

**REPRESENTATION OF EXPERIENTIAL FUNCTION IN THE TEXT OF
*ONLINE BBC***

SKRIPSI

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ABSTRACT

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This study deals with representation of experiential function in the Text of *Online BBC* (TOB). Descriptive qualitative method was applied to analyze the data. Thus, in doing this research, library research was applied in analyzing the data. The objective of research were to analyze the types of processes used in the TOB, to find out how the processes are used in the TOB, and to find out the reason why are the processes used in the TOB in the way they are. The source of data in this research was added from the TOB, especially News contents Online-BBC published in January 2017. There were six texts of TOB. The texts was consist of two business news, two health news, and two politic news. Then the data was analyzed into types of process. The findings indicates that there are Material process was amount 61 (39.10 %), Mental process was amount 7 (4.49 %), Verbal process was amount 76 (48.72 %), Existential process was amount 2 (1.72 %), Relational process was amount 10 (6.41 %), and Behavioral process was amount 0 (0 %). So, the most dominant type of process was Verbal process. After analyzed the data, then analyzed the process into the types of manner. Total percentage of congruent type of manner in the process of the TOB were 71.15 %. Total percentage of incongruent type of manner in the process of the TOB were 28.85 %. So, the most dominant type of manner in the process of the TOB was congruent. The dominant type of process was verbal process because in the TOB, the sentences or the clauses more indicated the arguments. The dominant type of manner was congruent because the sentences or the clauses were in harmony with another or in agreement with another.

Keywords: experiential function, process, manner, text, online BBC, news

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Study

It was in 1960s that Halliday began to develop Systematic Functional Grammar (SFG), which is “a theory of meaning as a choice, by which a language, or any other semiotic system, is interpreted as networks of interlocking options: ‘either this, or that, or the other’ , ‘either more like the one or more like the other’, and so on” (Halliday,1994, 2000, F40).

Halliday (2000) maintains that child language performs seven basic functions and there is close form and function. However, as a child grows into an adult the seven functions are gradually replaced by more abstract, but also simpler systems of functions, and they are the three macro-functions: the ideational, the interpersonal, and the textual. Experiential function construes a model of experience.

According to Halliday, it is a language that enables human beings to form the impression of experience, which consists of “goings-on”-happening, doing, sensing, meaning, and being and becoming, either internally and externally. This is the experiential metafunction. The experiential function is realized through transitivity and transitivity is achieved through six process: material process, mental process, relational process, verbal process, existential process and behavioral process.

In this research, the researcher were analyzed the experiential function in the text of online BBC (TOB), because with the advent of 21st century, information globalization enables the Internet to develop rapidly. Internet has become one of the news media nowadays. Convenience, rapidity and accuracy of internet news have been accepted by the audience worldwide.

BBC Online contains a variety of content ranging from News, sport, music, science, technology and entertainment, amongst other things. One of the most used aspects of the BBC Online website are the sections relating to News content. This texts provide the appropriate data needed for the research on experiential function.

Meanwhile, Halliday (2000) also deems that the aim of constructing Systemic Functional Grammar is to offer a theoretical framework for discourse analysis. The corpus of discourse analysis can be spoken and written. Since the text of Online-BBC (TOB) is a semantic text, experiential function theory can be applied to the analysis of the TOB.

The researcher also decided to observe the subject walls because the researcher knew that many readers just read the TOB, but they do not understand about the sense of the text. In this problem, especially to understand the experiential function. They do not understand about process in the text of news.

B. The Identification of the Problems

The problems of this study were identified as follows

1. Many readers donot understand about processes in the TOB.

2. Many readers donot understand the function of the processes in the TOB.

C. The Scope and Limitation

This study was focused on analyzing the experiential function based on the TOB. There are 6 types of processes in the experiential functional grammar, they are material, behavioral, mental, verbal, relational, existential. This study was limited on material, behavioral, mental, verbal, relational ,and existential process on the news text of Online BBC.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problems of this study were formulated as the following.

1. What types of processes are used in theTOB ?
2. How are the processes used in the TOB ?
3. Why are the processes used in the TOB in the way they are ?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were

1. to analyze the types of processes used in the TOB,
2. to find out how are the processes used in the TOB, and
3. to find out the reason why are the processes used in the TOB in the way they are.

F. The Significances of the Study

The findings of the study were expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

a. Theoretically

Theoretically, findings of the study add up new horizons to theories of Systematic Functional Linguistics (SFL). In addition, the findings can be references for further studies.

b. Practically

Practically, the findings can be useful for

1. students in learning discourse analysis especially about Experiential function, how to determine and understand the Process,
2. readers who wants to get more information about Discourse analysis especially about Experiential function,
3. lecturers as a material in supporting the teaching learning process, and
4. researchers, to become an input how to conduct a good research and expected to the other researchers to be or interested in analyzing the other English aspects based on the texts in research an Experiential Function.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

In this part, the researcher would like to clarify the terms used in this research. To conduct a research, there were some theories needed to explain some concepts and terms to be applied in the research. It is necessary to give clear concept about this research.

1. The Description of Representation

Definition of representation for English language learners is a person or group that speaks or acts for or in support of another person or group or something (such as a picture or symbol) that stands for something else. Definition representation for students is the act of doing something on behalf of another or others: the state of doing something on behalf another or others (as in legislative body).(<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/representation>).

2. The Description of Systematic Functional Grammar

Systemic functional grammar (SFG) is a form of grammatical description originated by [Michael Halliday](#). It is part of a social [semiotic](#) approach to language called [systemic functional linguistics](#). In these two terms, *systemic* refers to the view of language as "a network of systems, or interrelated sets of options for making meaning".

Gerot and Wignell (1994:27) stated that Functional Grammar focus on the purposes and uses of language. They derive from examination of spoken and written language and the context of their use.

They investigate how language is used and itself effect their aims includes:

- a. Revealing many choices of the language that users have interacting
- b. Showing how meaning that is made.

Functional grammar views language as a resource for making meaning. Grammar attempts to describe language in actual used and focus on texts and their contexts. Functional grammar has a number of features which make it suitable for studying language variation.

1. Firstly, it is based on the nation of choice, it models grammar as a set of options (a reporter resources). This means that is presents grammar to teachers and students as a set of tools they can use rather than a set of rules about what not to do.
2. Secondly, functional grammar looks at the way in which grammar is used to construct texts in their context of use, it is concerned in other words with real language not just with the made up examples of language that can be found in many language tests, exercises, work sheets or traditional grammar books.
3. Thirdly, functional grammar is concern with the way which grammar is organized to make meaning.

Overall, functional grammar is concerned with the way that the different kinds of meaning that contribute to grammatical structure are comprehensively addressed. It is concerned with resources for :

- a. Analyzing experience – what is going on.
- b. Analyzing interaction – who is communicating with whom.
- c. Analyzing the ways in which messages are constructed.

In order to model grammar as a context sensitive, meaning making resource, functional grammar looks closely at the different contributions made by clause, phrase, and group and word structure to a text.

At the clause level, functional grammar resources for:

- a. Analyzing experience (Process type, Participants and Circumstances).
- b. Participating in communication (Mood and Modality).
- c. Clause as message (Theme and Rheme)

3. Metafunctions of Language

Halliday (2000: 17) stated that Metafunctions are systematic clusters; that is, they are groups of semantic systems that make meanings of a related kind. The three metafunctions are mapped into the structure of the clause. For this reason, systematic linguistics analyze a clause from three perspectives. Halliday argues that the concept of metafunction is one of a small set of principles that are necessary to explain how language works; this concept of function in language is necessary to explain the organization of semantic system of language.

The term metafunction originates in systemic functional linguistics and is considered to be a property of all languages. Systemic functional linguistics is functional and semantic rather than formal and syntactic in its orientation.

Meanwhile function is considered to be a fundamental property of language itself. At the same time, whenever the people use language there is

always something else going on. This kind of meaning is more active: if the ideational function of the grammar is language as reflection, this is language as action and it is called the interpersonal function, to suggest that it is both interactive and personal. But the grammar also shows up a third component, another mode of meaning which relates the construction or text. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metafunction>).

Halliday (2000: 368) divides metafunctions into three functions such as ideational, interpersonal, and textual function.

3.1 The Ideational Function

The ideational metafunction is the function for construing human experience. It is the means by which we make sense of "reality". Halliday divides the ideational into the logical and the experiential metafunctions. The logical metafunction refers to the grammatical resources for building up grammatical units into complexes, for instance, for combining two or more clauses into a clause complex. The experiential function refers to the grammatical resources involved in construing the flux of experience through the unit of the clause.

The ideational metafunction reflects the contextual value of field, that is, the nature of the social process in which the language is implicated. An analysis of a text from the perspective of the ideational function involves inquiring into the choices in the grammatical system of "transitivity": that is, process types, participant types, circumstance types, combined with an analysis of the resources through which clauses are combined

Gerot and Wignell (1994: 11) stated that the ideational meanings are meanings about phenomena, about things (living or non-living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the things are or do) and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. These meanings are realized in wordings through Participants, Processes, and Circumstances. Meaning of this kind are most centrally influenced by the field of discourse.

The ideational function is the function for construing human experience. It is the means by which we make sense of reality. The ideational function is about the natural word in the broadest sense and it is concerned with clauses as representations. It relates to the field aspects of a text, or its subject matter and context of use and it is concerned with the communication and interlinking of ideas. The ideational function can be classified into two sub functions. The logical and the experiential.

3.1.1 The Logical Function

The logical function refers to the grammatical resources for building up grammatical units into complexes, for instance, for combining two or more clauses into a clause complex and it is concerned with the relationship between ideas. Halliday describes the logical function as those systems “which set up logical-semantic relationship between one clausal unit and another”. The systems which come under the logical function are taxis and logico-semantic relations. When two clauses are combined, a speaker chooses whether to give both clauses equal status, or to make one dependent on the other. In addition, a speaker choose

some meaning relation in the process of joining or binding clauses together. It's meaning that we make in such processes are most closely related to the experiential function. For this reason, he puts the experiential and logical functions together into the ideational function.

3.1.2 The Experiential Function

The experiential function refers to the grammatical choices that enable speakers to make meanings about the world around us and inside us. Halliday (2000: 106) stated that there are three aspects of meaning of the clauses. It is meaning as representation. Usually when people talk about what a word or sentence, it is the kind of meaning they have in mind. When the clause as interpersonal function, clause from the point of view as form of exchange between speaker and listener. And the last the clauses as experiential function, it is given as a way of representing patterns of experience.

The Experiential function is concerned with content and ideas to describe experience. Technically the function of language to represent experience is termed the experiential function as one component of metafunction. Reality in text or discourse is realized by the experience which is realized in the experiential function. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metafunction>).

More powerful impression of experience is that consists of happening, doing, sensing, meaning, and so on. All these going on are sorted out in the grammar of the clause. Clause as a made of action, giving, and demanding goods and service and information. The grammatical system by which that achieved is transitivity. It is realization of language as experience in a clause. A set up in

the grammar of the clause as experience is in a clause, a process consist of three components :

- a. The process itself, which is equivalent to activity or verb in traditional grammar.
- b. Participants in the process, which are a persons or things in the process.
- c. Circumstance associated with the process, which is environment or surroundings of the activity involving the participant.

3.1.2.1 The Components of Experiential Function

a. Processes

Halliday (2000:80) said that the process refers to activity done, which are expressed by verb. In addition, Gerot and Wignell (1994: 41) stated that processes are central to activity. A process refers to activity done which is equivalent to verb in traditional terminology. Processes are realized by verb. The grammatical system by which this is achieved transitivity.

Thompson (1996: 77) stated that Process is typically or realized by the verbal group in the clause and it is the central component of the message from the experiential perspective. The concepts of processes are semantic categories, which explain in the most general way that phenomenon of the real world are represented as linguistic structures. The transitivity system construes the world of experience into a manageable set of process types. We shall need to recognize function, which are more specific than these and which may differ according to the types of process being represented.

Bloor and Bloor (1995: 109) said that “the process centers on that part of the clause that is realized by the verbal group”. There are six types of process such as : material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential process.

1. Material Process

Material process is called process of “doing”. Semantically, material process indicates activities or events. Halliday (2000:106) states that material process in the outer experience which is the process of the outside world that indicates action; activities and events, things, happen, and people or the other actors, do things and make them happen.

Gerot and Wignell (1994:42) stated that Material processes are processes of material doing. It is express the notion that some entity physically does something. This may be done to some other entity. The entity who or which does something is the Actor, and there optionally is an entity to which the processes extended or directed; this entity which may done to is goal.

Typically, agents are human and the goal is most like the traditional direct object. It is occurring in outer side of human beings (objective) physical such as go, walk, write, work and so on.

Example:

Her father	Smashed	The glass
Part : Actor	Process : Material	Part : Goal

Ridho	Drives	His car
Part : Actor	Process : Material	Part : Goal

2. Mental Process

Halliday (2000: 114) stated that Mental process refers to verbs indicating affection (feeling), cognition (thinking, knowing, understanding, etc), and perception (perceiving through the five senses; seeing, hearing, etc).

- a. Affection : love, hate, like, etc
- b. Cognition : know, think, remember, etc
- c. Perception : see, hear, taste, etc

Mental process is occurring in inner side of human being (subjective) psychological. The participant role in mental process are senser and phenomenon. The senser is by definition a conscious being, for only those who are conscious can feel, think, or see. The phenomenon is that which is sensed felt, thought or seen. To exemplify the verbs understand, like, know, hear, are mental process in the clause.

Example :

She	Could hear	His voice
Part: Senser	Process : Mental	Part : Phenomenon

3. Relational Process

Gerot and Wignell (1994: 54) stated that Relational process involve states of being (including having). They can be classified according to whether they are being used to identity something or to assign a quality to something. Relational process is occurring both inside and outside human being both human and

inhuman participants. It is construed being and relational among entities through identification, attribution and possession. The common verbs belong to this type are *be (is, am, are, was, were, have, etc)*, *become*, *seem*, *cost*, etc.

Every type in relational process has its own characteristic participant roles and verb.

- a. Identification process : N – Be – N
- b. Attribution process : N – Be – Adj
- c. Possession process : N – Be – Adv

Example :

Rita	Is	The teacher
Part : Token	Process : Relational	Part : Value

Joana	Is	Wise
Part : Carrier	Process : Relational Attributive	Part : Attributive

Joana	Has	A new doll
Part : Posseser	Process : Relational Possessive	Part : Possesed

4. Behavioral Process

Halliday (2000: 139) stated that behavioral process which construes human physiological behaviors (on the body of human being), such as breathing, dreaming, and staring.

This type is intermediate between materials and mental. Physiological processes manifesting state of consciousness, e.g : cry, laugh, smile, frown, sigh, snail, and whine. There is one obligatory participant, 'behavior'. The behavior like a sensor, the behavior is a conscious being. Put the process is one of doing not sensing.

Example :

Dina	Sleeps	In the car
Part : Behavior	Process : Behavioral	Circumstances : Location

The girl	Snore	Loudly
Part : Behavior	Process : Behavioral	Circumstances : Manner

5. Verbal Process

Gerot and Wignell (1994: 49) stated that Verbal processes are processes of saying, or more accurately, of symbolically signaling. It is occurring both human and inhuman participant information. The mix of grammatical characteristics seems to reflect our perception of verbal process as being a blend of both mental and material process as may be expected of processes that involves both the

‘mind’ and ‘doing’. In the other word, verbal process shows activities related to information, includes that of saying, commanding, asking, and offering.

The sayer, the receiver, and the verbiage, has different meaning and function too. There are three further participant functions in addition to sayer, they are :

- a. Sayer is the doer of the action
- b. Receiver is the one to whom the saying is directed on the one to whom the verbalization is addressed.
- c. Range/verbiage is the function that corresponds to what is said or name to the verbalization itself (statement, answer, question, and story).

Example :

Mr. Smith	Speaks	Indonesian	Fluently
Part : Sayer	Process : Verbal	Part : Verbiage	Circumstance: Manner

She	Told	Him	A news
Part : Sayer	Process : Verbal	Part : Receiver	Part : Verbiage

6. Existential Process

Halliday (2000: 142) stated that Existential clause typically have the verb be; in this respect also they resemble relational process. But the other verbs that commonly occur are mainly different from either the attributive or the identifying.

Existential process is the process on the bordering between relational and material process, which represents that something exists or happens. The word there in existential process does not have any representational function, but it is needed as subject. Existential process clauses typically have the verb be, and frequently contains a destined circumstance which is thematic. The subject there may be omitted, but it will be turned up if there is a tag.

Example :

There	Is	A man	At the door
	Process : Existential	Part : Existential	Circumstances : Location

b. Participants

Every process has different participant. According to Halliday (2000:80) participants (people, animal, concrete and abstract that take a part in processes) are expressed by nouns.

Gerot and Wignell (1994: 41) stated that Participants are incumbent upon the doings, happenings, feelings, and beings. This suggests that there are different kinds on going on, which necessarily involve different kinds of participants in varying circumstances. Saragih (2014: 69) stated that Participants are person or things, which are involved in as process. The core an experience in a clause is the process, consequently, the process itself determinant the number of participant bound or attracted. The capacity of process to attract or to labeled according to the process types.

In the terms of vacancy power, a process which binds one participants such as in Dino drives, is called monovalent. Further, process which blind two and three participant called bivalent and trivalent. For practical purpose, the participant divide into one that does the activity (participant 1) and one that the process is done to (participant II) with reference in the table:

Table 2.1
Process and Participants

No	Types of Process	Participant I	Participant II
1	Material	Actor	Goal
2	Mental	Senser	Phenomenon
3	Relational a) Identification b) Attribution c) Possession	Token Carrier Possessor	Value Attribute Possessed
4	Behavioral	Behaver	-
5	Verbal	Sayer	Verbiage
6	Existential	-	Existent

c. Circumstances

According to Halliday (2000:80) in clauses, circumstances are realized in adverbial group and prepositional phrases. In addition, Gerot and Wignell (1994: 41) stated that Circumstances are incumbent upon the doings, happenings, feelings, and beings. Saragih (2014: 7) stated that Circumstances indicates

situation or surroundings in which the process occurs. The notion of circumstance is equivalent to adverbs in traditional terminology it.

Circumstances are realization as adverbs, adverbial phrases, prepositional phrase, when we talk about happenings, we often need to refer to their relative timing, location, manner, causes and condition. In certain processes like putting, a circumstance is obligatory and acts a participant of the process. Circumstances are general across process types because they are less centrally involved in the process than participants. Specifically, circumstances divide into nine types. Each of which may also be delicately subdivided. It is showed in the table :

Table 2.2
Types of Circumstances

Types Circumstances	Subcategory	Probe	Examples of Realization
Extent	Temporal	For how long ?	For five hours
	Spatial	How far ?	Every hours For three miles
Location	Temporal	When ?	In March
	Spatial	Where ?	Before tea In the Indonesia
Manner		How ?	Slowly As fast as possible
Cause		Why ?	Because

			For better result
Contingency		In what circumstance ?	In the event of rain In the absence of proof
Accompaniment		Together with ? What as ?	With (cut) his friend Instead of them
Role		What as ?	As a concerned parent (smashed) into pieces
Matter		What about ?	About this With reference to that
Angle		Says who ?	According to the scientist

4. Ideational Grammatical Metaphor

Ideational grammatical metaphors are called metaphors of transitivity. The grammatical variation between congruent and incongruent forms here applies to transitivity configurations, and can be analyzed in terms of the functional structure of these configurations. In order to bring out the metaphorical nature of an incongruent expression, it is compared to an equivalent congruent realization. The functional analyses of the two expressions are combined into a single diagram

with a congruent and incongruent layer, so that grammatical contrasts between the constituents are shown in the vertical dimension: “the technique here is to match the elements vertically as closely as possible” (Halliday 1985: 325, 1994/1985: 346). In this way also variations pertaining to lexical metaphor become clear, and suggestions can be made as to the reasons (e.g. in terms of Theme-Rheme distribution) why a metaphorical construal was chosen. Examples given by Halliday are *Mary came upon a wonderful sight* and *a wonderful sight met Mary’s eyes* as metaphorical variants of *Mary saw something wonderful*.

In general, Halliday argues, written language has more ideational metaphors than spoken discourse. This is attributed to a more general difference in types of complexity: written language is said to be “lexically dense”, whereas spoken language is “grammatically intricate”. In written language, various lexical meanings are often ‘packed’ into one single nominal group. This is the context in which ideational metaphor occurs. (Halliday does not further explain this aspect of the distribution of metaphor.) Throughout the history of language, demetaphorization occurs: grammatical metaphors gradually lose their metaphorical nature, and in this way become “domesticated” (ibid.). Halliday gives three types of what he regards as ‘domesticated’ transitivity metaphors in English:

- i. expressions of the type *have a bath, do a dance, make a mistake*: in these forms, the meaning of the process is expressed in the Range rather than the verb;

- ii. examples such as *she has brown eyes*(congruent: *her eyes are brown*) or *he has a broken wrist* (congruent: *his wrist is broken*);
- iii. expressions such as *he writes good books* (congruent: *he writes books, which are good*) or *we sell bargains* (congruent: *the things we sell are cheap*).

5. Text

In literary theory, a text is any object that can be "read," whether this object is a work of literature, a street sign, an arrangement of buildings on a city block, or styles of clothing. It is a coherent set of signs that transmits some kind of informative message. This set of symbols is considered in terms of the informative message's *content*, rather than in terms of its physical form or the medium in which it is represented.

Within the field of literary criticism, "text" also refers to the original information content of a particular piece of writing; that is, the "text" of a work is that primal symbolic arrangement of letters as originally composed, apart from later alterations, deterioration, commentary, translations, paratext, etc. Therefore, when literary criticism is concerned with the determination of a "text," it is concerned with the distinguishing of the original information content from whatever has been added to or subtracted from that content as it appears in a given textual document (that is, a physical representation of text). Since the history of writing predates the concept of the "text", most texts were not written with this concept in mind. Most written works fall within a narrow range of the types described by text theory.

The concept of "text" becomes relevant if and when a "coherent written message is completed and needs to be referred to independently of the circumstances in which in which it was created.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Text_\(literary_theory\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Text_(literary_theory)).

6. BBC Online

BBC Online, formerly known as BBCi, is the BBC's online service. It is a large network of websites including such high-profile sites as BBC News and Sport, the on-demand video and radio services co-branded BBC iPlayer, the pre-school site CBeebies, and learning services such as Bitesize. The BBC has had an online presence supporting its TV and radio programs and web-only initiatives since 1994 but did not launch officially until December 1997, following government approval to fund it by TV license fee revenue as a service in its own right. Throughout its short history, the online plans of the BBC have been subject to harassment from its commercial rivals, which has resulted in various public consultations and government reviews to investigate their claims that its large presence and public funding distorts the UK market.

The website has gone through several branding changes since it was launched. Originally named BBC Online, it was then rebranded as BBCi (which itself was the brand name for interactive TV services) before being named bbc.co.uk. It was then renamed BBC Online again in 2008, however the service uses the branding "BBC". The web-based service of the BBC is one of the most visited websites (fifty-fifth most visited according to Alexa in January 2013) and the world's largest news website. As of 2007, it contained over two million pages.

BBC Online contains a variety of content ranging from News, sport, music, science, technology and entertainment, amongst other things. The website has a British orientation, although the home page, news section and sports section each provide different content between UK and "International" visitors. There are also separate pages for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland written by the BBC Nations.

The website focuses around the primary top level domains of News, Sport, Weather, iPlayer, TV and Radio. These are easily accessible from the taskbar running across the top of all current BBC Online pages. However, other top level domains are also in existence: some are available from a drop down list on the taskbar including CBBC, CBeebies, Comedy, Food, Health, History, Learning, Music, Science and Nature, while other top level domains are only available through the A-Z index on the BBC website. These include Archives, Arts & Culture, Ethics, Gardening, Parenting, Religion and Travel news. However, there are many more top level domains – some 400 in March 2010 however this number has decreased as top level domains now frequently link to a lower domain name – that link to websites for individual services or programmers.

One of the most used aspects of the BBC Online website are the sections relating to News content, Sports results and news and Weather forecasts. The BBC News Online subsite launched in 1997 and received around 2 billion page views each month in 2012. The site contains journalistic content from the BBC covering news from the UK, both as a whole as well as regional news from

the BBC Nations and Regions, and International content. The site also contains analysis from correspondents and other features from the Magazine section of the website. The BBC Sport Online subsite offers, in a similar way to news, a wide variety of material including sports results, live feeds to on-air programming, sports related news and analysis from commentators and pundits. The BBC Weather subsite primarily focuses on weather forecasts for UK and International locations, but also includes other features including Country guides that detail to geography and climate of each country, winter sports forecasts and during times of unusual or extreme weather, videos are produced explaining the causes for this weather. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BBC_Online).

B. Relevant Studies

Numerous studies that related to this research had been conducted before. One of them was conducted by Chen Liping (2014) with the research title Experiential Metafunctional Analysis of Winston S. Churchill's Speech on Hitler's Invasion of the U.S.S.R. The writer used Halliday's theory (1994) in this research. Based on this research, the writer said with the focus on Transitivity, a political discourse has been studied from the perspective of Experiential Function. More uses of material and relational processes can make the speech more powerful and persuasive.

The other research was conducted by SaminaNaz, Sofia DildarAlvi and Abdul Baseer (2012) with the research title An Analysis of Obama's Speech "Ending Iraq War, February 27, 2009" : A Halladian Approach. The present study

is an attempt to investigate the linguistic choices made by Barack Obama in his famous speech “Ending Iraq War, February 27, 2009” after being elected the president of USA in 2009. Obama’s linguistic twist has been investigated through Halliday’s model of Transitivity. Transitivity works at clause level and interprets the ideational functions of language through *participants, process types and circumstances*. The results of the study represent that Obama has used more material clauses of action to intensify the need of American military action in Iraq. He has also used mental clauses to touch the emotional side of the audience. Relational Attributive Processes have been employed to create a sense of relativity and authenticity. It appears that Obama is more concerned with the use of circumstances of spatial and temporal locations to make his account objective, trustworthy and authentic.

The other research was conducted by Bo Xu (2015) with the research title A Metafunctional Analysis of the News “ROK, DPRK Agree to Defuse Tension after Talks” on China Daily. On the basis of the three metafunctions in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL): experiential, interpersonal and textual, this paper makes an analysis of the current news “ROK, DPRK Agree to Defuse Tension after Talks” on China Daily. The paper finds out that the political news has unique features in terms of experiential, interpersonal and textual function. Objectivity and accuracy of network news is realized via transitivity systems and third person pronoun in the news.

C. Conceptual Framework

The core of an experience a clause is the process, participant and circumstances, consequently, experiential determine the number of process, participant and circumstances. The capacity of process to attractor the participant is know, is Valiancy. On this basis, it is determined that the participants are labeled according to the process type.

The participants divide in to one that does activity (participant I) and another that the process is done to (participant III). To exemplify, the labels for participants the material process are actor and goal. In addition, the circumstance as realization as adverbs, adverbial phrases, prepositional phrases and subordinate clause are associated with rather than involved.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. Moleong (1993: 2) “Descriptive qualitative method is a research method which is used to describe, organize, and summarize are important general characteristic of a sent of data”. And this study was attempted to give a complete analysis of experiential function in the TOB. The analysis was based on material, mental, verbal, existential, relational, and behavioral process. According to Arikunto (2010:20), descriptive qualitative developed concepts based on the available and followed the flexible research design that is suitable to the context. Descriptive qualitative methods, collects the facts and analyze them.

B. Source of Data

The source of data in this research was added from the TOB, especially News contents Online-BBC published in January 2017. There were six texts of TOB. The texts was consist of two businessnews, two health news, and two politic news.

C. The Techniques for Collecting Data

To collect the data, the following steps were done

1. Reading the TOB.

2. Underlining the sentences of the TOB.
3. Identifying types process in the TOB.

D. The Technique for Analyzing Data

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

1. Classifying the processes in the TOB.
2. Analyzing the text based on material, mental, verbal, existential, relational, and behavioral process.
3. Counting how many processes in the data.
4. Analyzing the process based on the types of manner.
5. Counting how many the types of manner in the process of data.
6. Drawing the conclusion of the data.

CHAPTER IV

DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

It has been mentioned in chapter III that the data were added and collected from the TOB, it consisted of six texts. There were two business news, two health news, and two politic news. All the texts then were analyzed and classified into experiential function (material, behavioral, mental, verbal, relational, and existential process).

B. Data Analysis

After read all of the texts of TOB, they were analyzed into material, behavioral, mental, verbal, relational, and existential process to analyze the types of processes used in the TOB. The analyzing of the texts were discussed as the following.

1. Trump takes office

Pro: material

2. President Donald Trump has signed an executive order designed to cut the number of regulations affecting US business.

Pro: material

3. therefore: "We want to make life easier for these small business owners."

Pro: mental

4. andis expected to be led by the Republican Mick Mulvaney.

Pro: mental

5. It is just the latest in a flurry of decisions made by President Trump in his first few days in office.

Pro: relational

6. and that it shall be up to the director to define how the costs are measured and "what qualifies as new and offsetting regulations".

Pro: Relational

7. Speaking in the Oval Office, he said he wanted to tell small business owners that the "American dream is back"

Pro: verbal

8. Described as a "two-out, one-in" approach, the latest executive order asked government departments to request a new regulation and to specify two other regulations which they will drop.

Pro: verbal

9. There are few classes of babies for whom it would be appropriate to go home with a medical monitor

Pro: existential

10. There is currently no cure

Pro: existential

After analyzing the data the proportion of the process are summarized in the following table.

Table 4.1
Proportion of Process in the TOB

No	Types of Process	Number of Occurrences	Percentage
1	Material Process	61	39.10 %
2	Mental Process	7	4.49 %
3	Verbal Process	76	48.72 %
4	Existential Process	2	1.28 %
5	Relational Process	10	6.41 %
6	Behavioral Process	0	0 %
Total		156	100 %

Based on the table above, the total number of process in the text of TOB were 156. They were divided into six types of process. They were 61 material processes, 7 mental processes, 76 verbal processes, 2 existential process, 10 relational process and 0 behavioral process. So, the dominant type of process in the TOB was verbal process.

There are two ways of using process, congruent and incongruent or metaphorical ways. After analyzed the process then the process would be classified into the manner on the use of process. The classifying of the processes were discussed as the following.

1. The title : Trump: Executive order signed on business regulations

1. Trump takes office. (Incongruent)

Trump goes to the office. (Congruent)

2. It is just the latest in a flurry of decisions made by President Trump in his first few days in office. (Incongruent)

President Trump made the latest flurry of decisions in his first few days in office. (Congruent)

3. It was the "biggest such act that our country has ever seen," he added.(Incongruent)

He says that It was the "biggest such act that their country has ever seen,"(Congruent)

After analyzing the data the manner on the use of process are summarized in the following table.

Table 4.2
Manner on the Use of Process

No	Types of Manner	Number of Occurrences	Percentage
1	Congruent	111	71.15 %
2	Incongruent	45	28.85 %
	Total	156	100 %

Based on the table above, the total number of manner on the use of process in the TOB were 156. They were divided into two types of manner. They were 111 congruent and 45 incongruent.

The reasons for why are the processes used in the TOB in the way they are were:

1. The dominant type of process was verbal process because in the TOB, the sentences or the clauses more indicated the arguments.
2. The dominant type of manner was congruent because the sentences or the clauses were in harmony with another or in agreement with another.

C. Findings

The findings of this study showed that

1. There were 156 processes used in the TOB

2. Total percentage of Material Process in the TOB were 39.10 %
3. Total percentage of Mental Process in the TOB were 4.49 %
4. Total percentage of Verbal Process in the TOB were 48.72 %
5. Total percentage of Existential Process in the TOB were 1.28 %
6. Total percentage of Relational Process in the TOB were 6.41 %
7. Total percentage of Behavioral Process in the TOB were 0 %
8. Total percentage of congruent type of manner in the TOB were 71.15 %
9. Total percentage of incongruent type of manner in the TOB were 28.85 %

D. Discussion

This study deals with representation of experiential function in the Text of *Online BBC* (TOB). Descriptive qualitative method was applied to analyze the data. Thus, in doing this research, library research was applied in analyzing the data. The objective of research were to analyze the types of processes used in the TOB, to find out how the processes are used in the TOB, and to find out the reason why are the processes used in the TOB in the way they are. The source of the data in this research was added from the TOB, especially News contents Online-BBC published in January 2017. There were six texts of TOB. The texts were consist of two business news, two health news, and two politic news. Then the data was analyzed into types of process. The findings indicates that there are Material process was amount 61 (39.10 %), Mental process 7 (4.49 %), Verbal process 76 (48.72 %), Existential process 2 (1.72 %), Relational process was amount 10 (6.41 %), and Behavioral process was amount 0 (0 %). So, the most

dominant type of process was Verbal process. After analyzed the data, then the process was analyzed into the type of manner. Total percentage of congruent type of manner in the process of the TOB was 71.15 %. Total percentage of incongruent type of manner in the process of the TOB was 28.85 %. So, the most dominant type of manner in the process of the TOB was congruent. The dominant type of process was verbal process because in the TOB, the sentences or the clauses more indicated the arguments. The dominant type of manner was congruent because the sentences or the clauses were in harmony with another or in agreement with another.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the data, conclusion can be drawn of the following.

1. The total number of process in the text of TOB were 156 where the total percentage of Material Process were 39.10 %, Mental Process were 4.49 %, Verbal Process were 48.72 %, Existential Process 1.28 %, Relational Process 6.41 %, and Behavioral Process were 0 %. So, the dominant type of process in the TOB was verbal process.
2. The total number of manner on the use of process in the TOB was 156. They were 111 congruent and 45 incongruent.
3. The reasons for why are the processes used in the TOB in the way they are were :
 - a) The dominant type of process was verbal process because in the TOB, the sentences or the clauses more indicated the arguments.
 - b) The dominant type of manner was congruent because the sentences or the clauses were in harmony with another or in agreement with another.

B. Suggestions

In relation to the conclusion, suggestions are staged as in the following.

1. For the students especially for English Department, the researcher suggests to learn more about experiential function in order to get the clear

understanding and deep comprehending. It can also give the contribution for English learners.

2. For the lecturers who want to teach about experiential function are suggestion to give explanation as clear as possible about the ideational grammatical metaphor in order to get the clear understanding and deep comprehending for students.
3. For the other researchers are the suggestion to analyze the data as accurate as possible.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

C. Conclusions

Having analyzed the data, conclusion can be drawn of the following.

4. The total number of process in the text of TOB were 156 where the total percentage of Material Process were 39.10 %, Mental Process were 4.49 %, Verbal Process were 48.72 %, Existential Process 1.28 %, Relational Process 6.41 %, and Behavioral Process were 0 %. So, the dominant type of process in the TOB was verbal process.
5. The total number of manner on the use of process in the TOB was 156. They were 111 congruent and 45 incongruent.
6. The reasons for why are the processes used in the TOB in the way they are were :
 - c) The dominant type of process was verbal process because in the TOB, the sentences or the clauses more indicated the arguments.
 - d) The dominant type of manner was congruent because the sentences or the clauses were in harmony with another or in agreement with another.

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6. For the other researchers are the suggestion to analyze the data as accurate as possible.

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