

TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF PRABOWO SUBIANTO'S SPEECH AT THE 20TH SHANGRI-LA DIALOGUE CONFERENCE IN SINGAPORE

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ABSTRACT

This research discusses transitivity in Prabowo Subianto's speech. This research aims to analyze Prabowo Subianto's speech at the 20th Shangri-La Dialogue conference in Singapore, focusing on identifying transitivity processes, participants, and dominant circumstances. Descriptive qualitative research, it aims to reveal the types of processes, participants, and circumstances in Prabowo's speech. This research uses Halliday's systemic functional linguistics theory. The results show five types of transitivity processes in speech: material, mental, relational, verbal, and existential. The analysis shows that in Prabowo's speech at the Shangri-La Dialogue Conference in Singapore, some clauses can be classified based on the type of transitivity process. The number includes 21 clauses for material processes, 15 for mental processes, 28 for relational processes, 5 for verbal processes, and 5 for existential processes. The total number of clauses analyzed is 74, with division based on transitivity components such as process, participant, and circumstance. The results showed that relational processes dominated Prabowo's speech with a percentage of 37.83%, which emphasized the relationship between entities such as the state and geopolitical powers. The participant analysis highlights the role of actors and goals in diplomacy with a percentage of 29.37%. In contrast, in the study of circumstances, breadth elements were found at a rate of 25.64%, which provided context and depth to the discussion of global issues.

Keywords: *Transitivity, Prabowo Subianto's Speech, Shangri-La Dialogue 2023*

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics discourse analysis involves written and spoken language and observes the relationship between language elements. Michael A. Halliday is a figure who developed the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). In Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), the function of language as a shaper of

meaning is referred to as a metafunction. Metafunctions can be divided into three categories: ideational, interpersonal, and textual (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: p. 29). This research analyzes transitivity, an integral component of ideational function within a systemic functional grammar. Ideational function is a crucial aspect of the framework of systemic functional grammar. In the context of the metafunction of experience, the transitivity system is considered one of its components. According to research conducted by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), transitivity affects verbs, participant involvement, and circumstantial factors. As a basic unit in language, a clause consists of three main elements: process, participant, and circumstance.

The transitivity process can be found in speeches, song lyrics, debates, novels, or films (Sihura, Melta., 2019). In this case, the researcher focuses on speech as the object of this study. Analyzing speech in the context of transitivity allows us to study how various linguistic elements collaborate to convey a message. This analysis helps us understand the dynamics of interaction between entities in speech, allowing us to identify the actors, recipients, and objects of various actions. The researcher found that the meaning of a speech sometimes has a different perspective between the speaker and the listener. The researcher found that listeners have different perspectives on meaning because words have multiple meanings.

In this case, in the clause "It is indeed a great honor for me," the process in the clause "is" is shown as a relational process because it can describe the state of the participant and signify ownership. From the reader's point of view, the word "is" may have a different meaning; it could be "is" or "to be/auxiliary verb." In this case, the listener or reader may have a different perspective on the clause. Therefore, for the listener or reader to not have a different perspective, the listener or reader must understand the components of transitivity to understand the meaning of the utterance.

The researcher would like to analyze Prabowo Subianto's speech at the 20th Shangri-La Dialogue in Singapore to learn more about the transitivity system. During a panel session at the Shangri-La Dialogue, the speaker discussed the

Indo-Pacific neighborhood and emphasized the importance of applying the Asian community approach to problem-solving, which involves deliberation, consensus building, and peaceful coexistence. The researcher chose Prabowo Subianto's speech because analyzing it systematically using functional grammar theory is interesting. The discussion in the speech revolved around critical concerns related to the Indo-Pacific region. By using transitivity system analysis, we can better understand how speakers effectively communicate their perspectives and propose solutions to these issues. Prabowo Subianto, a prominent political figure in Indonesia, becomes a valuable subject for speech analysis as it provides useful insights into his messages and viewpoints, which have significant implications for the regional political landscape. The application of transitivity analysis allows us to study in depth the dynamics of interactions between entities in utterances, thus allowing us to identify the actors, recipients, and objects of various actions.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Discourse is a set of meanings people use to communicate about a particular topic. Discourse can provide meaning through communication when discussing a topic (Sinaga et al., 2022). Linguistics discourse analysis involves written and spoken language and focuses on observing the relationship between language elements. The theoretical framework of critical discourse analysis provides an approach to evaluating social issues through analyzing language in discourse (Tampubolon et al., 2021). The so-called functional approach to language emphasizes the role or function of language. Language is a scientific study that can be used for research Features of language use (Artika et al., 2024). Language relates to the outside world through its metafunction. The concept of metafunction includes three main functions of language, as explained by Halliday & Matthiessen (2004: p. 29). These functions involve the ideational function (understood as representation), the textual function (understood as message), and the interpersonal function (understood as exchange).

Systemic Functional Linguistics sees language as part of its metafunction. Ideational meaning consists of logical and experiential meaning and is one of the

metafunctions of language. According to Halliday (1985b) in Bustam (2011: p.23), conceptual functions aim to express content and communicate information, focusing on conveying effective and accurate information. The transitivity of the system forms an experiential (ideational) pattern of meaning. According to Halliday (2014), transitivity is a system that investigates how language describes actions, the individuals participating in events, and the relationships among those actions. By analyzing sentence structure and clause meaning, transitivity aids understanding. In Halliday's theoretical framework, transitivity includes various elements, including "actor," "process," "goal," and others, which together form the structure of a sentence.

One aspect of clause analysis is transitivity, which refers to clauses' grammatical structure that aims to convey various ideational meanings (Bustam, 2011: p. 24). This understanding is reinforced by Bloor and Bloor (2013: p. 11), who consider clauses as a critical element in grammatical analysis that seeks to express meaning, such as concepts of being, process, and feeling. The idea of transitivity involves three main components: the process, the individuals involved, and the associated conditions. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) explain that a transitivity system consists of three components of functional meaning: processes represented by verbal groups, participants represented by nominal groups, and circumstances described by adverbial groups or prepositional phrases.

Process

The process is the clause's focal point, primarily discussing the action, event, or state in which the participants are involved.

Participants

Participants are people, ideas, or objects involved in the process. Depending on the process they are engaged in, participants consist of nominal groups and are given different labels.

Circumstantial

Circumstances are the conditions in which the process is taking place. Circumstances also answer when, where, why, how, how much, and as what.

Types of Transitivity Process

The focal point of a clause is the process, with the clause primarily addressing the action, event, or state in which the participant is involved. These processes are grouped explicitly into six types, namely material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential processes.

Material Process

Material processes are processes that make and happen. They also bring about change or action. Actors and Goals play a role in these processes. The person who acts or brings about change is called the actor. That is the decision about what process the actor should carry out. In most cases, actors are nominal subjects or groups. However, the entity that undergoes the process is called the goal (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p.179-197).

Table 1. Example of Material Process

I	refer	to history
Actor	Material Process	Goal

Mental Process

Mental processes are sensing processes. The focus of this process is our experience of consciousness. It does not interpret consciousness from an individual perspective (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p.197). Sensor and phenomenon are the two components of this process. A sensor is a person who is conscious or can "sense", such as feeling, thinking, etc. However, phenomena refer to something perceived, thought, desired, or felt (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p.203).

Table 2. Example of Mental Process

We	see	today in this meeting
Senser	Mental Process	Phenomenon

Relational Process

The process of establishing relationships includes fundamental notions of "being" and "having", which facilitate the recognition and depiction of objects and their attributes (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p. 210). There are three main categories in which relational processes can be classified: intensive, possessive, and indirect. The initial category organizes the correlation between two entities based on their similarity. The term "possessive" signifies that entity x owns another distinct entity. In addition, this process includes the concept of "circumstantial", which includes factors such as location, time, and manner. Each category has two distinct modes, namely 'attributive' and 'identifying.' In the attributive mode, 'a' serves as an attribute of 'x,' encompassing two participants: carrier and attribute. Conversely, in the identifying mode, 'a' assumes the identity of 'x,' involving two participants: the identified token and the identified value. In possession, 'a has 'x," which includes two participants: the possessor and the possessed.

Table 3. Example of Relational Process

Identification of: Participant	Token	Process	Value
Intensive (Quality)	It	Is	indeed the great honor for me
Possession (Possessive)	High self-confidence	Has	Prabowo
Circumstance (circumstantial)	The meeting	Is	on Saturday

Behavioral Process

The act of engaging in the behavior is synonymous with the act of engaging in the conduct. This process describes physiological and psychological behaviors exhibited by individuals, usually humans, such as breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming, and staring. It lies at the point where materiality merges with cognitive processes. Consequently, consciousness manifests itself through behavioral or physical manifestations associated with consciousness. Usually, the behavior, who is the participant exhibiting the behavior is the conscious entity. A typical

structure in this phenomenon involves clauses consisting only of behavior and process, for example, the imperative sentence "Don't breathe!". (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p. 248-252).

Table 4. Example of Behavioral Process

They	are	Listening
Behaver	To be	Behavioral process

Verbal Processes

This type of verbal process can be described as a form of communication. It exists at the intersection of mental and relational processes. Verbal clause processes are generated by a group of words containing verbs representing various communication forms, such as speaking, narrating, asking, announcing, reporting, and more (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p. 252). The Sayer, usually the speaker, is the individual responsible for initiating this process. Sayer is identified with a noun phrase that specifies the message's source, excluding human speakers. Finally, there is the rhetoric, a participant that only exists in the "verbal" subtype of clauses. The verbiage represents the entity referred to or affected by the speech act and is identified by verbs such as praise, insult, abuse, blame, accuse, criticize, etc. (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p. 255-256).

Table 5. Example of Verbal Process

He	talks	to them
Sayer	Verbal Process	Verbiage

Existential Processes

Existing and happening are terms for existential processes. This process indicates presence or existence. According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014: p. 256), it is at the point where material and relational processes conflict. In most cases, themes are simply a feature of being "there", either as a participant or a state; they have no representative function to indicate their existence function and are only necessary as subjects. In addition, the clauses include verbs that indicate their existence, such as "exist", "appear", "occur", and so on. Any phenomenon

that can be interpreted as "something", such as "person", "object", "action", or "event", can "exist" (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014: p. 257-259).

Table 6. Example of Existential Process

There	Is	a sense of concern
-	Existential Process	Existent

Participants

In the clause, the core of the experience is the process. So, the process itself determines how many participants are attracted. Valence is the capacity of a process to attract or bind people to participate. Therefore, participants are labeled based on the type of process. The people, ideas, or things involved in the process are called participants. Participants consist of nominal groups and are labeled differently depending on the process they are involved in. Participants who perform activities are called Participants I, and participants who perform processes are called Participants II. Participants are called Actors (participant I) and Goals (participant II) in material processes. Therefore, my son is the 'Actor,' and the new car is the 'Goal' in the clause. My son bought a new car.

Table 7. Types of Process and Participant

Types of Process	Participant I	Participant II
Material	Actor	Goal
Mental	Senser	Phenomenon
Relational	-Identification: Token -Attribution: Carrier - Possession : Possessor	Value Attribute Possessed
Behavioral	Behaver	-
Verbal	Sayer	Verbiage
Existential	Existent	-

Circumstance

Circumstance is where the process takes place. In addition, circumstances determine when, where, why, how, how many, and how. Prepositional phrases or adverbial groups represent indirect elements. Circumstances are ordinary in all

types of processes, as they are less centrally involved than the participants. In the following examples, circumstances and examples are presented in a table.

Table 8. Types of Circumstance

Types of Circumstance	Subcategory	Probe	Example of Realization
Extent	Temporal	For how long	For three hours Every three hours
	Spatial	How far?	For six miles
Location	Temporal	When?	In September, Before tea
	Spatial	Where?	In the market, In Paris, here
Manner	-	How	Quickly, As fast as possible
Cause	-	Why	Because of you, For better result
Contingency	-	In what circumstances?	In the event of rain In the absence of proof
Accompaniment	-	Together with	With(out) his friends Instead of them
Role	-	What as?	As a concerned parent (smashed) in to pieces
Matter	-	What about?	About this Concerning that
Angle	-	Says who	According to the Shorter Oxford

RESEARCH METHOD

The research adopts a descriptive qualitative approach, analyzing the transitivity in Prabowo Subianto's speech at the Shangri-La Dialogue 2023. The purpose is to explain speech clauses and identify specific transitivity processes. The data in this study were clauses that contained a transitivity system in Prabowo's speech. The primary data source for this research is Prabowo Subianto's speech delivered at the Shangri-La Dialogue event in Singapore on 03rd June 2023. The primary instrument for data collection is observation of the speech video on YouTube, with devices such as laptops and mobile phones used to access and record details. Data collection involves downloading and closely

watching the YouTube video, transcribing the speech, and then analyzing the transitivity within the clauses.

The study emphasizes a systematic approach using qualitative methods involving detailed transcription, meticulous observation, and structured data analysis based on established qualitative research techniques by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014). Data Condensation: Involves selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data for clarity and analysis. Data Display: Organizes data into tables showing different types of transitivity processes in the speech. Conclusions Drawing and Verification: Compares, verifies, and draws conclusions based on the transitivity analysis compared to the theoretical framework.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The distribution of the types of processes characterized by transitivity analysis in Prabowo's speech can be seen in the table below:

Table 9. The Data (Clauses) and Types of Process

No.	The Data (Clauses)	Types of Process
1.	It is indeed a great honor for me	Relational process : Identification
2.	We see today in this meeting.	Mental process : Perception
3.	This shows how essential events are.	Mental process : Cognition
4.	I agree with some previous speakers.	Mental process : Perception
5.	I agree with this world.	Mental process : Cognition
6.	We have just managed to mitigate the near-disastrous COVID-19 pandemic	Material process
7.	The field of microbiology warns us not to lessen our guard against these global biological threats.	Material process
8.	My friends in the medical field warn me	Material process
9.	There are now new mutations of the original COVID-19 virus appearing again.	Existential process
10.	These are but a few examples of the universal threats we will face on our small planet.	Existential process

No.	The Data (Clauses)	Types of Process
11.	Also, experts warn us that we face, shortly, in this 21st century, a crisis in energy, water, and, of course, food supply and food security.	Material process
12.	We must overcome geopolitical rivalries and territorial disputes through dialogue, negotiations, and win-win solutions.	Material process
13.	I think it is not only an Asian tradition.	Mental process : Cognition
14.	Compromise is the only way that communities and societies can prosper.	Relational process: Identification
15.	There will usually be a mightier power in the neighborhood.	Existential process
16.	The history of humanity teaches us.	Material process
17.	Compromise and coexistence are the only viable routes to prosperity.	Relational process : Attribution
18.	East Asia is dominated primarily by tensions rising from the rise of China to become, again, a great world power.	Relational process : Attribution
19.	This is interfaced with the United State's role as a preeminent global power	Relational process : Attribution
20.	History teaches us when a rising great power meets a preeminent global power.	Material process
21.	Historical records show that many of these conflicts result in open conflict.	Material process
22.	This rivalry has turned into a new Cold War.	Relational process : Possession
23.	It is being called the Second Cold War.	Relational process : Identification
24.	This so-called new Cold War	Verbal process
25.	The danger of catastrophe is always near	Relational process : Attribution
26.	I've been told by experts in Indonesia	Verbal process
27.	Even if Indonesia is not involved in any open conflict	Relational process : Attribution
28.	There is a nuclear war.	Existential process
29.	Indonesia, we will die a slower death	Relational process : Attribution
30.	I think that the leaders of the two leading powers	Relational process : Identification
31.	In this great rivalry are wise leaders.	Relational process : Attribution
32.	They are also very aware of their nations' remarkable history and civilizations.	Relational process : Attribution

No.	The Data (Clauses)	Types of Process
33.	China has a long and significant history, the most extended recorded history of humanity.	Relational process : Possession
34.	China has been and will undoubtedly continue to be a great civilization.	Relational process : Possession
35.	The United States is also part of the Western civilization	Relational process : Identification
36.	This Western civilization has given humankind a renaissance and enlightenment	Relational process : Possession
37.	Discoveries that haveimproved the livelihood of humankind.	Material process
38.	The United States has contributed to the significant advances and progress of humankind.	Material process
39.	I am convinced that the leaders of both China and the United States	Mental process : Cognition
40.	I am confident that through leadership and wisdom	Mental process : Cognition
41.	Perhaps I can be considered one of the eternal optimists	Mental process : Cognition
42.	My hope is not only my hope but the hope of many around the world.	Mental process : Cognition
43.	I wouldlike now also to address the conflict in Europe	Mental process : Affection
44.	I address this	Material process
45.	I see many of our European friends present here in this forum.	Mental process : Perception
46.	The Shangri-La Dialogue has been in the past focused primarily on the Indo-Pacific region	Relational process: Possession
47.	Our friends from Europe testify to the fact	Verbal process
48.	Security in the Indo-Pacific is affected by security and the situation in Europe and vice versa	Relational process: Attribution
49.	As I said , our planet has become smaller	Verbal process
50.	What happens in Ukraine affects the livelihoods of all the world's people.	Material process
51.	The price of energy has gone up	Relational process : Possession
52.	The price of food has gone up	Relational process : Possession
53.	This has resulted in much suffering for many peoples of the world.	Relational process : Possession
54.	I would like to put forward the	Material process

No.	The Data (Clauses)	Types of Process
	proposition	
55.	That is not out of context.	Relational process: Attribution
56.	For us to try to contribute to the resolution of the Ukraine-Russia conflict	Material process
57.	I propose that the Shangri-La Dialogue find a mode of declaration urging	Material process
58.	I propose the general outline of the peace plan	Material process
59.	The United Nations monitoring and observer force is to be immediately formed.	Material process
60.	The United Nations should organize, carry out, and execute a referendum in the disputed territories to objectively ascertain the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants of the various disputed areas.	Material process
61.	I would liketo declare at this present moment	Verbal process
62.	Indonesia is prepared to contribute military observers and military units under the peacekeeping auspices of the United Nations	Relational process : Identification
63.	I think they have proven in history to be effective	Mental process : Cognition
64.	There are always two versions to any conflict.	Existential process
65.	Both sides feel strongly about their righteousness.	Mental process : Perception
66.	We have to seclude hostilities as soon as possible.	Relational process : Possession
67.	I refer to history.	Material process
68.	Massive conflict was resolved by a secession of hostilities and a demilitarised zone.	Material process
69.	The conflict in Korea still needs to be resolved permanently.	Relational process : Possession
70.	I donot know if my proposals can be accepted	Mental process : Cognition
71.	Let us try to put forward some concrete recommendations	Material process
72.	Meetings like the Shangri-La Dialogue will have more substance	Mental process : Affection
73.	Our planet has become smaller.	Relational process :

No.	The Data (Clauses)	Types of Process
		Possession
74.	We must achieve peace.	Relational process : Identification

Based on the data above, the 74 clauses analyzed in this study were classified based on transitivity components consisting of processes, participants, and situations. The results of dominant data on transitivity analysis can be seen in the following table.

Table 10. Process Types of Transitivity

No	Process	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Material	21	28,38%
2.	Mental	15	20,27%
3.	Verbal	5	6,76%
4.	Relational	28	37,83%
5.	Behavioral	-	0%
6.	Existential	5	6,76%
	Total	74	100%

The results show that out of 6 transitivity processes, only five were found in Prabowo's speech: material, mental, relational, verbal, and existential, while behavioral processes were not found in the speech. Of the five types of processes found, the most dominant type is the relational process, which accounts for 37.83% of the total claims. By applying Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) Theory, this study reveals the dominant use of relational processes, emphasizing the relationships and interrelationships between various entities, such as countries, geopolitical powers, or groups of people. This could reflect Prabowo's desire to highlight the complexity of international relations and geopolitics and how these relations affect the global situation. In addition, relational processes reflect strategies to build or strengthen diplomatic relations, maintain a balance of power, or ease tensions between parties involved in a conflict.

Table 11. Participant of Transitivity

No	Participant I	Participant II	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Actor	Goal	42	29,37%

2.	Senser	Phenomenon	30	20,98%
3.	Sayer	Verbiage	10	7%
4.	Carrier	Attribute	18	12,59%
5.	Token	Value	16	11,18%
6.	Possession	Possessed	22	15,38%
7.	Behaver	-	-	0%
8.	-	Existent	5	3,50%
	Total		143	100%

The participant analysis found that the most common participants were actors and goals, each accounting for almost 30% of the total participants. This shows that Prabowo often emphasized the role of individuals or groups in the processes described. The discussion can address how the emphasis on the role of actors and goals reinforces Prabowo's narrative of interests and goals in diplomacy and foreign policy.

Table 12. Circumstantial Element of Transitivity

No	Circumstances	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Extent	10	25,64%
2.	Location	5	12,83%
3.	Manner	5	12,83%
4.	Cause	6	15,38%
5.	Contingency	1	2,56%
6.	Accompaniment	2	5,12%
7.	Matter	5	12,83%
8.	Role	2	5,12%
9.	Angle	3	7,69%
	Total	39	100%

Concerning circumstance transitivity, "extent" appears as the most frequent circumstance, covering 25.64% of the total circumstances analyzed. This suggests that Prabowo often provides information about the extent or how extensive a phenomenon or situation is in his speeches. The discussion could explore how understanding a phenomenon's extent strengthens Prabowo's arguments and provides a deeper context for listeners' understanding of the geopolitical issues discussed. Considering these findings, the discussion can

highlight how these points contribute to the overall message that Prabowo wanted to convey in his speech at the 2023 Shangri-La Conference.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of Prabowo's speech at the 2023 Shangri-La Conference provides valuable insights into the linguistic strategies used in diplomatic discourse. This study attempts to answer the two research questions. By applying Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory, this study reveals the dominant use of relational processes that account for almost 38% of the total claims. This shows that Prabowo discussed the relationship between various entities, such as countries, geopolitical forces, and history. This discussion highlights how the use of relational processes allows Prabowo to elaborate on the complexity of international relations and geopolitics and how this reflects the strong emphasis on diplomacy in his speech. This is followed by material processes, which underline actions and changes in geopolitical dynamics. Then, the mental process also shows that Prabowo wanted to explore thoughts, beliefs, or perceptions related to the topic. Furthermore, existential and verbal processes are more prominent in informal or reflective communication.

Participants' analyses highlighted the importance of actors and goals, reflecting the institutions and objectives that drive diplomatic discourse. Examining the circumstances revealed a focus on extent, location, and means, providing context and depth to the discussion of global issues. Prabowo's speech demonstrates a different understanding of international relations, emphasizing diplomacy, cooperation, and the importance of dialogue in addressing global challenges. By dissecting the linguistic features of his speech, this research offers a deeper understanding of Prabowo's communication strategy and its implications in a diplomatic context.

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