

VERBAL PROCESS IN *THE JAKARTA POST*

SKRIPSI

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By

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ABSTRACT

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This study deals with the types of verbal process in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*. The objectives of the study were to describe the types of verbal process used in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* and to find out the dominant types of verbal process used in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*. The source of data was *The Jakarta Post*, the data were taken randomly, the researcher took the data started from in the first week of December 1st, 5th, 8th, 13th, 15th. Systematically, the data were obtained from the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* as the following 1st, 8th, 15th. The data were analyzed based on the types of verbal process, there were process of saying, process of quoting, and process of reporting. This research is using descriptive qualitative design. The findings show that the total number of the data is 50 types of verbal process and there are the process of quoting is (%) and process of reporting is (%). The most dominant types of verbal process which is used in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* is process of reporting with (%). Process of saying wasn't found in this study, because in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* in journalism, there is no interactive directly about process of saying.

Keyword: Verbal Process, *The Jakarta Post*

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The Researcher,

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Systemic Functional Linguistic or Systemic Functional Grammar is one of the language theories that describes the pattern of language. Systemic Functional Grammar is a model of grammar which constitutes part of a broad social semiotic approach to language called systemic linguistics. The term “systemic” refers to the view of language as a network of systems, or interrelated sets of options for making meaning while the term “functional” indicates the approach is metafunctions.

Halliday (2004:29) divides into three parts of metafunction of language. They are ideational, interpersonal, and textual. Ideational is distinguished into two components, experiential and logical function. This study is focused on the experiential function. The experiential function is largely concerned with contents or ideas which take clauses as an experience in terms of transitivity.

Halliday (2014:220) divide transitivity into three types: processes, participants, and circumstance. Processes: what the kind of event/state is being described. Participants: the entities involved in the process. Circumstances: specifying when, where, why and how of the process.

There are two processes in experiential function. They are major processes and minor processes. The major processes are material processes, mental processes, and relational processes. The minor processes are behavior processes, verbal processes, and existential processes.

Experiential function is sub topic of Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG). This especially verbal process is interesting to learn.

This study is only related to verbal processes found in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*. Verbal process is a process of communication. Halliday (1994:140) divides verbal processes into three parts: process of saying, process of quoting, and process of reporting.

Verbal processes are the main element of the clause used to introduce speech. Analysis of verbal processes in newspaper can reveal much about the journalist's ways of interviewing the person whose words are being reported (the sayer) and about how the journalist can push the reader to understand what the people (the sayer) said. Halliday (1994: 170) explains that In process of quoting and reporting, use direct and indirect speech.

Therefore people does not realized about experiential meaning especially Verbal Process in newspaper. The experiential meanings of *The Jakarta Post* can be analyzed through verbal process so that people can understand what is the dominant type of the verbal process use in *The Jakarta Post*. In this case, the researcher wants to analyze Verbal Process to get the experiential meaning in transitivity system in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*. And the researcher

chooses *The Jakarta Post* to be analyzed because *The Jakarta Post* consists of kinds of verbal process. After they know the realization about experiential meaning especially Verbal Process. It is hoped that people especially students of English Department can realize and understand about Verbal Process in newspaper. And this is the reason why the researcher choose and was interested in this subject matter to be analyzed.

B. The Identification of the Problems

Based on the explanation above, the problem of this research are identified as the following.

1. The readers don't realize the verbal process in *The Jakarta Post*.
2. The readers don't know the most dominant types of verbal process used in *The Jakarta Post*.

C. The Scope and Limitation

This research was focused on Experiential Function Analysis. There are six types of Experiential Function Analysis, they are Mental Process, Material Process, Verbal Process, Behavioral Process, Relational Process, and Existential Process. This study was limited on Verbal Process in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problems of this study are formulated as the following.

1. What types of verbal processes are used in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*?

2. What is the dominant type of verbal processes used in the headlines *The Jakarta Post*?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are started as below.

1. to find out the types of verbal process used in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*.
2. to find out the most dominant type of verbal process used in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*.

F. The Significance of the Study

1. Theoretically :

The result of this study were expected to contribute the development of verbal process theory.

2. Practically :

- a. The student will enlarge their knowledge about verbal process, the types of verbal process, and the use of verbal process according to the context.

- b. Readers in order to get more information about verbal process and its types especially those used on column business in *The Jakarta Post*.

- c. The researcher who want to enrich their knowledge and to make it as a reference for future studies.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

The experiential function represents organization of experience and understanding of the world. It is the potential of the language to construe meaning. From the experiential perspective, language comprises a set of resources for referring to entities in the world and the ways in which those entities act on or relate to each other. Many linguists are interested in analyzing how language is structured and used which are known as systemic for they establish a theory called Systemic Functional Linguistics. The theory about language as a resource for making meaning which is situated in a context of situation and context of a culture as Halliday (1994:16) explains. Systemic functional linguistic focuses on how meanings are made in everyday linguistic interaction.

Experiential function theory is expressed by M.A.K Halliday (1994:52) in an introduction to Functional Grammar. Halliday indicates how this scope is explained in the experiential function of language, looking at the words themselves and their relationship to the world. A clause in its experiential function represents patterns of experience. Language enables human beings to build a mental picture of reality, to make sense of what goes on around them and inside

them. It plays a central role, because it embodies a general principle for modeling experience namely the principle that reality is made up of process.

According to Saragih (2006: 7), one of the functions of language is to construct or represent experience. Realization of language as experience is seen in a clause. This is because a clause is considered as a unit of experience. Which is constituted by three elements: Process, Participants and Circumstance.

A process refers to activity done which is equivalent to verb in traditional terminology. Participants are persons or things which are involved in a process. A circumstance indicates situations or surroundings in which the process occurs.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 60) explain that experiential function has three functions which are known as metafunctions of language, they are:

1. Language is used to organize, which is known as Textual Function. It uses language as message and it is realized by the theme system.
2. Language is used to describe, which is known as Ideational Function. It is classified into two sub functions. They are Experiential Function and the Logical Function. The Experiential Function uses language as representation and the Logical Function uses language as natural logic. The Experiential Function is realized by transitivity system;
3. Language is used to exchange, which is known as Interpersonal Function. It uses language as exchange and it is realized by the mood system;

Experiential function centers on the part of the clause that is realized by the verbal group, but it can be also regarded as what “going on” is represented in

the whole clause. The experiential function constructs the world of experience into a manageable set of process type. We shall need to recognize functions, which are more specific than those and which differ according to the types of process that are built into grammar of English and the particular kinds of participant role that are systematically associated with each.

1. The Element of Transitivity

Halliday (1994: 107) says that experiential function processes are in form of transitivity process that is specifically categorized which is based on semantic and syntactic criteria into six types namely material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential process.

2. Processes

The term process and participant are used in analyzing what is represented through the use of language. Processes are central to transitivity. Experiences are construed by the transitivity system into a set of process type. Halliday (1994) divides processes into six types which are classified into two groups. The first call major process consists of material process, mental process and relational process. The second group is minor processes. Consist of verbal process, behavioral process, and existential process.

2.1 Material Process

Material Process is one of the major types as the covers most of human conscious reflection. One of the largest and most diverse processes is the material

one. Material process clauses refer to experiences of the external world and describe processes of doing and happening, answering the question.

Semantically material process show some activities or events, which happen in the outside world of human beings. This process refers to physical experience human beings. Material process typically occurs with the progressive in the present tense. The verb *go, come, buy, sit, walk, run* and *draw* so on are few example of material process.

A sentence or clauses with Material process obligatorily have a doing (process) and doer (participant). Participant in material process is classified into two categories. First, participant1 is named “actor” which does something. Second, participant 2 is called “goal” which may be done to. In addition, material process covers process of doing, process of creating, process of happening, and abstract process.

Process of doing takes place such as in the following sentence.

My Sister	Brought	Some books	From the library
Actor	Material Process	Goal	Circumstance

The sentence above is the active form. If that active sentence is changed into passive, it will have the same property in term of the participant namely actor and goal.

Some books	Were brought	By my sister	From the library
Goal	Material process	Actor	Circumstance

Material process of creating expresses the notion that it must be transitive because the goal will bring the result of creating. It can be seen in the following sentence.

They	Built	a big bridge
Actor	Material	Goal

The process of this type, for instance make, produce, paint, decorates, construct, establish, etc.

Material process of happening is also called dispositive type. Then, this process is also generally found in intransitive sentences as in the following:

The ice	Melt	In the warm
Actor	Material process	circumstance

Material process of abstract is that it is unnecessarily concrete, but still treated grammatically as the type of action.

The president	Closed	The meeting
Actor	Material process	Goal

2.2 Mental Process

Halliday (2014: 245) declares that processes which encodes meanings of thinking or feeling are mental processes. Mental Process is a process which happens in the inside world of the mind. Saragih (2006: 6) explains that mental

process is a process related to the perception, cognition, and affection. We can see that people not always talking about concrete process of doing. People often talk not about what we are doing but about what we think or feel. Mental process generally involves two participants. The first participant is called *senser* and the second *phenomenon*. The senser is the one who can feel, think, see etc. and the phenomenon is a thing or a fact that is realized perceived, known, liked, etc. Mental processes are differentiated into four types:

1. Process of Feeling
2. Process of Thinking
3. Process of Perceiving
4. Desirability

Table 2.1
Examples of Verbs Serving as Process in Mental Clauses

Type of Mental Process	'Like' type	'Please' type
Process of Feeling (Emotive)	Like, fancy, love, adore, dislike, hate, detest, despise, loathe, abhor; rejoice, exult, grieve, mourn, bemoan, bewail, regret, deplore, fear, dread, enjoy, relish, marvel.	allure, attract, please, displease, disgust, offend, repel,revolt; gladden, delight, gratify ,sadden, depress, pain;alarm, startle, frighten, scare, horrify, shock, comfort,reassure, encourage; amuse, entertain, divert, interest,fascinate, bore, weary ,worry

Process of Thinking (Cognitive)	think, believe, suppose, expect, consider, know; understand, realize, appreciate; imagine, dream, pretend; guess, reckon, conjecture, hypothesize; wonder, doubt; remember, recall, forget; fear (think fearfully)	Strike, occur to, convince; remind, escape; puzzle, intrigue, surprise.
Process of Perceiving (Perceptive)	Perceive, sense; see, notice, glimpse; hear, overhear; feel; taste; smell.	-
Desirability	want, wish, would like, desire; hope (for), long for, yearn for; intend, plan; decide, resolve, determine; agree, comply, refuse	-

In addition, the participant that is related to the sense must be a conscious or human being. It is requirement of this process that one of the participants must be human or considered as human being. The phenomenon is that which is 'sensed' – felt, thought or seen.

For example:

1. Process of feeling

My sister	Enjoyed	The concert
Senser	Mental process	Phenomenon

2. Process of Thinking

My boyfriend	always remember	my promise
Senser	Mental process	Phenomenon

3. Process of Perceiving

My mother	are listening	to the Barack Obama speech
Senser	Mental process	Phenomenon

2.3 Relational Process

One of the three major types of process is relational process. This process is used to relate one fragment of experience to another. The category of Relational processes covers the many different ways in which being can be expressed in English clauses. Relational processes obligatorily require two participants. In a finite clause, you cannot and do not have a relational process with only one participant. Relational processes are concerned with being, possessing, or becoming. The common verb belong into this type are BE (is, am, are, was, were, have been, etc). In the relational process, a unity has some quality ascribed or

attributed to it. Structurally this quality is called with attribute and the entity to which it is ascribed is the carrier.

Example:

My Father	Become	A professor
<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Relational Process</i>	<i>Attribute</i>

Relational process can be divided into three types: intensive, circumstantial, and possessive. Halliday (1994: 199) gives six categories of relational process as intensive attributive, intensive identifying, circumstantial attributive, circumstantial identifying, and possessive attributive, possessive identifying.

1. Intensive attributive process analyze that a unity has some quality attributed to it.

My mother	is	a doctor
<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Intensive attributive</i>	<i>Attribute</i>

2. Intensive identifying process analyze that something has an identity defined to it.

Ben Affleck	is	the best actor
<i>Token</i>	<i>Intensive identifying</i>	<i>Value</i>

The best actor	is	Ben Affleck
<i>Value</i>	<i>Intensive identifying</i>	<i>Token</i>

3. Circumstantial attribute process is similar to the intensive attribute process but it involves concept like location, time, etc.

The party	was	on yesterday
<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Circumstantial attributive</i>	<i>Attribute</i>

4. Circumstantial identifying process is also almost similar to identifying but it is characterized by the fact that the relationship between the identifier and the identified is expressed by the circumstance indicating place time or manner or by a process associated to a circumstance.

Today	is	wednesday
<i>Token</i>	<i>Circumstantial identifying</i>	<i>Value</i>

5. Possessive identifying process analyzes the relationship between two participants in terms of ownership in which one unity process another.

The car	Belongs	To mine
<i>Attributed possessed</i>	<i>Pos.attrib.rel.process</i>	<i>Carrier possessive</i>

4. Possessive identifying process is similar to possessive attributive but this is characterized.

by the possibility of the clause to be reserved as :

Jane's	Is	The car
<i>Possessor</i>	<i>Possessive Identifying</i>	<i>possessed</i>

2.4 Behavioral Process

The behavioral process is a blended process -- a material+mental process. Because it is part mental, the behavioral process involves verbs that are clearly psychological behavior and (typically human) psychological.

In other words, Behavioral process is a process involving elements psychological the actor in process. (Gerot and Wignell , 1994: 60) . According to the theory Gerot and Wignell revealed that behavioral process is physiological process and psychological breathing, dreaming, snoring, smiling, hiccupping, looking, watching, listening, and pondering.

Halliday (2004: 251) gave the kind of typical to understand about behavioral process.

Table 2.2
The kind of typical to understand about Behavioral Process

No	Type	Explanation	Example
1.	(Near mental)	processes of consciousness represented as forms of behavioral	look, watch, stare, listen, think, worry, dream

2.	(near verbal]	verbal processes as forms of behavior	chatter, grumble, talk, gossip, argue, murmur, mouth
3.		physiological processes manifesting physiological processes manifesting, states of consciousness	cry, laugh, smile, frown, sigh, sob, snarl, hiss, whine, nod
4.	-	other physiological processes	breathe, sneeze, cough, hiccup, burp, faint, shit, yawn, sleep
5.	-	odily postures and pastimes	sing, dance, lie (down), sit (up, down)

Example of behavioral process:

James	Smiles	A nice smile
<i>Behavior</i>	<i>Behavioral process</i>	<i>Range</i>

2.5 Existential Process

Existential process is a process that refers to the existence or being of something. Halliday (1994:142) states that existential process represent something exists or happened. Existential processes typically have the verb 'be'; in this respect also they resemble 'relational processes. But the other verbs that commonly occur are mainly different from either the 'attributive' or the 'identifying'. See table:

Table 2.3
Types of existential process

Types		Verbs
Neutral	Exist,	Exist, remain
	Happen,	Arise; occur, come about, happen, take place.
+Circumstantial features	Time	Follow, ensue
	Place	Sit, stand, lie ; hang, rise, stretch, emerge, grow.
Abstract		Erupt, flourish, prevail

The unit or event which is being said to exist is labeled, simply, **existent**. In principle, there can exist any kind of phenomenon that can be construed as a 'thing': person, object, institution, abstraction; but also any action or event, as in *is there going to be a storm? There was another robbery in the street*. And here the 'existential' merges into the 'material' type of clause: there is little difference in meaning between 'existential' *there was a robbery* and 'material: creative' *a robbery took place* (note the present tense *a robbery is taking place*).

Existential process are illustrated in examples below

There	Was	A storm
Process : existential		Existent : event

There	Is	A man	In the room
Process: existential		Existent: event	Circumstantial

There	Was	A boy	Sit	Under the tree
	Process: existential	Existent : event	Process	Circumstance

2.6 Meteorological Process

Based on the table above between the existential and the material there is a special category of process to relate with the weather. Its call Meteorological Process. It's involved raining, the wind's blowing, there's going to be a storm, hurricane, wind, breeze, gale, shower, blizzard.

Some are interpreted as material events, e.g. the wind's blowing, the sun's shining, the clouds are coming down. Some are interpreted as relational attributives: it's foggy/ cloudy/ misty/ hot / humid/ sunny/ cold/ frosty; here the it can be interpreted as a carrier, since it is possible to substitute the weather, the sky or the (time of) day. Finally some are interpreted as it + a verb in present tense: it's raining/hailing/snowing/freezing/ lightning/ thundering.

In this process, it does not have participant. As subject, like the three in an existential process, but has no function in transitivity.

Meteorological process is distinguished by its participant; they are process of timing and process weathering.

1. Process of Timing

It is ten o'clock	Now
Meteorological process	Circumstance

2. Process of Weathering

It is winter	This time	In London
Meteorological process	Circumstance	Circumstance

2.7 VERBAL PROCESS

Verbal process is a process that refers to processes which carry the feel of expressing ideas in the words. Verbal process may include those which do not need sensible participant. The sayer can be anything that puts out signal (Halliday, 1994: 140)

Verbal clauses represent process of saying but this category includes not only different modes of saying (asking, commanding, offering, stating) but also semiotic processes that are not necessarily verbal (showing, indicating). The participant is the sayer, receiver, verbiage, and target. The receiver is the one to whom the saying is directed. The verbiage is the function that corresponds to what is said. Target is the entity is targeted by the process of saying. The verb *say*, *tell*, *ask*, are a few examples of verbal process.

Halliday (1994: 121) states that verbal processes are processes of saying which has to be interpreted in rather broad sense: it covers any kind of symbolic exchange of meaning. Verbal processes are intermediate between mental and material processes. Verbal processes may be classified into several subclasses: process of saying, process of Quoting, and process of reporting.

2.7.1 Process of saying

Process of saying is realized by such verbs as *say, tell, announce, ask, describe, declare, explain*, etc. those process are considered the process of saying when they are used with two participants: *sayer* and *verbiage*.

Example:

The Author	Explained	His opinion
Sayer	Verbal process	Verbiage

The announcer	Mentioned	My name
Sayer	Verbal process	Verbiage

He	Speaks	French
Sayer	Verbal process	Verbiage

2.7.2 Process of quoting

Process of quoting is usually used in direct speech context. This is also closely related to that which is used in the process of saying will be differentiated from its characteristic of using quotation marks. The participant who is delivered named *Quoted*. Some verbs of quoting are *reply, insist, warn, announce, ask, remark, protest, report*, etc.

Example:

“Where did the young boy do his homework?”	He	asked
Quoted	Sayer	verbal

The jury	Announced,	“John is defeated”
Sayer	Verbal process	Quoted

Jerry	Said,	“I hate this kind of food”
Sayer	Verbal process	Quoted

2.7.3 Process of reporting

Process of reporting is commonly used in indirect speech context. In the reported, the speaker reports something that is said and the form of statement is usually different from the previous or original statement. Reported clause can be classified whether it is a reporting statement, a question, an order or a direction.

Example :

The stewardess	Told	The passengers	That the plane was canceled.
Sayer	Verbal process	Recipient	Reported

Bella	Asked	The teacher	Where the class
Sayer	Verbal process	Client	Reported

The teacher	Said	That every student should have a dictionary
Sayer	Verbal process	Reported

3. Participants

Participants are usually realized by the nominal group. In Traditional Grammar, it is known as subject or object. Halliday(1994: 155) the participant

functions are those that are directly involved in the process: they do the work of, *behave, senses, says*, is or exist, together with the complementary function where there is one- the one that is done to, sense etc. Grammatically, the element above that is typically related directly to the verb, without having a preposition as mediator. There is a group of indirect participants that is the receivers which can be divided into two categories are the beneficiary and range.

A. The Beneficiary

Halliday (1994 : 144) says that the beneficiary is the one to whom or for whom the process is said to take place. It occurs in material and verbal process.

1. In Material process. Egginz (2004 : 220) adds that is one further participant which may occur in a material process clause is the *Beneficiary*. There are two kinds of Beneficiary, they are *Recipient* (the one to whom something is given), and *Client* (the one for whom something is done). Both Clients and Recipients may occur with or without prepositions, depending on their position in the clause. If you want to put them in final position in the clause.

I	Bought	My sister	A new shoes
Actor	Material process	Beneficiary: recipient	Participant II : goal

2. In a verbal process, the beneficiary is the one who is to whom is directed. The receiver is often in verbal process clauses where the sense is that of a causative mental process.

Example:

I	Told	You	A good story
Actor	Verbal process	Beneficiary: receiver	Participant II : Verbiage

B. Range

According to Halliday (1994:146) the range is the element that specifies the range or scope of the process. A range may occur in material, behavioral, mental, and verbal process.

- 1) In material and behavioral process, the range explains the domain over which the process take place or explain the process itself, either in general or in specific terms.

Example:

James	Sang	A song
Actor	Material process	Range

- 2) In mental process, the function of range helps to understand the structure of the sentence. It is an extra element, but in cementation of the phenomenon in one of its structural configuration.

Example:

James	Liked	The gift
Senser	Mental process	Range

3) In verbal process, the function should be related to the verbiage.

Example:

James	Said	He was thirsty
Sayer	Verbal process	Range

4. Circumstances

According to Jumino (2012:106), circumstance is an optional element in a clause and one clause may consist of more than one circumstance, either of similar or different types. Circumstances are generally in the form of adverbials, prepositional phrases, nominal groups or clauses. Typically, the systemic functional of circumstance is the grammatical realization is adverb and prepositional phrase. Halliday (1994: 151) classifies 9 (nine) types of circumstantial part as summarized in the following table.

Table 2.4
Types of Circumstantial Element

No	Types	Specific categories
1	Extent	Distance, duration
2.	Location	Place, time
3	Manner	Means, quality
4	Cause	Reason, purpose, behalf
5	Contingency	Condition, concession, default
6	Accompaniment	Communication, addition
7	Role	Guise, product
8	Matter	-

9	Angle	-
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4.1 Extent

Extent is divided into two parts, they are spatial and temporal. *Spatial* relates to the distance and temporal relation to the duration. Halliday says that Extent is expressed in terms of some unit measurement like, *yards, laps, rounds, years*. Circumstance of extent temporal indicates the span of time and therefore it is generally called duration. Circumstance of extent spatial indicates the span of one place to another and therefore it is generally called distance.

Example spatial:

The boy	Walks	From school to his house
actor	Material process	Circ. Extent spatial.

Example temporal:

They	Do	The assignment	Within half an hour
Actor	Material	Goal	Circ. Extent temporal

4.2 Location

The same as extent, location is divided into two parts, spatial and temporal. Spatial related to place and temporal related to time. In both between spatial and temporal location, it can be absolute or relative to the here and now', and if

relative can be near or remote. In location, also has a distinction between rest and motion, between motion towards and motion away from.

Example temporal;

Father	Read	The newspaper	This morning
Actor	Material process	Goal	Circ location temporal

Example spatial:

James	Playing	In the yard
Actor	Material process	Circ location spatial

4.3 Manner

Halliday (1994:154) divides the circumstantial element of manner comprises into three subcategories: means, quality and comparison.

1) Means

Circumstance of means indicates the tool or anything that is used to do something. *Means* refers to the means whereby a process takes place. It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with the preposition by or with. The interrogative forms are how? And what with?

2) Quality

Circumstance of quality shows the quality of the manner of an action or event. Usually, quality is typically expressed by an adverbial group, with- ly adverbs as head.

3) Comparison

Circumstance of comparison of manner indicates a comparison of the way how an action is conducted compared with another and therefore it is always associated with the three degrees of comparison: positive degree with *as... as*, comparative degree with *... er than*, superlative degree with *the... est*. or with the preposition *like*, or the conjunction *as*.

Example of circumstance of manner:

The new student	Writes	Slowly
Actor	Material process	Circ of manner quality

4.4 Cause

The circumstantial element of cause also comprises three subcategories. They are reason, purpose, and behalf.

1. Reason, represent the reason for which a process takes place what causes it. It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with *through* or a complex preposition such as *because of*, *as a result of*, *thanks to*, and also one class of expressions with *of*, *one of* the few places where *of* function as a full preposition.
2. Purpose, represent the purpose for which an action takes place the intention behind it. It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with *for*, with a complex preposition such as *in the hope of*, *for the purpose of*.

3. Behalf, represent the entity, typically a person, on whose behalf or for whose sake the action is undertaken who it is for. All are expressed by a prepositional phrase with *for* or with a complex preposition such as *for the sake of, in favor of, on behalf of*.

Example :

The baby	Is crying	Because of you
Actor	Behavioral process	Circ cause of reason

4.5 Contingency

Circumstance elements of contingency has three subtypes, they are:

1. Condition is expressed by *in the event of*. For example: *in case of fire, don't be afraid*.
2. Concession indicates a concession in spite of the fact. Example: *although, even though, while etc*.
3. Default indicates the failure of an action in the absence of something.

Example:

He	Came	To the college	in spite of heavy rain
Actor	Material process	Circumstance of location	Circontingency of concession

4.6 Accompaniment

Circumstance of accompaniment divides into commutation and addition.

1. Commitation indicates togetherness and it is usually represented by such prepositions as *besides, with, without, together with, also*, etc.
2. Addition indicates additional accompaniment and it is usually with such phrases as *as well as, instead of, besides, but, except*, etc.

Example:

She	Likes	All food	Besides seafood
Senser	Mental process	Phenomenon	Circ accompaniment of addition

4.7 Role

Circumstance of role divides into guise and product.

1. Guise indicates the role or function of something in the event and it usually begins with the conjunction *as*.
2. Product indicates the output of an action such in the processes change into, make into, grow into, turn into, etc.

Example:

The man	Worked	In the hotel	In the guise of a receptionist
Actor	Material process	Circlocatrion spatial	Circ role of guise

4.8 Matter

This type of the circumstance gives information about the action or event described. The common prepositional phrases used in this circumstance are about, *of, concerning, regarding, with reference to, etc.*

Example:

My lecturer	Taught	Me	Of many stories
Actor	Material process	Recipient	Circ matter

4.9 Angel

Circumstance of angel gives information about the status of something according to a certain angel. The most common prepositional phrases used in this circumstance are *according to, in accordance with, in the view of, in the opinion of, in the eyes of, etc.*

Example:

In my opinion	The woman	Is not proper to hold	Such a high position
Circ of angel	Actor	Material process	Goal

B. Previous Relevant Studies

There are some research had been conducted related study. The first research is in Thesis of Beby Yuvi Sucila entitled : *An Analysis of Verbal Process on Business Column in The Straits Times*. This thesis deals with the verbal process which is regarded as one of the Experiential Function. Verbal process is the main element of the clause used to introduce speech. The objectives of this research are

to find out the types of verbal process used in the Straits Times newspaper and also to find out the most dominant type of verbal process used in Straits Times newspaper. According to Halliday (1994), verbal process can be divided into three types, they are process of saying, quoting, and reporting. This research is using descriptive qualitative design. The findings show that the total number of the data is 50 types of verbal process and there are the process of quoting is 46 (92%) and process of quoting is 4 (8%). The most dominant types of verbal process which is used in the Straits Times is process of Quoting with 92 %. Process of saying isn't found in this study, because in the straits times especially in journalism, there is no interactive directly about process of saying.

The second research is in Thesis of Lidya Vina Dasiska Ginting entitled : *Psycholinguistic Analysis On Asperger Syndrome's Verbal and Non Verbal Language in the Adam Movie by Max Mayer*. This study deals with a psycholinguistic study of verbal and non-verbal language problems of the main male character in Adam, who is also a person having Asperger syndrome during his life. The adventures of this research are (1) to reveal the verbal language problems used by Adam in the movie Adam and (2) to reveal the non verbal language problem used by Adam in the movie Adam. The result of the research show two important points. The first, based on the the findings of the research, there are seven out of eight types of Asperger Syndrome's verbal language problems in Adam's utterances. The most frequent phenomena are literal interpretation, followed by lack of pragmatic, verbal fluency, pedantic language,

idiosyncratic use of words, auditory discrimination and distortion and odd prosody. Second, there are five non-verbal language problems of Asperger syndrome. They are peculiar stiff gaze, limited facial expression, gauche body language, inappropriate expression and limited use of gestures.

The differences among previous research above with this research is in this research, the researcher just focus on Verbal Process in *The Jakarta Post* on Business Column.

C. Conceptual Framework

Halliday (1994: 40) says that the ideational function is one of the metafunctions that has two sub functions: the experiential and logical function. The experiential function is realized by the transitivity system (process type). Process is divided into six types, there are: material process, mental process, relational process, behavioral process, verbal process, and existential process. But this study focuses only on analyzing the type of verbal process used in *The Jakarta Post*. Verbal process is a process of communication. Halliday (1994: 140) divided verbal processes into three parts: process of saying, process of quoting, and process of reporting.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

A. Research Design

Research design is made before doing the research activity. This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive qualitative method does not intend to find a new theory but to find a new evidence to prove the truth of the theory. Therefore, this research made use of library research to obtain the data and applied qualitative approach through which the description of the data is presented qualitatively.

Thus, based on the research design, this study analyzed the type of verbal process and found the dominant type of verbal process used in *The Jakarta Post*. The data were taken from *The Jakarta Post* which published on Thursday, December 8th, 2016 and some references which are related to the subject matter.

B. The Source of Data

The source of data in this study was taken from the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*. The data took randomly, the researcher took the data started from December in the first week 1st, 5th, 8th, 13th, 15th. Systematically, the data were obtained from the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* as the following.

Days/Date
Thursday/ December 1, 2016
Thursday/ December 8,2016
Thursday/ December 15,2016

C. The Techniques of Data Collection

The Data were collected by doing library research. In collecting the data, the following procedures were used, they are.

1. Reading the newspaper
2. Underlining the verbal process in the newspaper

D. The Techniques of Data Analysis

The data of this research was analyzed by using the following techniques :

1. Identifying the process into the types of verbal process.
2. Analyzing the type of verbal process in the newspaper of *The Jakarta Post* based on the theory of M.A.K Halliday (1994) in an introduction to functional grammar.
3. Classifying the type of verbal process used in the newspaper
4. Counting the percentages of type of verbal process used in the newspaper

by using the formula below:

$$N = \frac{x}{Y} \times 100 \%$$

Where:

N: the result of percentages

X: the total of occurrence of each type of verbal process

Y: the total of occurrence of all type of verbal process in The Jakarta Post newspaper

5. Finding out the most dominant type of verbal process in the newspaper.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Data Collection

As stated in the previous chapter, the data were taken from the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*. Besides, there are three types of verbal processes which are divided into process of saying, process of quoting, and process of reporting. In this research, the researcher analyzed the headlines which containing the verbal process of *The Jakarta Post*.

B. Data Analysis

After identifying the data, the researcher analyzed the three types of verbal processes as Halliday (1994: 118) proposed. They are:

1. Process of Saying
2. Process of Quoting
3. Process of Reporting

The following are the analysis of the types of verbal processes found in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* published on Thursday, December 1st 2016, Thursday, December 8th 2016, and Thursday, December 15th 2016.

1.

The protestors	Claimed	The event to be “illegal” because it was held at a public facility
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

2.

NU	said	Its young wing Barisan Ansor Serbaguna (Banser) across the country would help ensure Christians could peacefully prepare for and celebrate Christmas.
Sayer	Verbal process of Reporting	Reported

3.

“Banser members will be at the forefront of protecting Christian fellow citizens while conducting prayers and activities ahead of Christmas. This is the name of tolerance.”	NU deputy secretary general Imam Pituduh	Told <i>The Jakarta Post</i> on Wednesday
Quoted	Sayer	Verbal process of quoting

4.

Imam	Called	On the government to investigate the motivation behind PAS disruption of the Christmas service in order to ensure the protection of minority groups
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Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported
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5.

Muhammadiyah, the country's second-largest Islamic organization,	Said	It would intensify interfaith dialogue
Sayer	Verbal process of Reporting	Reported

6.

Muhammadiyah youth chairman Dahnil Simanjuntak	Said	Hard-line groups were also encouraged to participate in the discussions
sayer	Verbal process of quoting	Reported

7.

"they are just a few (groups). There are a lot more Muslims who are more tolerant out there."	He	Told
Quoted	Sayer	Verbal process of quoting

8.

The national police	Said	They would deploy a total of 155.000 personnel across the country from Dec, 23 to Jan, 2, 2017.
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Sayer	Verbal process of Reporting	reported
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9.

Bandung Mayor Ridwan Kamil	Said	That the distrupted Christmas service was legal
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	reporting

10.

“we deplore the intimidation by the organization, which is inappropriate and disrespectful to the spirit oh Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.”	Ridwan	Said
Quoted	Sayer	Verbal process of quoting

11.

West java governor Ahmad Heryawan	Said	The intolerant act was something that people should not be worried about
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reporting

12.

“it’s just a minor incident.”	Said	The Islam-based Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) politician
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Quoted	Verbal process of quoting	Sayer
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13.

Setara Institute chairman Hendaridi	Said	The recent large-scale anti-Ahok rallies could have emboldened intolerant groups.
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

14.

“otherwise, similar incidents could happen ahead of Christmas.”	He	Said
Quoted	Sayer	Verbal process of Quoting

15.

The religious affairs ministry	Said	The Bandung incident had inspired it to draft an article in the protection of religious followers bill, still being drawn up by the ministry, which will stipulate criminal charges for individuals and organizations that disrupt public religious activities.
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

16.

The committee of canceled Christmas service	Said	In a statement that it had acquired all necessary permits.
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

17.

“we regret the disruption by a number of people who represented an organization, and that the police failed to protect the dignity of the state and the constitution,”	The statement	Said
Quoted	Sayer	Verbal process of quoting

18.

President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo	Told	Education and Culture Minister Muhadjir Effendy on Wednesday to think twice before moving ahead with his plan to scrap the national exam
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

19.

He only	Said	That Muhadjir would present his findings.
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	reported

20.

Presidential spokesman Johan Budi	Said	After listening to the minister's arguments, that the President concluded more through evaluation should be conducted.
sayer	Verbal process of quoting	Reported

21.

"no decision has been made to scrap the national exam,"	Johan	Said
Quoted	Sayer	Verbal process of quoting

22.

Jokowi will hold another cabinet meeting to give the minister a chance to present his position on the national exam issue	Said	Johan
Reported	Verbal process of reporting	sayer

23.

Muhadjir	Responded	"all I can say is that I have explained the ministry's considerations (to scrap the national exams) to the cabinet members."
Sayer	Verbal process of quoting	quoted

24.

Kalla	Said	Last week that national exams were still relevant as an evaluation of education
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

25.

Kalla	Said	The reason to run a further review was because a type of national exam still needed as a benchmark to boost education in the country.
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

26.

“without national exam, how can we improve education and determine a benchmark (to portray achievement) between regions ?”	Jusuf	Said
Quoted	Sayer	Verbal process of quoting

27.

Education expert Doni Koesoema	Criticized	Jokowi’s hesitation over the plan, saying that it was a move that “could worsen the country’s education”.
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

28.

“since being implemented 13 years ago, the national exams have failed to improve our education system. The national exams have forced teachers to only teach their students how to prepare for the tests, while, at the same time, students have grown accustomed to studying only for the exams,”	Doni	Said
Quoted	Sayer	Verbal process of quoting

29.

DKPP and Bawaslu	Claimed	That the current mechanism stipulated in a number of election-related regulations was “ineffective” in resolving election-related crimes, as well as disputes and ethics violations taking place prior to the election.
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

30.

“this is quite logical, as election-related cases have different characteristics to the other kind of cases,”	Jimly	Said
Quoted	Sayer	Verbal process of quoting

31.

Jimly	Said	“the mexican court, however, is also tasked with managing election-result disputes, which in Indonesia are handled by Constital Court.”
Sayer	Verbal process of quoting	Quoted

32.

Jimly	Argued	That the esthablishment of a special electoral court could also prevent election-related cases from disrupting the election process, taking into account what happened in the mayoral election in Pematang siantar in North Sumatera.
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

33.

Bawaslu commissioner Nasrullah	Argued	That the DKPP should have the authority to carry out preliminary investigations, and the investigation and prosecution of election-related crimes.
Sayer	Verbal process of Reporting	Reported

34.

Simardji, a member of the governing Indonesia Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P)	Said	That they would consider both the proposals from the DKPP and Bawaslu for creating an ideal legal enforcement system related to the implementation of the concurrent elections.
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

35.

“we have to ask for input from other institutions, such as the police and the AGO,”	Yandri	Told
Quoted	Sayer	Verbal process of quoting

36.

Ganjar	Said	That the procurement talks at that time were “a little bit noisy.”
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

37.

“we’ll see.”	He	Said
Quoted	Sayer	Verbal process of quoting

38.

Muhammad Nazaruddin, a key witness in the case,	Claimed	That many high ranking officials were involved in the alleged graft, including former finance minister Agus Martowardojo
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

39.

Agus	Said	It was slander when the Golkar Party challenged Nazaruddin to show proof that Setya was involved.
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

40.

“one of the strategic goals we have under the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) is to have a competitive, innovative, and dynamic ASEAN.”	ASEN Deputy secretary-general AKP Mochtan said	Said	on wednesday
Quoted	Sayer	Verbal process of quoting	circumstance

41.

Mochtan	Said	He believes that it boils down to how innovation is spread through multi-stakeholder forums such as the Kellogg Innovation Network (KIN) ASEAN
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

42.

“forums like this occur at a higher scale, but how can we help our SMEs on the lower levels?”	The diplomat	Said
Quoted	Sayer	Verbal process of quoting

43.

Jose	Said	That a tailored approach to different subjects of society is required and that is was up to each ASEAN member state to clearly translate strategic goals like innovation.
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

44.

For Indonesia SMEs to survive and break into the regional markets, the branding guru	Suggested	That they cast their nets farther abroad when expanding their networks.
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Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	reported
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45.

“i think Indonesia has the people, the capacity, but it (needs to be) smart about it and innovate in a very entrepreneurial way.”	He	Told	<i>The jakarta post</i> on wednesday
Quoted	Sayer	Verbal process of quoting	Circumstance

46.

“the high level of participation by countries has further strengthened the forum’s position as the only dialogue forum that discusses the development of democracy in the Asia-Pasific region in a constructive way.”	Said	Esti handayani
Quoted	Verbal process of quoting	Sayer

47.

“We suggest that the district court hold the trial in Kemayoran or Cibubur so it does not disrupt the activities of Jakarta resident.”	He	Told	Reporters
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Quoted	Sayer	Verbal process of quoting	Circumstance
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48.

National police spokesmen Sr. Comr. Rikwanto	Said	On Wednesday	That Cibubur and Kemayoran were now under consideration as both places were located quite far from public activity.
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Circumstance	reported

49.

Attorney General Prasetyo	Said		Irieine Korengkeng was set aside as some people on social media had raised doubt that Christian prosecutor could maintain objectivity in the case.
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting		Reported

50.

Rikwanto	Said	That the police had not yet determined how many officers they would deploy to secure the trial as it remained unclear where it would be held.
Sayer	Verbal process of reporting	Reported

After identifying the type of verbal process in the above columns, the percentage is shown in the following table.

Table 4.1

The percentage of types of Verbal Process in the headlines of

The Jakarta Post

No.	Types of Verbal processes	Total (X)	Percentages (N)
1.	Process of Saying	-	-
2.	Process of Quoting		
3.	Process of Reporting		
	Total (Y)		

The table above shows the percentages of the types of verbal process in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*. They are Process of Quoting %, Reporting %, and

there is no result for process of saying in *The Jakarta Post* on headline column. In conclusion, it is stated that the dominant types of verbal process in *The Jakarta Post* on headline column is Process of Reporting.

C. Research Findings

After analyzing all the data obtained in the verbal process of *The Jakarta Post*, the findings can be reported as follows :

1. In the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*, the researcher were found process of quoting and reporting. The researcher was not found the process of saying, because there is no interactive directly process of saying in journalism.
2. All the data shows that the types of verbal process were process of saying 20 (%), process of quoting 13 (%), and process of reporting 1 (%). Based on the analysis, the most dominant types of verbal process in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* is process of reporting 1(%) because in journalism, process of reporting used indirect speech and its characteristic is a reported.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the data, conclusions can be drawn as the following.

1. There are three types of Verbal process, they are process of saying, quoting, and reporting. In this analysis, the researcher couldn't find all the types of verbal process. The researcher just found process of quoting and reporting. The researcher didn't find the process of saying.
2. The percentage of process of saying 22 (%), process of quoting 22 (%), and process of reporting 22 (%). Process of reporting was the most dominant type which used in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*.

B. Suggestions.

In relation to the conclusion, suggestions can be staged as the following.

1. The researcher suggests that this study can be used as a reference for those who are interested in studying experiential function. Particular in verbal process.
2. The teacher should add their knowledge to provide students ability in analyzing clauses by using verbal process.

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