

SCRUTINY OF A "PATHWAY TO ENGLISH PHASE E" TEXTBOOK IN TRANSITIVITY SYSTEM

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Abstract:

The research was focused on one of analysis systems in a systemic functional linguistics study, especially analysis of transitivity encountered and pinpointed by the writers in the "Pathway to English" textbook. The research objective was to discover the types of transitivity processes identified in the "Pathway to English" textbook. This study was a qualitative research with descriptive data in a discourse approach. The data were a respective genre found in chapter one until three. The research findings showed that not all types of transitivity were prevalent. It was found that the highest usage of the transitivity process was material process, which was shown more active, and the lowest one was meteorological because there are no clauses explaining what the weather is. The character in a text should be a subject and an object, so the researcher can determine whether the character is subject or object in the clause.



Keywords: SFL; Transitivity Process; Subject; Object

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INTRODUCTION

Transitivity is a system of the clause, affected to verb, process, participant and circumstances; it consists of 6 processes, material, behavioural, mental, verbal, relational, and existential. (Halliday, 2014). Subsequently, it is stated that transitivity is realization of a meaning about things and ideas. (Gerot & Wignel, 1995). The processes themselves consist of material, behavioural, mental, verbal,

relational, existential., and meteorological (ibid). For the differences on meteorological process, the researcher used the concept of Gerot and Wignel.

Transitivity system in the frame of understanding a text has been mentioned in several research. A study revealed that President Muhammadu Buhari utilized mental and verbal processes of perception, affection, cognition and volition, and verbal process of saying to appeal to the masses, and to commit himself to serve Nigerians (Ifeanyichukwu, Ngwoke, & Ijem, 2019).

Furthermore, the process of transitivity which was to realize the meaning of any clauses was encountered in a particular study that the highest usage of the transitivity process was the material process due to the fact that it was the most accessible to our conscious reflection and the function of doing process in Lydia's context of discussion positively influenced the listeners to follow the tips and the advice that Lydia and other polyglots experienced in learning language processes (Hastuti, Setiawati, & Oswari, 2021). Finally, different realization of discourse in the form of poems were as well scrutinized in the transitivity system under the grand theory of language, Systemic functional linguistics (SFL) with the conclusion that, women in the contemporary period are bound by their shared experiences (*jouissance*); In fact, they, among other things, constructed their own society (Calubayan & Raymundo, 2022).

The clause structures of Pathway to English's book transitivity system, launched by Kemendikbud to support the learning process of Merdeka Curriculum, were analyzed. This textbook was written by four professional book writers, and published by Erlangga publication in 2022. The researcher was engaged in this term in order to figure out what kinds of transitivity processes exist in the book.

Referring to the previous research above, transitivity is helpful for readers to comprehend the text. Thus, the research focus was the analysis of the clauses in the written texts in "Pathway to English" textbook as exceedingly, most of the transitivity research is mainly in the focus on speech and non-academic text.. Therefore, the research findings then would benefit to teacher teaching the texts, students interested in SFL study, and others.

After reviewing some journal articles that focused on transitivity system, A textbook which is entitled "Pathway to English" was deliberately analyzed, which was particularly its clauses under the transitivity system in SFL as to find out the purposes of clausal meanings.

Systemic Functional linguistics (SFL) has been widely used in discourse analysis (Sutrisna, 2020). This strategy adopted three basic kinds of meaning that can be exchanged between people, namely the idea of "language as a social semiotic": Ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning in which Systemic functional grammar is a part of systemic functional linguistic (Halliday, 2014). Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) is a method of describing lexical and grammatical Choose a word system so that people are always aware of how language is used to embody meaning. This grammar tries to describe the language in actual use and focuses on text and context (Gerot & Wignel, 1995).

Transitivity is a system of the clause that affects not only the verb serving as Process but also participants and circumstances (Halliday, 2014). Transitivity is also a derivative of the Ideational Meta-functions. There are three semantic categories, namely Circumstances, Processes, and Participants (Gerot & Wignel, 1995).

Processes are central to transitivity. Participants and Circumstances are incumbent upon the doings, happenings, feelings and beings. This suggests that

there are different kinds of goings on, which necessarily involve different kinds of Participants in varying Circumstances. (ibid).

The process itself is divided into Non-Relational Processes: Processes of Doing and Relational Processes: Processes of Being and Having. Non-Relational Processes consist of Material processes, Mental processes, Behavioral processes, and Verbal processes. And Relational Processes: Processes of Being and having consist of Relational Processes and Existential Processes. The seven processes are explained in the following paragraphs.

The first is Material Processes which is the process of 'doing and happening' in which a subject does something concrete or abstract to another subject (e.g., paint, send, catch, play, make, buy, etc.). The Actor is the primary participant, while the Goal and Beneficiary are optional affected participants with either a change of status or position. The second is Mental Processes which is the process of 'sensing' from one's consciousness of the world's phenomena in terms of perception, cognition, affection, and desideration (e.g., like, hate, feel, know, understand, see, etc.). The participant roles are the Senser (i.e., the conscious being) and the Phenomenon (i.e., what is sensed).

The third is Behavioral Processes which is the process of 'psychological and physiological behavior' that allows manifesting externally the internal processes that humans experience. These are halfway between material and mental processes (e.g., smile, cry, memorize, cough, dream, glare, etc.). The two participant roles are the Behaver and the Behavior. The fourth is Verbal Processes which is the process of 'saying' through which symbolic relationships are built and represented in the form of language and materialized via diverse kinds of discourse (e.g., speak, chat, say, warn, show, complain, etc.). Its participants are the Sayer (i.e., the addresser), the Receiver (i.e., the addressee), and the verbiage (i.e., the content of what was told or informed).

The fifth is Relational Processes which is the process of 'being' by which individuals either provide an attribute to an entity (e.g., be, sound, become, etc.) or value to it (e.g., signify, betoken, portray). In the attributive relational process, the participants are Carrier - Attribute, whereas, in the identifying relational process, the participants constitute the Token - Value. This process type also encompasses a process of 'having' by which an entity possesses something (e.g., have, belong, is someone's) and the Possessor enacts it - Possessed participants. The sixth is Existential Processes which is the process of 'existing' that enables individuals to recognize the existence of entities (e.g., there is, be, occur, emerge, remain, hang, etc.). The only participant in this process is the Existent.

The seventh is Meteorological processes which is the process of weathering which explains how the weather is. For example, we may find clauses, like "it's hot", "it's windy", and "it's five o'clock". Furthermore, 'It' has no representational function, but does-provide a Subject. These are analyzed as Process: Meteorological.

METHOD

This was a qualitative research analyzing descriptive data in which a Qualitative method was employed in discourse analysis approach. Creswell (2010) states that "qualitative methods rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse designs." Qualitative research is not yet to be clear at the beginning, yet it is clear what the results will be (Sugiyono, 2016). The result of qualitative research is what we collect and what we find in analyzing

is described in a descriptive way. Essentially, this study was focused on analyzing prevalent clauses on transitivity system.

The researcher himself was primary Instrument of this study. The researcher acted as a planner, data collector, analyst, and finally reporter of the research findings. The supporting instrument was the document of the texts generating the table of data classification sheet used for collecting and analyzing the data based on the theories used in this research. The data used in this research are the clauses encountered in an English book “Pathway to English for SMA/MA Grade X Phase E” (Priyanto, Eudia, Sudarwati, & Al Baluni, 2022) in which three selected chapters were purposefully analyzed under the transitivity system.

The researcher used documentation that is a document such as a writing, image, or work of someone's work (ibid). Thus, the author used data collection techniques with documents in the form text, writings, in textbook entitled “Pathway to English for SMA/MA Grade X Phase E” by carrying out the following steps: First of all, the researcher self-selected a textbook entitled “pathway to English”. Then, he intentionally singled out chapter 1-3 as data analysis for this research. Later, the whole texts were divided into major clauses. After that, every major clause was split into an independent and a dependent clause. Finally, clauses were analyzed in transitivity system. The texts themselves were classified into divergent genre, which is “culturally formulated activities and represent how language is commonly used to achieve particular goal in our society” (Hyland, 1990). Furthermore, five primary school texts are organized: recount (telling a series of event), description (presenting specific facts), report (presenting generic facts), procedure (explaining how to do things), and narrative (telling entertaining stories) (Martin & Rose, 2008).

In analyzing data of the research, the following major steps were conducted, that was reading and recognizing the texts, then identifying as well recognizing the clauses in there, which was later number systematically. Let’s take a look at the below example:

“His name was King Arthur, a famous king from Britain whose stories have been capturing imaginations for ages not only in Britain but also all over the world”.

The example above is one major clause and it consists of more than one clauses, an independent and a dependent clause as illustrated below:

1. “His name was King Arthur”,
2. “A famous king from Britain whose stories have been capturing imaginations for ages not only in Britain but also all over the world.”

Analyzing these clauses in the transitivity system was a subsequent step to follow, like the below illustration. The eventual step was the data description in which the they were substantially described. At this point, the research questions; How is transitivity system constructed in “Pathway to English” Textbook?” and “how is the major character participant in a text acted as a subject?” were answered. Let’s the sample analysis below:

- 1) “His name was King Arthur”

His name	was	King Arthur
	existential	Existent

Now, the impart of findings as well as the prolonged discussion on them was elaborated in the following paragraphs.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A “pathway to english” textbook was the data source in which the researcher had been actively taking a part of data analysis. The data themselves were retrieved from chapter one to three which were focused on the texts that were prevalent in it.

Three divergent available genre of texts, namely five (5) narrative texts, seven (7) descriptive texts, and five (5) recount texts were particularly analyzed, so there were seventeen (17) texts had been intentionally analyzed under the frame of transitivity system and participants acted in the respective text genre. Furthermore, the data analysis was both displayed and explained.

Process is central to the transitivity system, and it is related to every type in transitivity. The process types encountered in the analyzed texts were material, mental, relational, behavioural, existential, verbal and meteorological, and they were shown below with the percentage:

Table 1
Process Type Prevalence

No.	Process Types		Narrative (%)	Descriptive (%)	Recount (%)
1.	Material		44.7%	41.0%	62.3%
2.	Mental		13.7%	22.9%	11.0%
3.	Relational	Attributive	15.0%	14.5%	11.0%
		Identifying	3.5%	8.4%	2.7%
4.	Behavioural		15.9%	4.8%	9.6%
5.	Existential		2.2%	6.0%	0.0%
6.	Verbal		4.9%	2.4%	3.4%
7.	meteorological		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total			100%	100%	100%

The table above showed genres with the occurrence of process types found in chapter 1 to 3 in a “Pathway to English” Textbook which was the highlight on the genre of text. In the Narrative text genre, the material was the most frequent of process type; it depicted 44.7%. In the genre of descriptive text, the occurrence of material was shown 41.0% and in the one of recount text, it was displayed 62.3%. Those had the most process of doing something. As stated before, material process is defined as the one which “ will express the notion that some entity physically does something-which may be done to some other entity (Gerot & Wignel, 1995). So, the material process in this research denoted that the actors did something and would effect to the goals. Here were the samples of the analysis below:

1.	A sword	called	Excalibur	In a stone
	actor	material	goal	Circ: place

2.	he	Was killed	By his own creation
	goal	material	actor

The occurrence of mental process in the genre of narrative texts was shown 13.7%, then the one in the genre of descriptive texts displayed 22.9% and the one in the genre of recount texts was 11.0%. As previously stated, mental process is the one of sensing: feeling, thinking, perceiving (ibid). So, mental process in this research confirmed that a senser could feel and the phenomenon was the participant who sensed. Here were the samples of analysis below:

1.	All the woman	wanted	To be his wife	
	senser	mental	phenomenon	
2.	“Father,	We	need	The most beautiful clothes
		senser	Mental	phenomenon

The appearance of Attributive process in the genre of narrative texts was shown 15.0%, subsequently in the one of descriptive texts was displayed 14.5%, and the one on in the genre of recount texts was depicted 11.0%. As earlier stated, attributive is when “a” is an attribute of “x” (ibid). Hence, the attributive here was “I” is an attribute of “a chance”. Here were the samples of analysis below:

1.	that	I	have	A chance
		carrier	attributive	attribute
2.	The invisible’s sister	Was	Still cooking	
	carrier		attributive	attribute

The results of analyzing the occurrence of identifying process in the genre of the narrative texts was 3.5%, followed by the one in the genre of descriptive texts was 8.4%, and finally the one in the genre of recount texts was 2.7%. As stated beforehand, the definition of identifying is when “a” is the identity of “x” (ibid). So, here the identifying process meant that “Her mean sister” was the identity of “The apple of her father’s eye”. Here were the samples of analysis below:

1.	Her mean sisters	were	The apple of her father’s eye.	
	token		identifying	value
2.	so	Jor-el	was	As blind as a bat
		Token	identifying	value

The Behavioural process in the genre of narrative texts occurred 15.9%, then the one in the genre of descriptive texts appeared 4.8%, and the one in the genre of recount texts came up 9.6%. As previously defined, behavioural is the process of physiological and psychological behaviour, like breathing, dreaming, snoring, smiling, hiccuping, looking, watching, listening, and pondering (ibid). behavioural process in this research asserted that the behavior was like someone’s laughed at, watched, etc. Let’s take a look the samples of analysis below:

1.	people	laughed		
	behavior	behavioural		
2.	she	watched	Her husband	
	behavior	behavioural	range	

Existing existential process in the genre of narrative texts was 2.2%, continued by the existence the one in the genre of the descriptive texts was 6.0%,

and eventual prevalence of the one in the genre of recount texts was surprisingly depicted 0.0%. As deliberately imparted, the definition of existential is the process of existence (ibid). Existential process proved the things were of existence by the fact that the lexis of “there is” was figured out, accordingly. Here were the samples of analysis below:

1.	there	were	Many beautiful wigwams there.
		existential	existent

2.	suddenly	There was	A loud explosion
		existential	existent

The presence of Verbal process in the genre of the narrative text was found 4.9%. Subsequent analysis emerged the appearance it in the genre of the descriptive text was 2.4%, which was less than the one in the genre of the recount text, which was 3.4%. As imparted before, the definition of verbal is process of saying, or more accurately, of symbolically signalling (ibid). Thus, verbal process in this research confirmed that the sayers said something in which of word like “said”, “called”, etc. Here were the sample of analysis below:

1.	I	said	A silent prayer for him
	sayer	verbal	phenomenon

2.	locals	call	It cassa de Flintstone
	sayer	verbal	receiver

The final finding was Meteorological process which was found zero of frequency by the fact that it was 0.0% for each genre. Therefore, it was found out that the highest appearing process type which were prevalently analyzed from chapter one until three was the process of material, and the lowest occurring process types was meteorological. The then fact was found that every process type had a participant which was respectively defined roles, namely actor, goal, senser, phenomenon, behavior, range, sayer, receiver, verbiage, carrier, attribute, token, value, and existent (ibid). For the purpose of clarity, please see the table 2 of participant role frequency in occurrence below:

Table 2
Participant Roles Existence

No.	Participant	Narrative (%)	Descriptive (%)	Recount (%)
1.	Actor	21.4%	21.3%	30.1%
2.	Goal	25.0%	22.7%	31.8%
3.	Senser	6.6%	9.9%	5.9%
4.	Phenomenon	7.8%	12.1%	6.3%
5.	Behavior	6.6%	2.1%	4.6%
6.	Range	5.7%	0.7%	2.9%
7.	Sayer	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%
8.	Receiver	1.2%	1.4%	0.0%

9.	Verbiage	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
10.	Carrier	9.3%	7.1%	6.7%
11.	Attribute	9.3%	7.8%	6.7%
12.	Token	2.1%	4.3%	1.3%
13.	Value	2.1%	5.7%	1.7%
14.	Existent	1.5%	3.5%	0.0%
Total		100%	100%	100%

The second table had a function to group participant role type found out in a 'Pathway to English' Textbook in each genre. It showed the appearing percentage of each participant role. There were usually two (2) participants in each process; otherwise, there was just one participant. The emerging actor in the genre of narrative text was shown 21.4%, the one in genre of descriptive text was 21.3%, and the one in the genre of recount text was figured out 30.1%. The participant as an actor explained that someone did something, while the appearing goal in the genre of narrative text was depicted 25.0%, the one in the genre of descriptive text was displayed 22.7%, and the one in the genre of recount text was 31.8%. In fact, the participant as a Goal confirmed that there was an entity which might be done.

The Participant roles in the mental process are senser and phenomenon. The participant role as a senser in the genre of narrative text was shown 6.6%. Then, it was found that the one in the genre of descriptive text appeared 9.9% and the one in the genre of recount text emerged 5.9%. As a matter of fact, the participant role as senser explain a conscious being meaning that for only those who are condcious can feel, think or see. Additionally, the percentage of participant role as Phenomenon in the genre of narrative text was 7.8%. Moreover, the one in the genre of desriptive text was 12.1%, and the one in the genre of recount text was 6.3%. The participant role as phenomenon is meant that the one which is sensed: felt, thought or seen.

The Participant roles in behavioural process are behavior and range in which the participant role as behavior in the genre of narrative text was analyzed to apperar 6.6%, whereas the one in the genre of descriptive text was 2.1%. Furthermore, behavior emerging in the genre of recount text was 4.6%. It is a fact that behavior is a conscious of being. In addition, the participant role as range in the genre of narrative text was dispayed 5.7%, while the one in the genre descriptive text was shown only 0.7%. Eventual finding concerning range, it was found that the participant role as range in the genre of recount text came up 2.9%. In fact, range is the behaviour enacted.

The participant roles in the verbal process are sayer, receiver, and verbiage. The participant role as sayer in the genre of narrative text was found 1.2%. On the other hand, the one in the genre descriptive text was figured out 1.4%, then the one in the genre of recount text was defintely displayed 1.7%. Sayer explains the projecting clause encodes a signal source. The participant role as receiver in the genre of narrative text appeared 1.2%. Conversely, the one in the genre of descriptive text came up 1.4%. Surprisingly, there was no receiver found in the genre of recount text which was shown exactly 0.0%. The participant role as receiver explains that the one to whom the verbalisation is adressed. Next, the participant role as verbiage in the genre of narrative text was found 0.0%. Also, the one in the genre of descriptive text emerged 0.0%, whereas the one in the

genre of recount text occurred 0.4%. Simply, verbiage is the content of what is told or informed.

The Participant roles in the attributive process are Carrier and attribute. The percentage of carrier in the genre of narrative text was 9.3%. Later the one in the genre of descriptive text was 7.1%, and the one in the genre of recount text was 6.7%. Carrier is the subject in the attributive process. In addition, the percentage of attribute in the genre of narrative text was 9.3% in comparison with the one in the genre of descriptive text that was 7.8%, and the one in the genre of recount text that was 6.7%. Attribute is the object who is affected by carrier.

The Participant roles in identifying process are Token and value. Token appearing in the genre of narrative text was 2.1%, the one emerging in the genre of descriptive text was 4.3%, and the one emerging in the genre of recount text was 1.3%. Token is defined as a subject in identifying. Subsequently, value occurring in the genre of narrative text was 2.1%, the one in the genre of descriptive text was 5.7%, and the one in the genre of recount text was 1.7%. Value is defined as an object.

The last participant role is existential. Existent in the genre of narrative text was found out to appear, 1.5%, the one in the genre of descriptive text was figured out to emerge, 3.5%, and the one in the genre of recount text was surprisingly 0.0%. Existent is as the object in existential. These were prevalent participants which were encountered from chapter one to chapter three. Now, let's continue looking at the following finding of circumstances stated as "where", "when", "why", "how" (ibid). Table 3 below completely display the frequency of occurring circumstance types in the texts analyzed.

Table 3
Circumstance Typologies

No.	Circumstance Type	Narrative (%)	Descriptive (%)	Recount (%)
1.	Circumstance: Time	11.8%	27.8%	30.4%
2.	Circumstance: Place	43.1%	16.7%	39.1%
3.	Circumstance: Role	3.9%	22.2%	0.0%
4.	Circumstance: Manner	2.0%	0.0%	4.3%
5.	Circumstance: Means	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%
6.	Circumstances: Quality	15.7%	0.0%	4.3%
7.	Circumstances: Reason	5.9%	5.6%	4.3%
8.	Circumstance: Accompaniment	11.8%	11.1%	17.4%
9.	Circumstance: Comparison	2.0%	16.7%	0.0%
Total		100%	100%	100%

Table 3 displayed a group of circumstance types found in a 'Pathway to English' Textbook. It showed the percentages of them from each genre in selected three chapters. Circumstance informs "where the place is", "when it starts", "why", "how", "how many" and "as what". It was found out that In this research there were nine (9) circumstance types.

The circumstance of time in the genre narrative text occurred 11.8%, the one of time in the genre of descriptive text appeared 27.8%, and the one of time in the genre of recount text came up 30.4%. Circumstance of time explains "when"; for example, it was written on certain clauses, like "Before the second pace", "The night of your car accident", "From 1959 to 1973", etc.

The circumstance of place in the genre of narrative text had 43.1%, the one of place in the genre of descriptive text owned 16.7%, and the one of place in the genre of recount text possessed 39.1%. Such were identified on the clauses analyzed, for instance, "in a stone", "from Java Island", "Indonesia", "on the keris", etc.

The circumstance of role appearing in the genre of narrative text was 3.9%, the one of role emerging in the genre of descriptive text was 22.2%, and the one of role coming up in the genre of recount text was surprisingly 0.0%. The circumstance of role is defined to explain as what the thing is exist, for example, "As its roof structure", "As a reporter", "As a multi-venue performing art center", etc.

The circumstance of manner in the genre of narrative text reached to come to 2.0%, the one of manner in the genre of descriptive text gained zero appearance, 0.0%, and the one of manner in the genre of recount text managed to attain 4.3%. The Circumstance of manner informs or tells "how", For example, It was written on the texts: "For helping others", "Via the silk road route", etc.

The circumstance of means analyzed in the genre of narrative text appeared 3.9%, the one of means analyzed in the genre of descriptive text was shown surprisingly zero emergence, 0.0%, and the one of means analyzed in the genre of recount text was displayed zero emergence as well, 0.0%. The circumstance means is defined to clarify "by what?", liken the examples found in the texts: "From all the others", "By creating the alter ego of superman", etc.

The circumstance of quality in the genre of narrative text obtained the emergence of 15.7%, the one of quality in the genre of descriptive text attained the zero appearance, that was 0.0%, and the one of quality in the genre of recount text gained to come up with 4.3%. The circumstance of quality is definitely intended to explain "how the value of something", such as "Differently", "Significantly", "Briefly", etc.

The circumstance of reason coming up to appear in the genre of narrative text reached 5.9%, the one of reason in the genre of descriptive text got to 5.6%, and the one of reason in the genre of recount text managed to come up with 4.3%. The circumstance of reason explains "the cause of something", "why" and "how", such found in texts as "Because of her clothes", "To rob a jewelry store", "for the commercial purpose of catching the potential customers' attention", etc.

The circumstance of accompaniment in the genre of narrative text had 11.8% of appearance, the one of accompaniment in the genre of descriptive text owned 11.1% of emergence, and the one of accompaniment in the genre of recount text occurred to appear 17.4%. The circumstance of accompaniment is purposely meant to denote that "something with(out) who or what that effect by who or what else?". For example, the following were the samples found in the

texts: “With her sister”, “especially the poor and weak people”, “With a bow Around his neck”, etc.

The circumstance of comparison found to emerge in the genre of narrative text was 2.0%, then the one of comparison in the genre of descriptive text reached 16.7%, and the one of comparison in the genre of recount text attained to get to zero appearance, 0.0%. The circumstance of comparison notifies “what someone or something is like”. Such circumstance is encountered in the texts, such as “Like a tourist”, “Like white sail-shaped shells”, “Like a fish swimming in mid-air”, etc.

After imparting the findings concerning the emergence of the processes, participant, and circumstance in the respective percentage, the deep description on subject and object in the texts analyzed was to be the next point imparted. It is the fact that the existence of subject and object is crucial in a clause in which every clause may consist of one subject and one object. The following tables were the frequent emergence of the subjects and objects which were found out in each of genre of texts from the three (3 chapters deliberately selected for the purpose of analysis.

Table 4
Subject-Object in Narrative Texts

No.	Text	Participant	Subject of frequency (%)	Object of frequency (%)
1.	Text 1	King Arthur	1.8%	6.9%
2.		Merlin	1.8%	0.0%
3.	Text 2	Mpu Gandring	1.8%	6.9%
4.	Text 3	Sister of invisible man	3.5%	10.3%
5.		the Rough-Face Girl	1.8%	6.9%
6.		the invisible man	1.8%	27.6%
7.		Father	5.3%	10.3%
8.		sister of rough-face girl	5.3%	3.4%
9.	Text 4	superman/Kal-El/Clark Kent	15.8%	17.2%
10.		Jor-El	7.0%	6.9%
11.		Lara	3.5%	3.4%
12.		Jonathan	1.8%	0.0%
13.		Martha Kent	1.8%	0.0%
14.	Text 5	I	19.3%	0.0%
15.		Man	28.1%	0.0%
Total			100%	100%

The table above shows the percentage of subject and object that were found in 5 (five) narrative texts. In the first text there were two (2) characters, namely *king arthur*, as subject 1.8% and as object 6.9%, and *merlin*, 1.8% as subject and 0.0% as an object. In the second text, only 1 character was found, that was *Mpu*

Gandrung, 1.8% as a subject and 6.9% as an object. In the third text, five (5) characters were identified: *Sister of the invisible man*, *the rough-face girl*, *the invisible man*, *father*, and *sister of rough-face girl*. *Sister of the invisible man* was found to appear 3.5% as subject and 10.3% as an object and *the rough-face girl* emerged 1.8% as subject and 6.9% as an object. Later, *The invisible man* came up 1.8% as subject and 27.6% as an object, and *Father* was identified to exist in 5.3% as subject and 10.3% as an object. Moreover, *Sister of rough-face girl* was found to avail in 5.3% as subject and 3.4% as an object. In the fourth text, there were five (5) characters found, namely, *superman/Kal-El/Clark Kent*, *Jor-El*, *Lara*, *Jonathan*, and *Martha Kent*. First of all, *superman/Kal-El/Clark Kent* existed 15.8% as subject and 17.2% as an object. Secondly, *Jor-El* appeared 7.0% as subject and 6.9% as an object. Thirdly, *Lara* came up 3.5% as subject and 3.4% as an object. Fourthly, *Jonathan* prevailed 1.8% as subject and 0.0% as an object. Finally, *Martha kent* was identified to appear 1.8% and 0.0% as an object. In the fifth text it was found that two (2) characters were located with respective emergence, namely *I* with 19.3% as subject and 0.0% as an object and *man* with 8.1% as subject and 0.0% as an object. Let's take a look at table 5 below:

Table 5
Subject-Object in Descriptive Texts

No.	Text	Participant	Subject of frequency (%)	Object of frequency (%)
1.	Text 6	Jern Oberg Utzon	14.3%	0.0%
2.	Text 7	Dpl. Ing. Eddy W. Utoyo, IAI, Ir. Timmy Setiawan, IAI, Ir. Franky Du Ville, IAI, Ir. Djoeachir, Ial and Ir. Iman Sudibyo	4.8%	0.0%
3.	Text 8	The Giant Glass Slipper	23.8%	0.0%
4.	Text 9	Octavio Mendoza	9.5%	0.0%
5.		Cassa Terracotta	4.8%	0.0%
6.	Text 10	The Giant Glass Slipper	23.8%	0.0%
7.	Text 11	Fish Building	9.5%	0.0%
8.	Text 12	The Mimetic architecture	9.5%	0.0%
Total			100%	0.0%

The table above displayed the frequency of subject and object that were figure out in seven (7) descriptive texts. Let's elaborate the findings one by one. In the sixth text it was found just one character: *Jern Oberg Utzon*, 14.3% as subject and 0.0% as an object. In the seventh text, there was merely one character: *Dpl. Ing. Eddy W. Utoyo, IAI, Ir. Timmy Setiawan, IAI, Ir. Franky Du Ville, IAI, Ir. Djoeachir, Ial and Ir. Iman Sudibyo*. They were as a subject found 4.8%. In the eighth text, there was simply 1 character: *the giant glass slipper* with 23.8% as subject. In the ninth text, there were two (2) characters, that was *Octavia Mendoza* with 9.5% as subject and *Cassa Terracotta* with 4.8% as subject. In the tenth text it was identified to exist only one character, *The Giant glass slipper* with 23.8% as subject. In the last two texts that were the eleventh and twelfth text depicted the same occurrence in the percentage as subject, 9.5%. Now. Let's keep on taking a look at table 6.

Table 6
Subject-Object in Recount Texts

No.	Text	Participant	Subject of frequency (%)	Object of frequency (%)
1.	Text 13	The Bubonic Plague	4.3%	0.0%
2.		The Cholera pandemic	4.3%	0.0%
3.		The Spanish flu	8.7%	0.0%
4.		Ebola	6.5%	0.0%
5.		Avian Flu	4.3%	0.0%
6.		Corona Virus-19	6.5%	16.7%
7.	Text 14	The Black Death	13.0%	33.3%
8.	Text 15	Novel Corona virus	23.9%	16.7%
9.	Text 16	Vaccine	4.3%	0.0%
10.		Dr. Edward Jenner	15.2%	16.7%
11.		James Phipps	2.2%	16.7%
12.	Text 17	Ebola virus disease	6.5%	0.0%
Total			100%	100%

The table above notified the frequency of subject and object that were encountered in five (5) recount texts. In the thirteenth text, there were six (6) characters: *The Bubonic Plague*, *The Cholera pandemic*, *The Spanish flu*, *Ebola*, *Avian Flu*, and *Corona Virus-19*. At first, *The Bubonic Plague* was found to appear 4.3% as subject and zero for object. Then, *The Cholera* was identified to reach 4.3% as subject and had 0.0% as an object. Later, *The spanish flu* was identified to exist in 8.7% as subject and had 0.0% as an object. Moreover, *Ebola* was located to gain 6.5% as subejct and attain 0.0% as an obejct. In addition, *Avian flu* came up with 4.3% as subject and 0.0% as an object. Eventually, *Corona virus* was found to get to 6.5% as subject and 16.7% as an object. In the fourteenth text there was just one character: *the black death* with 13.0% as subject and 33.3% as an object. In the fifteenth text, there was only one character: *Novel corona virus* with 23.9% as subject and 16.7% as an object. In the sixteenth text there were three (3) characters to be identified, namely *vaccine* with 4.3% as subject and 0.0% as an object, *dr. Edward jennner* with 15.2% as subject and 16.7% as an object and *james phipps* with 2.2% as subject and 16.7% as an object. In the Last text, there was just one character: *ebola virus disease* with 6.5% as subject and 0.0% as an object.

This research was finished with some steps. It was found that The the material process was the most frequent process type in three selected chapters of the book by the fact that it was dominant in each genre with 44.7% in narrative, 41.0% in descriptive and 62.3% in recount text. That meant that every text confirmed a more frequent of process of doing than the other processes. In addition, The participant role which showed the most dominant was the goal in narrative texts with 25.0%, the one in descriptive texts with 22.7% and the one in recount texta with 31.8%. That meant that every text denotes a more frequent of

something affected by actor. Lastly, circumstances are the part of complement in Transitivity, which depicted divergent dominant circumstance type dominant in every genre. In fact, the circumstance of place in the genre of narrative text was found to reach with 43.1%, the one of time in the genre of descriptive text attained 27.8%, and the one of place in the genre of recount text gained 39.1%. Referring to these facts we can draw the confirmation that time and place have were dominant, which confirmed a text “where it takes place” and “when that time is”.

The main character in every genre was different, shown in both the short texts and the long ones. The short texts informed the less frequent characters, whereas the long ones confirmed dominant characters. This was supported by the fact that in the genre of narrative text, the appearance of 28.1% with the character named *man* located in the fifth text which has 6 paragraphs. For an object found in the same genre, there was *The invisible man* with 27.6% located in the third long text.

Subsequently, in the genre of descriptive text appearing the dominant character named *the giant glass slipper* with 23.8% encountered in the eighth and tenth text - this same text is available twice in the book, Yet, zero appearance for an object was figured out in the same genre. Finally, In the genre of recount text subject character named *novel corona virus* managed to emerge in 23.9%, located in the fifteenth text and the object character, the black death, came up with 33.3%, encountered in the fourteenth text.

The findings of this study were the same as the one conducted by (Houssine El, 2022). In his research, it was found that material process was the most preponderant process type after a number of newspaper headlines on the issue of Russian’s attacking on Ukraine. As previously stated material process is process of doing in which in this study it was realized through the number of lexis, like “declare”, “invade”, “launch”, “strike”, “blitzes”. Whatever medium to write whether texts are written in the textbook or newspaper, the same genre has the typical dominant process type. In addition, the prevalent process types encountered were in line with the ones from the study carried to analyze the speech of Lydia Machova’s speech (Hastuti, Setiawati, & Oswari, 2021). It was the fact that meteorological process was not of existence at all in both studies.

Besides, as the texts were written by professional textbook writers, the ones composed by students depicted the similar findings as the final analysis of the recount text that students finalized; in fact, this study came to the conclusion that material was the most process type as students produces recount texts (Elsie, Adnyani, & Suarnajaya, 2020). Despite divergent written with wide different skills, knowledge and writing experience, the same genre of text written by anyone regardless of their background generate typical identical process types. In brief, recount texts are dominantly full of words confirming the process of doing, material process (Gerot & Wignel, 1995). The last, but not the least, specific students as research participants, namely vocational school students, were instructed to compose the text of narrative genre. The findings were of similarity with one reported here was that the material process was the most common process type used because the students' subjects were connected to past figures; the students' narrative texts demonstrate that the students must use the linguistic elements of a narrative text to give information (Maria & Wayan, 2021). The conclusion of this study was then conveyed.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that material process is the most preponderant process type on texts as the analysis result in three assorted textbook chapters. The material process is focused on doing which is the most prevalent in three different text genres, Narrative, Descriptive and Recount, with having goal as the most dominant participant role. Circumstance dominance varies in the three genres confirming the typical linguistic elements employed. No objects are found on Descriptive texts, while object's dominance is of existence in Recount texts, and subject's slight dominance is of prevalence in narrative. These are the typical characteristic realization of the linguistic elements in respective genre gearing each social function of the texts.

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