



SCHEMATIC STRUCTURE, TRANSITIVITY PROCESSES, AND MODALITY IN NEWS ITEMS

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Abstract: This research presents the analysis of schematic structure, transitivity, and modality in news items from Coconut Media, an online newspaper's publications. Three news items were selected to be analyzed. The Hallidayan concepts of schematic structure, transitivity, and modality were used as theoretical epistemological frameworks, and his lexico-grammatical analytical framework was used as a methodological procedure for data analysis. The news texts show a schematic pattern: newsworthy events, background events, and sources. The research also demonstrates linguistic patterns in transitivity, where several process types were used in each schematic section. The findings of this research revealed that the dominant theme used was unmarked topical theme. In terms of the transitivity process, the most dominant process that occurred was the material process, which shows the process of doing or doing something that was done many times by the participants. In terms of mood and modality analysis, declarative clauses mostly occurred; the time of events in the texts was dynamic, present, and past. The writers' judgment of the news texts remained high. This aims to represent that these news items have a high level of responsibility for the information they share, and the writers believe in writing the news.

Keywords: News Item, Schematic Structure, Transitivity, Modality.

INTRODUCTION

News is believed as the primary source of information about societal events which is aimed at a global audience by the people. News can influence mass and bring changes in political, social, cultural, religious and ethical life of a society (Abbas & Talaat, 2019). Online newspaper item is the object of this analysis because online media has become a necessity for society since we can easily obtained information from the other city and nation quickly and promptly.

In Indonesia's secondary school, news articles have also taken over as the primary text taught (Wahyudin, 2016). It implies that the teaching and learning of English can be aided by the use of news content by both teachers and pupils. News allows teachers to provide a welcome and comfortable environment for students by discuss event that is happening right now. Students' skill in analyzing and categorizing existing material will improve as a result of studying news texts in school. According to Khalil, Yusra, Udin & Soepriyanti (2022, p.4662) The Indonesian government promotes the study of English in schools in order to provide students with the skills necessary for academic writing in English. Students are encouraged to focus on developing their proficiency with English in diverse text formats. Thus, implies that the Senior High School students must be able to write a news text (Setiawan, Sudjana & Apriganto, 2017, p.31). The reader may gain useful information from

the analysis of the news item by being able to encounter language from various themes that are covered in the news item.

Sometimes the news fails to follow the guidelines for effective news writing, making the material less understandable. As stated in Devita, Putrayasa, and Madia (2020, p.63) there were found 97 effective sentences of 139 sentences in delivering news of metro TV. Matter it proves that in a big mass media such as metro TV the news delivery is still less effective which cause lack of clarity about the information contained. In order to arrange a good news text, news delivered by writers must be informative and communicative (Devita, et al. 2020). Therefore, it's critical to understand the specific steps that genre should take to accomplish its objective. According to Gerot and Wignell (2001,p.17), a genre is a sort of text that is culturally specific and arises from the use of language (spoken or written) to (assist in) accomplishing a task. Therefore, news item is a genre. Staged, step-by-step, and genre arrangement are terms used to describe the schematic structure of a text. By analyzing the schematic structure that establish through Theme-rheme analysis of a discourse, we conceive the overall organization of world issues a news item is about.

News items must explain a variety of process types since they describe what happened. However, not all news items are constructed with the proper process types and fit the criteria of a good news item, as stated by Gerot & Wignel (1995). Wahyudin (2016) stated the result of ong'onda's research about analysis of newspaper headlines on terrorism attack in Kenya demonstrate how the writers' viewpoints towards a particular islamic group were subtly expressed through grammatical choices in newspaper reporting, which influenced how readers formed opinion making process. As a result, it is essential to analyze the news item to examine how it is constructed and to assess the news item's quality. To examine how people use language to interpret the events in the news narrative, the transitivity system thereby realizes the relationship between language and its grammatical structure. According to Halliday (1985:101), In transitivity analysis, we investigate how language interprets how we experience the world around us.

Good news is the one which can appeal emotions and attitudes of the readers or audiences. It can be achieved by having a relation or connection to the readers or audience in linguistic it is called an interpersonal meta-function which realized in the theory of Functional Systemic Linguistic. Interpersonal meaning is used by people to communicate their motion or feelings. These convey the speaker's or writer's opinions about or attitudes about the message's contain. According to Syamsidar, Yatismikasari, & Nurrachman (2019) claimed that interpersonal meaning is related to the position of the writer which realized through their wordings called Mood and Modality in clauses. Thompson (2013) stated Modality is the expression of the writers' attitude toward the probability and necessity of the proposition which realized by modal verbs. Therefore by analyzing the modality of the text we can figure out the validity and frequency of the information. It indicates that the modality offers types and values to comprehend how news items function in the text

This research is concern with the analysis of the schematic structure, transitivity processes and modality in online news items which use the systemic functional linguistic theory. There are several online sources that use English in Indonesia such as The Jakarta Post, Jakarta Globe and Coconut Media. However, the writer chooses Coconut Media because the information is more up to date and reaches the entire regions in Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHODS

The purpose of this research was to describe and analyze the schematic structure, transitivity process, and modality in news item from Coconut Media, an online newspapers' publication.

Qualitative descriptive is used to design this research. Qualitative method is characterized by observation and description in forms of words or sentences. According to Cresswell and Poth (2018) states that qualitative research is a loosely defined category of research design or models, all of which elicit verbal, visual, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory data in the form of descriptive like field notes, recordings, or other transcriptions from audio and video tapes and other written records or picture or films. This is supported by Sugiyono (2010) which states that qualitative research is descriptive which means this research will produces descriptive data in the form of words rather than numbers. However, this research is also need a quantitative analysis to calculate the dominant type of theme- rheme analysis, transitivity process and modality in news texts.

The data for this study was gathered using a documentary technique by reading the news articles through online. The author took a number of actions when gathering the data. First, the researcher opened the website of coconuts.co. Second, the researcher searched the topic in the website. After searching the topics, the researcher read and chose the news articles, particularly the news which became the hot topics. The last step is downloading the articles.

In analyzing the data, the researcher followed the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) by Michael Halliday. The data were categorized into clauses by giving code with numbers and alphabets. First, the researcher analyzed the theme- rheme then determine the most dominant theme occur in the news texts. To identify the schematic structure, the researcher uses J.R Martin Model of Genre which is depeolved by Gerot and Wignell. Second, the researcher analyzed the transitivity process that occurs in every structure of news items and then determine the most dominant process occur in the news texts. The last, the researcher was analyzed the modality in every structure of news texts by defining the subject, the finite, the mood adjunct, the modal adjunct, and the residue to analyze the mood structure of the clause then determine the most dominant mood and modality used in the news texts.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

There are three news item selected to be analyzed in this research. In the first news item (A) entitled "Elderly women in Lombok are bathing in mud for TikTok money, and authorities are keen to take away their dippers" written by Andrda Nasrie(2023) found there were 39 clauses. In the second news item entitled "Former internal affairs boss Ferdy Sambo sentenced to death for murder of Yosua Hutabarat" written by Andrda Nasrie(2023) found there were 25 clauses. In the last article entitled "Ministry of Education Clarifies that

English has not been Removed from the Public School Curriculum” written by Coconut Jakarta found there were 22 clauses”.

To obtain the data of news items, there were steps. First, the researcher downloaded three news articles from <https://coconuts.co/jakarta/>. Second, the researcher copied all the news texts. Third, the researcher pasted the first news items into appendix 1,2 3. Fourth, the researcher gave code A for the first news item, code B for second news item, and code C for the last news item. Fifth, in appendices 4 for text A, 5 for text B, and 6 for text C, the researcher numbered every clause in the three news texts. Sixth, the researcher examined every clause in the news texts and turned them into theme-rheme analyses, which are included in appendices 7 for text A, 8 for text B, and 9 for text C. Analysis of transitivity can be found in appendices 10 to 12 respectively for texts A, B, and C. Modality analysis is provided for text A in appendix 13, text B in appendix 14, and text C in appendix 15. The news texts were analyzed using theories based on Systemic Functional Linguistic in terms of theme-rheme analysis, transitivity analysis and modality analysis.

1. Schematic structure analysis of News Texts

Theme-rheme analyses of each text are provided below in order to produce conclusions regarding the schematic structure, and generalizations regarding the generic structure are shown at the end of this part.

News Item A

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found there were occurred 39 clauses of news item A. The clauses are categorized into numbers. The findings of theme- rheme analysis used in news item A is generally illustrated in appendix 4. Based on the analysis, it shows that in the news item A was occurred 23 times of topical theme (13 times unmarked, 12 times marked). Textual theme was appeared 8 times, 4 times Interpersonal theme. After analyzing the theme-rheme, the researcher found the schematic structure of news text based on theory by J.R Martin that consist of newsworthy events, background events, and source which were shown on the table below:

Table 1.1 Schematic Structure Analysis of News Item A

Schematic Structure	THEME	
	News Item A	
Newsworthy Events	Unmarked	50%
	Marked	Topical
	Textual	50%
	Interpersonal	
Background Events	Unmarked	38%
	Marked	Topical 25%

	Textual	31%
	Interpersonal	6%
Source	Unmarked	42%
	Marked	16%
	Textual	26%
	Interpersonal	16%

The dominant use of unmarked theme in the news structure indicates that the newsworthy event of this text tends to emphasize the introduction of the participant rather than the setting (time and place) introduction. This also means that the text tells the information from the participant's point of view, considering the participant as the key elements that would attract reader to read the rest of the text since the readers wanted to know what happened in the news. Interpersonal theme are less frequently used in text which means this text contain less dialogue and almost no dialogue among the participants in the text.

News Item B

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found there were occurred 25 clauses of text B. The clauses are categorized into numbers. The findings of theme- rheme analysis used in news item B is generally illustrated in appendix 5. Based on the analysis, it shows that in the news item B was occurred *17 times* of topical theme (*13 times* unmarked, *4 times* marked). Textual theme was occurred *8 times*. However, the data did not find any interpersonal themes. After analyzing the theme-rheme, the researcher found the schematic structure of news text based on theory by J.R Martin that consist of newsworthy events, background events, and source which were shown on the table below:

Table 1.2 Schematic Structure Analysis of News Item B

Schematic Structure	THEME		
	News Item B		
Newsworthy Events	Unmarked	Topical	100%
	Marked		
	Textual		
	Interppersonal		
Background Events	Unmarked	Topical	53%
	Marked		16%
	Textual		31%
	Interppersonal		25%
Source	Unmarked	Topical	25%

Marked	
Textual	50%
Interppersonal	

The dominant use of unmarked theme in the newsworthy event and background event of this text tends to emphasize the introduction of the participant as the key information of the text. The dominant used of marked theme in source section indicates that the introduction of the circumstances of the text.

News Item C

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found there were found 22 clauses of news item C. The findings of theme- rheme analysis used in news item B is generally illustrated in the appendix 6 that displayed how often each theme type occurred in the news text. Based on the analysis, it shows that in the news item C was After analyzing the data had gotten in the news item C was occurred *17 times* of topical theme (*10 times* unmarked, *7 times* marked). Textual theme was occurred *5 times*. However, there is no interpersonal theme found in the data. After analyzing the theme-rheme, the researcher found the schematic structure of news text based on theory by J.R Martin that consist of newsworthy events, background events, and source which were shown on the table below:

Schematic Structure	THEME		
	News Item C		
Newsworthy Events	Unmarked	Topical	50%
	Marked		
	Textual		50%
	Interppersonal		
Background Events	Unmarked	Topical	37%
	Marked		37%
	Textual		26%
	Interppersonal		
Source	Unmarked	Topical	50%
	Marked		25%
	Textual		25%
	Interppersonal		

The dominant use of unmarked theme and marked theme in the newsworthy event and background event tend to emphasize the introduction of the participant and circumstances of the text as the key information of the text. The use of textual theme provides a logical relationship between and among the clauses.

2. Transitivity analysis of News Texts

In the three selected news items, there are types of process found in the news texts. They are: Material process, Mental process, Relational process, behavioral process, Existential process, and Verbal process. Transitivity analysis news item A, B and C are shown in appendix 7, 8, and 9. Before general pattern may be drawn as the presentation's conclusion, each text's transitivity analysis is shown below to illustrate the dominating process types as linguistic features.

News Item A

The finding of transitivity process types used in news item A is generally illustrated in the following chart.

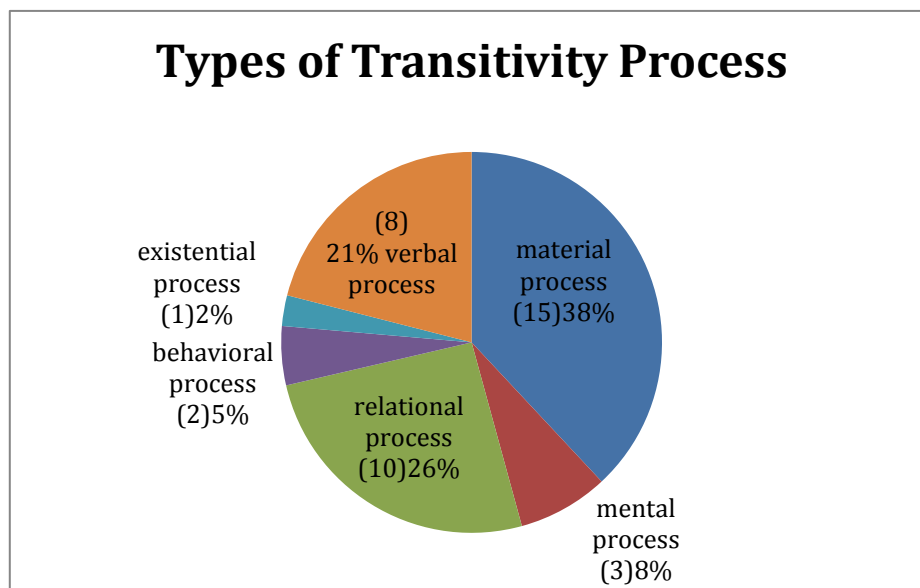


Figure 2.1 The Emergence of Transitivity process in News Item A

Material process of the news found in the data: 1a, 3, 3a, 5a, 5b, 6, 8, 8a, 13, 15a, 15c, 16, 16a, 20a, 22, and 23. Relational process found in data: 2, 4, 7, 9, 9a, 15b, 19a, 21, 22a, and 23a. Verbal process found in data: 8b, 10, 11, 17, 19, 20, and 23b. Mental process found in data: 14, 15, and 18. Behavioral process found in data 1 and 12. The last is existential process only found in data 5.

In relation to the schematic structure of news item A, the newsworthy events data number 1 and 1a use material and behavioral process. Meanwhile the most dominant process in the background events is material process followed by relational process, verbal process, mental process and then existential process. The last structure is source which the most

dominant process in it is verbal process followed by material process, relational process, mental process, and then existential process.

News Item B

The finding of transitivity process types used in news item B is generally illustrated in the following chart.

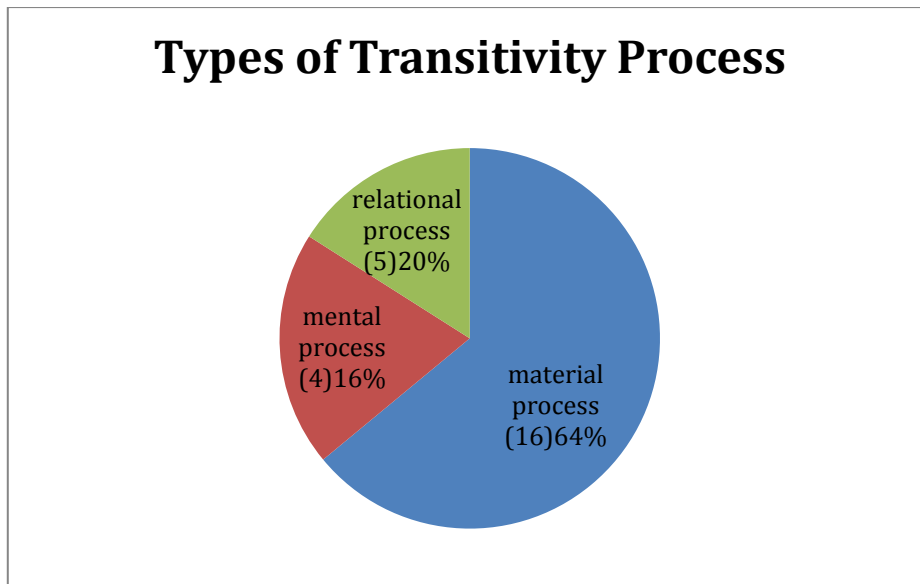


Figure 2.1 The Emergence of Transitivity process in News Item B

Material process of the news found in the data: 1, 3, 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 7, 8, 8a, 9, 9a, 12, 13, 14, 16, and 16a. Relational process found in data: 2, 5, 10, 13b, and 15. Verbal process found in data: 4, 11, 12a, and 13a. In relation to the schematic structure of news item B, the newsworthy events data number 1 use material process. Meanwhile the most dominant process in the background events is material process followed by relational process, and then verbal process. The last structure is source which the most dominant process in it is also material process followed by verbal process and relational process.

News Item C

The finding of transitivity process types used in news item C is generally illustrated in the following chart.

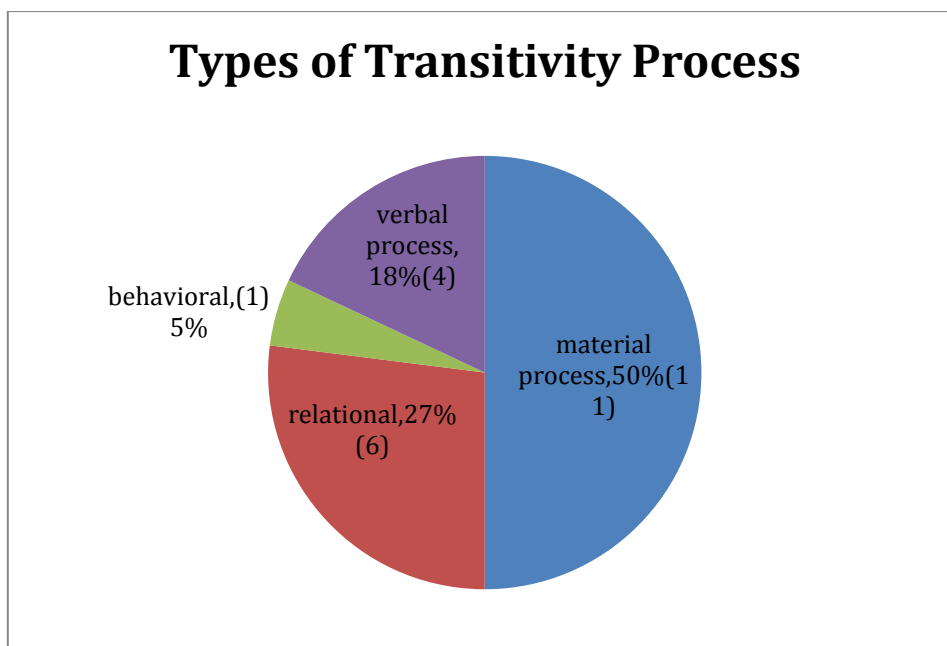


Figure 2.3 The Emergence of Transitivity process in News Item C

Material process of the news text found in the data: 1, 3, 4a, 4b, 5a, 6, 6a, 7, 7a, 8b, and 12. Relational process found in data: 1a, 3a, 8a, 9, 10, 11, and 13. Verbal process found in data: 2, 4, 8, and 9. Behavioral process found in data 5. In relation to the schematic structure of news item C, the newsworthy events data number 1 and 1a use material process and relational process. Meanwhile the most dominant process in the background events is material process followed by relational process, and then behavioral process. The last structure is source which uses verbal process.

In conclusion, based on transitivity analysis, the researcher found that three news items have patterns in language features. To show changes in the structure section, the researcher used material process, relational process, and behavioral process for the newsworthy events. For background events, the most frequent process used is material process. Furthermore in the source, the most frequent process used is verbal process. The dominant process of transitivity is shown in the table below:

Table 4.1.2 Relationship of Transitivity Processes and Schematic Structures in News Item A, B, and C.

Schematic Structure	Process		
	News Item A	News Item B	News Item C
Newsworthy Events	Material : 50%	Material: 100%	Material: 50%
	Behavioral: 50%		Relational : 50%
Background Events	Material: 53%	Material: 75%	Material: 63%
	Relational : 35%	Relational: 25%	Relational: 31%
	Existential: 6%		Mental: 6%

Mental: 6%

Source	Verbal: 40%	Verbal: 100%	Verbal: 100%
	Material: 25%		
	Relational: 20%		
	Mental: 10%		
	Behavioral: 5%		

3. Modality analysis of News Texts

According to the analysis, the researcher found that After analyzing the mood and modality of the three news items, it was found the general patterns of mood and modality. Before general pattern may be drawn as the presentation's conclusion, each text's of modality analysis is shown below to illustrate the dominating mood and modality.

News Item A

After analyzing the modality of news item A in appendix 10 it was shown that the dominant mood type of this news text is declarative and the modality used in the form of dominant speaker judgment of the text is high and the dominant time used is present. In relation to the schematic structure of the news text, the findings of mood and modality used in news item A is generally illustrated in the following table.

Table 3.1 The Dominant Mood and Modality Types in Schematic Structure of News Item A

Schematic Structure	News Item A					
	Mood		Speaker Judgment		Time	
Newsworthy Events	Declarative	100%	High	100%	Present	100%
	Interrogative	0%	Median	0%		
	Imperative	0%	Low	0%	Past	0%
Background Events	Declarative	100%	High	50%	Present	82%
	Interrogative	0%	Median	50%		
	Imperative	0%	Low	0%	Past	18%
Source	Declarative	95%	High	41%	Present	70%
	Interrogative	5%	Median	47%		
	Imperative	0%	Low	12%	Past	30%

News Item B

After analyzing the modality of news item B in appendix 11 it was shown that the mood type used of this news text is declarative and the modality used in the form of dominant

speaker judgment of the text is high and the dominant time used is past. Furthermore, In relation to the schematic structure of the news text, the findings of mood and modality used in news item B is generally illustrated in the following table.

Table 3.2 The Dominant Mood and Modality Types in Schematic Structure of News Item B

Schematic Structure	News Item B					
	Mood		Time		Speaker Judgment	
Newsworthy Events	Declarative	100%	Present	100%	High	100%
	Interrogative				Median	0%
	Imperative		Past	0%	Low	0%
Background Events	Declarative	100%	Present	20%	High	75%
	Interrogative				Median	25%
	Imperative		Past	80%	Low	0%
Source	Declarative	100%	Present	0%	High	75%
	Interrogative				Median	25%
	Imperative		Past	100%	Low	0%

News Item C

After analyzing the modality of news item C in appendix 12 it was shown that the mood type used of this news text is declarative and the modality used in the form of dominant speaker judgment. Furthermore, In relation to the schematic structure of the news text, the findings of mood and modality used in news item C is generally illustrated in the following table.

Table 3.3 The Dominant Mood and Modality Types in Schematic Structure of News Item C

Schematic Structure	News Item C					
	Mood		Time		Speaker Judgment	
Newsworthy Events	Declarative	100%	Present	100%	High	100%
	Interrogative				Median	0%
	Imperative		Past	0%	Low	0%
Background Events	Declarative	100%	Present	80%	High	53%
	Interrogative				Median	46%
	Imperative		Past	20%	Low	1%
Source	Declarative	100%	Present	75%	High	50%
	Interrogative				Median	25%
	Imperative		Past	25%	Low	25%

In conclusion, based on mood modality analysis, the researcher found that three news items have similar patterns. The newsworthy events typically used declarative mood, time used is present and speaker judgment is high. The background events is generally used declarative mood, the dominant time used is present except in news item B which the most dominant time used is past, and the speaker judgment typically high. In the last section source typically used declarative mood, the dominant time used is present except in news item B which the most dominant time used is past and the speaker judgment typically high.

Discussion

Based on research findings, the discussions are as follow:

1. Schematic Structure

This research shows that in the three news items, there is a Theme-rheme pattern. Three types of themes are recognized within SFL, topical, textual, and interpersonal. The newsworthy events, background events and source dominantly used topical theme and then textual theme. Therefore interpersonal theme is the least theme used in the three news texts. In the background event section, unmarked topical theme and textual theme are mostly used while in the the source section topical theme is dominantly used.

One of related research was done by Ayun Beki Saparena, et al (2018). In their research entitled “Analysis of the Generic Structure of News Item on the Most Viewed Voice of America (VOA) Learning English Videos in February 2016” shows that all the elements of generic structures of news item are implemented in this research. Generally, all the news texts completed the requirements of the generic structures as stated by Gerot and Wignell which are newsworthy events, Background events, and source.

The similarities between the two studies are first, how the construction of generic structures are found in the texts and second, the news item texts are not arranged based on chronological order of the generic structure of news item which started with newsworthy event then followed with its background, and ended with source element.

The difference between this research and Saparena, et al. research is this research used theme-rheme analysis to determine the construction of the news texts while in the Saparena, et al research the lexico-grammatical features of news item such as the information about the headline, the use of material process and verbal process, and focusing on circumstances are used to determine the construction of generic structure of news item.

2. Transitivity Analysis

This research shows that in the three news items, there is a language features pattern in transitivity analysis. The newsworthy event starts with material process and followed with behavioral process in news item A and relational process in news item C. In the background events the most dominant process is material process followed with relational and then existential or mental process. In the source the most dominant process used is verbal and followed with material, relational, mental and behavioral process.

Generally, in the three news items show that material process is the most dominant process appears which show that process of doing and happening is still done many times by the participants of the news texts and then followed with relational process. In relation to the schematic structure of news item the newsworthy and background section are dominantly occur material process while in the source element, verbal process is dominantly process occurs.

One of related research was done by Sidabutar (2014) in her thesis entitled "An Analysis of Transitivity Process and Schematic Structure of News Genre in "Time" Online Magazine" shows that six processed types of transitivity are also implemented in this research. These two studies both show that the material process is the most dominant process occurs in the newsworthy and background events. However, in the source element, Hanny Ester research shows that material process is also the most dominant process occurs then followed with verbal process whereas in this research, verbal process is the most dominant process types occurs then followed with material process.

3. Modality

This research shows that news item text is mostly used declarative in the form of statement. News texts used modality: time present and past, and speaker's judgment is dominantly high to median. This aims to represent that this news item has high responsibility about information they share and also to shows the writer believes in writing the news. The relation between those who write and those who read is the focus of mood structure. The writer and reader have a relationship in which the writer tells and the reader enjoys it indicated with subject and finite; nevertheless, when speaking, it will be marked with subject and finite.

Related to this research was done by Patrisius Wagananda (2015) in his thesis entitled "Mood and Modality Analysis on 2014 Indonesian Pre Presidential Election in The Jakarta Post and The Jakarta Globe Editorials" demonstrates how the declarative mood type was mostly used in the form of statements to convey the information in the text. By sustaining the social connection between the author and the audience and outlining the full relevance of the work, particularly for students, the interpersonal meaning is made evident. As a result, the text's goal has been accomplished depending on the text's genre.

The two studies have the following things in common. Declarative clauses are firstly the most common because a text's mood type can reveal both the writer's and

the reader's roles. The fact that written materials were employed in both of these investigations indicates that the dominating mood type is subject and finite. However, the difference between this research with Patrisius Wagananda's research is in his research there are more imperative mood than descriptive and there is no interrogative while in this research the most dominant mood is type is declarative then interrogative. There is no imperative mood found in this research.

The schematic structure of Indonesian news is different from English news in term of chronological order. The Indonesian newspaper tends to arrange chronologically in structured order while in English newspaper the news structure is not arrange in chronologically order. In this research, the newsworthy events always find in the beginning of the text. However, the background events sometimes find in the end of the text or after the sources. The dominant use of unmarked topical theme in these news texts make the information contained become objective. The transitivity process that mostly occurs in newsworthy and background events of news text are action material process and relational process. It means that the process of doing and are mostly done many times by the participants to represent the action taken by actors. The writer wants to describe what actually happened or the situation in the news texts. The relational process proves the event that occurs in the texts. Verbal process is mostly occur in the sources which indicates the information is deliver from certain sayer or sources. The last processes occur are existential process and mental process that almost do not found in the texts. it means that this news The modality used in the text is mostly in declarative form and the times use are present and past while the speaker judgment is high.

CONCLUSION

In light of the data analysis results, research findings, and discussion in the preceding chapter, the researcher came to the following conclusion:

1. According to theme- rheme analysis this research shows the following structure of news item such as newsworthy events, background events, and source. The newsworthy events, background events and source are dominantly use topical theme. Theme – rheme is necessary for the construction of an optimally coherent and well organized of news item writing.
2. This research shows that the generic structure is realized in the texts using transitivity analysis. The researcher uses material process, relational process, and behavioral process for the newsworthy events to show changes in the structure section. For background events, the researcher uses the most frequent process which is material process. Furthermore in the source, the researcher uses the most frequent process which is verbal process. The critical analysis using transitivity is very useful to show what lies within and beyond the storylines. Transitivity analysis is necessary for a clearer picture of what is going on and they can comprehend any future similar reports in a better manner..

3. This research finds that the schematic structure is construed in mode, mood, and modality by using mood and modality analysis. The newsworthy events typically use declarative mood, the time use is present and the speaker judgment is high. The background events is generally use declarative mood, the dominant time use is present and past. In the last section source typically use declarative mood, the dominant time use is present and past. Modality analysis is necessary for the understanding of information contained in the news texts. This research represent that this news item has high responsibility about information they share and also the writer believes in writing the news is strong.

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