

**TYPES OF PROCESSES IN THE OFFICIAL WEBSITE
OF *de Daunan* GUEST HOUSE**

THESIS

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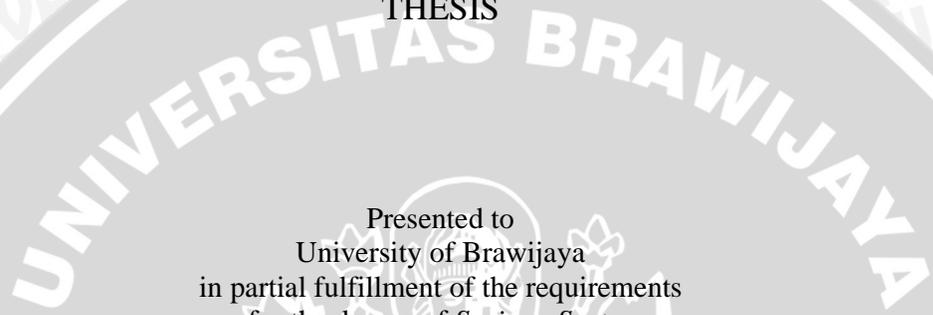


**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURE STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2012**



**TYPES OF PROCESSES IN THE OFFICIAL WEBSITE
OF *de Daunan* GUEST HOUSE**

THESIS



Presented to
University of Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

BY
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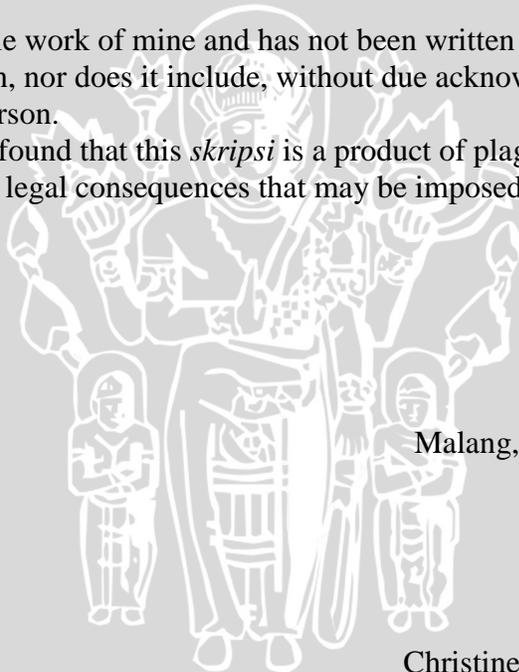
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ABSTRACT

Winni Emma, C.L. (2012). **Types of Processes in the Official Website of *de Daunan* Guest House**. Study Program of English, University of Brawijaya. Supervisor: Dr. Indah Winarni, M.A.; Co-supervisor: Sahiruddin, M.A.

Keywords: functional grammar, text, transitivity

Text is one of communication media that is essential in everyday life. This belongs to Functional Grammar discussion that deals with how sentences or texts have meaningful function in social life. This study aims at finding the Ideational meaning implied by the process of Transitivity in *de Daunan* website text. This study also tries to discover the mostly used processes type in the official website of *de Daunan* Guest House.

The research design conducted in this study is content analysis. The subject of this study is the official website of *de Daunan* Guest House. The data used in this research is in the form of texts found in 5 pages of the website. The data of this study was collected through analyzing the text through Functional Grammar theory where the writer conducted a breakdown analysis on each sentence of the text.

This study reveals that the text from the website contains Ideational meaning, which implies from the concept of Transitivity. The concept reveals that there are 5 processes found in the website, which are Material, Mental, Behaviourial, Relational and Existential.

The conclusion of this study shows that the most used processes types are Mental process and Material process, each implied on 10 sentences. This study is expected to give contribution to students who want to study more about Functional Grammar. The writer suggests further researchers to explore more about Functional Grammar.

ABSTRAK

Winni Emma, C.L. (2012). **Ragam Proses dalam Website Resmi *de Daunan Guest House***. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Dr. Indah Winarni, M.A.; Co-supervisor: Sahiruddin, M.A.

Keywords: tata bahasa fungsional, teks, transitivitas

Teks adalah salah satu media komunikasi yang sangat penting di kehidupan sehari-hari. Hal ini termasuk dalam pembahasan mengenai tata bahasa fungsional yang mempelajari tentang fungsi sosial dari arti dibalik tiap kalimat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan makna ideasional yang terkandung dalam konsep transitivitas. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga mencoba menemukan proses manakah yang paling banyak digunakan dalam website *de Daunan*.

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah analisa konten. Subjek penelitian ini adalah situs resmi *de Daunan Guest House*. Data yang digunakan adalah dalam bentuk teks, terambil dari 5 halaman situs tersebut. Data penelitian diambil melalui analisa teks dengan teori tata bahasa fungsional, dimana peneliti merinci setiap kalimat di dalam teks.

Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa teks di dalam situs tersebut mengandung makna Ideasional yang dijelaskan oleh konsep Transitivitas, yaitu proses mental, material, tingkah laku, relasional dan eksistensial.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa jenis proses yang paling banyak digunakan di dalam website *de Daunan* adalah proses Mental dan Material, yang masing-masing terkandung di dalam 10 kalimat. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi kepada mahasiswa yang hendak mempelajari tata bahasa fungsional. Peneliti menyarankan peneliti selanjutnya untuk menggali lebih dalam mengenai tata bahasa fungsional.

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Batu, 03 September 2012



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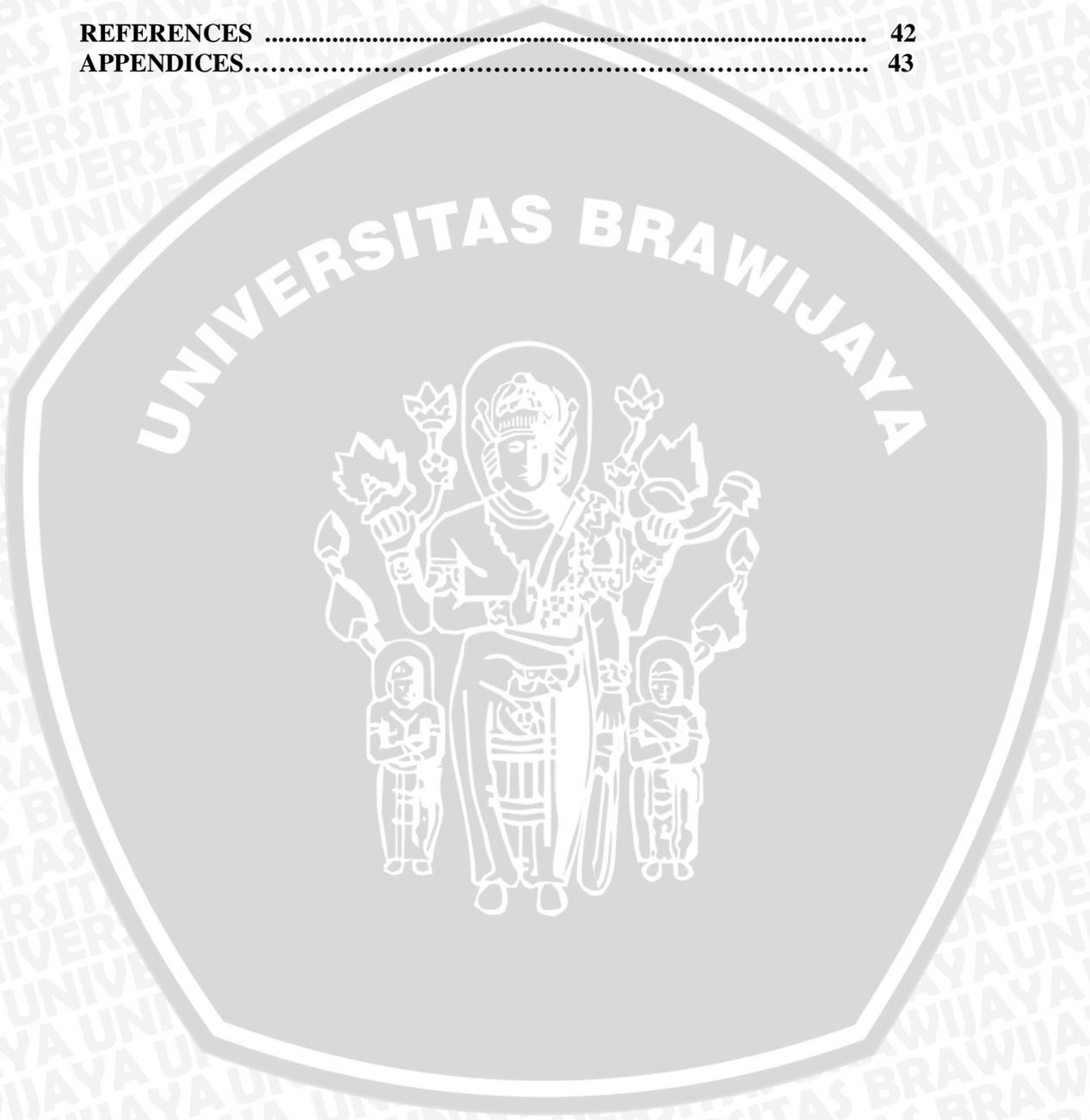


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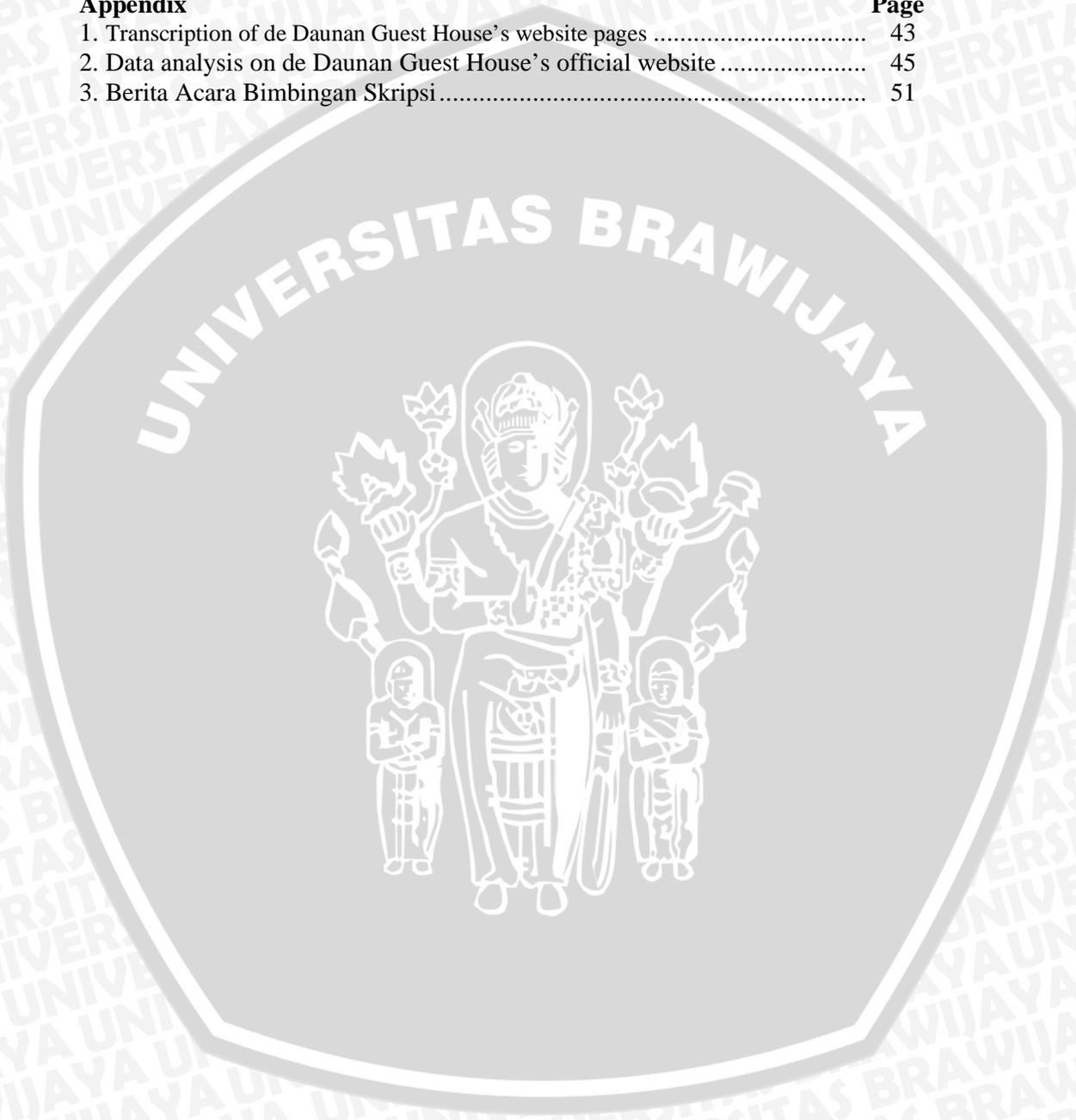
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the study of *de Daunan* Guest House's official website using Functional Grammar approach. The chapter contains the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study and the definition of key terms.

I.1. Background of the Study

In human's life, people interact each other. By interacting with each other, people will get things they need. It comes in many forms, such as feelings, ideas, behavior, emotions, thoughts and so on. Human constantly use language in daily life, such as chatting to family, reading magazine, giving instructions or even reading aloud to others. People transfer feelings, ideas and thoughts through communication, which is a process involving two information processing devices. One device modifies the physical environment of the other. As a result, the second device constructs representations similar to the first device (Sperber & Wilson, 1995, p. 1). The device is the human itself. When one communicates to other people, the other people will receive the message from the first person, which is the hearer.

There are two ways of communication, which is verbal communication and non-verbal communication. For verbal communication, human communicates with sounds or voice, while non-verbal communication comes in many forms, such as picture, paintings, advertisement, text, words and so on. Practically, human can use verbal and non-verbal communication at the same time.

Talking about communication devices, there are many kinds of communication forms nowadays, for example newspaper, radio, television, telephone, magazine and website. One of the most effective ways is through the Internet or website. By using the Internet, people can get a lot of information they need. The internet nowadays is used to promote something, such as business, company profile, entertainment, and even news. One of the companies that use internet as a promotion media is hotel. By using the internet, a hotel will have a chance to be noticed or mentioned by people all over the world and as a result is the possibility of people use or visit the hotel.

In order to make a successful promotion, the language used in the website should be informative, inviting and catching the reader's mind and interest. It can be analyzed through Functional Grammar, which was introduced by M.A.K. Halliday in 1985. Functional Grammar studies about how language is functional, not only as a systemic structure of sentence but also as a language that expresses personal point of view (Gerot & Wignell, 1994).

One of the companies that uses website as one of the communication and promotional media is *de Daunan* Guest House. This guest house is located in

Pattimura Street, Junrejo, Batu. By using a website, *de Daunan* hopes to build a relationship with the guest, and to provide information about *de Daunan* and other facilities that are provided there. The writer chooses this as a research topic because she has been working there in the meantime and is familiar on using the website as a promotion media to the guest.

This study analyzed the sentences in *de Daunan* Guest House's official website using functional grammar theory since it is a rich and useful theory on viewing language as a strategic meaning-making resource. As a theory of how a language is used, it has three components of functional meaning, which are Ideational meaning, Interpersonal meaning and Textual meaning. By observing and analyzing sentences using Functional Grammar approach, the writer hopes to find the Ideational meaning in order to understand the website's environment, the relationship of each sentence with the context of the text, the experience that people's found when they read the website which resulted in the concept of Transitivity. As explained by Gerot and Wignell (1994, p. 54), it is the study of processes found in each sentence that contains verbs as the words of doings.

The writer would like to give a contribution in analyzing a hotel website and using the theory of functional grammar to accommodate in real society. This study is also beneficial to the students in English Department that are interested in studying Functional Grammar theory. Therefore the writer entitles this research as **“Types of Processes in the Official Website of *de Daunan* Guest House”**.

I.2. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the writer formulated the problems of the study as follows:

1. In what types of processes are the ideational meaning in the text of the official website of *de Daunan* Guest House realized?
2. What are processes types mostly found in the official website of *de Daunan* Guest House?

I.3. Objectives of the Study

Related to the previous problems above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find out types of processes of the ideational meaning in the text of the official website of *de Daunan* Guest House.
2. To find out the most used processes types in the official website of *de Daunan* Guest House.

I.4. Definitions of Key Terms

There are some terms that are frequently mentioned in this research, they are:

1. **Functional Grammar:** a very useful descriptive and interpretive framework for viewing language as a strategic, meaning making resource (Eggs, 2004, p. 2).
2. **Texts:** The instances of linguistics interactions in which people actually engage; whatever is said, or written in an operational context (Halliday, 1993, p. 108)
3. **Transitivity:** A set of process types that construct the world of experience (going ons: happening, doing, sensing, meaning, being, becoming) into a manageable set (Halliday, 1985, p. 106)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the review of theoretical background and related research and literature connected with the research subject.

2.1. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of this study is concerned with the basic theory of Functional Grammar. Functional Grammar is basically a theory that views language as a resource for making meaning. It concerns not only with the structures but also with how those structures construct meaning.

2.1.1. Functional Grammar

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994, p. 2), "Grammar is a theory of language, of how language is put together and how it works. More particularly, it is the study of wordings."

Discussing more about Functional Grammar, according to Eggins (2004, p.2), Functional Grammar is a very useful descriptive and interpretive framework for viewing language as a strategic, meaning making resource. In other words, it is a way to interpret language based on the area of social life context.

Besides, Halliday (1985, p.34) states that Functional Grammar is really useful to interpret three aspects in language, which are text, the system or the structure of the text and also other elements in linguistic structure. Text can have different meaning according to its different reader, therefore a further analysis on text is needed to guide us on how to read the text in order to understand what does the text tell us.

In other words, by using Functional Grammar theory, a researcher will be able to describe and interpret the use of language effectively, so that the meaning behind the language is matched with the desired context. Eggins (2004, p. 3) states that Functional Grammar sees language in two main respects:

1. How do people use the language? How do people make it functional?
2. How does language should be structured for use? How does language should be organized to make meanings?

Furthermore, Eggins (2004) states that according to Functional Grammar point of view, language can be described into four theoretical claims:

1. language use is functional
2. language function is to make meanings
3. these meanings are influenced by social and cultural context
4. the process of using language leads us to choose a specific language to make meaning.

All of the aspects are important to help us understand what is the meaning of a sentence or an utterance. Talking about meaning, Halliday (1985, p.34) describes three types of meaning, which is:

- Ideational / reflective meaning, which is needed to understand the environment
- Interpersonal / active meaning to act on the others in ideational meaning
- Textual meaning that gives relevance to the Ideational and Interpersonal meaning

When we discuss about language, these three meanings are combined together in a sentence or an utterance because language is basically a set of system that finally constructs a single and holistic understanding of text.

According to Eggins (2004, p. 5), text is a complete linguistic interaction, in a form of spoken or written, preferably from beginning to end. In addition, Eggins (2004, p. 23) describes text as a term in linguistic, refers to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length that does form a unified whole.

Furthermore, it is also cited from Eggins (2004, p. 28) that according to Functional Grammar theory, text is a unit of meanings, which expresses ideational, interpersonal and textual meaning simultaneously.

2.1.2. Kinds of Meaning

The meaning here is based on the dimensions of context, one of it is Transitivity. The various kind of meaning in a text is best described by Eggin (2004, p.11) which are:

1. Ideational meaning: is a meaning about how we represent experience in language.
2. Interpersonal meaning: is a meaning that expresses the writer's role relationship with the reader, and also the writer's attitude towards the subject matters. With Interpersonal meaning, we can analyze whether it is a friendly attitude or a distanced one.
3. Textual meaning: is a meaning that expresses the way the text is organized , whether it is a piece of writing text or a speech text.

2.1.3. Transitivity

Transitivity is a way that realizes the Ideational meaning. According to Halliday (1985, p. 167), Transitivity is a set of process types that constructs the world of experience into a manageable set. Those experiences are going ons like happening, doing, sensing, meaning, being and becoming.

The process itself consists of three components:

- The process itself, typically realized by verbal group
- Participants, typically realized by a nominal group

- Circumstances, which associated with the process, typically realized by adverbial group or prepositional phrase

2.1.4. Processes

There are six types of processes in Transitivity system, they are:

1. Material processes

Material processes are processes of material doing. They express the notion that some entity does something physically, which can be done to some other entity (Halliday, 1985, p. 110). A clause with a Material process should have a doing (Process) and a doer (Participant). The Material process also may have a second Participant, where the processes are directed at or extended to it, which is called the Goal.

Example:

The fuel	ignites
Participant	Process

The teacher	speaks	to us
Participant	Process	Goal

There are some ways to test whether a clause consists of Material process, which are:

- By asking “*What did the Participant do?*”
- By asking “*What did the Participant do to other?*”

2. Mental processes

Mental processes are processes of sensing: affective or reactive (feeling), cognitive (thinking) and perceptive (perceiving) these processes are mental, covert kinds of going ons. As stated by Halliday (1985, p. 106), Mental processes are the processes of inner experience. The Participant in Mental processes is not so much acting or acting upon in a doing sense, thus the Participant is called **Senser**, and the thing that is sensed is called **Phenomenon**.

Example:

Mark	likes	new clothes
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

Some of the ways to conclude a clause as a Mental process are listed as follows:

- There is always one participant who is human, the one that senses, feels, thinks, and perceive. The **Senser** should be human and cannot be an It, so that the sense will not be ambiguous.
- What is being sensed is not a material thing, but more as a fact. A fact can be sensed, seen or felt but cannot do anything materially.
- The unmarked Tense is Simple Present Tense, where the clause contains a general / habitual verb.
- The Mental process can occur in two way processes, passive or active.

Example : She loves the shoes / The shoes pleases her.

3. Relational processes

Relational processes involve state of being. They can be classified according to whether they are being used to identify something or to assign a quality of something. In other words, Relational process is “being” that set up between two entities. There are two modes of Relational process, which are Attributive and Identifying mode. Attributive mode has a Carrier which is the entity to which attribute is described, and an Attribute as the quality attached to the Carrier.

Example:

Barry	is	a fine horn player
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

The probe to analyze a clause that contains Attributive mode is :

- by asking with ‘What’ as in *What is Barry?*
- Attributive mode is not reversible, therefore the clause cannot be in the form of *A fine horn player is Barry.*

Another Relational process mode is Identifying mode, which has one identity that is being used to identify other.

Example :

Harry	played	Monopoly
Identified	Process	Identifier

The probe to test the clause is :

- by asking *Which one plays Monopoly?*
- An Identifying mode is reversible, which means the clause can be reversed from active form into a passive form as *Monopoly was played by Harry.*

4. Behavioral processes

Behaviorial processes are processes of psychological and physiological behavior, such as breathing, dreaming, snoring, smiling, hiccupping, looking, listening and watching. The participant is called Behavior, and the thing behaved is the Circumstance. The unmarked Tense used is Simple Present tense.

Example:

She	lives	Nearby
Behaver	Behaviorial	Circumstance: place

5. Verbal processes

Verbal processes are processes of saying or symbolically signaling. The participant is called Sayer and the other realizes what was said is called Target. This process doesn't require a conscious or human participant.

Example:

The sign	says	"No smoking"
Sayer	Verbal	Target

The book	tells	you	everything
Sayer	Verbal	Target	Phenomenon

6. Existential processes

Existential process is a process of existence. It is expressed by verbs of existing : be, exist, arise. The Existent can be a phenomenon of any kind.

Example:

There was	a stain	on the jacket
Existential	Existent	Circumstance: place

2.2 Previous Studies

The writer found some studies related to Functional Grammar. One of the research was conducted by Dyan Hari Tjahyani (2006) entitled *A Comparative Study of Interpersonal Meaning of Texts Exposing Cartoon Issue in Other Opinion Column and Your Letters Column in The Jakarta Post (Based on Systemic Functional Linguistic)*. In the research, she analyzed the interpersonal meaning found in the two different texts and makes a comparison of them using comparative approach. Furthermore, she analyzed the lexicogrammar, cohesion, text structure and genre to find the ideational meaning. She used total sampling technique in her research, and her conclusion is that there is an equal status between the writer and the readers on both texts.

Another research that the writer found is conducted by Kartika Hakim (2009) entitled *Systemic Functional Grammar on the Editorial of The Jakarta Post: Pork Barrel Politics*. In her research, she analyzed an editorial post from Jakarta Post to find out the type of Process occur in the article and to find the experiential meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning that combined as a whole metafunction system. Her finding is that there is Relational process and Material process found in the editorial post, and it creates a unity of field and experiential meaning.

In this research, the writer analyzes different objects from both previous researches. The writer analyzes the meaning of the text found in the official website of *de Daunan* Guest House. This study is worth conducted since it aims to observe and to reveal the Ideational meaning that is realized by processes and the most used processes occurred in the website.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer discusses some elements and the details of methodology that are necessary for the study. It consists of the type of research, data source, data collection and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

Research design is an important thing in conducting a research because it determines what research we do and as a guideline for the researcher to conduct a research. In this study, all of the data collected are in the form of words or sentences and utterances, so the writer uses qualitative approach. According to Ary *et al* in their book *Introduction to Research in Education* (2002, p.425), “qualitative research is trying to understand social phenomena rather than to study relationships or cause and effect.” So, the data in qualitative approach are collected in the form of words rather than numerical scores.

This research is conducted to analyze the verbs in the official website of *de Daunan* using Functional Grammar theory. In this case, the researcher uses qualitative approach and the research design is content analysis design. According to Krippendorf (2004, p.18), content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use. So, the materials that can be analyzed using content analysis

design are not only written material, but can be in a form of images, signs, symbols, and so forth. Besides, in applying content analysis design, the result should be the same, although the topic that is being analyzed is different. Generally, content analysis design is used in the social sciences where it relates to the words or sentences within texts or sets of texts.

Bernard Berelson (2000) stated that texts can be defined broadly as books, chapters, essays, interviews, discussions, newspaper headlines and articles advertisements or any real occurrence of communicative language. In addition, Ary, *et al* (2002, p.442) also say that the material analyzed using content analysis design can be textbooks, newspaper, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or any of host of other types of documents. So, in content analysis design the method was applied in written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying the materials. Here, the researcher used this kind of method since the researcher analyzes the verbs taken from the preface /introduction page of de Daunan Guest House's official website using content analysis design, which is a research tool focused on the actual content that is used to determine the presence of words.

3.2 Data Sources

The data were taken from the website of *de Daunan* Guest House at www.de-daunan.com, located in Pattimura Street, Junrejo – Batu. The writer takes this as a research problem because she has been working there in the meantime and is familiar with the website as a media of promotion towards the guest of *de*

Daunan. The website contains of 7 pages, which are Welcome page, Location, Room Rate, Activities, News and Event, What They Say and Image Gallery. The writer limits the study only in analyzing the first page of the website, which is the Introduction page, the second page that contains the information of *de Daunan* location, the third page which explains about the introduction to the room rate in *de Daunan*, the fourth page which contains of explanation of activities provided in *de Daunan* and also the fifth page which is the News and Event page that contains information of *de Daunan* upcoming events. It is because the sixth page of the website only contains comments from guests and the seventh page contains mainly pictures, so the writer concludes that it is not a part of *de Daunan* self promotion text.

There were 27 sentences collected from five pages of *de Daunan* Guest House official website. In addition, the writer only took the sentences or the clause. The data obtained were in the form of written text since it is a website that uses text to be read by the guest.

3.3 The Data Collection

According to Ary *et al* (2002, p.430) ,there were three methods to collect the data such as observation, interviewing and document analysis. The technique of data collection in this research used document analysis because the data was in the form of written utterances.

The steps of collecting the data were conducted systematically, as presented as follows:

1. Reading the first to the last page of *de Daunan* Guest House Official website that contains sentences and utterances.
2. Writing down all the sentences and utterances from the Welcome page to the last page that contains text in order to be analyzed in the next step.
3. Analyzing the sentences and utterances to find the verbs using Functional Grammar theory

3.4 Data Analysis

Ary *et al* state in his book *Introduction to Research in Education* (2002: 465), “Data analysis is a process whereby researchers systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others.” He also mentions three steps involved in data analysis, i.e. analyzing the data, summarizing the data and interpreting the data. The data analysis processed in this research was explained in the following:

1. Organizing the data

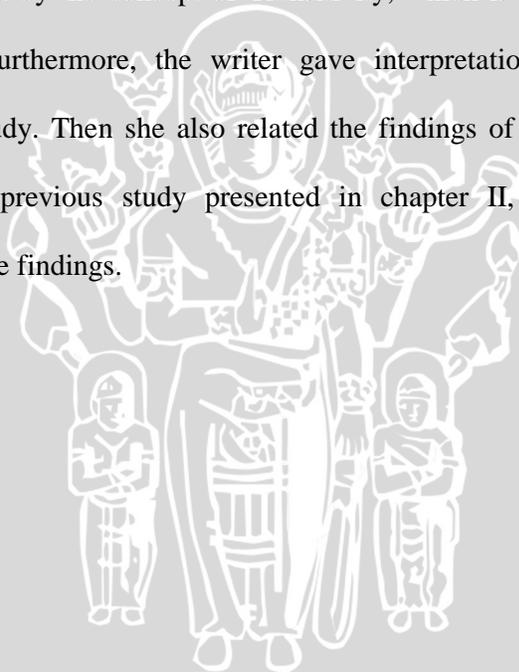
In organizing the data, the writer reread carefully the text from the Welcome page of *de Daunan* Guest House official website. She also numbered the utterances to make it easier in analyzing it. The step was breaking down the sentences into parts to find the processes of Transitivity .

2. Summarizing the data

In this step the writer identified the data collected to find out the type of the Processes. Then the writer tried to find the most used processes type in Ideational meaning.

3. Drawing conclusion of the data

In this step, the writer analyzed the data, interpreted and answered the research problems and lastly shared and provided the data of how the Ideational meaning is realized by the concept of Transitivity, which is explained by the processes type. Furthermore, the writer gave interpretation based on the findings of her study. Then she also related the findings of her study to the theories and the previous study presented in chapter II, and then drew conclusion from the findings.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of the finding and the discussion. The writer is going to explain and answer the research problems directly based on the result of the analysis.

4.1 Finding

The findings answer several research problems of this study. The first problem of the study is about the Ideational meaning that is realized by processes types in the text of the official website of *de Daunan* Guest House. The second problem of this study concerns about the most used Processes types found in the official website of *de Daunan* Guest House.

The writer found 27 sentences to be analyzed. That is the result after reducing the data from 7 pages into 5 pages only. The website from page 6 to 7 includes guest comments towards *de Daunan*, therefore it is not included in the research since the research focuses on *de Daunan* self promotion. The same case also happened to page 7. The page only contains of pictures, so there was no sentences that can be analyzed from that page.

Based on the problems proposed, the writer presents the finding of the types of meaning found in the official website of *de Daunan* Guest House as follows:

4.1.1. Processes Found in *de Daunan* Guest House’s Official Website

From the analysis, the writer found that the concept of Transitivity in *de Daunan* Guest House’s official website was realized by four processes found in the text, that is Mental process, Material process, Behaviourial process and Relational process. There are some sentences that have more than 1 processes. From the total of 27 sentences in the website, the writer found 10 sentences contain Material process, 11 sentences contain Mental process, 5 sentences contain Relational process, 7 Sentences contain Behaviourial process and 4 sentences contain Existential process. The following are the analysis of *de Daunan* website, start from the most frequent meaning occurred :

4.1.1.1. Material Process

The writer found 10 sentences that express Material process, which is a process of material doing. These are the clauses analysis:

1	Do you	want	to explore	another place in Indonesia ?
	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Mental Process</i>	Material Process	<i>Circumstance : Place</i>

(1) *Do you want to **explore** another place in Indonesia ?*

This sentence contains *explore* as the verb of Material process and *another place in Indonesia* as the Circumstance of Place

2	Any plan	to go	to Malang, Indonesia ?
	<i>Circumstance</i>	Material Process	<i>Circumstance : Place</i>

(2) Any plan to **go** to Malang, Indonesia ?

This sentence has *go* as the Material verb and *Malang, Indonesia* as the Circumstance of place.

8	In the hill town of Batu	about 20 minutes	drive	out of Malang
	<i>Circ.: Place</i>	<i>Circ.: Time</i>	Material process	<i>Circumstance : Place</i>

(8) *In the hill town of Batu, about 20 minutes drive out of Malang (the central East Java city), this is a great sanctuary place to relax among the vines and trees, in the middle of a small plantation.*

In this sentence, *in the hill town of Batu and Malang (the central East Java city)* become the Circumstance of Place, *about 20 minutes* as the Circumstance of Time and *drive* as the Material process.

10	after a busy day	step into	De Daunan	and enjoy	our open air
	<i>Phenomenon</i>	Material process	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Mental process</i>	<i>Phenomenon</i>

Beautiful scenery	and handicrafts
<i>Phenomenon</i>	

(10) *So, when you want to relax and unwind, particularly after a busy day, step into de Daunan and enjoy our open air, beautiful scenery and handicrafts.*

This sentence contains *step* as the verb of physical activity and *de Daunan* as the Participant.

12	Situated close to the main road	between Malang and Batu	it	is
	<i>Circumstance :Place</i>		<i>Carrier (Relational process)</i>	<i>Attributive</i>

12	About 20 minutes	drive	from Malang	or 10 minutes	from Batu
	<i>Circ.: Time</i>	Material process	<i>Circ.:Place</i>	<i>Circ.:Time</i>	<i>Circ.:Place</i>

(12) *Situated close to the main road between Malang and Batu, it is about 20 minutes **drive** from Malang or 10 minutes from Batu.*

In the clause, *the* verb of Material process shown by the word *drive*. *Situated close to the main road between Malang and Batu* acts as the Circumstance of Place, while *20 minutes* and *10 minutes* become the Circumstance of Time.

14	Please contact us	for your reservations	at least 2 days before arrival
	Material process	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Circumstance:Goal</i>
		<i>Circumstance:Time</i>	

(14) *Please **contact** us for your reservations at least 2 days before arrival to make sure the availability.*

Using *contact* as the physical activity of Material verb and *us* as the Participant has made this sentence classified into Material process. *At least 2 days before arrival* has become the Circumstance of Time.

17	Peak season category	June – August,	please phone us
	<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Circ.: Time</i>	Material process
			<i>Participant</i>

	for IdulFitri	Christmas	and New year's holiday rate
	<i>Circumstance</i>		

(17) *Peak season category : June- August, Please **phone** us for IdulFitri, Christmas and New year Holiday's rate.*

This sentence had *phone* as its Material verb, *us* as the Participant and the rest of the sentence as the Circumstances.

21	We	can	offer	workshops
	<i>Behaver</i>	<i>Mental process</i>		<i>Circ.: Goal</i>
	for learning	how to make	batik and traditional crafts,	workshops for tropical agriculture
	<i>Mental process</i>	<i>Material process</i>	<i>Circumstances: Goal</i>	
	and city tours	with small additional costs	(subject to request)	
	<i>Circumstances: Goal</i>			

(21) We can offer workshops for learning how to **make** batik and traditional crafts, workshops for tropical agriculture and city tours with small additional costs (subject to request).

In this clause, *make* became the verb of Material process, followed by *batik and traditional crafts* and *city tours with small additional costs* as the Circumstance of Goal.

23	Additional equipment	is	available for hire	to meet
	<i>Existent</i>	<i>Existential process</i>	Circumstance	Mental process
	specific needs	including standard electronics	or music aids and data projector	which can be linked
	<i>Circumstance: Goal</i>			<i>Material process</i>
	to a PC	or laptop		
	<i>Circumstance</i>		<i>Circumstance</i>	

(23) Additional equipment is available for hire to meet specific needs including standard electronics or music aids and data projector which can be **linked** to a PC or laptop.

In this sentence, *linked* became the verb of Material process.

27	For your reservation	please contact	Christine / Basofi
	<i>Circumstance: Goal</i>	<i>Material process</i>	<i>Participant</i>

(27) For your reservation, please **contact** : Christine / Basofi

This sentence contained *contact* as the verb of Material process, *Christine/Basofias* the Participant and *For your reservation* as Circumstance of Goal.

4.1.1.2. Mental Process

1	Do you <i>Participant</i>	want <i>Mental Process</i>	to explore <i>Material Process</i>	another place in Indonesia ? <i>Circumstance : Place</i>
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(1) Do you **want** to explore another place in Indonesia ?

This sentence contained *want* as the verb of Mental process and *you* as the Participant.

5	If you <i>Carrier</i>	are <i>Relational process/ Attributive</i>	looking for <i>Attribute</i>	just a common accommodation
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you <i>Behaver</i>	will <i>Mental process</i>	probably find	them <i>Circ. : Place</i>	at most star hotels around the area
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(5) If you're looking for just a common accommodation, you will probably **find** them at most star hotels around the area

This sentence uses **find** as its verb, means that it is in a sense of mental activity.

7	At de Daunan	we	offer	a guest house
	<i>Circ. : Place</i>	<i>Senser</i>	Mental process	<i>Phenomenon</i>

with the ambience	and natural setting,	an environmentally friendly life	and an absence of crowds
<i>Phenomenon</i>			

(7) *At de Daunan we **offer** a guest house with the ambience and natural setting, an environmentally friendly life, and an absence of crowds.*

In this sentence, it uses **offer** as a verb. It is also considered as Mental process since the verb offered requires mental behavior.

9	Our themed guest house	aims	to put	a little back into nature
	<i>Senser</i>	Mental Process		<i>Phenomenon</i>

with a combination	of a beautiful scenery	and traditional handicraft activities
<i>Phenomenon</i>		

ensuring	your visit	is a special one
Mental process	<i>Circumstances</i>	

(9) *Our themed guest house **aims to put** a little back into nature with a combination of beautiful scenery and traditional handicraft activities, **ensuring** your visit is a special one.*

Aims and **ensuring** as the verb of the sentence becomes the mark of Mental activity. It followed by *Our themed guest house* as the *Senser* and *a little back into nature, combination of beautiful scenery and traditional handicraft activities* as the *Circumstances*.

10	So, when you	want	to relax and unwind	particularly
	<i>Senser</i>	Mental Process	<i>Phenomenon</i>	

after a busy day	step into	De Daunan	and enjoy	our open air
<i>Phenomenon</i>	<i>Material process</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Mental process</i>	<i>Phenomenon</i>

Beautiful scenery	and handicrafts
<i>Phenomenon</i>	

(10) So, when you **want** to relax and unwind, particularly after a busy day, step into de Daunan and **enjoy** our open air, beautiful scenery and handicrafts.

In this sentence, **want** becomes the verb that implies Mental process, followed by **you** as the Senser.

14	Please contact	us	for your reservations	at least 2 days before arrival
	<i>Material process</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Circumstance: Goal</i>	<i>Circumstance: Time</i>

to make sure	the availability
<i>Mental process</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>

(14) Please contact us for your reservations at least 2 days before arrival to **make sure** the availability.

Using **make sure** as the Mental verb and *the availability* as the Circumstance has made this sentence classified into Mental process.

15	we	offer	rooms,	from standard to family rooms
	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Mental process</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>	

(15) We **offer** rooms, from standard to family rooms, at prices starting from IDR 275.000,- to IDR 715.000,-.

In this sentence, *we* become the Participant, **offer** becomes the Mental verb and the rest of the sentence as the Circumstance.

21	We	can	offer	workshops
	<i>Senser</i>	Mental process		<i>Circ.: Goal</i>

for learning	how to make	batik and traditional crafts,	workshops	for tropical agriculture
Mental process	<i>Material process</i>	<i>Circumstances: Goal</i>		

and city tours	with small additional costs	(subject to request)
<i>Circumstances: Goal</i>		

(21) We can **offer** workshops for **learning** how to make batik and traditional crafts, workshops for tropical agriculture and city tours with small additional costs (subject to request).

Offer and *learning* became the Mental verb and *we* acts as the *Senser*.

22	In addition,	we	also offer	an outdoor seminar room (Pandan Room)
	<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Senser</i>	Mental process	<i>Circ.: Place</i>

for gathering	or just outdoor activities	together	in an open area	which facilities
<i>Circumstances : Goal</i>			<i>Circ.: Place</i>	<i>Behaviourial process</i>

up to 40 persons
<i>Circumstance : Goal</i>

(22) In addition, we also **offer** an outdoor seminar room (Pandan Room) for gathering or just outdoor activities together in an open air area which facilities up to 40 persons.

This sentence uses **offer** as the verb, *we* as the *Senser* and *an outdoor seminar room (Pandan Room)* as the *Circumstance of Place*.

23	Additional equipment	is	available for hire	to meet
	<i>Existent</i>	<i>Existential process</i>	Circumstance	Mental process

specific needs	including standard electronics	or music aids	and data projector	which can be linked
Circumstance: Goal				<i>Material process</i>

to a PC	or laptop
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From the sentence number 23, the writer found the verb **meet** as the Mental process, with **specific needs** as its goal.

25	you	can	enjoy	the special dinner
	<i>Participant</i>	Mental process		<i>Circumstance :Goal</i>

with us
<i>Participant</i>

The sentence number 25 has **enjoy** as its Mental verb, followed by **special dinner** as the Goal.

4.1.1.3 Behavioural process

11	De Daunan	should be	worth	of visit
	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Existential Process</i>		BehaviouralProcess

(11) *De Daunan should be worth a visit.*

This sentence consists of *de Daunan* as the Participant, *should be worth* as the Circumstance and *visit* as the verb of Behavioural process.

13	In addition,	de Daunan	can	arrange	pick up service
	<i>Participant</i>			Behaviourial process	<i>Circumstance :Goal</i>

from Malang airport	or train station
<i>Circumstance: Place</i>	

(13) *In addition, de Daunan can **arrange** pick up service from Malang airport/train station.*

This sentence is classified as Behaviourial since the verb is **arrange**, attached with *de Daunan* as the Behavior and *pick up service from Malang airport / train station* as the Circumstance of Place.

18	Bringing	people	together	for whatever reason
	Behaviourial process	<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Circumstance : Goal</i>

(18) **Bringing** people together for whatever reason provides a wonderful opportunity for interaction, creativity and meeting of minds.

This sentence has **bringing** and *provide* as the verbs implying Behaviourial activity, *people* as the Behavior and the rest of the sentence as the Circumstance of Goal.

19	At de Daunan	we	will	help	you
	<i>Circ.:Place</i>	<i>Behaver</i>	Behaviourial Process	<i>Participant</i>	

make	the most	of these opportunities
<i>Behaviourial process</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>	



(19) *At de Daunan we will **help** you make the most of these opportunities.*

In this sentence, **help** and **make** become the Behaviourial verb, *de Daunan* as the Behaver and *the most of these opportunities* as the Circumstance.

20	we	have	a show room	of traditional Indonesian batik
	<i>Behaver</i>	<i>Behaviourial</i>	<i>Circ.: Place</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>

and other handicrafts	including recycle handicrafts
<i>Circumstances</i>	

(20) *We **have** a show room of traditional Indonesian batik and other handicrafts, including recycle handicrafts.*

This sentence uses verb **have** as the behavioural activity, followed by *we* as the Behaver and *show room* as the Circumstance of Place.

24	De Daunan	will	host	a New Years eve dinner
	<i>Behaver</i>		<i>Behaviourial process</i>	<i>Circumstance: Goal</i>

(24) *De Daunan will **host** a New Year's Eve Dinner.*

In this sentence, *de Daunan* becomes the Behaver, **host** becomes the Behaviourial process and *New Year's Eve Dinner* as the Circumstance.

4.1.1.4. Relational process

3	de Daunan Home and Garden	is	the right place to go!
	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Relational Process</i>	<i>Attribute</i>

(3) *De Daunan Home and Garden is the right place to go.*

The sentence number 3 has *is* as the agent of Relational process and *de Daunan* as the Carrier.

5	If you	are	looking for just a common accommodation
	<i>Carrier</i>	Relational process/ Attributive	<i>Attribute</i>

(5) *If you're looking for just a common accommodation, you will probably find them at most star hotels around the area*

This sentence uses *are* as its Relational verb, means that it is in a sense of relating *you* as the Carrier with common accommodation as the Attribute.

6	So,	what's	so special	about de Daunan ?
	Relational Processes/ Attributive	<i>Attribute</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	

(6) *So, what's so special about de Daunan?*

This sentence has is as the Attributive part and de Daunan as the Carrier.

8	In the hill town of Batu	about 20 minutes	drive	out of Malang
	<i>Circ.: Place</i>	<i>Circ.: Time</i>	<i>Material process</i>	<i>Circumstance : Place</i>

the central East Java city	this	is	a great sanctuary place	to relax
<i>Circ.: Place</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	Attributive	<i>Attribute</i>	

among the vines and trees	in the middle	of a small plant
<i>Circumstance :Place</i>		

(8) *In the hill town of Batu, about 20 minutes drive out of Malang (the central East Java city), this is a great sanctuary place to relax among the vines and trees, in the middle of a small plantation.*

This sentence is classified as relational process based on the verb *is* and this (de Daunan) as the Carrier. Circumstances of place following the Behavior is implied from the words *In the hill town of Batu.*

12	Situated close	to the main road	between Malang and Batu	it	is
	<i>Circumstance :Place</i>			<i>Carrier (Relational process)</i>	Attributive

About 20 minutes	drive	from Malang	or 10 minutes	from Batu
<i>Circ.: Time</i>	<i>Material process</i>	<i>Circ.:Place</i>	<i>Circ.:Time</i>	<i>Circ.:Place</i>

(12) *Situated close to the main road between Malang and Batu, it is about 20 minutes drive from Malang or 10 minutes from Batu.*

In the sentence, *it (de Daunan)* becomes the Carrier. The verb of Relational process shown by the word *is*. *Situated close to the main road between Malang and Batu* acts as the Circumstance of Place, while *20 minutes* and *10 minutes* become the Circumstance of Time.

4.1.1.5. Existential Process

4	Let's	be	honest
	<i>Existent</i>	<i>Existential</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>

(3) *Let's be honest.*

This sentence contains **be** as the Existential unit with *us* as the Existent.

16	Peak season	there	is	price increase Rp. 50.000,-	for each cottage
	<i>Circumstance</i>	Existential process		<i>Existent</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>

(16) *Peak season, there is price increase for each cottage.*

In this sentence, the writer found the word **is** as the Existential process, followed by *price increase* as the Existent.

23	Additional equipment	is	available for hire	to meet
	<i>Existent</i>	Existential process	<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Mental process</i>

specific needs	including standard electronics	or music aids	and data projector	which can be linked
<i>Circumstance: Goal</i>				<i>Material process</i>

to a PC	or laptop
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(23) *Additional equipment is available for hire to meet specific needs including standard electronics or music aids and data projector which can be linked to a PC or laptop.*

In this sentence, *is* become the Existential verb while *Additional equipment* become the Existent.

26	There	are	live music,	door prize,	and firework party
		<i>Existential Process</i>	<i>Existent</i>		

Only IDR 150.000,- NETT / person
Circumstance

(26) *There are Live Music, Door Prize and Firework Party, only IDR 150.000, nett/person*

This sentence consists of *are* as the verb of Existential process, accompanied with *live music, door prize and firework party* as the Existent.

4.2. Discussion

From the finding presented in section 4.1 above, the writer found some interesting findings related to the theories that would be discussed further in this section. The writer focused on the discussion based on the problems proposed. Related to the problem presented in chapter I, the writer found out that there are 5 kinds of Processes type included in 27 sentences analyzed in the official website of *de Daunan Guest House*.

Based on the findings above, this study implied the theory of Transitivity created by Halliday (1985, p. 167), that Transitivity is a set of Process types that constructs the world of experience into a manageable set. Those experiences are going on like happening, doing, sensing, meaning, being and becoming. From 6 types of processes proposed by Halliday, the writer found 5 Processes in *de*

Daunan Guest House’s official website, which are Material, Mental, Relational, Behaviourial and Existential process.

Material processes were found in 10 sentences, in sentences number 1,2,8,10,12,14,17,21,23, and 27. The Material processes showed an analogy that someone or an entity does something physically. This is one of the example:

1	Do you	want	to explore	another place in Indonesia ?
	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Mental Process</i>	Material Process	<i>Circumstance : Place</i>

The example above is taken from the first sentence of the website in the Welcome page. The Ideational meaning was realized by Material process found in the verb *explore*. It is a verb that requires a physical activity.

Mental Processes were found also in 11 sentences, represented in sentence number 1,5,7,9,10,13,14,21,22,23, and 25. The example process of feeling, sensing, thinking and perceiving were found in this sentence:

7	At de Daunan	we	offer	a guest house
	<i>Circ. : Place</i>	<i>Senser</i>	Mental process	<i>Phenomenon</i>

with the ambience	and natural setting,	an environmentally friendly life	and an absence of crowds
<i>Phenomenon</i>			

This is one of the sentences that has more than 1 process, caused mainly by the length of the sentence and the amount of clause in one sentence. The word **offer** shows an activity of sensing, not in a material or physical way, but more on the act of sensing the activity mentally.

Another Process type is Behavioural process, found in sentences number 11,13,15,18,19,20,22, and 24. This is one of the example of the sentence that implies Behavioural process:

24	De Daunan	will	host	a New Years eve dinner
	<i>Behaver</i>		<i>Behavioural process</i>	<i>Circumstance: Goal</i>

This sentence has **host** as its verb, implying an activity manifested from thinking. The Behaver of the psychological activity is *de Daunan*, with *New Years Eve dinner* as its goal.

Furthermore, this study found Relational processes in 5 sentences, which are sentences number 3,5,6,8,and 12. These sentences imply the process of being, where it considered by having 'be' as a separator between two entities. The example of this process is presented as follows:

3	de Daunan Home and Garden	is	the right place to go!
	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Relational Process</i>	<i>Attribute</i>

In the sentence, the word '**is**' became the separator between the Carrier and the Attribute. *De Daunan* is the Carrier that is described by the Attribute, and the *right place to go* is the quality attached to de Daunan.

The last process type found in the study is Existential process, implied from sentences number 4,16,23 and 26. This process represents something that exists or happens, which can be explained from the following example:

26	There	are	live music,	door prize,	and firework party
		<i>Existential Process</i>	<i>Existent</i>		

The researcher found Existential process represented from the word *are*, where it explained that there were live music, door prize and firework party exist in de Daunan.

Moreover, regarding to the second problem of study, this study found that the most used Transitivity processes in Ideational meaning are Mental and Material process. Material process as a process of doing was implied on 10 sentences. Another process, which is Mental process as an activity of feeling, thinking and perceiving was found in 10 sentences.

Based on the findings above, this study agreed to the concept of Transitivity that consists of three components (Halliday, p.107) as follows:

- The process itself, typically realized by verbal group
- Participant in the process, realized by nominal group
- Circumstance / Phenomenon associated with the process, realized by adverbial group or prepositional phrase.

In addition, this study confirmed that the previous studies used in this study are different from this study. According to the previous study written by Dyan Hari Tjahyani (2006), she studied about the Interpersonal meaning in an opinion column in Jakarta Post newspaper, while this study conducts a research on the Ideational meaning. This study also differ from the study conducted by Kartika Hakim (2009) that study about the whole three meaning, which are Ideational

meaning, Interpersonal meaning and Textual meaning, while the purpose of this study is to focus on the Transitivity process implied in Ideational meaning.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides the conclusion of this research and suggestion for the next study.

5.1 Conclusion

This research is about Functional Grammar approach in analysing the official website of *de Daunan* Guest House. The writer would like to know in what types of processes the Ideational meaning in the text of the official website of *de Daunan* Guest House are realized, and also the most used processes types found in the official website of *de Daunan* Guest House.

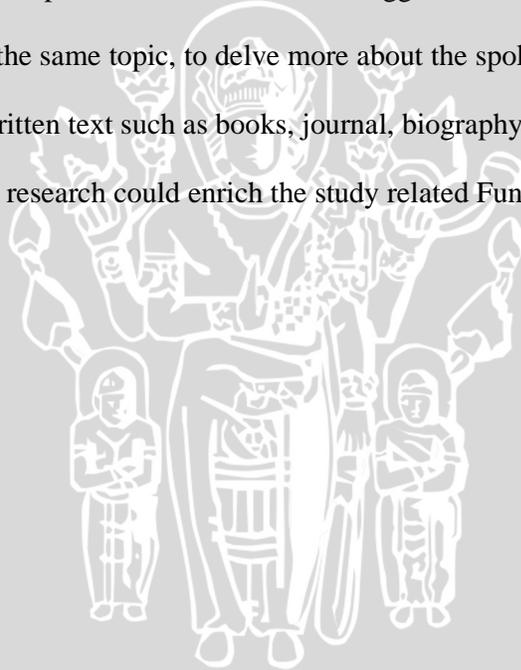
Related to the first research problem about the meaning found in the official website of *de Daunan* Guest House, the writer found that the Ideational meaning are realized through the concept of Transitivity, which is a process that involves a participant, a circumstance and the process itself. The process found in the website are Material process, Mental process, Behaviourial process, Relational process and Existential process.

Regarding to the second research problem, the writer found that there are two main processes used mostly on the sentences, which are Material process that implied on 10 sentences, and Mental process that also contained in 10 sentences.

It also occurred that one sentence may consist of more than one process, looking at the number of clause in it.

5.1 Suggestion

This study should be continued by the other researcher who is interested in the major of Linguistics especially in Functional Grammar concerning about the system of Transitivity. The parts in which this study does not cover should be continued and deeply explored. Then, the writer suggests the next researchers, who are interested in the same topic, to delve more about the spoken language and written language in written text such as books, journal, biography or website page. Hopefully, the further research could enrich the study related Functional Grammar in society.



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Appendix 1. Transcription of de Daunan Guest House's website pages

Page 1 : Welcome. De Daunan (means many leaves)

1. Do you want to explore another place in Indonesia ?
2. Any plan to go to Malang, Indonesia ?
3. De Daunan home and garden is the right place to go!
4. Let's be honest.
5. If you're looking for just a common accommodation, you will probably find them at most star hotels around the area.
6. So, what's so special about de Daunan?
7. At de Daunan we offer a guest house with the ambience and natural setting, an environmentally friendly life, and an absence of crowds.
8. In the hill town of Batu, about 20 minutes drive out of Malang (the central East Java city), this is a great sanctuary place to relax among the vines and trees, in the middle of a small plantation.
9. Our themed guest house aims to put a little back into nature with a combination of beautiful scenery and traditional handicraft activities, ensuring your visit is a special one.
10. So, when you want to relax and unwind, particularly after a busy day, step into de Daunan and enjoy our open air, beautiful scenery and handicrafts.
11. De Daunan should be worth a visit.

Page 2 : Location (how to get there)

12. Situated close to the main road between Malang and Batu, it is about 20 minutes drive from Malang or 10 minutes from Batu.
13. In addition, de Daunan can arrange pick up service from Malang airport/train station.
14. Please contact us for your reservations at least 2 days before arrival to make sure the availability.

Page 3 :Room Rates (rates not included in the analysis)

15. We offer rooms, from standard to family rooms, at prices starting from IDR 275.000,- to IDR 715.000,-.
16. Peak season, there is price increase Rp. 50.000,- for each cottage.
17. Peak season category : June- August, Please phone us for Idul Fitri, Christmas and New year Holiday's rate.

Page 4 : Activities

18. Bringing people together for whatever reason provides a wonderful opportunity for interaction, creativity and meeting of minds.
19. At de Daunan we will help you make the most of these opportunities.
20. We have a show room of traditional Indonesian batik and other handicrafts, including recycle handicrafts.
21. We can offer workshops for learning how to make batik and traditional crafts, workshops for tropical agriculture and city tours with small additional costs (subject to request).
22. In addition, we also offer an outdoor seminar room (Pandan Room) for gathering or just outdoor activities together in an open air area which facilities up to 40 persons.
23. Additional equipment is available for hire to meet specific needs including standard electronics or music aids and data projector which can be linked to a PC or laptop.

Page 5 : News and Event (New Years Eve Dinner)

24. De Daunan will host a New Year's Eve Dinner.
25. You can enjoy the Special Dinner with us.
26. There are Live Music, Door Prize and Firework Party, only IDR 150.000, nett/person
27. For your reservation, Please Contact : Christine / Basofi

Page 6 :What They Say (not included in the analysis)**Page 7 : Image Gallery** (not included in the analysis)

Appendix 2. Data analysis on de Daunan Guest House's official website

1	Do you	want	to explore	another place in Indonesia ?
	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Mental Process</i>	<i>Material Process</i>	<i>Circumstance : Place</i>

2	Any plan	to go	to Malang, Indonesia ?	
	<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Material Process</i>	<i>Circumstance : Place</i>	

3	de Daunan Home and Garden	is	the right place to go!	
	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Relational Process</i>	<i>Attribute</i>	

4	Let's	be	honest	
	<i>Existent</i>	<i>Existential</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>	

5	If you	are	looking for just a common accommodation	
	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Relational process/ Attributive</i>	<i>Attribute</i>	

you	will	probably find	them	at most star hotels around the area
<i>Behaver</i>	<i>Mental process</i>	<i>Circ. : Place</i>		

6	So,	what's	so special	about de Daunan ?
	<i>Relational Processes/ Attributive</i>	<i>Attribute</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	

7	At de Daunan	we	offer	a guest house
	<i>Circ. : Place</i>	<i>Senser</i>	<i>Mental process</i>	<i>Phenomenon</i>

with the ambience	and natural setting,	an environmentally friendly life	and an absence of crowds
<i>Phenomenon</i>			

8	In the hill town of Batu	about 20 minutes	drive	out of Malang
	<i>Circ.: Place</i>	<i>Circ.: Time</i>	<i>Material process</i>	<i>Circumstance : Place</i>

the central East Java city	this	is	a great sanctuary place	to relax
<i>Circ.: Place</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Attributive</i>	<i>Attribute</i>	

among the vines and trees	in the middle	of a small plant
<i>Circumstance :Place</i>		

9	Our themed guest house	aims	to put	a little back into nature
	<i>Senser</i>	<i>Mental Process</i>		<i>Phenomenon</i>

with a combination	of a beautiful scenery	and traditional handicraft activities
<i>Phenomenon</i>		

ensuring	your visit	is a special one
<i>Mental process</i>	<i>Circumstances</i>	

10	So, when you	want	to relax and unwind	particularly
	<i>Senser</i>	<i>Mental Process</i>	<i>Phenomenon</i>	

after a busy day	step into	De Daunan	and enjoy	our open air
<i>Phenomenon</i>	<i>Material process</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Mental process</i>	<i>Phenomenon</i>

Beautiful scenery	and handicrafts
<i>Phenomenon</i>	

11	De Daunan	should be	worth	of visit
	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Existential Process</i>		<i>BehaviourialProcess</i>



12	Situated close	to the main road	between Malang and Batu	it	is
	<i>Circumstance :Place</i>			<i>Carrier (Relational process)</i>	Attributive

About 20 minutes	drive	from Malang	or 10 minutes	from Batu
<i>Circ.: Time</i>	<i>Material process</i>	<i>Circ.:Place</i>	<i>Circ.:Time</i>	<i>Circ.:Place</i>

13	In addition,	de Daunan	can	arrange	pick up service
	<i>Participant</i>		<i>Behaviourial process</i>		<i>Circumstance :Goal</i>

from Malang airport	or train station
<i>Circumstance: Place</i>	

14	Please contact	us	for your reservations	at least 2 days before arrival
	<i>Material process</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Circumstance:Goal</i>	<i>Circumstance: Time</i>

to make sure	the availability
<i>Mental process</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>

15	we	offer	rooms,	from standard to family rooms
	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Mental process</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>	

at prices	starting from IDR 275.000,- to IDR 715.000,-
<i>Circumstance</i>	

16	Peak season	there	is	price increase Rp. 50.000,-	for each cottage
	<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Existential process</i>		<i>Existent</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>

17	Peak season category	June – August,	please phone	us
	<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Circ.: Time</i>	<i>Material process</i>	<i>Participant</i>

	for IdulFitri	Christmas	and New year's holiday rate		
	<i>Circumstance</i>				

18	Bringing	people	together	for whatever reason
	<i>Behaviourial process</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Circumstance : Goal</i>

provides	a wonderful opportunity	for interaction,	creativity	and meeting of minds
<i>Behaviourial process</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Circumstance : Goal</i>		

19	At de Daunan	we	will	help	you
	<i>Circ.:Place</i>	<i>Behaver</i>	<i>Behaviourial Process</i>		<i>Participant</i>

make		the most	of these opportunities		
<i>Behaviourial process</i>		<i>Circumstance</i>			

20	we	have	a show room	of traditional Indonesian batik
	<i>Behaver</i>	<i>Behaviourial</i>	<i>Circ.: Place</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>

and other handicrafts	including recycle handicrafts				
<i>Circumstances</i>					

21	We	can	offer	workshops
	<i>Behaver</i>	<i>Mental process</i>		<i>Circ.: Goal</i>

for learning	how to make	batik and traditional crafts,	workshops	for tropical agriculture
<i>Mental process</i>	<i>Material process</i>	<i>Circumstances: Goal</i>		

and city tours	with small additional costs	(subject to request)
<i>Circumstances: Goal</i>		

22	In addition,	we	also offer	an outdoor seminar room (Pandan Room)
	<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Behaver</i>	<i>Mental process</i>	<i>Circ.: Place</i>

for gathering	or just outdoor activities	together	in an open area	which facilities
<i>Circumstances : Goal</i>			<i>Circ.: Place</i>	<i>Behaviourial process</i>

up to 40 persons
<i>Circumstance : Goal</i>

23	Additional equipment	is	available for hire	to meet
	<i>Existent</i>	<i>Existential process</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>	<i>Mental process</i>

specific needs	including standard electronics	or music aids	and data projector	which can be linked
<i>Circumstance: Goal</i>				<i>Material process</i>

to a PC	or laptop
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<i>Circumstances : Goal</i>				
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24	De Daunan	will	host	a New Years eve dinner
	<i>Behaver</i>	<i>Behaviourial process</i>		<i>Circumstance: Goal</i>

25	you	can	enjoy	the special dinner
	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Mental process</i>		<i>Circumstance :Goal</i>

with us				
<i>Participant</i>				

26	There	are	live music,	door prize,	and firework party
		<i>Existential Process</i>	<i>Existent</i>		

Only IDR 150.000,- NETT / person				
<i>Circumstance</i>				

27	For your reservation	please contact	Christine / Basofi	
	<i>Circumstance: Goal</i>	<i>Material process</i>	<i>Participant</i>	

Appendix 3: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Christine Linda Winni Emma
2. NIM : 0811112002
3. Program studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi : Functional Grammar
5. Judul Skripsi : Types of Processes in the Official Website of *de Daun* Guest House
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 23/03/2012
7. Tanggal Selesai : 03/09/2012
8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Dr. Indah Winarni, M.A.
II. Sahiruddin, M.A.
9. Keterangan Konsultasi

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	23 Maret 2012	Pengajuan Judul	Pembimbing I	
			Pembimbing II	
2.	30 Maret 2012	Pengajuan Bab I	Pembimbing I	
			Pembimbing II	
3.	11 April 2012	Revisi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
			Pembimbing II	
4.	19 April 2012	Pengajuan Bab II dan revisi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
			Pembimbing II	
5.	24 April 2012	Revisi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
6.	27 April 2012	Revisi Bab II & Pengajuan Bab III	Pembimbing I	
			Pembimbing II	
7.	10 Mei 2012	Revisi Bab I, II,III	Pembimbing I	
			Pembimbing II	
8.	31 Mei 2012	Pengajuan Bab IV dan V	Pembimbing I	
			Pembimbing II	
9.	21 Juni 2012	Revisi Bab IV & V	Pembimbing I	
			Pembimbing II	
10.	2 Agustus 2012	Revisi setelah Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
			Pembimbing II	
11.	3 Agustus 2012	Revisi setelah seminar Hasil	Penguji I	
			Penguji II	
12.	10 Agustus 2012	Revisi setelah Ujian	Pembimbing II	
			Penguji II	

13.	15 Agustus 2012	Revisi setelah Ujian	Pembimbing I	
			Penguji I	
14	29 Agustus 2012	ACC	Pembimbing I	
			Penguji I	
15	30 Agustus 2012	ACC	Pembimbing II	
			Penguji II	

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai:

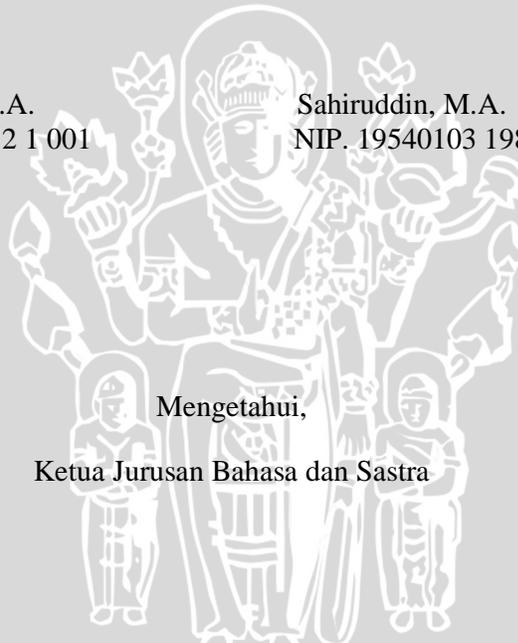
Malang, 3 September 2012

Dosen Pembimbing I

Dosen Pembimbing II

Dr. Indah Winarni, M.A.
NIP. 19790116 200912 1 001

Sahiruddin, M.A.
NIP. 19540103 198010 2 001



Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra

Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.
NIP. 19751101 200312 1 001