

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In interpreting and producing a text, we have to concern about the grammar. It can't be ignored that a text is produced in order to create a meaning. There has to be a grammar at base. As Halliday (1994:2-3) points out that "A text is a semantic unit, not grammatical one. But meaning are realized through wordings-that is a grammar-there is no way of making explicit one's interpretation of the meaning of a text." In fact grammar plays an important role in describing an explaining the language phenomenon. Thus, by learning a grammar, it will be an easy way to produce the text correctly.

In general, English grammar can be categorized into formal grammar and functional grammar. In functional grammar, there are three strands of meaning. They are ideational (experiential) meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. Three of them are usually called Metafunctions. The ideational meaning is concerned with the clause as representation. Interpersonal meaning is concerned with the clause as exchange, while textual meaning is concerned with the clause as message.

A clause that has function to construe the world of experience is called a clause as representation. It is concerned by option of Transitivity. By examine the transitivity structure in the texts, someone can explained how the

field of the situation is being constructed. There are many kind of process in the transitivity system, because process is central to transitivity.

In this research, the writer chooses to analyze William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God", because it contains various types of transitivity. The researcher conducts the research to find the transitivity process and get the most dominant process which characterizes this short story

In analyzing the data, the writer uses the Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) of Halliday as the basic of the analysis. The writer chooses SFL because this theory often appears in social situation or our daily lives, either spoken or written. This theory focuses on the purposes and the uses of language. This theory also claims that language is functional and language use is unique and can be explored.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

The problem of the study can be stated as follows:

1. What types of processes are found in William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God"?
2. What participants and circumstances are involved in William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God"?
3. How is the field of the discourse created?

1.3 Scope of the Study

In research, it is important to limit the analysis on specific data that has been chosen, and to avoid over complicating the issues and analysis.

In this research, the writer tries to limit the study about transitivity system in William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God". The analysis is focused on the processes in short story, the participants and circumstances involved in the short story and how the field of the discourse is built.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1. To find out what types of processes are found in William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God".
2. To find out what participants and circumstances are involved in William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God".
3. To know how the field of discourse is created.

1.5 Significances of the Study

It is hoped that the result of this research can be valuable contribution to:

1. The writer
Increase more knowledge especially on the English ability.
2. University
As an additional reference that will be useful for the readers and for the university library.

1.6 Thesis Organization

This thesis is organized into five chapters. Each chapter consists of the following:

Chapter I : Introduction

This chapter discuss about the background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study and thesis organization.

Chapter II : Review of related literature

This chapter consists of grammar as a part of linguistics, metafunction, ideational meaning, and transitivity.

Chapter III : Research method

This chapter consists of research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV : Data analysis

This chapter consist of the data processing, and explain the result of the research.

Chapter V : Conclusions

Here, the writer concludes the result of the investigation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The researcher uses several theories to make the study clear and understandable. These theories are systemic functional linguistics, metafunction, transitivity, and field of the discourse.

2.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

The definition of Systemic Functional Linguistics is the study of the relationship between language and its functions in social settings.

Systemic functional linguistics treats grammar as a meaning-making resource and insists on the interrelation of form and meaning.

Systemic functional linguistics considers language primarily as a resource for making meaning rather than as a set of rules. An essential component of the theory is that, 'each time language is used, no matter in what situation, the user is making constant choices' (Richards et al. 1992:371).

SFL explores how language is used in social contexts to achieve particular goals. Because it concerned with language use, SFL places higher importance on language function than on language structure.

"According to Halliday (1975), language has developed in response to three kinds of social-functional 'needs.' The first is to be able to construe experience in terms of what is going on around us and inside

us. The second is to interact with the social world by negotiating social roles and attitudes. The third and final need is to be able to create messages with which we can package our meanings in terms of what is *New* or *Given*, and in terms of what the starting point for our message is, commonly referred to as the *Theme*.

Halliday (1978) calls these language functions *metafunctions*, and refers to them as *ideational*, *interpersonal* and *textual* respectively.

2.2 Metafunctions

Halliday explain Metafunctions as follows: “Functional grammar is based on the premise that language has two major functions. Metafunctions, for its user, it is a means of reflecting on things-though the only things it is possible to act on by means of symbolic system such as language are humans.” Halliday call these two functions as the ideational “content” function and interpersonal function. Both this function relay on the third function which is called the textual function. The textual function enables the other two functions to be realized, and which ensures that the language used is relevant. The textual function represents the language use text forming potential. (Malmkjaer, 1995:142)

While Eggins and Slade (1997:48) say that the three types of meaning or metafunctions can be glossed as follows:

1. Ideational meaning :meanings about the world
2. Interpersonal meaning :meanings about roles and relationship

3. Textual meaning :meanings about the message

Whereas, Butt et al (2001:39) said that three broad functions of language that are central to the way the grammar works in the language system are as follows:

1. Language has representational function – we use it to encode our experience of the world; it conveys a picture of reality. Thus, it allows us to encode meaning of experience, which realize field of discourse (EXPERIENTIAL MEANING).
2. Language has an interpersonal function – we use it to encode interaction and show how defensible we find out proposition. Thus, it allows us to encode meaning of attitudes, interaction and relationship, which realize tenor of discourse (INTERPERSONAL MEANING).
3. Language has a textual function – we use it to organize our experiential meaning and interpersonal meaning into linear and coherent whole. Thus, it allows us to encode meaning of text development, which realize mode of discourse (TEXTUAL MEANING)

2.3 Ideational (Experiential) Meaning: Transitivity

“Language enables human being to build a mental picture of reality, to make sense what goes on around them and inside them” (Halliday,1994:106). In this sense, language is viewed as the experiential function. Eventually peoples want to express their experience of the world they have, whether

inside or outside them. In this case, the clause functions as a representation of the process (experiential).

In the experiential meaning, as stated in *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics* (Eggins, 1994:228), “There is one major system of grammatical choice involved in this kind of meaning. This is the system of Transitivity (process type).” Then Halliday (1985:101) adds “Transitivity specifies the different types of process that are recognized in the language and the structures by which they are expressed.”

There are three semantic categories which explain in general way. How phenomena of the real world are represented as linguistic structures. These are:

- The process itself
- Participants in the process
- Circumstances associated with the process.

These provide the frame of reference for interpreting experience of what goes on.

Eggins (1994:29) concerns with describing three aspects of the clause as follows:

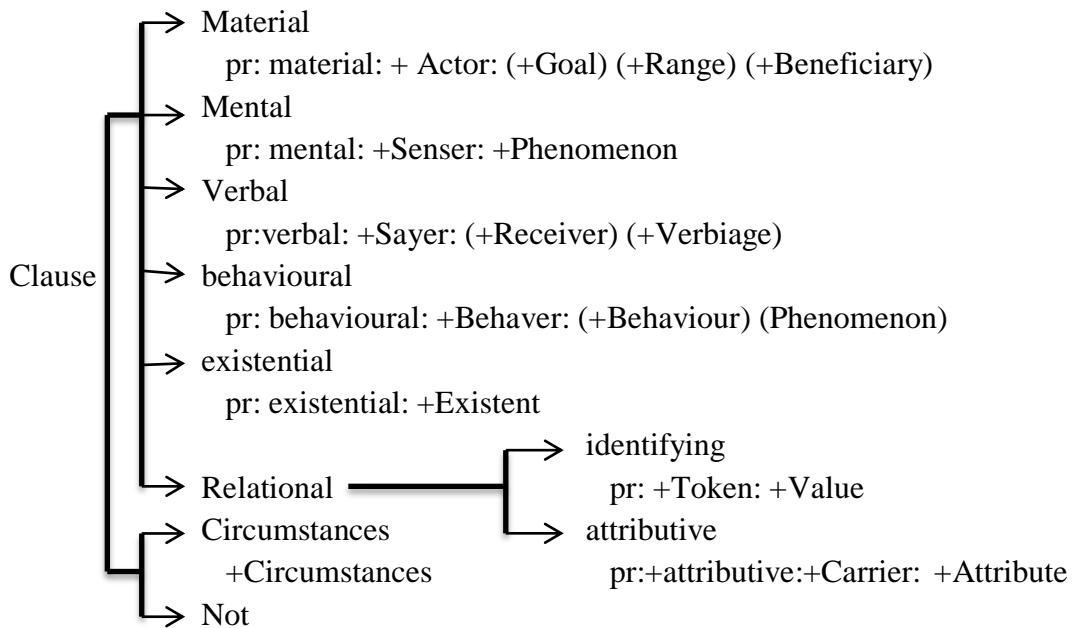


Figure 2.1 Transitivity

2.3.1 Processes

The core or nucleus of the clause as representation of experience is the process. The process represents the happening or event which the clause is on about, whether is matter of a happening, doing, thinking, saying, being having, etc. Gerot and Wignell (1994:54) maintain that processes are central to transitivity, and realized by verbs. It is supported by the statement from Butt et. al (2001:50), that a process is realized in the grammar by means of verbal group, which is either word belonging to the class of verb, or a group of words with a class verb word as the head or nucleus of the group.

There are many kind of processes in transitivity system. According to Butt et al. (2001:47), there are three major processes in transitivity they are material, mental and relational, each with a small

set of types. In addition, there are three further process types, they are behavioral, verbal and existential. Halliday in Gerot and Wignell (1994:54) asserts that there are indeed seven different process types; they are material, mental, behavioral, verbal, relational, existential, and meteorological.

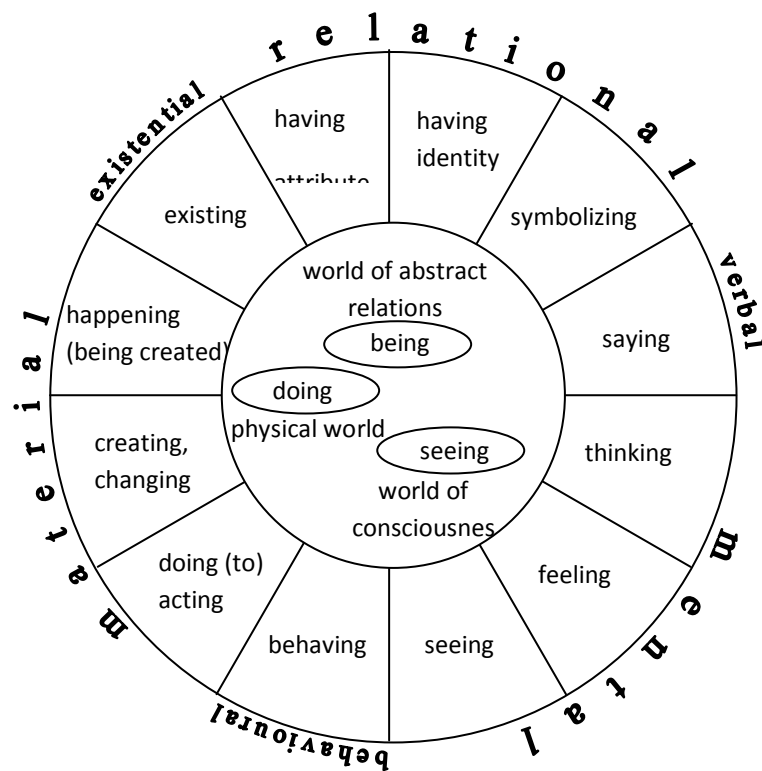


Figure 2.2 Types of Process in English

1. Material processes

Material processes are process of doing that encodes experiences in the external, material world. Material processes are a

process, which expresses the notion that some entity does something which might be done to some other entity. Clauses with a material process obligatory have a doing (process) and a doer (participant). Actions involve actors as participants.

The child	Beat
<i>participant</i>	<i>Process</i>

The entity who or which does something is the Actor. This optionally is an entity to which the process is extended or directed this entity which may be done to is Goal. Because some processes also have a second participant.

For example:

The child	beat	The dog
<i>participant</i>	<i>process</i>	<i>participant</i>

↓
↓

As an actor
as a goal

The term “Goal” implies meaning of “directed at”. Goal is that participant at whom the process is directed or to whom the action is extended. Another term that has been used for this function is patient which means one that suffers or undergoes the process. The goal is most like the traditional direct object which is known as transitive verb may take. There are two variables of material processes:

1. Creative (a ‘bringing about’)

2. Dispositive (a 'doing to')

In the creative type of material process, the Goal is brought about by the process:

e.g: Troy Keller wrote The Wrinkles

Troy Keller	wrote	The Wrinkles
<i>Actor</i>	<i>Material process</i>	<i>Goal</i>

In dispositive type, we have doings and happenings.

e.g: He dismissed the secretary

He	dismissed	The secretary
<i>Actor</i>	<i>Material process</i>	<i>Goal</i>

Material process reflects a 'doing to' action

e.g: The gun discharged

The gun	Discharged
<i>Actor</i>	<i>Material process</i>

Material process reflects a happening

There are other participants which may be incumbent material processes:

- a. Beneficiary is the one to whom the process is said to take place. In material process the beneficiary is either the *Recipient*

or the *Client*. Recipient is the one to whom goods are given.

The Client is the one for whom the services are provided.

e.g. I sold the car to John

I	sold	the car	to John
Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Recipient

They threw a farewell party for Jane

They	threw	a farewell party	for Jane
Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Client

- b. Range is the element that specifies the scope or domain of the process. The Range in material processes typically in middle clause, those with Actor only, no Goal.

e.g. She dropped a curtsy

She	dropped	a curtsy
Actor	Pr: Material	range

2. Mental processes

Mental processes are ones of sensing: feeling, thinking, perceiving. There are three types: affective or reactive (feeling); cognitive (thinking), and perceptive (perceiving through the five senses).

These processes are different from Material ones in as much as the latter are physical, moving, overt doings. Mental processes are mental, covert kinds of goings-on. And the participant involved in Mental processes is not so much acting or acting upon in a doing sense, as sensing—having feelings, perceiving or thinking.

The participant roles in Mental Processes are sensor and Phenomenon. The sensor 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.

e.g: Lionel likes football

Lionel	likes	football
<i>Senser</i>	<i>Mental: Affect</i>	<i>Phenomenon</i>

e.g: I realize the difficulties

I	Realize	The difficulties
Senser	Mental:Cognition	Phenomenon

3. Behavioral processes

Behavioral processes are process of behaving that encodes physiological or psychological behavior, like breathing, dreaming, snoring, smiling, hiccupping, looking, watching, listening and pondering.

There is one obligatory participant in Behavioral process that is Behavior. Like a Sensor, the Behavior is a conscious being. But the process is one of doing. Not sensing. So we have:

e.g: She lives in the fast lane

She	lives	in the fast lane
<i>Behaver</i>	<i>Behavioral</i>	<i>Circumstance:place</i>

We can have the enacted behavior mentioned:

e.g: He heaved a great sigh

He	Heaved	A great sigh
<i>Behaver</i>	<i>Behavioral</i>	<i>Range</i>

Range specifies the range or scope of the Process, defining its coordinates or domain. Range appears in several guises, so we shall return to it below. But in Behavioral Processes, Range names the behavior enacted.

Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish Behavioral Processes and range from Material Processes with Goal or Range. Several examples of each are provided below to illustrate the difference.

He	Did	The shopping
He	Took	a nap
He	Threw	a tantrum
He	Drew	A ragged breath
<i>Behaver</i>	<i>Behavioral</i>	<i>Range</i>

He	shopped	
----	---------	--

He	took	two cases
He	threw	the spear
He	drew	A picture
<i>Actor</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Goal</i>

In the first set, the processes are physiological or psychological and the Range element names the actual process. In the second set someone or something is actually acting, sometimes upon someone or something else.

4. Verbal processes

Verbal processes are process of saying that encodes experiences of bringing the inner world outside by speaking.

Verbal processes are processes of saying, or more accurately, of symbolically signaling. Very often these are realized by two distinct clauses: the projecting clause encodes a signal source (sayer) and a signaling (verbal process) and the other (projected clauses) realizes what was said.

These are three other Participants that may be incumbent upon Verbal Processes:

- Receiver: the one to whom the verbal process is directed.

- Target: one acted upon verbally (insulted, complimented, etc).
- Verbiage: a nominalized statement of the verbal process; a noun expressing some kind of verbal behavior (e.g. statement, questions, report, answer, story)

e.g: She told me a funny joke

She	told	me	a funny joke
<i>Sayer</i>	<i>Pr:verbal</i>	<i>Receiver</i>	<i>Verbiage</i>

e.g: He is talking about last night football match

He	is talking	About last night football match
<i>Sayer</i>	<i>Pr:Verbal</i>	<i>Cir.Manner</i>

5. Relational Processes

Relational process is a process of being and having which encode relationship of being and having between two participants. They can be classified according to whether they are being used to identify something or to assign a quality to something.

Processes which establish an identity are called Identifying Processes and Processes which assign a quality are called Attributive Processes. Each has its own characteristic participant role.

In Attributive Processes these are Carrier and Attribute.

e.g: Lionel Messi is a good football player

Lionel Messi	is	a good football player
<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Attributive</i>	<i>Attribute</i>

In Identifying Processes the Participant roles are Token and Value.

e.g: Lionel Messi may be the best football player

Lionel Messi	may be	the best football player
<i>Token</i>	<i>Identifying</i>	<i>Value</i>

Relational Process can be further sub-classified according to whether they are: intensive, possessive or circumstantial.

The option available of relational process can be shown as the following:

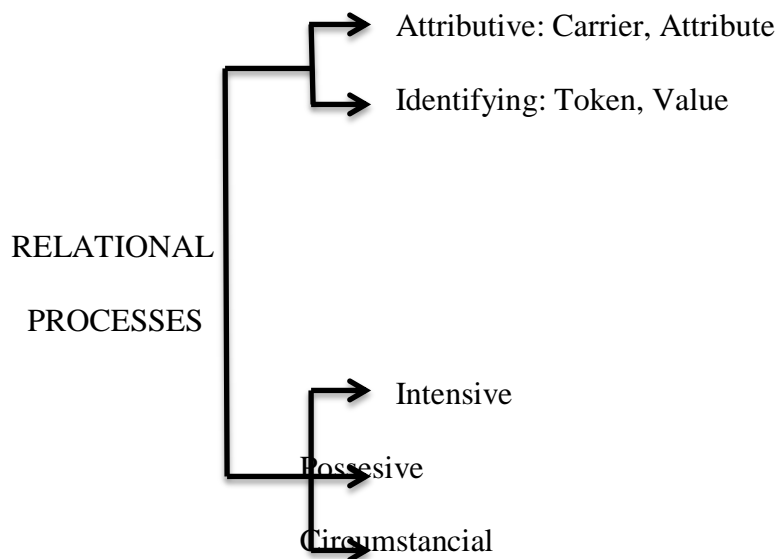


Figure 2.3 Relational process

e.g: Cytoplasm is sort of a jelly-like material

Cytoplasm	Is	sort of a jelly-like material
<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Attr:Intensive</i>	<i>Attribute</i>

e.g: Plant cells have a cell wall

Plant cells	Have	a cell wall
<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Attr:Possesive</i>	<i>Attribute</i>

e.g: The yolk is inside the albumen

The yolk	Is	inside the albumen
<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Attr:Circumstancial</i>	<i>Attribute</i>

e.g: The nucleus is the brain of the cell

The nucleus	Is	The brain of the cell
<i>Token</i>	<i>Identifying:Intensive</i>	<i>Value</i>

e.g: The transducer is Dr.Buicks

The transducer	is	Dr. Buick's
<i>Token</i>	<i>Attr:Possesive</i>	<i>Value</i>

Table 2.1 The principal types of relational process

mode: type:	attributive	identifying
Intensive	Sarah is wise	Tom is the leader: The leader is Tom
Circumstantial	The fair is on a Tuesday	Tomorrow is the 10 th ; The 10 th is tomorrow
Possessive	Peter has a piano	The piano is Peter's; Peter's is the piano

Source: Halliday (1994:119)

6. Existential Processes

Existential processes are process of existing which has function of which is to set up the existence of the participant. It is expressed by verbs of existing: 'be', 'exist', 'arise'. The only obligatory participant in an Existential process which receives a functional label is called the Existent. It is easy to identify as the structure involves the use of the word 'there'.

There, when used in existential processes, has no representational meaning; it does not refer to a location. It is required because of the need for a subject in English.

e.g: There's a unicorn in the garden

There's	a unicorn	in the garden
<i>Existential</i>	<i>Existent</i>	<i>Circumstance:Place</i>

e.g: On the wall there hangs a picture of me

On the wall	there	Hangs	a picture of me
<i>Circ:Place</i>		<i>Existential process</i>	<i>Existent</i>

7. Meteorological Processes

Meteorological process is a process to analyze “it” that has no representational function but does provide a Subject.

e.g: It’s hot

It	’s hot
	<i>Meteorological Process</i>

e.g: It’s six o’clock

It’s	six o’clock
	<i>Meteorological Process</i>

2.3.2 Participants

Participants represent thing or people involved in carrying out the process, or thing or people affected by the process. According to Butt et al.(2001:52-56), “A participant can be a person, a place or an object (this is the notion of “thingness”), and in the grammar of a clause, the participant is most commonly realized by nominal group.”

Each process in transitivity system has its key participants, but sometimes there are additional participants. The following table shows the key of participants and additional participant in each process.

Table 2.2 Process Types of Transitivity Structure

Process of type	Participant			
	Key participant		Additional participant	Other
Material	actor	goal	initiator	beneficiary
Mental	senser	phenomenon	inducer	
Behavioral	behavior	Range		
Verbal	sayer	verbiage		target
Relational	carrier	attribute	Attributor	
Existential	existent			
meteorological				

2.3.3 Circumstance

According to Butt et al.(2001:67-70), “Any piece of circumstantial information about the process within its own clause is called circumstance.” More they say, “Circumstance usually answer the question such as; where, when, why, how, how many, etc. Gerot and Wignell (1994:52-53) explain that circumstances are divided into seven kinds. There are; time (temporal); place (spatial); manner which consist of means, quality and comparison; cause which consist of reason, and purpose; accompaniment; matter; and role.

Time (temporal) : tells when and is probed by when? How often?

How long?

E.g.: he goes to theater every Saturday night

Place (spatial)	: tells where and is probed by where? How far? E.g : he goes to theatre every Saturday night.
Manner	: tells how?
-Means	: tells by what means and is probed by what with? E.g.: he goes there by bus
-Quality	: tells how and is probed by how? E.g.: he loved his girl truly, madly, deeply.
-Comparison	: tells like what and is probed by what like? E.g.: he was jumping around like a monkey on a zoo
Cause	: Why
-Reason	: tells the purpose and is probed by why or how? E.g.: the sheep died of thirst.
- Purpose	: tells the purpose and is probed by what for? E.g.: He wants to the shop for cigarettes
Accompaniment	: tells with (out) who or what and is probed by who or what else? E.g.: I left work without any briefcase.
Matter	: tells about what or with reference to what and is probed by what about? E.g.: this movie is talking about friendship.
Role	: tells what as and is probed by as what? E.g. : he lived a quiet life as a beekeeper

Various circumstances are involved in the clauses and associated with the processes which are going to be realized transitivity system.

2.4. Field of Discourse

The existence of text and context is always continuum. Actually, a text always occurs in two contexts, one within the other. The outer context around a text is known as the context of culture (genre). And between text and context of culture there is context of situation (register). Sometimes field can be glossed as the ‘topic’ of the situation. The description of the field of the discourse in the text can be realized by identifying:

1. Experiential domain is what the text is all about, the processes, participants, and circumstances.
2. Short-term goal refers to the immediate purpose of the text’s production
3. Long-term goal rather more abstract and refers to the text’s place in the larger scheme of things

Here the example of the field of the discourse.

e.g: A simple ball game

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.O.K, I want you to go over2.And get the ball....3.Now sit down there....4.Sit down over there....5.Now roll it6.Roll it over the Tiffany7.And she’ll push it back to you8.There you go (LAUGHTER) |
|--|

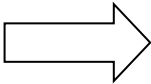
- 9. And back again (LAUGHTER)
- 10. And back again (LAUGHTER)
- 11. Oh not too hard (WARNING)
- 12. You'll hurt her
- 13. There you go (LAUGHTER)
- 14. Oh! O.K, pick it up
- 15. And throw it ... like that
- 16. Oh (DISMAY) Go and get it

The description of field of discourse can be represented as follows:

Table 2.3 Field of discourse

Lexicogrammatical analysis

Contextual description

Experiential meanings		FIELD OF DISCOURSE	Commentary
process types: mainly material – go, get, roll, pick up, throw, push, sit participants – actor: the addressee, Tiffany Goal: the ball Circumstances – place: over there manner: like that time and modality: highly modalised text	As a result of our analysis and knowledge of context of culture we can write up our description 	Experiential domain: Two children learning to roll a ball back and forth short-term goal: teaching how to play the game gently long-term goal: maintenance of family roles?	This discussion omits the mother as Senser and the mental process in clause one

Source: Butt *et al.* (1995:132)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is an instrument, procedures, and chosen technique in collecting and analyzing the data.

In this chapter the writer discusses the Research Design, Unit of Analysis, Source of Data, Technique of Data Collection, and Technique of Data Analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research the writer uses the descriptive method to study the problem. This research has a purpose to describe the process types in Transitivity systems which are involved in the short story and to determine the function of the verbal clauses on the texts of the short story.

Koentjaraningrat (1986:29) states that descriptive analysis is an analysis, which aims at describing the existing conditions through the activity of collecting the data. This study belongs to descriptive one since the result of analysis is a description of the data in the form of clauses.

The object of the study is the William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God". The data which will be used in analyzing this topic comes from the book titled "Making Sense of Functional Grammar" by Gerot and Wignell.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

Unit of Analysis in this research are the clauses in the short story and the transitivity of clause in the William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God". The type of data requires by this study will be the William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God". The data were analyzed by using Gerot and Wignell's pattern of transitivity.

3.3 Source of Data

The data source of this research will be the William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God". The short story was downloaded from <http://www.readbookonline.net/readOnline/2110/> (18March 2013).

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The data were taken from William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God". In collecting the data, the writer used the following steps:

1. Searching the data in the internet.
2. Choosing the data in the internet which will be analyzed.
3. Downloading the data from the internet.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

After the data were in the form of clause, then they were analyzed. In analyzing the data, the writer used the following steps:

1. Reading the text.
2. Segmenting the data in the form of clauses.
3. Identifying the types of processes, participants, and circumstances.
4. Classifying the clauses into the categories of transitivity process types.
5. Concluding the field of discourse of the text.
6. Drawing the conclusions.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses the result of data analysis in order to answer the problems of this research. The problems are addressed to find out the processes, the participants, and the types of circumstances in William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God". The theory of functional grammar which is used to analyze the data is the theory proposed by Gerot and Wignell (1994).

The subject of this study is William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God". To analyze the data, the text divided into clauses. In general there are 246 clauses and there are 6 processes that can be found in this text. The processes that involved in this text are material processes, mental processes, behavioural processes, verbal processes, relational processes, existential processes.

The following are the descriptions about the kinds of processes, the kinds of participants and circumstances that are involved in each clause in the short story. And the text itself is given in the appendices.

4.1 Type of Processes

Table 4.1 The list of processes in the short story of William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There is Nothing There is God".

No	Process	Σ clauses	%
1.	Material	117	47.56%
2.	Mental	19	7.72%
3.	Behavioural	23	9.35%
4.	Verbal	26	10.57%
5.	Relational	41	16.67%
6.	Existential	20	8.13%
Σ		246	100.00%

Table 4.1 displays that the dominant process of the data is material process with 117 clauses or about 47.56 % of the total clauses of the text. The second place is relational process with 41 clauses (16.67%), the third place is verbal process with 26 clauses (10.57%). Next is behavioral process with 23 clauses (9.35%), after that there is existential process with 20 clauses (8.13%). And then mental process with 19 clauses (7.72%). There is no clause which uses the meteorological process in this text. Some examples of each process are discussed under their corresponding subtitles, the others, on the other hand, can be seen in the appendices.

4.1.1 Material Processes

In the William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God" there are 117 clauses which contains material processes. The process of doing can be probed by "what did x do?" and the process of happening can be probed by "what happened to x?" The analysis of material processes can be seen below:

a. One writing in a large book (excerpt 10)

one	writing	in a large book
Actor	Pr. Material	circ. of place

- This clause contains a material process because the verb "writing" is a process of doing.
- It only has one participant that is "one" as the actor.
- This clause has circumstance of place that is "in a large book".

b. and fire burns up everything (excerpt 48)

And	fire	Burns up	Everything
	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal

- This clause contains a material process because the verb "burns up" is a process of doing.
- It only has one participant that is "fire" as the actor.
- This clause has no circumstance.
- While "and" has no referential in transitivity system

c. They broke into a fold last night (excerpt 59)

they	Broke	Into a fold	Last night
Actor	Pr. Material	C. of Place	Circ. Of Time

- This clause refers to material process because the verb “broke” is a process of doing.
- It has one participant: “the kid” as the actor.
- This clause has two kinds of circumstances “into a fold” circumstance of place and “last night” as circumstance of time

d. and give me some labour to do (excerpt 102)

and	give	me	some labour	to do
	Pr. Material	beneficiary	goal	Circ. of Cause

- This clause contains a material process because the verb “give” is a process of doing.
- It has two participants: “me” as the beneficiary and “some labour” as the goal.
- This clause has circumstance of cause “to do”.
- While “and” has no referential in transitivity system.

e. He had gone out in tears (excerpt 127)

he	had gone out	in tears
Actor	Pr. Material	Circ. of manner

- This clause contains a material process because the verb “had gone out“ is a process of doing.
- It has only one participants that is“the petrol” as the actor.
- This clause has one circumstance of manner as in “in tears”.

4.1.2 Mental Processes

In the short story of William Butler Yeats “Where There Is Nothing, There Is God”. There are 19 clauses that have mental process; 10 processes belong to mental cognition, 4 processes belong to mental affection, and 5 processes belong to mental perception. The analysis of mental processes can be seen below:

1. Mental processes of cognition

There are 10 clauses that have mental processes of cognition.

The result of the analysis can be seen below:

- a. and brood upon every wandering light (excerpt 131)

and	Brood	Upon every wandering light
	Mental: cognition	Phenomenon

- This clause has a mental process of cognitive because “brood” is a process of thinking.
- It only has one participant “upon every wandering light” as the phenomenon.

b. and understood by the tears in his eyes (excerpt 163)

and	understood	By the tears in his eyes
	Mental: cognition	Circ. Of cause

- This clause has a mental process of cognitive because “understood” is a process of thinking.
- It has no participants
- This clause has circumstance of cause “by the tears in his eyes”
- While “and” have no referential in transitivity system.

2. Mental processes of affection

There are 4 clauses which contains mental processes of affective. The result of the analysis can be seen below:

a. The Brother, rejoicing to see so much curiosity in the stupidest of his scholars (excerpt 25)

The brother	rejoicing	to see	So much curiosity	In the stupidest of his scholar
Senser	Mental:affection	range	Phenomenon	Circ. Of place

- This clause has a mental process of affective because “rejoicing” is a process of felling.
- It has three participants: “the brother” as the senser, “to see’ as the range and “so much curiosity” as the phenomenon.
- This clause has circumstance of place “in the stupidest of his scholar”.

b. O blessed abbot, have pity on the poor, have pity on a beggar

(excerpt 100)

O	have pity	on the poor	have pity	on a beggar
Senser	Mental:Affect	Phenomeno	Mental:affection	Phenomenon

- This clause has two clauses
- Both of them are mental processes of affection because they have the same verb “have pity” which is a process of feeling.
- This clause has two kind of participants “blessed Abbot” as a senser and “on the poor” and “on a beggar” as phenomenon.

c. Ten years ago he felt the burden of many labors in a brotherhood under the Hill of Patrick (excerpt 218)

Ten years ago	he	felt	The burden of many labours	In the brotherhood under the hill of Patrick
Circ. Of Time	Senser	Mental: Affection	Phenomenon	Circ. Of Place

- This clause has a mental process of affective because “felt” is a process of feeling.
- It has two participants: “he” as the senser and “the burden of many labours” as the phenomenon.
- This clause has circumstance of time “ten years ago” and circumstance of place “in the brotherhood under the Hill of

Patrick”.

3. Mental processes of perception

There are 5 clauses that belong to mental process of perception.

The result of the analysis can be seen below:

a. but I can hear the footsteps of the wolves also (excerpt 65)

but	I	Can hear	The footsteps of the wolves	also
	Senser	Mental:perception	phenomenon	

- This clause has a mental process of perceptive because “can hear” expresses a process of perceiving something to the ears.
- It has two participants “I” as the senser and “the footsteps of the wolves” as the phenomenon.

b. and I smelt the breath of roses (excerpt 190)

and	I	smelt	The breath of roses
	Senser	Mental:Perception	Phenomenon

- This clause has a mental process of perceptive because “smelt” expresses a process of perceiving something to the nose.
- It has two participants: “I” as the senser and “the breath of roses” as the phenomenon.

c. and from that day none has seen him (excerpt 225)

and	From that day	none	Has seen	him
	circ. of time	senser	Mental:perception	phenomenon

- This clause has a mental process of perceptive because “has seen” expresses a process of perceiving something to the eyes.
- It has two participant that are “none” as the senser and “him” as the phenomenon.
- While “and” has no referential in transitivity system.

4.1.3 Behavioural Processes

In the William Butler Yeats’ short story “Where There Is Nothing There Is God” there are 23 clauses which contains behavioural processes. The analysis of behavioural processes can be seen below:

- a. and watching the stars (excerpt 19)

and	watching	The stars
	Pr: behavioral	range

- This clause is categorized into behavioural process because “watching” is the process of human physiological and physiological behavioural.
- It has one participants “the stars” as the range.
- This clause has no circumstance.
- In this clause “and” has no referential in transitivity system.

b. that would listen to every wandering sound (excerpt 130)

that	Would listen	To every wandering sound
	Pr: behavioral	Range

- This clause is categorized into behavioural process because “would listen” is the process of human physiological and physiological behavioural.
- It has one participants “to every wandering sound” as the range.
- This clause has no circumstance.
- While “that” has no referential in transitivity system.

c. and by his slow steps and his bent head I saw (excerpt 156)

and	By his slow step and his bent head	I	saw
	Circ. Of manner	behavior	behavioral

- This clause is categorized into behavioural process because “saw” is the process of human physiological and physiological behavioural.
- It has one participants “I” as the behavior.
- This clause has circumstance of manner in “by his slow step and his bent head.
- While “and” has no referential in transitivity system.

d. that he has been seen living among the wolves on the mountains (excerpt 227)

that	he	Has been seen living	Among the wolves on the mountain
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	range	Pr. behavioral	Circ. Of place
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- This clause is categorized into behavioural process because “has been seen living” is the process of human physiological and physiological behavioural.
 - It has one participants “he” as the range.
 - This clause has circumstance of place “among the wolves on the mountain.
 - While “that” has no referential in transitivity system.
- e. when the child would wake (excerpt 242)

when	The child	Would wake
Circ. Of time	behavior	behavioral

- This clause is categorized into behavioural process because “would wake” is the process of human physiological and physiological behavioural.
- It has one participants “the child” as the behavior.
- This clause has circumstance of time “when”.

4.1.4 Verbal Processes

In the short story of William Butler Yeats “Where There Is Nothing There Is God”. There are 26 clauses that have verbal processes. The analysis of verbal processes can be seen below:

- a. and said, 'Brother Dove, to what are the stars fastened? (excerpt 24)

and	said	Brother Dove, to what are the stars fastened?"
	Pr:verbal	Verbiage

- This clause has a verbal process because “said” is a process of saying.
- It has one participant “brother Dove, to what are the stars fastened“ as the verbiage.

- b. “No”, replied the Brother (excerpt 54)

No	replied	The Brother
verbiage	Pr:verbal	sayer

- This clause has verbal process because “replied” is a process of saying.
- It has two participant “the brother” as the sayer and “no” as the verbiage.

- c. asking for water (excerpt 96)

asking	For water
Pr:verbal	verbiage

- This clause has a verbal process because “asking” is the process of telling.
- It has one participant that is “for water” as the verbiage.

- d. that the nine orders of angels may glorify Thy name (excerpt

188)

that	The nine order of angel	May glorify	Thy name
	sayer	Pr:verbal	receiver

- This clause has verbal process because “may glorify” is a process of saying.
 - It has two participants: “the nine order of angels” as the sayer and “to him” as the receiver.
 - While “that” has no referential in transitivity system.
- e. At last, the Abbot said (excerpt 212)

At last	The Abbot	said
Circ. Of time	sayer	Pr: verbal

- This clause has verbal process because “said” is a process of saying.
- It has one participant: “the Abbot” as the sayer.
- This clause has one circumstance of time as in “at last”.

4.1.5 Relational Processes

In the short story of William Butler Yeats “Where There Is Nothing There Is God”. There are 41 clauses that have relational processes. 23 clauses of which belong to attributive process and 18 clauses belong to identifying process. The result of analysis can be seen below:

1. Attributive processes

a. these are the wandering stars (excerpt 36)

these	are	the wandering stars
carrier	Attributive:intensive	attribute

- It can be seen that the clause above is categorized as relational process. It is considered as relational process of attributive - intensive. It is indicated by to be “are”. This clause is categorized as relational – attributive process because it is being used to assign a quality to something
- It has two participants: “these” as the carrier and “the wandering stard” as the attribute.

b. for it is heavy (excerpt 64)

for	it	is	heavy
	carrier	Attr: intensive	attribute

- It can be seen that the clause above is categorized as relational process. It is considered as relational process of attributive - intensive. It is indicated by to be “is”. This clause is categorized as relational – attributive process because it is being used to assign a quality to something
- It has two participants: “it” as the carrier and “heavy” as the attribute.
- While “for” has no referential in transitivity system.

c. He has beads and a cross (excerpt 74)

He	has	Beads and a cross
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Carrier	Attr: possessive	Attribute
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- This clause is categorized as relational process of attributive – possessive. It is indicated by “have” because it shows process of having - attributive possessive.
- It has two participants: “he” as the carrier and “beads and a cross” as the attribute.

d. It was my pity moved me (excerpt 199)

it	was	My pity	Moved me
carrier	Attr:possessive	Attribute	Circ. Of cause

- This clause is categorized as relational process of attributive – possessive. It is indicated by “was” because it shows process of having - attributive possessive.
- It has two participants: “it” as the carrier and “my pity” as the attribute.
- While the “moved me” function as circumstance of cause.

e. When his sleep was of the deepest (excerpt 180)

when	His sleep	Was	Of the deepest
	carrier	Attr:circumstantial	Attribute

- The clause above is categorized as relational process. It is considered as relational process of attributive - circumstantial. It is indicated by a word “was”. This clause is categorized as

relational – attributive process because it is being used to assign a quality to something.

- It has two participants that is “his sleep” as the carrier and “of the deepest” as the attribute.

f. and each was in his brotherhood (excerpt 215)

And	each	was	In his brotherhood
	carrier	Attr:circumstantial	Attribute

- The clause above is categorized as relational process. It is considered as relational process of attributive - circumstantial. It is indicated by a word “was”. This clause is categorized as relational – attributive process because it is being used to assign a quality to something.
- It has two participant that is “each” as the carrier and “in his brotherhood” as the attribute.
- While “and” has no referential in transitivity system.

2. Identifying process

a. and whose duty was to teach the children (excerpt 23)

and	Whose duty	was	To teach the children
	token	Ident:possessive	value

- It is found that the clause above is categorized as relational process. It is considered as relational process of identifying - possessive. It is indicated by a word “was” This clause is

categorized as relational process of identifying – possessive because it is being used to identify the process of having.

- It has two participants: “whose duty” as the token and “to teach the children” as the value.
- While “and” has no referential in transitivity system.

b. No, it is the footstep of a man (excerpt 63)

no	it	is	The footstep of a man
	token	Ident:possesive	value

- It is found that the clause above is categorized as relational process. It is considered as relational process of identifying - possessive. It is indicated by a word “is” This clause is categorized as relational process of identifying – possessive because it is being used to identify the process of having.
- It has two participant “it” as the token and “the footstep of a man” as value.
- While “no” has no referential in transitivity system.

c. for it may be a man-wolf (excerpt 70)

for	it	May be	A man-wolf
	token	Ident:intensive	value

- The clause above is categorized as relational process. It is considered as relational process of identifying - intensive. The process shown by “may be”. It is being used to indentify something.

- This clause has two participant that is “it” as the token and “a man-wolf” as a value.
 - While “for” has no referential in transitivity system.
- d. and the next day, which was a Sunday (excerpt 149)

and	The next day	which	Was	A sunday
	token		Ident:circumstantial	value

- The clause above is categorized as relational process. It is considered as relational process of identifying - circumstantial. It is indicated by a word “to become”. This clause is categorized as relational process of identifying – circumstantial because it is being used to identify something.
 - This clause has two participant that is “the next day” as the token and “a sunday” as a value.
 - While “and” and “which” has no referential in transitivity system.
- e. but he is Aengus the Lover of God (excerpt 216)

but	he	is	Aengus	The lover of God
	token	Ident:intensive	Value	Circ. Of role

- The clause above is categorized as relational process. It is considered as relational process of identifying - intensive. The process shown by “is”. It is being used to identify something.

- This clause has two participant that is “he” as the token and “Aengus” as a value.
- This clause has circumstantial of role as shown in “the lover of God”
- While “but” has no referential in transitivity system.

4.1.6 Existential Processes

In the William Butler Yeats’ short story “Where There Is Nothing There Is God” there are 19 clauses which contains existential processes. The analysis of existential processes can be seen below:

- a. and on the first the Moon is fastened (excerpt 29)

and	On the first	The Moon	Is fastened
	Circ.of place	existent	existential

- This clause is categorized as existential process “is” because the process is shows the existence of something.
 - It has one participant that is “the Moon” as existent.
 - This clause has one circumstance of place as in “on the first”.
 - While “and” has no referential function.
- b. There is nothing beyond that (excerpt 41)

there	is	nothing	Beyond that
	Pr: Existential	Existent	Circ.of place

- This clause is categorized as existential process “is” because the process is shows the existence of something.

- It has one participant that is “nothing” as existent.
 - This clause has one circumstance of place as in “beyond that”.
 - While “there” has no referential function.
- c. there is God (excerpt 50)

there	is	God
	existential	existent

- This clause is categorized as existential process “is” because the process is shows the existence of something.
- It has one participant that is “God” as existent.
- While “there” has no referential function.
-

4.2 Types of Participant and Circumstance

4.2.1 Types of Participant

The following table shows the number of participants

Table 4.2 the list of participants in the short story “Where There Is Nothing There Is God”.

No	Participants	Σ participants	%
1.	Actor	79	25.00%
2.	Goal	43	13.92%
3.	Beneficiary	3	0.95%
4.	Senser	14	4.43%
5.	Phenomenon	12	3.80%
6.	Behaver	11	3.48%

7.	Range	24	7.59%
8.	Sayer	14	4.43%
9.	Receiver	4	1.27%
10.	Verbiage	14	4.43%
11.	Carrier	20	6.33%
12.	Attribute	23	7.28%
13.	Token	16	5.06%
14.	Value	18	5.70%
15.	Existent	20	6.33%
Σ		316	100.00%

In the short story of William Butler Yeats “Where There Is Nothing There Is God”. There are many kind of participants that involve in each process. Table 4.2 displays that the actor (25.00%) is the dominant over the other participants, then goal (13.92%) in the second place, after that there are range (7.59%), attribute (7.28%), carrier (6.33%), existent (6.33%), sayer (4.43%), token (5.06%), value (5.70%), senser (4.43%), verbiage (4.43%), phenomenon (3.80%), behavior (3.48%), receiver (1.27%), and beneficiary (0.95%). Here the researcher gives some example of the participant:

1. Participant that involve actor and goal

- they will devour everything (excerpt 62)

they	Will devour	everything
Actor	Pr: Material	Goal

- This clause has a material process because the verb “would down” is a process of doing.
- The clause above has two participant roles. The first one is actor. Actor is the entity who or which does something. The actor in this clause is indicated by a word “they” which is the entity who does something. The second participant is the goal. The goal is the participant at whom the process is directed or to whom the action is extended. The goal in this clause is shown by “everything”.

2. Participant that involve beneficiary

- come to him (excerpt 147)

Come to	him
Pr: Material	Beneficiary

- This clause contains a material process because the verb “turn to face“ is a process of doing.
- This clause has only one participant role. That is the beneficiary. The beneficiary is the one to whom the process is said to take place. The beneficiary in this clause is shown by “him”.

3. Participant that involve senser and phenomenon

- he knew his lesson so well (excerpt 133)

he	knew	His lesson	So well
Senser	Mental: cog	Phenomenon	Circ.of manner

- This clause is categorized as a mental process of cognitive because “knew” is a process of thinking.
- It has two participants: “he” as the senser. It relates to someone who causing out the process. and “his lesson” as the phenomenon.

4. Participant that involve behavior and range

- And then the child's eyes strayed to the jewelled box
(excerpt 43)

and then	The child's eyes	strayed	To the jeweled box
	behavior	behavioral	range

- This clause is categorized as behavioural process because “strayed” is a process of human physiological and physiological behavioural.
- It has two participants: “the child’s eyes” as the behavior and “to the jewelled box” as the range.
- While “and then” cannot be analyze in transitivity system.

5. Participant that involve sayer, verbiage, and receiver

- He had told his thought to the abbot (excerpt 145)

he	Had told	His thought	To the Abbot
sayer	Pr.verbal	verbiage	Receiver

- This clause has a verbal process because “had told” is a process of saying.
- The clause above has three participant roles “he” as the sayer, “his thought” as the verbiage, and “to the Abbot” as the receiver.

6. Participant that involve carrier and attribute

- and this was the more miraculous (excerpt 120)

and	this	was	The more miraculous
	carrier	Attr:intensive	Attribute

- This clause has a relational process. Because “was” is the process of being - attributive intensive.
- The clause above contains two participant roles. They are carrier and attribute. Carrier in this clause is realized by noun phrase “this” and attribute is realized by a word “the more miraculous”.

7. Participant that involve token and value

- The ruby is a symbol of the love of God (excerpt 46)

The ruby	is	A symbol of the love of God
token	Ident:intensive	Value

- This clause is categorized as relational process because “is” shows the process of having - identifying possessive.

- The clause above contains two participant roles. They are token and value. Carrier in this clause is realized by noun phrase “the ruby” and value is realized by a word “a symbol of the love of God”.

8. Participant that involve existent

- there is God (excerpt 50)

There	is	God
	Pr: Existential	Existent

- This clause contains a existential process because “is” shows the existence of something.
- This clause only has one participant. It has “God” as existent.
- While “there” has no referential in the transitivity system.

4.2.2 Types of Circumstance

The following table shows the number of circumstances

Table 4.3 the list of circumstances in the short story “Where There Is Nothing There Is God”.

No	Circumstances	Σ circumstances	%
1.	Place	59	38.56%
2.	Time	26	16.99%

3.	Accompaniment	7	4.58%
4.	Cause	13	8.50%
5.	Manner	31	20.26%
6.	Matter	10	6.53%
7.	Role	7	4.58%
Σ		153	100%

Table 4.3

In the William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing There Is God". There are many kind of circumstances that involve in each process. Table 4.3 displays that the circumstances of place (38.56%) is the dominant over the other circumstances, then circumstances of manner (20.26%) in the second place, after that there are circumstances of time (16.99%), circumstances of cause (8.50%), circumstances of matter (6.53%) circumstances of role(4.58%) and circumstances of accompaniment (4.58%). Some examples of each circumstance are discussed under their corresponding subtitles, the others, on the other hand, can be seen in the appendices.

1. Circumstance of place

- lay upon his back (excerpt 17)

Lay	Upon his back
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Pr: Material	Circ: place
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- The circumstance in this clause is “upon his back” which is categorized as Circumstance of place because it tells “where.” It is probed by “where?”

2. Circumstance of time

- on which the breath of God moved in the beginning
(excerpt 39)

On which	The breath of God	moved	In the beginning
	Actor	Pr: material	Circ: time

- The circumstance in the clause above is “in the beginning” which is categorized as Circumstance of time because it tells ‘when’. It can be probed by “when”.

3. Circumstance of manner

- and told to know his lesson better on the morrow
(excerpt 124)

and	Told	To know his	better	On the
	Pr:verbal	verbiage	Circ.of	Circ. Of

- There are two circumstances in the clause above. The first is “better” which is categorized as Circumstance of manner. It is categorized as circumstance of manner because it tells

how. It is probed by “how?”. And the other circumstance is “on the morrow” which categorized into circumstance of time

4. Circumstance of cause

- and give me some labour to do (excerpt 102)

and	Give	me	Some labour	To do
	Pr:material	beneficiary	goal	Circ of cause

- The clause above contains circumstantial of cause. The circumstance of cause is shown by “to do” which tells the pupose of something.

5. Circumstance of role

- but he is Aengus the Lover of God (excerpt 216)

but	he	is	Aengus	The lover of God
	token	Ident:intensive	Value	Circ. Of role

- The clause above has circumstance of role. It is realized by”the lover of God” It is probed by “as what?”.

6. Circumstance of matter

- although his stupidity, born of a mind (excerpt 129)

although	His stupidity	born	Of a mind
	Actor	Pr:material	Circ. Of matter

- The clause above has circumstance of matter. It is indicated by “of a mind”. It tells about what reference to what.

7. Circumstance of accompaniment

- Then the Brothers discussed together (excerpt 104)

then	The Brothers	disscused	together
	actor	Pr:material	Circ. Of accompaniment

- The clause above has circumstance of accompaniment. It is realized by “together”.

-

4.3 The Field of Discourse Realized in William Butler Yeats’ Short Story “Where There Is Nothing There Is God”

4.3.1 Contextual Description

In this part, the researcher discusses the contextual description of William Butler Yeats’ short story “Where There Is Nothing There Is God”.

This description consists of field of discourse and its commentary. Field of discourse here is realized by experiential domain, short-term goal and long-term goal. Experiential domain is what the text is all about the processes, the participants and circumstances. Short-term goal refers to the immediate purpose of the texts production. Meanwhile, long-term goal is rather more abstract and refers to the texts place in the larger scheme of things.

The experiential domains in this short story is telling about the miracle happened upon the boy named Olliol, who is known

as the stupidest student among the scholar but one day received a miracle when he suddenly became cleverer than before. Meanwhile, the short-term goal of this text is giving message that God can do miracles and nothing is impossible for God. In addition, the long-term goal of this text is giving a moral message that if we believe in God, He can do miracles in our life .

It is obviously stated in the lexicogrammatical that many process found are material processes such as driven, moved, turned, lay and etc. and actor as the key participants. The occurrence number of material process is 47.56 %. Meanwhile Relational is second highest is relational process with 16.67%. However, mental processes are also found in William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing There Is God" with 7.72%, verbal process 10.57% and behavioral process with 9.35% each of them and existential process with 7.85%.

The dominant participants in this short story are Actor with 25.00 %, Meanwhile, the fewer participants is beneficiary with 0.95%. The last is circumstance. The dominant circumstance in William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God" is circumstance of Place 38.56%, because there are many clauses that say where and when, probed by where? how far? when? It also means that the short story explains many situations of

place where and when the story happened, such as: to the fire, over
the fire, into a lower class, etc

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data in Chapter IV, the researcher concludes that:

1. There are 246 clauses in William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God". The processes found are material, relational, verbal, mental, behavioral, and existential. The highest percentage is material process with 117 processes (47.56%), which automatically dominated the whole processes in the short story, and then followed by relational process with 41 clauses (16.67%). This is indicated that the narrative text William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God" is centrally concerned with action and events.
2. The participants found in William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God" are actor, goal, beneficiary, range, recipient, senser, phenomenon, sayers, receiver, verbiage, behavior, token, value, carrier, attribute and existent. The highest percentage of the participant is Actor with 79 participants (25.00%). This indicates that most processes in the text have some actor to achieve something.
3. The circumstances found in William Butler Yeats' short story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God" are circumstances of place, time, accompaniment, manner, matter, cause, and role. The circumstance of

place, 59 circumstances (38.56%), it dominates the others. This indicates that this story happens in different places.

4. The experiential domains in this short story is telling about the miracle happened upon the boy named Olliol, who is known as the stupidest student among the scholars but one day received a miracle when he suddenly became cleverer than before. Meanwhile, the short-term goal of this text is giving message that God can do miracles and nothing is impossible for God. In addition, the long-term goal of this text is giving a moral message that if we believe in God, He can do miracles in our life.

5.2 Suggestions

After concluding this study, the researcher suggests that:

1. The other researchers who are willing to conduct a transitivity system may analyze it through other texts, such as Recount, Explanation, Description, and other.
2. Everyone who wants to do the same research is suggested to analyze not only the written data but also spoken data.

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