process. We also found the polarity in the report. The negative polarity found in the Jakarta Post report but not in the New York Times.

Beside the used of tense and modal, the writer also see the choice of word in the article. From the Jakarta post, the mostly appeared words are “collected” (4 instances) and “joined” (2 instances). The word “collected” is describe the writer have big intention to the campaign. The actor of the word “collected” is Djubaidah and KPAI. Djubaidah appeared 3 times and KPAI 1 times. From the result, we can see that the writer emphasize Djubaidah act of collecting the flip flops in the campaign. The KPAI was used to emphasize the report. The KPAI is the official Commission of children protection in Indonesia, so with the existence in the article, the campaign is look stronger. The word “joined” is supported the act of collecting the flip flop. The word “joined” emphasizes the power of the campaign. Especially the actor is the plural form which is emphasizes a lot of amount.

Others *have joined* the KPAI's campaign or taken to social media to show their support.(cl 23 and 24 page 16)

As we can see, the writer uses others which are show the campaign was the huge campaign with the visible participant in that much. From the explanation above, we can see that the Jakarta post is focused on the campaign.

In the New York Times the mostly appear words are “accused” (3 instances), “dropped off” and “focus” (2 instances of each). Different from the Jakarta post, here the writer emphasize on AAL as the defendants in this case by the using the words “accused”. The word “dropped off” is to exaggerate the campaign. The used of dropped off make the reader think that the protester are collecting the flip flop which are wearing by them. The strong words that view in the Jakarta Post are “detain” and “beaten”. Those two words are describing the treatments that receive by the boys. The words detain and beaten are make the boys look as the criminal as he does the big crime, but actually the case is just only the petty crime. In the New York Times, the strong words are “accused”, “interrogated” and “investigate”. Those three words are not much different from the strong word in The Jakarta Post. The words “accused”, “interrogated” and “investigate” are the words that related to the crime. The word “interrogated” and “investigate” make the case look very seriously.

5. Participant

The participants in both reports are considering as human and nonhuman participant. The actor in both reports is mostly human participant. That is indicates the event was intentionally done by human. In the Jakarta Post the main actor is Djubaidah who is the human participant which is indicate the event of collecting the flips flops was intentionally done by Djubaidah.

The nonhuman participant is contrary with the human participant.

The campaign has expanded from Greater Jakarta to other parts of the archipelago, including Surakarta, Central Java; Palu, Central Sulawesi; and Palembang, South Sumatra.(CL 29 Page 16)

That example is elaborate the event has expand without the human as the actor. The nonhuman participant also found as the carrier and the sener. All sayer in both reports are human participant. The used of human participant as the sayer is to make the report objective. The nonhuman Carrier is indicating the process of describing the thing.

4.1.2 The Differences

The differences among two reports are the percentage occurrence of verbal process and relational process. The use of verbal processes was more frequent in the newspaper reports from The New York Times than the report from the Jakarta post. The dominance of verbal process in the New York Times is indicating the writer in the New York Times give the objectivity to the reader. It is indicate the news is not originally from the writer but the reported of the source. Verbal process are used to recount the action by quoted or reported the participant say about that action. In general terms, direct quotation allows the readers access to the original utterance, while in reported speech this has been grammatically modified to fit the requirements for tense agreement.

Sayers in The New York Times report are *Organizers, Muhammad Ikhsan, Inspector General Saud Nasution, activists, Indria Fernida, and Protest organizers.* Muhamad Ikhsan who is the secretary at the National Commission for Child Protection and Mr. Nasution who is the national police spokesman are the dominant sayer in the report. Each of them was mention five

times as the sayer in the New York Times report. The statement from MuhamadIkhsan as the sayer indicated the news was from the people who is related to the child and he come from the commission for child protection. Besides, the writer also gets the statement from the police as her/ his data on the report. Two dominant sayers in the reports elaborated the writer intention on his/her report.

Mr. Nasution said the police had nothing to hide.(CL 47 page 19)

From that example we see that Mr.Nasution is considered as the person from the police side. All the verbiage of Mr.Nasution is related to the police but it is different with the MuhamadIkhsan statement below:

Muhammad Ikhsan, the secretary at the National Commission for Child Protection, said the protest was an effort to improve the legal process so that children are not made into criminals in other cases of petty crime.(Cl10 page 19)

From that example, MuhamadIkhsan is considered as the person from the boy side. From MuhamadIkhsan statement, we see that he was disagree with the police who is accused the boy as the thief. All of the statement from MuhamadIkhsan as the sayer is related to the boy. The difference between that sayer is the quoted sentence.The quoted sentences in the report are used only in two clauses. The sayer of those quote sentences are Indriafernida and the police. The quoted sentence from the police is

*“The police here are open, meaning we’re accountable and transparent and should be trusted,” he said.
(cl49 Page 19)*

That quoted sentence indicate the writer is highlighting the police statement to emphasis her/his report. The statement from the police is the proven of the police is fair in the case although the

actor is their member. To deliver and emphasize the original utterance, the writer used quoted sentence than the reported one.

All the sayer from the New York Times report was the person who has an authority in this case, such as the protester, the KPAI, Police and the person from the Human Right. It was contrast with the sayer from the Jakarta Post which has three people as the sayer. The sayer in the Jakarta Post was *Djubaidah, HadiNitiharjo, and Muhammad Joni from the National Commission for Child Protection*. Djubaidah is the dominant sayer in this process. From the nine clauses in the verbal process, Djubaidah was mentioned four times as the sayer. The other sayer was mentioned two times for each and one clause has an ellipsis sayer. Once again the writer used Djubaidah as the main participant in the process. The writer in the Jakarta Post seems prefer the activist as her/his sources for the news report.

From the dominant sayer in each report, we see that in the New York Times the writer want to give the objective report by using the people from the Commission of children protection and the police rather than the protester who are mostly the common people and from the Jakarta Post the writer want to give the information from the people who is experience the campaign. In the other words, the writer in the Jakarta Post focused on the campaign. The other difference between the sayer was the used of the police as the sayer. In the New York Times report, the police were the other main sayer but in the Jakarta Post report, the police did not mention as the sayer. In the other words, the writer in the New York Times show an objectivity in her/his report by using the police as the sayer.

In the Jakarta Post, the writer quoted one statement from each sayer. The function of quoted word in the Jakarta Post is same with the New York report. Quoted sentence in each sayer

indicated the writer show the original sayer although the verbal process in the report was not really much.

Although the sayer was different, the processes in both reports are same. In Jakarta Post report the processes is only said but in The New York Times, the word say also exist. The difference is in the tense. Although both of them are in the simple tense, the word say was used in the New York Times's report. The writer on both report also prefer the reported statement than quoted statement in his/he report. Almost the statement was reported and only two or three clauses use the quoted form.

Contrary with The New York Times, in The Jakarta Post the relational attributive process as the second mostly used in the report which is indicating the writer is mostly describing a thing. In The Jakarta Post Report, this process is used to describe what Djubaidah did at the campaign and how people perception on this case. The carrier in this process is *It, Some of them, Djubaidah, they, a crime, A.A.L's trial, and the two officers*. In this process the nonhuman carrier is exist. The non-human carrier is *it* which is refers to the campaign, *A.A.L's trial*, and *a crime*. Djubaidah was mentioned as the carrier in the process although it is only one.

The carrier in the New York Time is *the initial aim, the protest the public indignation at the case, people, he, this, children who engage in acts of wrong doing the most important thing, the police, evidence of misconduct*. In the New York Times report the nonhuman participant also used by the writer. The function of this process in The New York Times almost same with the Jakarta Post, but in the New York Times more focused on the reason of the campaign. Processes in the relational process is the finite be and had.

Processes in the Jakarta Post were *facing, are, is not, should not be, should include, had, is, and were*. Most of the processes are in the simple present tense. That is indicate the writer

does not know when the event would be end. Processes in the New York Times report were *become, was, could face, are fade up, is, had, are, and should be*. The New York Times' processes function was same with the Jakarta Post. The difference was the types of relational process. In the Jakarta post report, all of clauses is relational attributive but in the New York Times report, relational possessive was found although only one in the report.

The police had nothing to hide. (Cl 48, page 21)

That is the relational possessive in the New York Time report. Beside carrier as the participant, attributive and circumstance also exist in the report. The attributive in the New York Times is *a favorite topicon social networking sites since it began Dec. 29. disciplinary action following a police tribunal, a sign, another example of police un-professionalism and raised*. The attributive in the Jakarta Post report is *clear to me that only a few people who have money can enjoy justice in this country, mine, the only citizen concerned about justice, the substance of an act against the law, underway at the Palu District Court, their promotions delayed for one year*. The attributive from both report are followed by the circumstance. Circumstance that exists in this process is circumstance place, time, and reason.

A.A.L.'s trial is underway at the Palu District Court. (Cl 42, page 20)

That example show as the A.A.L's trial as the carrier, is as the processes, underway as an attributive and at Palu District Court as the circumstance of times. Some of the carrier in this process did not have an attributive and only have a circumstance.

The initial aim was to collect 1,000 pairs of sandals in mock protest of the officer who made the allegations. (cl 8, Page 21)

That example has two circumstances, circumstance of purpose and place. Circumstance of time and place which are found in the report is indicating the event is related to the time and place.

4.2 Verbal groups represented the process

Finite	Percentage of Occurrence	
	The Jakarta Post	The New York Times
do + Finite	40%	44.64%
Be + Finite	26.67%	19.67%
Has + Finite	11.11%	10.71%
Non finite	8.88%	10.71%
Modal + finite	8.88%	12.5%

Table of verbal group structure in the news reports

From the table above, we can see that in the both report the predicator that mostly used are the finite verb. We see the time of event through the use of finite verb, because the finite verb used the primary tenses (past, present, and future). In both reports, past tense is the mostly used tense. Finite in the material process is the finite do. The tense of the finite in both reports is simple tense follow by past participle which is indicating the tense of the past event. The used of past tense show that the both report reported the past event. Besides, the finite are written almost in the active voice. The examples of active voice in the Jakarta Post are collected, are, *is*, *joined* etc. Both report also used the passive voice form. The passive voice is written by using finite be or has followed by past participle. Passive voice is affected the actor and goal position. The goal is fronting and the actor is in the back by using passive voice. Passive voice that found in Jakarta Post is *was interrogated*, *is found*, and *has been prevented*.

Besides, the actor can be ellipsis by using passive voice. Finite in both report also followed by the modal. Modal pattern that found in the report is modal finite do with the modal such as *could understand* and finite be with the modal such as *could be seen*. Both of them are found in the report. The different is in the Jakarta Post report we found the polarity pattern in the modal finite. The pattern is finite be followed by modal and negative marker not. The example

that found in the report is *should not be*. Beside the modal finite, the finite be with the negative marker also found in the Jakarta Post. The finite such as *is not* which is found in the clause

Djubaidah is not the only citizen who is concern in justice.(cl22 ,page 20)

The pattern of nonfinite verb is to with infinities or the continuous tense. Nonfinite verb in both reports is not followed by the actor, sayers, carrier or senser. Nonfinite verb in both reports are not in the main clause. If nonfinite verb is not on the main clause, finite verbs are mostly in the clause.

4.3 Nominal Group represents the Participant

Nominal groups are consisting of the noun and modifier (epithet, numerative, qualifier, classifier, deictic). Here the writer also sees the dominant participant in each process.

Table of coding	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T = things • C= classifier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N= numerative • Q= qualifier

Pattern of nominal group	At the Jakarta Post	At the New York Times
T	21	21
D + T	6	13
N + T	0	1
C + T	1	3
T + Q	6	6
D + N + T	2	0

D + C + T	2	6
D + T + Q	2	2
D + N + T + Q	2	0
D + N + C + T	0	1
D + C1 + C2 + T	0	1
D + C1 + C2 + C3 + C4 + T	0	1
Total	42	56

Table of nominal group structure in the news Reports

The structure of nominal group that mostly found in the report is the thing alone. The things that mostly used on all process are the pronoun such a she, he and it. Besides, the structure of modifier and thing is also found in the report.

1) Deictic

Deictic that found in both reports are the and a/an. Deictic the is often used by both writer in the Jakarta post and New York Times. “The” is specific determinative Deictic of a peculiar kind: it means ‘the subset in question is identifiable; but this will not tell you how to identify it. From the both report the used of deictic “the” are the boys, the national police, the law, etc. Deictic a /an is weaker than the. The example of deictic a that found in the report such as *a public minivan*. In both report deictic is not only with the things but also combine with the on the modifier. In both report the deictic are combine with the numerative, classifier and qualifier.

2) Epithet

Epithet indicates some quality of the subset which is may be an objective property of the thing itself; or it may be an expression of the speaker’s subjective attitude towards it. Epithet does not found in both reports.

3) Numerative

The Numerative element indicates some numerical feature of the particular subset of the Thing. Numerative are divided into quantitative and ordinative. Both types of numerative exist in the Jakarta Post report. The New York Times does not have numerative as the modifier of the thing. Quantitative is found in the nominal group *the 60-year-old woman*. The ordinative numerative is found in *a second hearing*. Both of the numerative positions are before the things and after the deictic.

4) Classifier

The Classifier indicates a particular subclass of the thing in question. Sometimes the classifier is similar to the epithet. If the other modifier is only one in one nominal group, we found more than one classifier in one nominal group. In the Jakarta Post report, we only found one classifier in one nominal group. The example of classifier is public in the nominal group *a public minivan*. With the classifier public we know which minivan that is used. Besides the single classifier, in the New York Times report is found more than one classifier. Those classifiers are law and enforcement which is modifying the officer in the nominal group *law enforcement officer*. The other complex classifier is *a National Police spokesman*.

5) Qualifier

The Qualifier has the function of characterizing the Thing. The characterization here is in terms of some process within which the Thing is, directly or indirectly, a

participant. Different from the other modifier, qualifier is consisting of the phrase or group. Commonly qualifier position is after the thing. Both participants have the qualifier to modify the thing. The example of qualifier that found in the Jakarta post report is

Djubaidah, who sells snacks out of her home.(cl 10, page 42)

That example shows the position of qualifier after the things. In the other example the writer used a comma to indicate the qualifier *National Police spokesman, Inspector General Saud Nasution*. Inspector General Saud Nasution is the qualifier of the spokesman.

4.4 Prepositional Phrases and Adverbial group represent the circumstances.

Types of circumstance		Preposition		Percentages	
		The Jakarta Post	The New York Times	The Jakarta Post	The New York Times
Circumstance Location	Place	to, on, from, in, by, forward to, at,	In, outside, at, from, from outside,	46.15%	39.39%
	Time	on, to, while, for	on, around, since, by, in, after, up to, during	19.23%	33.33%
Circumstance Manner	Means	In, by,	according to,	19.23%	6.6%
Circumstance Cause	Reason	to	to,	3.8%	9%
	Purpose	To, in, for,	To,	15.36%	6.6%
Circumstance accompaniment	Comitative		with,	0%	6.6%

Table of circumstances in both news report

Beside the participant and the process, the next explanation is the circumstances. Circumstance which is found in both report are circumstance location of time, circumstance

location of place, circumstance manner of means, circumstance cause of reason, circumstance cause of purpose and circumstance accompaniment of commutative. The table below is the percentages of the preposition in the prepositional phrase which is representing the circumstance. Each circumstance has a different preposition. We could find more than one circumstance in one clause.

One of the prepositions that indicate the place is *in*. In the Jakarta Post report the circumstance of place with the preposition *in* is not only found in the end of the clause but as well as in the beginning.

To take part in a nationwide campaign against police injustice initiated by several NGOs, including the KPAI. (cl4, page 16)

That example is positioning the circumstance of place in the end of the clause. The next example is positioning it in the beginning.

In this case, there is no such substance. (cl 41, page 20)

From that example we see the writer is positioning the place in the beginning of the clause. In the New York Times report all circumstance of place is found in the end of the clause.

Contrast with the Jakarta post, the circumstance of time In the New York Times report is found in the beginning and the end of the clause.

By Wednesday more than 1,200 pairs of shoes had been collected.

By Wednesday is found in the beginning of the clause and *on Wednesday* at the end of the clause

Indonesians dropped off footwear in Palu on Wednesday (cl 1, page 17)

that example was found in the end of

Circumstance accompaniment was found only in the New York Time report with preposition *with* as the indicator of accompaniment. Circumstance accompaniment is found in the middle of the other circumstance.

*The second hearing in the trial began around 10 a.m. Wednesday, **with dozens of students and activists** gathering outside the courtroom in Palu, Central Sulawesi. (cl2, page 17)*

In both report, circumstance of reason is indicated by the preposition to and they are found in the end of the clause.

Circumstance means in the Jakarta Post was indicated by the preposition by and in and in the New York Times report was indicated by the preposition from.

According to was the indicator of the circumstance source preposition according to was found in the New York Times report

. In the Jakarta Post report, circumstance of purpose not only indicates by the preposition to but also in and for.

She collected the flip-flops for the KPAI out of concern for what happened to A.A.L.(cl 6, page 16)

Adverbial group also represent the circumstance. The adverbial group has an adverb as Head, which may or may not be accompanied by modifying elements. Adverbial group that found in both report are not too much. Mostly adverbial group that is found is only the adverb. Adverbial group in the report is indicating the circumstance of quality. The positions of those adverbial groups are in the beginning and the end of the report.

*That the country's legal system has not been working **properly**.(cl 14, page 16)*

The adverbial group in that example is *properly* which is indicating the quality of something.

*Six months later, Sgt. Ahmad RusdiHarahap accused the boy of theft, the boy was interrogated. And**badly**beaten (cl, 19, 20, 21, page 17)*

Badly in that example is positioning in the beginning and indicates the quality. Besides, adverbial group which is indicating the circumstance of time is found in the Jakarta Post report.

And currently *facing five years' imprisonment*. (Cl 9 page 20)

Currently in that example is positioning in the beginning of the clause and indicates the time.

In conclusion that the dominant circumstances in both news report is circumstance place and time. Adverbial group and prepositional phrases are found in the circumstance of time, quality, means, purpose and reason.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The results of the analyses on process types, their participants, verbal group and the circumstances indicated some similarities and differences in linguistic representations of the event in the two newspapers. First of all, there are some similarities in the two news reports. Among all the sets of reports, material processes were dominantly used to report the events. *The boys and the sandal* were the common goal in both reports since both reports talk about the sandal campaign to release the boy who suspected as the thief. That was reasonable to set *the boys and the sandal* as the goal. Besides, the writer in both reports used passive voice to conceal the actor.

The difference is found in the actor. The Jakarta Post report used the individual participant as their dominant actor but in the New York Times report, the group participant was used. In the four processes in the report, *Djubaidah* was mentioned in all processes. Rather than used a certain name or individual, the New York Times chose to use a group as the actor. Another difference between the Jakarta Post and the New York Times is the sayer. In the New York Times report the Police are used to give point a view of the case in the police sides. Circumstances that appeared in both reports are almost same although the preposition that used is different. Besides, the differences were found at the distribution of the verbal process and relational process in each newspaper. In Jakarta Post's news report the writer used relational process more often than verbal process. This kind of writing also found in the other of Indonesian newspaper. That

indicated although the language is English but the kind of writing is Indonesia style. In the New York Times's news report verbal process is more often than relational process. That kind of writing is found in almost English text from the country of the native of English. Besides, verbal process indicated the writer give the objective point of view in the news report by using the verbal process.

5.2 Suggestions

The further analysis about the transitivity system is needed to be developed by the other student. Especially analysis of transitivity system which is focused on the textual analysis is needed to be developed. The data that been used in this analysis is very limited. It would be better if the next analysis used more data.

REFERENCES

- Behnam, Biook & Robabeh Moshtaghi Zenouz.(2008). *A Contrastive Critical Analysis of Iranian and British Newspaper Reports on the Iran Nuclear Power Program*. Systemic Functional Linguistics in Use, OWPLC 29,pp.201-218
- Butt,B., Fahey,R.,Feez,S.,Spin Ks, S.and Yallop,C.(2003). *Using Functional Grammar and Explorer Guide*.Sidney: Macquariy University National Centre For English Teaching and Resaerch.
- Clark, K. (1992). The linguistics of blame. In M. Toolan (Ed.), *Language, text, and contexEssays in stylistics* (pp. 208-224). London, UK: Routledge.
- Gerot, L. and Wignell, P. 1994. *Making Sense of Functional grammar*. Australia: Gerd Stabler
- Haliday, M.A.K.(1995).*An Introduction to functional grammar* (2nd ed.). London: Edward Arnold.
- Haliday, M..A.K.,& Matthiessen,C. (2004).*An Introduction to functional grammar* (3rd ed.).London:Edward Arnold.
- [Http://i.word.com/dictionary/news](http://i.word.com/dictionary/news) (merriam. webster dictionary) 2 Agustus 2012
- [Http://thejakartapost.com/](http://thejakartapost.com/) 5 February 2012
- [Http://NyTimes.com/](http://NyTimes.com/) 5 February 2012
- Joanna J. Rek – Harrop.(2007).The principles of systemic linguistics analysis in practice:*A comparison of style and communicative functionality of two different newspaper articles reporting on the same subject matter*.
- Lado, Robert. (1957). *Linguistic Across Culture: Apply Linguistic Language Teacher*. University Of Michigan Press: Ann arbor
- Lio,Nozomi(2011). Ideology In Newspaper Reporting: *A cross-Cultural Analysis of Transitivity Choices*
- Lukin, A. (2005). Mapping media bias: A multidimensional affair. *Australian Journalism Review*, 27, 139-155.
- Shokouhi, Hossein and Forough Amin.(2010). A Systemist „Verb Transitivity Analysis of thePersian and English Newspaper Editorials: *A Focus of Genre Familiarity on EFL*

Learner's Reading Comprehension. Journal of Language Teaching and Research, Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 387-396

Umami, Ana Khoirul.(2007).Type Of Process Found In The Jakarta Post News In The Topic Of Tsunami In Aceh: A Transitivity Analysis.