

Transitivity Analysis of *Welcome to Sydney*: A Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach on Tourism Text

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Abstract. The goal of this study is to identify the different forms of transitivity processes in the tourism text "Welcome to Sydney," as well as the most common types of the process employed in the text. This study is carried out by utilizing a quantitative descriptive method and a content analysis approach. The data was collected from a tourism text with the title "Welcome to Sydney," which is located on the internet. Halliday and Matthiessen developed the theory that was applied in this study. Based on the analysis, the "Welcome to Sydney" text contains 0 (0%) clauses that indicated material process, 2 (11,76%) clauses that indicated mental process, 3 (17,77%) clauses that indicated verbal process, 8 (47,56%) clauses that indicated relational process, 0 (0%) clauses that indicated behavioral process, and 4 (23,53%) clauses that indicated existential process. As a result, it assumed that the dominating types of processes discovered in this text were relational processes. According to this study, the "Welcome to Sydney" text tries to utilize the relational process to describe and inform readers about Sydney.

Keywords: Systemic Functional Linguistics, Transitivity, Tourism Text

Received [15 March 2022] | Revised [15 June 2022] | Accepted [5 Sept 22]

1 Introduction

The study of linguistic forms in connection to the meanings that language expresses is called Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). The impressions and awareness of the environment are organized, understood, and expressed through language. Language is also utilized to enable us to engage in communicative activities with others, to assume roles, and to communicate and comprehend feelings, attitudes, and judgments. Then, language is also used to connect what is spoken (or written) to the remainder of the text as well as other linguistic occurrences. This entails using language to arrange the text. The meaning of language, according to SFL, is a social decision that relies on the situation and context in which it is employed.

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Language is a way for people to express themselves and share their thoughts and experiences. People can figure out what someone is doing; what is occurring; or how someone is doing anything in the text by looking at the clause. Because a sentence must have at least one subject (the actor or doer) and a finite verb. Thus, the verb conveys concepts of what the phrase focuses on by relating to thoughts or experiences. Language is also expressed in the text which is a medium to convey meaning to the reader or other people. In a text, language is the first tool used to convey a message to its readers. Through language in the text, the reader can understand and capture the meaning of the message and what information to convey in a text.

There are many kinds of text that the author uses to express his ideas and thoughts. One of the texts that is widely used and is personal but contain information about something is descriptive text. Descriptive text produces an image of an experience, a location, a character, or an object in the reader's mind. The writing will be such that it would create an atmosphere or explain something in such detail that the reader would know it if they saw it. The descriptive text brings words to life and adds interest to the text. The one interesting text of descriptive text is entitled "Welcome to Sydney" which is a text that described what Sydney looks like, what is being in Sydney, and what are interesting things Sydney has. From the explanation in the text, readers could know and get more information about Sydney even interested to visit Sydney then. For this reason, this text is considered a tourism text.

From this research, the authors aim to analyze the descriptive text entitled "Welcome to Sydney" with the transitivity as the tool from Systemic Functional Analysis. The research aims to see how the descriptive text structured by the transitivity system, what are the transitivity used in descriptive text, and how the transitivity process in the descriptive text could influence the readers. In the analysis, the types of processes and the most frequent type of processes was being observed by the writer. The research findings are expected to be useful to the readers who particularly work in language teaching and learning. The other researchers who conduct research based on SFL, and for the society as a source of information in learning linguistics.

2 Theoretical Framework

2.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics

Michael Halliday founded Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) in the 1960s, and it is now regarded as a major force in world linguistics, despite its brief history and as an influential tradition to linguistic research since it represents the trend in language evolution. It also adds a new dimension to functionalism and serves as a beneficial tool for people who want to research texts. According to [1], language has social roles which are apparent in functional grammar in linguistic terms, specifically systemic functional linguistics serves as a descriptive framework for interpreting language as a social semiotic system [2].

The concept of language as "a network of systems, or interconnected sets of alternatives for producing meaning" is referred to as "systemic." Then, the term "functional" emphasizes that the approach is concerned with the contextualized, practical purposes to which language is put. It believes that language developed to serve specific social roles. Language has three major meanings that are referred to as meta-functions, such as textual, interpersonal, and ideational meta-functions [3].

According to [3], SFL is a wide word that encompasses a variety of sorts of analyses, including expression analyses (phonetics and phonology), content analyses (lexicogrammar and semantics), and context analyses. Halliday's goal is to create a coherent language tradition that is 'applicable,' in the sense that it can benefit a vast number of individuals who are involved with language in some way. In the SFL, text may be interpreted in four different ways:

a. Context

It may be regarded as one of the central concerns since it is crucial to the whole process of producing meaning [3]. In reality, when language appears in a context, it will refer to or be related to a variety of other contexts, there are the context of culture or genres and the context of situation or register. In terms of three major strands, the language is employed to construct text [1].

b. Discourse-semantics

The SFL model claims that human language has evolved to produce three generalized types of meanings [2]. According to [4], the evaluation is significant and has been a valuable field of research, since it has three meta-functions, such as:

- 1) Interpersonal meta-function is intended to build and sustain relationships between the speaker or writer and the hearer.
- 2) Ideational meta-function is intended to represent the speaker's or writer's viewpoint and, in doing so, to reflect that person's and their community's value system.
- 3) Textual meta-function is to structure the conversation.

c. Lexicogrammar

It is a stratum that encompasses both grammar and vocabulary and provides the perspective of language in both lexis and grammar.

d. Phonology and graphology

Those are terms that refer to the sound, writing, and reading systems, respectively.

2.2 Transitivity

Transitivity is a grammatical system in language that transforms reality into something that exists in his universe [5]. Process, participants, and circumstances are the three factors that make up transitivity. Transitivity is the grammar that analyses the phrase structure in expressing

the ideational meaning [6]. The ideational function can be characterized as a technique of describing patterns of experience [7]. This assertion is based on the idea that language allows people to construct mental pictures of reality and make sense of what is going on around them and inside them. The phrase is crucial in this case because it encapsulates a basic idea for modelling experience.

As a result, transitivity is a grammatical framework for providing for world experience as a result of process, participants, and circumstances. Transitivity focuses on processes. Process type is a tool for categorizing our experiences from a wide range of events into a limited number of categories. [8] claim that the process focuses on the portion of the sentence that is realized by the verbal group, but it may also be viewed as the "goings-on" that is conveyed throughout the clause. Traditionally, verbs describe states of being or possessing rather than doing words. According to [1], there are six different sorts of processes:

a. Material Process

Material process interprets doings and happenings. Doing words might be regarded to be a part of material processes [7]. The actor and the goal are the two players in the material process. The actor is the person or thing that does something. An entity to which the procedure is extended or directed is optional. The goal is the entity to which anything can be done. According to [9], there are two types of Material processes, such as doing and happening.

I	am digging	a snow anchor
Actor	Material Process	Goal

b. Mental Process

Mental process describes a person who is engaged in conscious processing, such as perception, cognition, and attachment [10]. A mental process entails sense, which is found within a human or aware entity and expressed in terms such as enjoy, forget, appreciate, comprehend, hear, notice, perceive, believe, fear, and so on. According to [9], there are three kinds of mental processes:

- 1) Affective (feeling or reactive) is identified by the use of verbs such as like or fear.
- 2) Cognitive (thinking) is identified by the use of verbs such as think, know, and comprehend.
- 3) Perceptive (perceiving through the five senses), as evidenced by the use of verbs such as sight, hear, and so on.

Senser and Phenomenon are the participants in the mental process. The senser is the conscious entity that is experiencing, thinking, or perceiving [1]. The conscious senser's idea, feeling, or perception is referred to as a phenomenon.

She	can't feel	my legs!
Senser	Mental Process	Phenomenon

c. Relational Process

Relational process interprets being in two distinct ways are attribution and identification [10]. According to [5], it may be described as being used to identify something or assign a quality to something. There are two sub-categories of relational processes. They are the attributive process and the identifying process. Token and value are the two players in the identifying process. Carrier and attribute are the two players in the attributive process.

Ice	is	my life
Token	Relational: Identifying Process	Value

d. Verbal Process

Verbal processes are represented by verbal process clauses. Sayer is the main character [10]. Sayer is the participant who encodes a signal source and is in charge of the verbal process. It doesn't have to be a conscious participant (though it usually is), but anything that can send out a signal would suffice [9]. Verbiage is a nominalized explanation of the verbal process, a word conveying some type of verbal action, and a term for the verbalization process itself (statement, answer, question, and story).

You	asked	for my blessing, but my answer is no
Sayer	Verbal Process	Verbiage

e. Behavioral Process

Behavioral processes are similar to mental processes in that one participant is endowed with human awareness [10]. In the case of mental processes, this is the senser. When it comes to behavioral processes, it's known as the Behaver. Breathing, snoring, smiling, hiccupping, staring, listening, observing, and wondering are examples of physiological and physiological behavior [9]. It is obedient and usually a conscious entity. A behavioral process has syntactic properties with mental, linguistic, and material processes.

You	Look	beautiful
Behaver	Behavioural Process	Phenomenon

f. Existential Process

Existential clauses are similar to relational clauses in that they define a participant in a process of being, but they vary in that there is only one participant [10]. It implied that something existed or was about to occur. Existential processes are articulated by

existing verbs such as 'be,' 'exist,' and 'arise,' and the existent can be any form of entity. It also expresses personal experience by stating, "There was/is something."

There	is	soup and hot glögg in the Great Hall.
	Existential Process	Existent

2.3 Descriptive Text

Descriptive text is written to make readers or listeners feel as if they are experiencing what the writer did with his or her six senses: vision, smell, feel, act, taste, and sound [11]. Furthermore, descriptive text is employed to explain something in depth so that the reader may imagine or see the writing [12]. Rather, the writer relates something from their own experience and makes it appear authentic through careful wording and phrasing. Descriptive text is full of rich imagery, color, and detail. The generic structure of the descriptive text is identification and description.

According to [13], the characteristics of descriptive text include:

- a. Verbs used are attribute verbs, such as be (am, is, are);
- b. The tense used is easy; and
- c. Only focus on one object.

Elements of a descriptive text [13], there are:

a. Noun

Using specific principal nouns, such as my cat, my swain, or my favorite place. In addition, often also use adjectives to clarify the use of nouns or nouns, such as a giant house, a sensible student, associate degree independence lady.

b. Simple Tense

Using the base verb or the basic and using the verb principle can show the ownership or state of an object. The descriptive text uses easy tense because the descriptive text tells a fact of the Iranian language object that is described.

c. Action Verbs

Using the verb principle indicates an activity or an activity the principle can be seen. For example, sleep, walk, sing, dance, and others.

d. Figurative Language

Using Indonesian figurative principle or describing something, usually using a metaphor to illustrate to the reader.

A reader's visual image of an event, a place, a person, or a thing is created through descriptive text. The writing will be such that it would create an atmosphere or explain something in such detail that the reader would know it if they saw it. The descriptive text must be concrete, vivid, and convincing to be effective [14]. Because descriptive writing is so strong, it may be found in a lot of well-known literature and poetry. Meanwhile, because songs are supposed to capture your emotions and provoke a mood, descriptive text may be found in many songs.

3 Method

In addition to the methodology, this research employs SFL by its transitivity system analysis. The analysis would categorize sentences based on the predicates and processes, and each clause in the text would be observed. The focus of this study is a descriptive text titled "Welcome to Sydney", which the text was located on the internet and taken from the link <https://30111998blog.wordpress.com/2017/03/20/welcome-to-sydney/>.

Then, the research employed a quantitative descriptive method to examine the data. The theory used in this study was developed by [3]. The method is used to analyze the data, with the first step being to read/memorize the data, the second being to categorize, and the third being to explain it.

4 Results and Discussion

As a result of the study, it can be shown that "Welcome to Sydney" has such forms of transitivity processes. In the following discussion, there are six different forms of transitivity processes.

- Sydney is Australia's oldest, largest, and liveliest state capital with a population of over 3,000,000

Sydney	is	Australia's oldest, largest, and liveliest state capital with a population of over 3,000,000
S	F/P	C
Token	Process: Relational (Identifying)	Value

- It is a colorful, modern city, but it has also a natural beauty with green parkland and perhaps the world's most beautiful deep-water harbor

It	is	a colorful, modern city	but ... also	it	has	a natural beauty with green parkland and perhaps the world's most beautiful deep-water harbor
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S	F/P	C	Conj	S	F/P	C
Carrier	Process: Relational (Attributive)	Attribute		Carrier	Process: Relational (Attributive)	Attribute

- As well as being famous for its modern building and roads, there are many places of historical interest in Sydney.

As well as	being famous for its modern building and roads	there	are	many places of historical interest in Sydney
Conj	Adjunct	S	F/P	C
	Circumstances: Accompaniment (Addictive)		Process: Existential	Existent

- For example, Mrs. Macquarie’s Chair, the area called the rocks dating back to the early nineteenth century, and the attractive terrace houses of Paddington are all close to the harbor and the city center.

For example,	Mrs. Macquarie’s Chair, the area called the rocks dating back to the early nineteenth century	and	the attractive terrace house of Paddington	are	all close to the harbor and the city center
Adjunct	S	Conj	S	F/P	C
Circumstances: Angle (Source)	Carrier		Carrier	Process: Relational (Attributive)	Attribute

- Sydney has many attractions which tourists can enjoy – surf beaches, a zoo, Koala Bear Park, and an Opera House which is situated at the water’s edge.

Sydney	has	many attractions	which	tourists	can	enjoy	surf beaches, a zoo, Koala Bear Park, and an Opera House	which	is	situated	at the water’s edge
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S	F/P	C	C	S	F	P	C	S	I	P	Adjunct
Carrier	Process : Relational (Attributive)	Attribute	Phenomenon	Senser	Process : Mental (Affecti on)		Phenomenon	Carrier		Process: Relational (Attributive)	Circumstances: Location (Place)

Some say that this is one of the most beautiful examples of modern architecture in the world

Some	say	that this is the most beautiful examples of modern architecture in the world
S	F/P	C
Sayer	Process: Verbal	Verbiage

For further entertainment, there is a wide variety of restaurants, theaters, nightclubs, sports, and social clubs

For further entertainment	there	is	a wide variety of restaurants, theaters, nightclubs, sports, and social clubs
Adjunct	S	F/P	C
Circumstances: Cause (Purpose)		Process: Existential	Existent

There is also a very efficient network of communications within the city including public telephones, an underground railway, buses, and taxis.

There	is	also a very efficient network of communications within the city including public telephones, an underground railway, buses, and taxis
S	F/P	C
	Process: Existential	Existent

Sydney has a very pleasant, temperate climate

Sydney	has	a very pleasant, temperate climate
S	F/P	C
Carrier	Process: Relational (Attributive)	Attribute

The average temperature in summer is 21.7°C and in winter 12.6°C

The average temperature	is	in summer 21.7°C and in winter 12.6°C
S	F/P	C
Token	Process: Relational (Identifying)	Value

There are few places in the world where a visitor can find such a rich variety of natural and historical beauty, entertainment, and culture

There	are	few places in the world	where	a visitor	can	find	such a rich variety of natural and historical beauty, entertainment, and culture
S	F/P	C	Conj	S	F	P	C
	Process: Existential	Existent		Senser	Process: Mental (Perception)		Phenomenon

Ask any Sydneysider about his city, and he'll say there's no place like it

Ask	any Sydneysider	about his city	and	he	will	say	there is no place like it
F/P	S	C	Conj	S	F	P	C
Process: Verbal	Target	Verbiage		Sayer	Process: Verbal		Verbiage

The results of the text analysis of "Welcome to Sydney" were recognized and grouped into categories using the Halliday and Matthiessen transitivity system, which were then presented using several processes, as shown in the following table:

No.	Process	Clauses	Percentage of the Occurrences
1.	Material	0	00,00%
2.	Mental	2	11,76%
3.	Verbal	3	17,77%
4.	Relational	8	47,06%
5.	Behavioural	0	00,00%
6.	Existential	4	23,53%

The relational process positioned in the highest frequency employed by the author of the "Welcome to Sydney" text is based on the table above. It's to make things clearer, as seen in the diagram below:

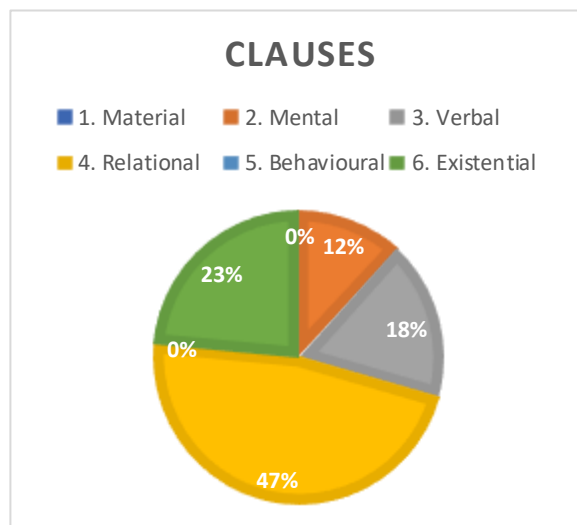


Diagram 1

It is based on the data results contained in the figure show that material process 0 (0 %), mental process 2 (11,76 %), verbal process 3 (17,77 %), relational process 8 (47,56 %), behavioral process 0 (0 %), and existential process processes 4 (23,53 %). The process with the highest frequency is the relational process (8 occurrences or 47,56 %). The next highest frequency of placement was the existential process (4 occurrences or 23,53 %), followed by the verbal process in third place (3 occurrences or 17,77 %). After then, there was a mental process (2 occurrences or 11,76 %). Material and behavioral processes, on the other hand, are not emphasized in the "Welcome to Sydney" text. It is based on the data that reveal that relational processes occur most frequently in the "Welcome to Sydney" text, whereas material and behavioral processes do not appear in the text.

As stated in the previous sections, a relational process is used to describe something as being utilized to identify something or assign a thing's value. There are two ways to define the relational process, such as attribution and identification. They are called the attributive process and identifying process. The two participants in the identifying process are token and value. The two participants in the attributive process are the carrier and the attribute. As a result, the "Welcome to Sydney" text is a descriptive text that attempts to inform readers about Sydney. Text dominates in the usage of relational processes as the functions of their processes are also described as something.

5 Conclusion

This section concludes the transitivity analysis on the descriptive text "Welcome to Sydney." In traditional terminology, a process refers to an activity that is equal to a verb. Transitivity is

based on processes. Process type is a tool for classifying the experiences of various occurrences into a limited number of categories. Material process 0 (0 %), mental process 2 (11,76 %), verbal process 3 (17,77 %), relational process 8 (47,56 %), behavioral process 0 (0 %), and existential process 4 (23,53 %) are based on data results from the analysis. According to the findings, the "Welcome to Sydney" text emphasizes relational processes as the most frequently beyond material and behavioral processes which are absent from the text. It indicates that the descriptive text dominant uses relational process as the describing function.

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