RELATIONAL PROCESSES IN THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER: A FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR APPROACH

PROSES RELASI DALAM KORAN JAKARTA POS: SEBUAH PENDEKAT GRAMATIKA FUNGSIONALTITLE IN INDONESIA

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In this research, researcher concerns with one of the language metafunctions only that is the representation clause. This research is entitled 'Relational Processes in The Jakarta Post Newspaper'. This research attempts to investigate the usage of relational processes. Therefore, the method is used descriptive and the study is focused on verbs in the relational processes in the Jakarta Post. The research shows the relational process described as a relation set up between two entities. The English system operates with three main types of relation: intensive, possessive or circumstantial, and each of these comes in two distinct modes of being – 'attributive' and 'identifying'. In conclusion, in the exploration study are found the types of verbs of attribution and the circumstance expressed by the verb. Moreover, the type of verbs attribution, verbs of identification and the circumstance is expressed by the verbs which can be glossed as perception of the attribute, verbs in attributive process clauses has to do with change, and some circumstantial meaning which is incorporated with the type of verbs.

Keywords: *Clause as Representation, Relational Processes, Verbs in Relational Process, Participants in Relational Process.*

Abstrak

Dalam penelitian ini, penelitiakan membahas salah satu dari metafungsi bahasa dalam klausa representasi. Penelitian ini berjudul "Proses Relasi di dalam surat kabar berbahasa Inggris *The Jakarta Post*". Penelitian ini meneliti penggunaan proses berhubungan. Karena itu, metode yang digunakan lebih bersifat deskriptif dari pda perspektif dan memfokuskan penelitian pada proses hubungan (proses relasi) dalam surat kabar berbahasa Inggris *The Jakarta Post* edisi Februari 2015 - Juni 2015. Penelitian dimaksud untuk menunjukkan bahwa proses relasi menjelaskan suatu hubungan yang tersusun dalam dua pihak (*entity*). Di dalam sistem bahasa Inggris berpusatkan tiga tipe utama proses relasi yaitu:*intensif, posesif* atau *sirkumstansial* dan setiap tipe tersebut bergabung dengan dua mode kata kerja *be* dalam 'atributif' dan 'identifikasi'. Selanjutnya, tipe verba atribusi, verba identifikasi dan sirkumtansi

yang di eksperimenkan dalam verba atributif dapat berupa persepsi, verba dalam proses hubungan klausa perubahan, dan makna sirkumtansi yang digabungkan dengan tipe verba.

Kata-kata kunci: Klausa sebagai Representasi, Proses Relasi, Verba dalam Proses Relasi

A. INTRODUCTION

Everybody uses language to communicate with each other. Language plays a great part in our lives. We can understand the meaning of sentences because we know the vocabulary (lexis) and the grammatical structures. Specially, for grammar structures, the writer is interested in studying it. And we can understand the meaning if we explore more about the functions of grammar structures. So, the first step is to try to interpret the functions of grammatical structures and their constituents.

Lock (1996) proposes that there are five clause-ranks of grammatical functions as follows: Subject, Finite, Predicator, Object, and Adjunct. Subject can be identified as noun groups or nominal clause and subject forms have five pronouns are: I, he, she, we, and they. Subject normally precedes the finite in a declarative clause which has a function closely associates with finite. Subject determines the person and number of the finite. Finites have the following characteristics as if a verb group contains a finite, the finite always be the first constituent of the verb group but if the verb group contains only one word, that word may function as finite; only finite is marked for tense; only finite is marked for number agreement, that is, their from changes according to the number and person of the subject; the most grammarians also recognize nonfinite clauses, that is, the clauses which lack the function finite.

Predicator is everything in the group except the finite; a non-finite verb group may consist only of a predicator, whereas a finite verb group consists of a finite and a predicator. Object normally follows the finite and the rest of the verb group. Like subjects, they are typically realized by noun groups. A characteristic of object is that they can normally become the subjects of related passive voice clauses. In some clauses may have two objects, an indirect object and direct object. Adjuncts are typically realized by prepositional phrases or adverb groups. Adjuncts are additional constituents that cannot become Subjects of related clauses and can often be omitted.

Meanwhile, according to Thompson (1996), the Subject and finite together make up components of the clause that called the Mood. This component plays a role in carrying out the interpersonal function of the clause as exchange. Then, he explains that general term for part of the clause that is the Mood is the Residue. There are three kinds of functional elements in the Residue: the Predicator, Complements, and Adjuncts. The next, Thomson describes that the clause may include one or two complement. A complement is an element in the Residue, typically realized by a nominal group, which could have been chosen as Subject, but it was not.

Lock (1996) describes that Carrier is normally mapped onto the Subject, and the Attribute is normally mapped onto the complement. In the issue of Carrier and Attribute, there are terms 'process' that represented by verbs and 'participants' and there are two concepts, one on each side of the relationship.

According to Freddi (1998) about relational process describes a relation is a set up between two entities. The two entities are Carrier-Attribute in relational attributive and Identified-Identifier in relational identifying. Then, he adds that the English system, there are three types of relation: Intensive, possessive, and circumstantial. Each type can be either Attributive or Identifying.

Relational processes show there are verbs, participants and one on each side of the relationship. The relational process is a part of the grammatical structures.

In this research the writer tries to analyze and describe *Relational Processes in the Jakarta Post* from the point of view of Functional Grammar. Baseon the above perspectives, there are several issues to be discusses in this research:

1. What verbs are found as relational processes?
2. What are the function of participants in relational processes?

This case may motivate the writer to find detailed explanation. So, the detailed explanation can be gotten by researching on the relational processes.The primary purpose of this study is to describe verbs are found as relational processes, to analyze and to describe the function of the patterns of participants in relational processes.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The method applied in this research is qualitative method, in which the research based on descriptive data. In doing this research, the researcher does library research to expand the theories and references to sustain the analysis. The collected data are analyzed in accordance with theories chosen, and described based on the systemic functional grammar points of views. The researcher obtains the theories from the linguists of functional grammar. There are numerous theories used, as the grand theories are from Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), and the supporting theories are form Bloor and Bloor (1995), Gerot and Wignell (1994), Lock (1996), Thompson (1996), Eggins (2000).

The steps are as the following:

1. Previously, the writer has found the data which contained verbs of relational processes from the Jakarta Post newspaper, edition of February 2015 - June 2015.
2. Selecting clauses which contain relational processes and store selected data into specific files.
3. The underlining verbs of relational in clause of relational processes from data that have been selected before.
4. The classifying clauses of relational processes that contain verbs of relational.
5. Analyzing and describing the participants of clauses that have been classified. The data are classified by applying theory of Functional Grammar, particularly participants in relational process in the Jakarta Post as argued by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004).

In line with the topic of the study, only data showing verbs of relational and to see the participants in the clauses to be analyzed and described the further.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
1. RESULT

In this chapter, the researcher will make result based on the analysis of the data.

a) Attributive Relational Processes

Halliday and Matthiessen explains there are some relational processes are attributive, in which case the first participant is labeled Carrier and what follows the verbal group is Attribute. There are three types of attributive relational processes;

1) Intensive

In the case of the attributive mode, in which some qualitative attribute is assigned to a 'carrier', the meaning is 'x' is a member of the class a'. In the intensive type, the relationship between the two terms is one of sameness. After managing data the writer can describes in analysis below, from the left side is an order number of data analyzed and then the next number is an order number of data list attachment are as follows:

Data 1. ***Bimantara became a dentist***.
(The Jakarta Post, February 5th, 2015)

Carrier	Process: intensive	Attribute
Bimantara	Became	a dentist

became is a verb of the ascriptive class realize relational attributive. The attribute is realized by a nominal group Bimantara.

Data 2. **Iriana looks happy**.
(The Jakarta Post, February 17th, 2015)

Carrier	Process : intensive	Attribute
Iriana	Looks	happy

looks is a verb of the ascriptive class realize relational attributive. The attribute is realized by adjective group *happy*.

2) Circumstantial

In the circumstantial type, the relationship between the two terms is one of time, place, manner, cause, accompaniment, matter or role. In Attributive mode, the circumstantial element is an attribute that is being described to some entity.

Data 3. *Social concerned the poverty rate.*
(The Jakarta Post, March 6th, 2015)

Carrier	Process : circumstantial	Attribute
Social condition	Concerned	the poverty rate

Social condition (Carrier) *the poverty rate* (Attribute is nominal group) circumstantial attributive. The verb expresses a circumstantial relation such as 'be + matter'.

Data 4. *A recovery is on track.*
(The Jakarta Post, March 10th, 2015)

Carrier	Process : circumstantial	Attribute
A recovery	Is	on track

3) Possessive

In the possessive type, the relationship between the two term is one of ownership, one entity possesses another. Here the possession is encoded as a process, typically realized the verb own in the sense of ownership. In addition to possession in the usual sense of '*owning*', this category includes abstract relations of containment,

involvement, and the like. Among the verbs commonly occurring in this function are *include, involve, contain, comprise*, and *provide*.

Carrier	Process: possession	Attribute/ possessed
She	Has	a chance

Data 5. She has a chance.
(The Jakarta Post, March 13th, 2015)

Possession may also be encoded through the process, to *has/had* is the commonest Attributive possessive verbs. The Carrier will be possessor, *a chance* is Attribute possessed by she.

Carrier/ Possessor	Process: possession	Attribute/ possessed
Services	Include	monitoring traffic

Data 6. ***Services include monitoring traffic.***
(The Jakarta Post, April 8th, 2015)

b) Identifying Relational Processes

Halliday explains there are some relational processes are attributive, in which case the first participant is labeled identified and what follows the verbal group identifier. There are three types of identifying relational processes;

1) Intensive

In the identifying of intensive type, the meaning is 'a serves to define the identity of x'. Here a and x are two distinct entities, one that is to be identified, and another that identifies it. The relationship between them, therefore, is not one of class membership, since that would not serve to identify. The writer describe entities in the reversibility of in intensive Identifying clauses are: Active (Identified/Token/Subject) & Passive (Identifier/Value/Subject).

Data 7 ***The island is a more complex***. (The Jakarta Post, April 15th, 2015)

Active

Identified/ Token	Process: Intensive	Identifier/Value
Mood		Residue
Subject	Finite	Complement
The island	Is	a more complex

They are two distinct entities. *The island* is to identified, and *a more complex* that identifies it.

Passive

Identifier/V alue	Process: intensive	Identified/ Token
Residue		Mood
Complement	Finite	Subject
A more complex	Is	the island

A more complex is identified by *the Island*

2) Circumstantial

In the circumstantial type, the relationship between the two terms is one of time, place, manner, cause, accompaniment, matter or role.

Data 8. ***Singapore was the second largest foreign direct investor in India.***
(The Jakarta Post, May 5th, 2015)
Active

Identified/ Token	Processes: Circumstansial		Identifier/Value
Mood			Residue
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Singapore	Was		the second largest foreign direct investor in India

The relation between the participants is simply one of sameness. This clause is in that respect like intensives, the only difference being that here the two halves of equation- the two 'participants'- are, *Singapore* and the second largest foreign direct investor in India are two halves of the equation.

Passive

Identifier/Value	Process:	circumstantial	Identified/ Token
Residue		Mood	
Complement	Finite	Predicator	Subject
The second largest foreign direct investor in India	Was		Singapore

3) Possessive

In the possessive type, the relationship between the two terms is one of ownership, one entity possesses another.

Data 9. ***In most countries where it does business, it owns one the larger local banks.***
(The Jakarta Post, June 15th, 2015)
Active

Identified/Token	Processes: Possession		Identifier/Value
Mood			Residue
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
In most countries where it does business, it	owns		one of larger local banks

In most country where it does business serves to define the identity of the owner *of one of the larger local banks.*

Passive

Identifier/ Value	Processes: Possession		Identifier/Value
Residue			Mood
Complement	Finite	Predicator	Subject
One of the larger	is owned		in most countries by

local banks			where it does business

One of the larger local banks is identified with *in most countries by where it does business*.

2. DISCUSSION
a) Three lines of meaning in the clause

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 58-59), there are three lines of meaning in clause. First, the theme functions in the structure of the clause as a message. A clause has meaning as a message, a quantum of information; the Theme is the point of departure for the message. It is the element of the speaker selects for 'grounding' what he is going on to say. Second, the subject functions in the structure of the clause as exchange. A clause has meaning as an exchange, a transaction between, speaker and listener; the Subject is the warranty of the exchange. It is the element the speaker makes responsible for the validity of what he is saying. Third, the actor functions in the structure of the clause of the representation. A clause has meaning as a representation of some process on human experience; the Actor is the active participant in that process. It is the element the speaker portrays as the one that does the deed.

b) Clause as Representation

Process types in clause as representation. According to Gerot and Wignal (1995:54), there are seven different Process types in clause as representation.

Material	Doing	Bodily, physically, materially
Behavioral	Behaving	Physiologically and psychologically
Mental	Sensing	Emotionally, intellectually, sensorily
Verbal	Saying	Lingually, signally
Relational	Being	Equal to, or some attribute of
Existential	Existing	There exists
Meteorological	Weathering	

c) Relational Processes: Processes of Being

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 211) the main characteristic of relational processes is that it relates a Participant to its identity or description. In essence, state that something is/was/will be, and hence relational processes are often described as processes of being.

Halliday and Matthiessen refine description by distinguishing different kinds of relational processes: the distinctions are relevant not only to understanding the kind of relationship expressed but also the way the participants function.

Then, Halliday and Matthiessen explains there are some relational processes are attributive, in which case the first participant is labeled Carrier and what follows the verbal group is Attribute, typically realized by a word of the class adjective, or by a nominal group.

Table 1. Attributive by adjective.
Their office is sumptuous.

Carrier	Process : relational	Attribute
Their office	is	sumptuous

Table 2. Attributive by adjective.

That bookcase looks very heavy

Carrier	Process : relational	Attribute
That bookcase	looks	very heavy

Table 3. Attribute by a nominal.
That bookcase seems a fine piece of furniture.

Carrier	Process : relational	Attribute
That bookcase	seems	A fine piece of furniture

The second there are some serve more to identify something, in which the participant roles are Identified and Identifier.

Table 4. Identified and Identifier
Their office is the building on the left.

Identified	Process : relational	Identifier
Their office	is	the building on the left

Table 5. Identified and Identifier
That bookcase is what you are looking for.

Identified	Process : relational	Identifier
That bookcase	is	what you are looking for

d) Participants in Relational Processes

A term is used to refer in general to entities involved in such processes is participant. Participants are usually expressed by noun phrases (including pronouns).

A term is used to refer in general to goings-on like doing, happening, seeing, feeling, thinking, as well as being and having, is process. Processes are usually expressed linguistically by a verb or verb phrase.

According to Deterding (2001: 58), the first participant in relational process is called a Carrier. A Carrier is a person or thing which:
1. has a characteristic or attribute
2. is located at a particular time or place
3. is owned by someone.
Relational processes are thus of three types:
1. Intensive: the carrier has an attribute
2. Circumstantial: the carrier being located at a particular place or in a particular time.
3. Possessive: involving the carrier being owned by someone.
The first type is called an attributive relational process, and the two participants are the Carrier (the entity which 'carries' the Attribute).
Here are the examples of Attributive relational process.

Table 6. Attributive relational process

Carrier	Process	Attribute
This bread	is	Stale
She	was	an art student

In the first clause, *this bread* is Carrier, that follows the process which is realized by the word *is*, and *stale* is Attribute. Second clause, *she* is Carrier, that follows the process which is realized by the word *is*, and *an art student* is Attribute.

Table 7. Identifying relational process

Identified	Process	Identifier
My name	Is	Edward
This	used to be	our dining room
Pat	is	her brother
His immediate objective	Was	the church

The first clause, there are two distinct entities. My name is identified and Edward that identifies it. That follows the process is is. Second type is called an identifying relational process. The function of this kind of process is to identify one entity in terms of another. In the example above' '*his immediate objective*' is identified as '*the church*'. The participants are therefore labeled the Identified and the Identifier.

D. CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher will make a conclusion based on the analysis of the data. We have understood that relational processes mean a relation is set up between two entities. The English system operates with three main types of relation: attributive, circumstantial and possessive, and each of these comes in two distinct modes of being

'Attributive' and 'Identifying'. After the writer analyzed the data in relational processes. We can see and analyze English clauses in the newspaper. Finally, the writer may conclude the result of the research on Relational Process in The Jakarta Post of edition February 2015-June 2015 in line with the objective of the study as follows:

1. In the relational processes clause are found the types of verbs of attribution including be: *became, look, concern, has, include*, and verbs of identification including be: *was, own*.
2. Attributive Relational Processes:
    a. Intensive: Carrier + Process: Intensive +Attribute.
    b. Circumstantial: Carrier/Possessor + Process: Circumstantial +Attribute.
    c. Possessive: Carrier/Possessor + Process: Possession +Attribute/Possessed.
3. Identifying Relational Processes:
    a. Intensive: Active: Identified/Token + Process: Intensive +Identifier/Value.
Passive: Identifier/Value + Process: Intensive +Identified/Token.
    b. Active: Identified/Token + Process: Circumstantial +Identifier/Value.
Passive: Identifier/Value + Process: Circumstantial +Identified/Token.
    c. Possessive: Active: Identified/Token + Process: Possession +Identifier/Value.
Passive: Identifier/Value + Process: Possession +Identified/Token.

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