

TRANSITIVITY SYSTEM ON AIR ASIA NEWS IN THE JAKARTA POST

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ABSTRACT

Transitivity is used to find ideational meaning in a text. In the beginning of the making this project, the news about the vanishing AirAsia's plane Flight 8501 on December 28th, 2014 has been popular in mass-media. The accident was the first accident happening to AirAsia's flight history since 2001. That is why the writer choose the news to be analyzed. The purpose of my project is looking for the transitivity system used in the news regarding to the AirAsia plane accident in The Jakarta Post. In the news of the accident, the authors want to tell the readers about the progress regarding to the AirAsia plane accident.

Keywords: *systemic functional grammar*, transitivity, AirAsia

ABSTRAK

Transitivitas digunakan untuk menemukan makna ideational dalam suatu wacana. Saat awal penulisan makalah ini, berita mengenai kecelakaan pesawat AirAsia QZ8501 yang terjadi pada tanggal 28 Desember 2014, menjadi topik yang populer di media massa. Hal ini disebabkan karena kecelakaan tersebut adalah kecelakaan pertama yang terjadi dalam penerbangan AirAsia sejak 2001. Hal itulah yang menjadi penyebab kenapa berita ini dipilih untuk dianalisis. Dalam berita tersebut, penulis ingin memberitahu para pembaca mengenai perkembangan tentang kecelakaan pesawat AirAsia tersebut

Kata Kunci: *systemic functional grammar*, transitivitas, AirAsia

1. Introduction

Lately, the news about the missing AirAsia Flight 8501 has been popular in mass-media. Even foreign-newspapers, such as The Independent from UK and New York Times from USA, also report on the accident. The AirAsia plane crash on December 28th, 2014 was the

first accident happening to AirAsia's flight history since 2001, that is why the accident gets popular.

This project focuses on the transitivity system in the news of the vanishing AirAsia's plane on December 28th, 2014. The purpose of my project is looking for the transitivity system used in the news regarding to the AirAsia plane accident in The Jakarta Post on December 28th, 2014.

Hard news are articles which contain event where 5W+1H (where, when, who, why, what and how) are included in it (Putra, 2006:3). Every text has ideational meaning. Ideational meaning is the meaning about what is going on and the circumstances that are surrounding the text (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:12). To find the ideational meaning, transitivity is explored. Transitivity is related to the dimension of field (Eggins, 1994:220). Circumstances, processes and participants are three semantic categories which explain how phenomena are described as linguistic structures (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:52).

The data was used in this project were taken from the clauses and phrases on AirAsia news in The Jakarta Post. The method of total population sampling and the *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* (SLBC) by Sudaryanto (1993:133) is used in this project.

Table 1. The amount of phrases and clauses in types of circumstantial element and type of process

		Some AirAsia Victims Found Belted in Seats	SAR Team Detects AirAsia Tailplane: Basarnas Chief	AirAsia's Cockpit Recording Downloaded
Types of Circumstantial Element				
Extent	Duration	2 phrases	-	-
Location	Place	10 phrases	4 phrases	14 phrases
	Time	8 phrases	4 phrases	7 phrases
Manner	Quality	2 phrases	-	-
Cause	Reason	1 phrase	-	-
Accompaniment	Comitative	-	-	2 phrases
TOTAL		23 phrases	8 phrases	23 phrases
Types of Processes				

Material Process	33 clauses	6 clauses	27 clauses
Relational Process	5 clauses	4 clauses	5 clauses
Meteorological Process	3 clauses	-	2 clauses
Behavioural Process	1 clause	-	-
Mental Process	-	-	4 clauses
Verbal Process	8 clauses	4 clauses	15 clauses
TOTAL	50 clauses	14 clauses	53 clauses

2. Transitivity System on AirAsia News in The Jakarta Post

In this part, the writer is going to discuss transitivity system on AirAsia news. There are three samples of AirAsia hard news from The Jakarta Post, which were analysed by transitivity system. They are “Some AirAsia Victims Found Belted in Seats”, “SAR Team Detects AirAsia Tailplane: Basarnas Chief” and “AirAsia’s Cockpit Recording Downloaded”.

2.1 Circumstantial element

Table 2. The types of circumstantial element in Some AirAsia Victims Found Belted in Seats

Some AirAsia Victims Found Belted in Seats		
Types of circumstantial element		List of words
Extent	Duration	⁽²⁾ <i>After nearly a week;</i> ⁽²⁴⁾ <i>for the past several days</i>
Location	Place	⁽¹⁾ <i>in seats;</i> ⁽³⁾ <i>from the Java Sea;</i> ⁽⁴⁾ <i>to their seats;</i> ⁽⁶⁾ <i>from Surabaya, Indonesia's second-largest city, to Singapore;</i> ⁽²⁰⁾ <i>at every aspect;</i> ⁽¹⁴⁾ <i>from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and the U.S.;</i> ⁽¹⁸⁾ <i>from inside the cockpit;</i> ⁽³³⁾ <i>in their seats;</i> ⁽⁴⁷⁾ <i>at a mosque in Surabaya;</i> ⁽³²⁾ <i>from the choppy waters</i>
	Time	⁽²⁾ <i>on Friday;</i> ⁽⁵⁾ <i>on Friday;</i> ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Sunday;</i> ⁽¹³⁾ <i>in 2001;</i> ⁽²⁶⁾ <i>Friday morning;</i> ⁽²⁷⁾ <i>Sunday,</i> ⁽³²⁾ <i>on Friday;</i> ⁽⁴⁷⁾ <i>Friday</i>

Manner	Quality	⁽³⁰⁾ <i>farther and farther away</i> ; ⁽³⁹⁾ <i>intact</i>
Cause	Reason	⁽⁹⁾ <i>because of heavy air traffic</i>

From table 2, we can see that “Some AirAsia Victims Found Belted in Seats” has 4 types of circumstantial element which are extent, location, manner and cause.

Table 3. The types of circumstantial element in SAR Team Detects AirAsia Tailplane: Basarnas Chief

SAR Team Detects AirAsia Tailplane: Basarnas Chief		
Types of circumstantial element		List of words
Location	Place	⁽⁴⁾ <i>in Central Kalimantan</i> ; ⁽⁵⁾ <i>in the additional sector of the second priority zone of the search area</i> ; ⁽⁶⁾ <i>in a conference at the Basarnas headquarters in Central Jakarta</i> ; ⁽¹⁰⁾ <i>to the seabed</i>
	Time	⁽⁵⁾ <i>at 10:30 a.m. today [Wednesday]</i> ; ⁽⁶⁾ <i>on Wednesday</i> ; ⁽¹⁰⁾ <i>at this moment</i> ; ⁽¹³⁾ <i>last night</i>

From table 3, we can see that “SAR Team Detects AirAsia Tailplane: Basarnas Chief” only has the circumstantial element of location.

Table 4. The types of circumstantial element in AirAsia’s Cockpit Recording Downloaded

AirAsia’s Cockpit Recording Downloaded		
Types of circumstantial element		List of words
Location	Place	⁽³⁾ <i>from the voice cockpit recorder (CVR) of AirAsia flight QZ8501</i> ; ⁽⁴⁾ <i>into the Java Sea</i> ; ⁽⁷⁾ <i>in Jakarta</i> ; ⁽¹²⁾ <i>of the Surabaya–Singapore flight</i> ; ⁽¹³⁾ <i>to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)</i> ; ⁽¹⁹⁾ <i>inside the large chunk of AirAsia jet wreckage</i> ; ⁽²¹⁾ <i>to the</i>

		<i>seabed at a depth of 28 meters; ⁽²⁵⁾at the National Search and Rescue Agency; ⁽³⁰⁾in individual body bags; ⁽³⁵⁾on the bottom of the Java Sea; ⁽³⁸⁾in the sea; ⁽³⁸⁾from Surabaya, Indonesia, to Singapore; ⁽⁴³⁾from the seabed; ⁽⁴⁶⁾from Singapore</i>
Location	Time	<i>⁽⁴⁾on Dec. 28 last year; ⁽⁷⁾on Friday; ⁽¹⁹⁾on Thursday; ⁽¹⁹⁾on Thursday; ⁽²¹⁾Wednesday; ⁽³⁸⁾Dec. 28; ⁽⁴⁵⁾Thursday</i>
Cause	Reason	<i>⁽²⁴⁾because of the weather and sea conditions</i>
Accompaniment	Comitative	<i>⁽²⁸⁾with silt; ⁽³⁵⁾with a wing attached</i>

As we can see from table 4, “AirAsia’s Cockpit Recording Downloaded” has 3 types of circumstantial element: location, cause and accompaniment.

2.2 Process

From the news, was found six types of process: the relational process, the material process, the meteorological process, behavioural process and the mental process.

2.3 Participants

Participant exists to be directly involved in the processes. There are six types of processes that were found in these news. First, the relational process is classified into two categories: identifying process and attributive process. In identifying process, the participant’s role is token and value. In attributive process, the participants are carrier and attributive.

Second, the material process where actor is who or which does the action and goal is to whom the action is done. Third, the meteorological process that is the processes of weathers. Fourth, the behavioural where the one who does the action are called behavior. Fifth, the mental processes where the participants in the processes are senser and phenomenon (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:58).

Sixth, the verbal processes where The one who says something is called sayer. The one to get the verbalisation is called receiver. Target is the one acted upon verbally. Range or verbiage is a name for the verbalisation itself (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:12).

3. Conclusion

Based on the analysis above the authors want to tell the readers about the progress regarding to the AirAsia plane accident. It explains why there are many material processes which can be found in these three news. Though there are some facts and opinions which are included in the news, the actions that happened in the progress are higher than the facts and opinions.

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