© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF TRANSITIVITY IN EDUCATIONAL ARTICLE ON THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER AT EDUCATIONAL DAY (MAY 2nd, 2014)

A THESIS

Submitted to the English Education Department of *Tarbiyah* and Teaching Science Faculty of *Syekh Nurjati* Cirebon State Institute for Islamic in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Education (S.Pd.I)

By:

EVI FITRIANTI
Reg. No. 1410130086

FACULTY OF *TARBIYAH* AND TEACHING SCIENCE OF *SYEKH NURJATI* THE STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
CIREBON
2014 M/1435 H

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

ABSTRACT

EVI FITRIANTI. 1410130086. ***A Critical Discourse Analysis of Transitivity in Educational Article on The Jakarta Post Newspaper at Educational Day (May 2nd, 2014)***

The aims of this research are : (1) to know the *Jakarta Post* newspaper's concern about education in Indonesia on our national educational day. (2) to know sentences of transitivity on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper (May 2nd, 2014). (3) to know elements of transitivity in educational article at educational day on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper.

This research is qualitative research. The type of qualitative method of this research is content analysis. Content analysis is like for literary works, text book, and newspaper. A research method applied to written or visual materials to analyze characteristics of the Material (Ary, et al., 2010: 638).

This data taken from the *Jakarta Post* newspaper at the educational day (May 2nd, 2014), especially educational articles. The writer just taken one educational article about "*Implementing 'Curriculum 2013' through PAKEM".*

For collecting data, this research found the data by Document, especially from the *Jakarta Post* Newspaper at Educational Day (May 2nd, 2014). The process in analyzing the data based on (1) The educational articles from the *Jakarta Post* Newspaper at Educational Day (May 2nd, 2014), (2) Sentences of Transitivity in educational articles "*Implementing 'Curriculum 2013' through PAKEM"*, and (3) elements of transitivity.

The result show that The *Jakarta Post* newspaper still concern about education in Indonesia. The writer found 5 (Five) articles about educational articles in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper when Educational Day on May 2, 2014. There are sentences of transitivity in educational article. The writer found the form sentences, there are 4 (four) transitive sentences and 13 (thirteen) intransitive sentences in Page 9 (nine) Supplement rubric about "*Implementing 'Curriculum 2013' through PAKEM".* The elements of transitivity that often arises is Participants. There are 63 (sixty-three) participants, 39 (thirty-nine) processes and 23 (twenty-three) circumstances in page 9 on Supplement rubric about "*Implementing 'Curriculum 2013' through PAKEM.* The writer also found the important data that the elements of transitivity from participants, goal often arises (33.3%). Types process which is often arises is material process (5.4%) and the last in circumstances, circumstances of place often arises (39.1%)

Key words: ***Educational Articles, Sentences of transitivity, Elements of transitivity***

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

RATIFICATION

The thesis which is entitled **"A Critical Discourse Analysis of Transitivity in Educational Article on The *Jakarta Post* Newspaper at Educational Day (May 2nd, 2014)"** written by **Evi Fitrianti,** with registration number **1410130086** has been examined on August 8th, 2014. It has been recognized as one of requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Education Department of Faculty of *Tarbiyah* and Teaching Science *Syekh Nurjati* State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) *Cirebon.*

	Date	Signature
Chairman of English Education Department **Dr. Muslihudin, M.Ag** NIP. 19700116 200312 1 001	August 18th, 2014	
Secretary of English Education Department **Sumadi SS, M.Hum** NIP. 19701005 200003 1 002	August 18th, 2014	
Examiner I, **Dr. Hj. Huriyah Saleh, M.Pd** NIP. 19610112 198903 2 005	August 15th, 2014	
Examiner II, **Wakhid Nashruddin, M.Pd** NIP. 19810308 201101 1 003	August 15th, 2014	
Supervisor I, **Dr. Ilman Nafi'a, M.Ag** NIP. 19721220 199803 1 004	August 15th, 2014	
Supervisor II, **Drs. Tohidin, M.Pd** NIP. 19650308 199903 1 002	August 15th, 2014	

Acknowledged by
The Dean of Faculty of *Tarbiyah* and Teaching Science
IAIN *Syekh Nurjati* Cirebon

Dr. Saefudin Zuhri, M.Ag
NIP. 19710302 199803 1 002

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT

APPROVAL SHEET

OFFICIAL NOTE

LETTER OF AUTHENTICITY

RATIFICATION

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

DEDICATION

PREFACE i

TABLE OF CONTENT iii

LIST OF TABLE vi

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1. Research Background…..... 1

1.2. The Formulation of the problem..... 4

1.2.1. The Field of Research 4

1.2.2. The Identification of Research 4

1.2.3. The Main Problem 4

1.3. The Limitation of the Problem 5

1.4. Research Questions 5

1.5. Aims of the Research 6

1.6. Usefulness of the Research 6

1.7. Theoritical Foudation..... 6

1.8. Significance of the Research 17

1.9. Literature Review 18

1.10. Research Method 19

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1.10.1. The Objective of the Research 19

1.10.2. Place and Time of Research..... 20

1.10.3. The Method of Research 21

1.10.4. The Source and type of Research 21

1.10.5. The Instruments of Research 22

1.10.6. The Technique of Collecting Data. 22

1.10.7. The Technique of Analysis Data..... 23

CHAPTER II THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER ABOUT EDUCATION IN INDONESIA

2.1. Introduction 25

2.2. All about the *Jakarta Post* Newspaper (May 2, 2014) 27

2.3. Discussion of Research Finding..... 34

CHAPTER III THE SENTENCES OF TRANSITIVITY IN EDUCATIONAL ARTICLE OF JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER ON MAY 2, 2014 (NASIONAL EDUCATIONAL DAY)

3.1. Introduction..... 40

3.2. Sentences of Transitivity in Educational Articles of Jakarta Post Newspaper on May 2, 2014 (Nasional Educational Day)..... 42

3.3. Discussion of Research Finding..... 46

CHAPTER IV SOME KINDS OF ELEMENTS TRANSITIVITY

4.1. Introduction..... 53

4.2. Types Process Transitivity 54

4.3. Types Participants Transitivity..... 59

4.4. Types Circumstances Transitivity..... 69

4.5. Discussion of Research Finding 77

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

5.1. Conclusion..... 79

5.2. Suggestion..... 80

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

We as human beings need language to communicate with others. We must know that many languages in this world. But by language, We can transfer our ideas from our minds to others. There are many ways to transfer our ideas or to communicate with others, whether spoken or writen to share information of the world and everything happens in our life.

There are many media to communicate, one of kind of media is mass media. Mass media consist of three major categories which are printed media, electronic media and online media. From three major categories, the writer choose one of mass media is printed media. Printed media consist of books, newspaper, tabloid and magazine (Salwen et al, 2005). It is very important to development of language. We can get factual information or news in national or international. Like international language, English is very important in globalization. We can easier to get information about education, business, politic, science and technology from printed media. This information is requered by them full of knowledge.

As one of the mass media types, newspaper also has function to give people information about daily phenomena. The phenomena that always occur every day can be the phenomena of social, educational, cultural, economic, and many other things including the phenomena related to educations, politics and government. In presenting the phenomena, a newspaper must have some important parts that are always issued in every edition; the parts are: headlines, editorial, news article, feature article, and news in specific section (such as: education, sports, business, national, and international sections).

As well as we know that one of the way to communicate or transfer our ideas from our minds to others used writen. We can apply the languages in mass media, especially in newspaper. Newspaper can help people to get information about nasional or international events everytime because information is accurate and up to date. In Indonesia, there are many daily newspapers published and one of the daily English newspapers is The *Jakarta Post* newspaper.

Jakarta Post newspaper is one of Indonesian newspapers which used English in the articles. Language used in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper is not easy. Some people do not understand with language used in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper because of unfamiliar dictions and words. And then the readers can get much information while they do not understand about the topic and content in the newspaper. So, based on that phenomenon, many people need to study about the language in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper to understand the content of the news.

With reading the newspaper, the readers get information in the newspaper and the readers also get more knowledge about English itself. The readers can improve their knowledge about English through reading because in the newspaper there are many sentences. Beside that, the readers can try to criticize the discourse in the content of newspaper.

The writer selects the *Jakarta Post* newspaper as data source with several reasons. First, it is one of famous newspaper in Indonesia. Second, it also published full English. With several reason, the writer wants to try critical discourse analysis used transitivity in the *Jakarta Post* newpaper. Because the reseacher from English Department, so the writer and the readers will get information about it and also improving their English skill.

This research, the writer analyze critical discourse analysis of transitivity in educational article on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper at educational day (May 2nd, 2014). The writer analysis the educational articles on the *Jakarta Post* Newspaper. The writer chose one of educational articles in *Jakarta Post* Newpaper when educational day on May 2nd, 2014. According to Varra and Tierari (2004) critical discourse analysis is a cross disciplinary approach to the study of discourse and widely used for analyzing text and talk in organization studies, humanities and society.

The development of Critical Discourse Analysis can be attributed to the work of Roger Fowler and his colleagues at the University of East Anglia. Fowler's co-authorship of *Language and Control* is of particular significance, since it was in this book that the term 'critical Kate McFarland 2 linguistics' was coined and the association with Hallidayan functional-systemic grammar as a means of analysing texts established (Seidlhofer 2003:125).

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

Beside that, the writer used Fowler's theory which focuses on transitivity as one of the elements of ideational function of language that is applied on the sentences in the educational article. Beside that, the researcher also used Halliday's theory. According to Halliday (1985a), there are three major functions of language, namely : the ideational, the textual, and the interpersonal.

The ideational function is the use of language to express content and to communicate information. Turning to the grammar of the clause, I want to comment in tum on features of modality, mood and transitivity (Halliday, 1985). Moving into the study of the transitivity system, the expression of reality the representation of experience of that goes on in the world, involves three basic kinds of elements' transitivity. They are processes, participants, and circumstances. (Halliday and Matthiescens, 2004 : 170). Transitivity analysis is an analysis synthesis grammar based on the paradigmatic (model) notion of choice. Transitivity patterns represent the encoding of experiential meanings: meaning about the world, about experience, about how we perceive and experience what is going on. By examining the transitivity patter in text, we can explain how the field of situation is being constructed: i.e. We can describe what is being talked about.

The theoretical framework of transitivity was established and developed by Halliday. Transitivity generally refers to how meaning is represented in clauses; transitivity patterns can reveal the certain worldview "framed by the authorial ideology" in a literary text (Fowler, 1986, p. 138).

As a device for communication, language is an effective means of expressing ideas and feelings both in spoken and written form. Robins (1980:8-9) states that "language is a unitary activity; people speak and write; and understand what is spoken and written in their own language, without necessarily being aware of such things as grammar and pronunciation."

Based on the findings mentioned above, it is suggested to the next writers to fill the gap of this research by analyzing other elements of ideational function or other function of language, such as interpersonal function or textual function by using Fowler's theory and Halliday's theory. It is about analysis the elements of transitivity, like Process types, participant and circumstances in the discourse, expecially in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper.

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

The object of writer takes a little : *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Transitivity in Educational Article on The Jakarta Post Newspaper at Educational Day (May 2nd, 2014)* to analysis the sentences of transitivity on educational article, what is the responsibility the *Jakarta Post* newspaper about education and understanding the meaning and the elements of transitivity in educational article on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper?

1.2 The Formulation of the Problem

1.2.1. The Field of the Research

The field of the research in writing this thesis is functional grammar, discussing critical discourse analysis of transitivity in sentences or clauses on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper. Because of there are many reader who just know and understand the content of the *Jakarta Post* newspaper. Here, the reader from the *Jakarta Post* newspaper can know about the meaning or functional grammar in sentences or clauses on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper used transitivity. That's why the writer feels interest and decides to choose the field of this research is about functional grammar and try to find out the factors that cause from it especially about a transitivity.

1.2.2. The Identification of the Problem

The identification of problem is needed to give clarification about the problem that will be analyzed. Based on the background of the problem above, the writer arranged the identification of problems:

1. What is the responsibility of the *Jakarta Post* newspaper about the education at educational day in Indonesia?
2. What are sentences of transitivity in educational article on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper?
3. What are the elemets of transitivity in educational article on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper?
4. How do analyze the educational article on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper used critical discourse analysis of transitivity?

1.2.3. The Main Problem

From the Identification of the problem above. The writer has the main problem. That is the writer want to know the *Jakarta Post* newspaper's responsibility, beside that the writer will focus to analyze the educational article on the *Jakarta Post*

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

newspaper, especially transitive and intransitive sentences in educational articles and to know the elements of transitivity.

1.3. The Limitation of the Problem

In this research, the writer will limit the study deal with the title, "*A Critical Discourse Analysis of Transitivity in Educational Article on the Jakarta Post Newspaper at Educational Day (May 2nd, 2014)* into some points. First, the writer only wants to know the *Jakarta Post* newspaper's responsibility about education on educational article in Indonesia. Beside that, this research also only analyze the elements of transitivity on the educational article the *Jakarta Post* newspaper. The writer carrying out a transitivity analysis involves determining the process types, participants and circumstances.

The sources data of the research in one educational article of the *Jakarta Post* newspaper in educational article. The educational article of the *Jakarta Post* newspaper was published on Friday May 2nd, 2014. We must know that there are many educational articles, but the writer just chose one article about "Implementing 'Curriculum 2013' through PAKEM".

Table 1

The Text Under Investigated

No	Tittles	Writers	Date the Publish	Sources
1.	Implementing 'Curriculum 2013' through PAKEM"		5/2/2014	The Jakarta Post (Supplemment)

1.4. Research Questions

In this research, based on research background that has explained, so there are three questions of the research which can be identified by research are as follow :

1. What is the responsibility of the *Jakarta Post* newspaper about the education at educational day in Indonesia?
2. What are the sentences of transitivity in educational article on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper (May 2nd, 2014)?

3. What are elements of transitivity in educational article at educational day on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper?

1.5. Aims of the Research

In this research, there are three aims of the research which can be identified by writer. The aims of the writer are as follows :

1. To know the *Jakarta Post* newspaper's concern about education in Indonesia on our national educational day.
2. To know sentences of transitivity on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper (May 2nd, 2014).
3. To know elements of transitivity in educational article at educational day on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper.

1.6. Usefulness of the Research

Based on the aims of the research above, so this research was expected to have the following usefulness:

1. To obtain new insights the knowledge of a critical discourse analysis of transitivity in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper, especially on the educational article.
2. To motivate the lecturer and teachers use transitivity to analyze in the discourse.
3. To facilitate the readers or other writers who are interested in investigating a critical discourse analysis of transitivity.

1.7. Theoretical Foundation

1. Discourse Analysis

Language is one of a tool for people to interaction or communication with others. They interact and deliver their meaning or intention by speaking or writing (Jenny, 1995, p.23). Through discourse, people can interact and get information what they need. Fairclogh and Wodak (1997) as cited in Wodak and Meyer (2009), affirmed that discourse can be concluded as language used in both speaking and writing as a form of social practice. We must know that discourse cannot be separated from people's life because discourse is ane of tool for people to get into interaction and communication.

Concerning with discourse there are many linguistics and educators who have defined about discourse. Some of them are mentioned below:

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

1. Stubbs (1983: 10) says, “Discourse is language above the sentence or above clause”.

2. Kress (1985: 27) says, “Discourse is a category that belongs to and derives from the social domain, and text is a category that belongs to and derives from the linguistics domain”. What Kress mean here is that discourse and text are different.When one discuss about discourse it is not a product of language is text.

From definitions above about discourse, we can conclude that discourse is a study related to text and language. The scope of discourse analysis is wide because discourse analyze units of languages not only in written or text but also in spoken for example speech, conversation, etc. Beside that discourse is socially conditioned. It means that discourse can used by people in this world based on different knowledge. like knowledge in spoken or written.

Zellig Harris was the first linguist who gave the term “Discourse Analysis” in 1952. Harris (1952) as quoted in Partridge (2006) defined discourse analysis as a way of analyzing connected speech and writing. From the statement above that people have different knowledge in their mind to understand the meaning, and they must have typical linguistic features to their mind. Fairclough’s approach is a text-oriented form of discourse analysis that tries to unite three traditions (Fairclough 1992b: 72) :

- Detailed textual analysis within the field of linguistics (including Michael Halliday’s functional grammar).
- Macro-sociological analysis of social practice (including Foucault’s theory, which does not provide a methodology for the analysis of specific texts).
- The micro-sociological, interpretative tradition within sociology (including ethnomethodology and conversation analysis), where everyday life is treated as the product of people’s actions in which they follow a set of shared ‘common-sense’ rules and procedures.

The discourse analysis studies language in context. As stated by McCarthy (1993:5) that discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the contexts in which it is used. It covers the study of spoken

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

and writen interaction. The discourse analysis deals with everything that has something to do with a set of language or communication activities, either in the form of spoken or written text.

Discouse analysis is know as study of language. According to Paltridge (2006 : 2), who stated that :

> Discourse analysis focuses on knowledge about language beyond the word, clause, phrase and sentence that is needed for successful communication. It looks at pattern of language across text and considers the relationship between language and the social and cultural context in which it is used. Discourse analysis also considers the way the use of language presents different views of the world and different understanding. It examines how the use of language is influenced by relationships between participants as well as the effects the use of language has upon social identities, are constructed through the use of discourse. Discourse analysis examines both spoken and written texts.

Beside that, Discourse analysis sees knowledge of people when trey communicate each other to gain their goal (Paltridge, 2006 p. 2). The different ways to use language present different views and understanding of world. The different understanding of people will result in distinctive pattern of language. So, discourse analysis focuses on the pattern of language which is used by people.

2. Critical Discourse Analysis

One of the approaches to analyze discourse in certain texts (oral and written) is through critical concept. Critical discourse analysis (often abbrieviated to CDA) provides theories and methods for the empirical study of the relations between discourse and social cultural developments in different social domains. According to Fairclough (1995a, p.7) "discourse is the use of language seen as a form of social practice, and discourse analysis is analysis of how texts work within social cultural practice.

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

The word “critical” was actually applied in Critical linguistics which also now goes by Critical Discourse Analysis, an approach to dismantle language use in order to investigate and understand something interconnected in social event (Paltrigde, 2006). So, we as the researcher can critic used Critical Discourse Analysis to analyzing and investigate discourse in social event. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a new paradigm of DA in which texts are to desribed, explained and interpreted or investigated deeply by positioning the neutral analyst (Fairlough : 1989).

The aim of critical discourse analysis is to shed light on the linguistic discursive dimension of social and cultural phenomena and processes of change in late modernity. Beside that, by connecting discourse and social life, analyzing discourse must be related to social theaory which is directed at critiquing and changing society (Wodak and Meyer, 2009, p, 6.). Here, critique is mainly applied to analyze discourse which is related to people’s social life. Research in critical discourse analysis has covered areas such as organisational analysis (e.g. Mumby and Clair 1997), pedagogy (Chouliaraki 1998), mass communication and racism, nationalism and identity (e.g. Chouliaraki 1999; van Dijk 1991; Wodak et al. 1999), mass communication and economy (Richardson 1998), the spread of market practices (Fairclough 1993) and mass communication, democracy and politics (Fairclough 1995a, 1995b, 1998, 2000).

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) has particular aims first, Critical Discourse Analysis aims help to analyze to understand the social problems which are influenced by mainstream ideologis and power relations (Habermas, 1972 in McGregor, 2003) second, Critical Discourse Analysis aims to explore how the relations among discoursive text and social practice can secure power (Fairclough 1993 as cited in McGregor, 2003). Fairclough views how Critical Discourse Analysis focuses on power imbalances, social inequality, non – democratic practice and any other injustices actions in the hope that people will correct such actions.

We must know that a critical discourse analysis is a analysis the text in context. Fowler (1991) claimed that the relationship of text with its context construct the basic framework of critical discourse analysis. According to van Dijk (1998a) Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a field that is concerned with studying and analyzing written and spoken texts to reveal the discursive sources of

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

power, dominance, inequality and bias. It examines how these discursive sources are maintained and reproduced within specific social, political and historical contexts.

Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday (often M.A.K. Halliday), an Australian linguist, developed an internationally influential grammar model—the Systemic Functional Grammar (also called Systemic Functional Linguistics). It is the main foundation of Critical Discourse Analysis as well as other theories in pragmatics. The object of Critical Discourse Analysis is public speech, such as advertisement, newspaper, political propagandas, official documents, laws and regulations and so on. Its aim is to explore the relationships among language, ideology and power.

Besides that, many people read the educational articles in newspaper don't know about the meaning and functional grammar. So with used transitivity analysis they can know and understand about the content in the text. Halliday argues: "Discourse is a multidimensional process and text as its product not only embodies the same kind of polyphonic structuring as is found in grammar, (in the structure of the clause, as message, exchanges and representation), but also since it is functioning at a higher level of the code, as the realization of semiotic orders 'above' language, may contain in itself all the inconsistencies, contradictions and conflicts that can exist within and between such high order semiotic systems (1978: 96)".

3. Transitivity

According to Halliday (1985a), there are three major functions of language, namely: the ideational, the textual, and the interpersonal. The ideational function is the use of language to express content and to communicate information. Where content is the focus, the emphasis will be on transferring information clearly and effectively so that it can be comprehended quickly and easily. The ideational function involves two main systems, namely: transitivity and ergativity. One of the common methods used in CDA in studying language is transitivity.

According to Halliday (1985a), if we talk about grammar in English, there are three kinds of grammar, namely: 'theme is the grammar of discourse', and 'mood is the grammar of speech function', then 'transitivity is the grammar of

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

experience.' Halliday (1981) also defines transitivity as 'the grammar of the clause' as 'a structural unit' for 'expressing a particular range of ideational meanings'.

Transitivity is a paper tool for analyzing the representation of the process and participants critically which describe the whole clause (Thomson, 1996, p. 18). The writer can analyzing the meaning in context used transitivity concept to know the process and participants critically in clause. So, transitivity is in fact one of the major strands of meaning in the clauses of all human languages.

When people talk about what a word or sentence means, it is kind of meaning they have in mind. Meaning in this sense is related to content or idea. So, here the clause that functions as the representation of processes explores by transitivity system. Transitivity analysis offers a description of one of the structural strands of the clause. Transitivity specifies the different types of process that are recognized in the language, and the structures by which they are expressed.

Beside that, there are three basic elements in transitivity based on Fowler (1991 : 73). First, a clause is based on a semantic nucleus consisting of an obligatory verb or objective called a 'process'. Neither deliberate nor controlled and such verbs are better simply called process. But following the case of grammar, a predicate here is the predicate designates the event or state affairs described by the clause. The predicate is attended by one or more noun or noun phrase referring to the participants in the event or state of affairs and optionally by one or more circumstances. The type of predicate has an effect on some other participants (classic 'transitivity' or the 'intransitive' where no other participants involved.

Traditionally, transitivity is normally understood as the grammatical feature, which indicates if a verb takes a direct object; and we know some of the terms below: a. If the verb takes a direct object, then it is described as transitive, and b. It is called intransitive if it does not; c. An extension of this concept is the ditransitive. Halliday, however, found the new concept of transitivity. The new concept represents a further development of the old concept. In Halliday's conception in his Introduction to Functional Grammar, whether a verb takes or does not take a direct object is not a prime consideration. There are three components of what Halliday calls a "transitivity process", namely:

a. The process itself,

b. Participants in the process; and

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

c. Circumstances associated with the process

Like in Halliday's statement that Gerrot and Wignell (1995) grammatical system comprises three elements, those are processes, participants, and circumstances. These elements are intended to explicate clearly that linguistic structures have been representing the world's phenomena.

Process are indicated by verbs attached to participants (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004). Participants not only human, but also something concrete or abstrak are realized by nominal group, but it can be also an embedded clause (Gerrot and Wignell, 1995). Finally, Circumstances are showed by prepositional phrases, nominal groups or adverbial verbs.

Transitivity is the grammar of the clause for constructing our experience of process types, participants directly involved in that process and circumstances. The nature of the process and the ***participants*** involved in it is determined by the system of ***process type*** and the nature of circumstances by the system of ***circumstantiation***.

a. Process Types

Processes are realized by verbs. The processes above are not only aimed at labeling (determining whether it is included into participant, circumstances or process, but also goinf beyond the identification of element (Eggins, 2005). According to Halliday dan Matthiessen (2004 : 72) as cited in Herandez (2006), processes are devided into six types; material process (doing), mental process (Sensing), behavioral process (behaving), verbal process (signalling), relational process, and existential process.

1) Material Process (Doing)

Material process is process doing, that some entity does something and undertakes some action which may be done to some other entity. Clauses with a material process obligatorily have a doing (process) and a does (participant). Actions involve actors of participants. Example :

The dog ***barked***

Participant : Actor ***Process : Material***

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

There optionally is an entity to which the process is extended or directed this entity which may be done ti is *Goal*. Because some processes also have a second participant for example :

The dog ***barked*** *the stranger*

participant : Actor ***Process : Material*** *participant : Goal*

2) Mental Process (Sensing)

Mental process is process of sensing: feeling, thinking, perceiving. Some processes involve not material action but phenomena described as states of mind or psychological event. People are not always talking about concrete process if doing. They very often talk not about what they are doing, but about what they think or feel. Example :

I ***hate*** his girlfriend

Senser ***Process : Mental***

3) Behavioral Process (Behaving)

Behavioral process is process of physiological and psychological behavioral, like breathing, dreaming, snoring, smiling, hiccupping, looking, listening, watching, and pondering.

Halliday describes the process semantically as a “half way hour” between mental and material process. It means that. The meanings they realized are midway between materials on the one hand and metals on the other. They are in part about action that has to be experienced by conscious being.

There is one obligatory participant: the behaver, and is typically a conscious being (like a senser in the mental process clause). But, the process is one of doing, not sensing, such as:

He ***smiled*** a broad smile

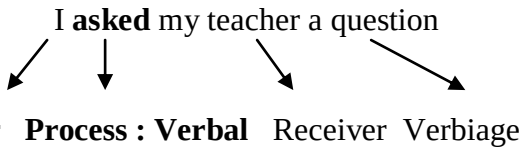
Behaver ***Behavioral*** Behavior

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

4) Verbal Process (Saying, Signalling)

Verbal process is process of saying or of symbolically signaling. A verbal process typically three participants. They are sayer, receiver, verbiage.

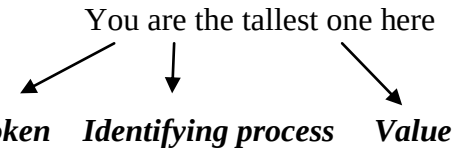
The sayer is the participant responsible for the verbal process, who encodes a signal source. Does not have to be a conscious participant (although it typically is). But anything capable of putting out signal. The receiver is the one whom the verbal process is directed. Or the one to whom the verbalization is addressed. The verbiage is nominalzed statement of the verbal process, a noun expressing some kind of verbal behaviour, a name for the verbalization itself. (statement, answer, question, story). Example :

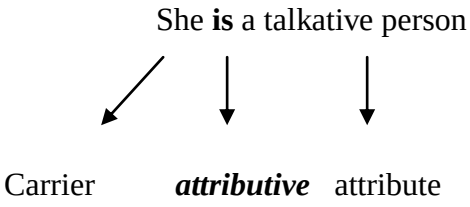


5) Relational Process (Being)

Relational process involves states of being, including having. Relational process is typically realized by the verb is or some verb of the same class (known as Copular verbs): for example, appear, become, seem or sometimes by verb such as have, own, process. Relational process can be classified according to weather is being used to identify something or to assign quality to something.

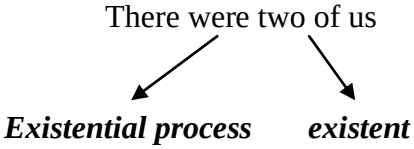
Process which establish an identity is called Identifying Process while process which assign a quality is called Attributive Process. Each has its own characteristic participant roles. According to Halliday and Matthiessen 2004 that Relational Process is devided into types, those are attributive and identifying process . Example :





6) Existential Process (Existing)

Existential process is process of existence. It represents that something exists or happens. It also represents experience by positing that "there is something". Example :



b. Participants

The basic principle is that participants are realized by nominal groups and circumstances are realized by prepositional phrases of adverbial groups. Participants are attached to every process (Eggins, 2005).

However, the basic principle may be departed from under certain conditions:

a) Participants that are marked theme or late news in the clause are marked by a preposition : ***Agent*** (in a receptive ['passive'] clause): by (sometimes with), ***Medium*** (in a receptive clause): by, ***Recipient:*** to, ***Client:*** for, ***Range****:* at, up, over, ***Actor*** (doer of the action), ***Goal*** (Object of the action) ***Carrier, Attribute*** (Goel after the process has been completed)**,** ***Token*** (participant which is identified) ***Value*** (something which is given to the identified participant), ***Sayer (***refers to speaker or anything that become the sorce of saying), ***Senser*** (the one that sense), ***Behaver, Existent, Verbiage*** (signal spmething that is said), ***Addressee, Receiver*** (indicate adressee to whom the saying is delivery), ***Phenomenon*** (something which is sensed by the senser) Halliday and Mattiessen in Hernandez 2006) ***and Target*** (show entity or event which is being said or exist**.** (Gerrot and Wignell, 1995)

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

b) Participants in relational clauses may be adverbial groups as well as prepositional phrases: (identifying:) on the twelfth.

c) Participants can serve as Subject, but Circumstances cannot.

d) Participants are interrogated by means of who, what, which; circumstances by means of when, where, why, how (plus prepositional phrases such as with whom/ who ... with, since when/ since ... when, for whom/ who ... for). (Lock, 1996)

c. Circumstantiation

Circumstances of location may be realized by nominal groups when they are related to the time of speaking as 'last', 'next', or 'this'. Each type of circumstance is realized by a particular set of prepositional phrases and/ or adverbial groups; prepositions include:

Table. 26

Types Circumstances

	Type	**Categories**	**Example (the underlined words)**
1.	Extent	a) Distant b) Duration	a) She walks **(for) one miles.** b) They stayed **for three hours.**
2.	Location	a) Place b) Time	a) My mother work **in the kitchen.** b) My Sister get up **at seven o'clock.**
3.	Manner	a) Means b) Quality c) Comparison	a) My mother went **by bus.** b) It was snowing **heavily.** c) It went through my head **like an earthquake.**
4.	Cause	a) Reason b) Purpose c) Behalf	a) **For want of** a nail the shoe was lost. b) **For the sake** of peace. c) I'm writing **on behalf of** Aunt Jane.
5.	Accomp Animent	a) Comitative b) Additive	a) Fred came **with Tom.** b) Fred came instead **of Tom.**
6.	Matter		I worry **about her health.**
7	Role		I'm speaking **as your employer.**

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1.8. Significance of Research

This research has two significances, theoritically and practically. That is the research can provide some benefits. As for the benefits that can be described from this research include :

1. Theoritically or academic benefits

   In academic benefits from this research is expected can to add references to related educational institution to critical discourse analysis of transitivity in the *Jakarta post* newspaper and also can be used as a comparison in conducting research in the future.

   The writer expect that the results of this analysis require other writers' attention to the technique analysis of transitivity, so that it can add knowledge to them in understanding types of processes in news. Also, the writer hope that the analysis could be applied by anyone who wants to analyze a written text this way. Moreover, the writer hope the analysis could be used as the material by teachers in grammar and can help students understand its purpose.

2. Practical benefits

   a. For students

      This study can increase the students' knowledge and understanding about the critical discourse analysis of transitivity in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper. And then the students can know the process of English learning in developing students' knowledge of educational in analyzing of discourse. Beside that students can know about the elements of transitivity.

   b. For writer

      This study can make the writer increase knowledge and experience to analysis about educational articles used a critical discourse analysis of transitivity in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper. Beside that the writer can know and understand the meaning from the context in the educational articles.

   c. For Society

      This study can make people expected to understand and know in this content, context and meaning newspaper, especially in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper. The readers can be increase the reader's ability in reading to understand about critical discourse analysis of transitivity in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper.

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1.9. Literature Review

There are many previous studies to support this research, The study which is same field of research and some phenomenon has been conducted by many researchers around the word. To support this research, can review of last topics from Adhisti Ayu Setianingrum (2011) entitled *A critical Discourse Analysis of Obama's Speeches commeting on the Intervention of USA in the Libyan Civil War*, from Ana Khoirul Umami (2007) entitled *Analysis type of processes found in the Jakarta post newpaper in the topic of tsunami in Aceh: a transitivity analysis*, and the last from Siti Jamilah (2012) entitled *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Transitivity in Political Article Found on The Jakarta Post Newspaper.*

Firstly, Adhisti Ayu Setianingrum (2011) researched about *A critical Discourse Analysis of Obama's Speeches commeting on the Intervention of USA in the Libyan Civil War.* In her thesis, she investigated a critical discourse analysis of transitivity in Obama's Speeches commeting on the Intervention of USA in the Libyan Civil War. She used concepts of Halliday's Functional Grammar. She identified the attitudes of Obama from the occurrences of the United States as topical theme, transitivity, the lexical words, choices and Obama's desirability an undersirability in evaluation theory.

Secondly, Ana Khoirul Umami (2007) entitled *Analysis type of processes found in the Jakarta Post newspaper in the topic of tsunami in Aceh: a transitivity analysis.* She researched languages which are used by newspaper, exactly in Jakarta Post Newspaper. In this research, the writer concerned on functional grammar, mainly on ideational meaning. the writer used some theories related to the literature, discourse, genre, grammar and ideational meaning itself. In analyzing the data, the writer exposed the selected data according to the system of transitivity also. Finally, the writer found that material processes which expressed in past tense used to reconstruct news item text that developed Tsunami discourse.

Thirdly, Siti Jamilah (2012) entitled *A critical discourse analysis of transitivity in political article found on the Jakarta Post newspaper*. She researched languages which are used by newspaper, exactly in Jakarta Post Newspaper also same with Ana Khoirul Umami's research. , The writer uses Fowler's theory which focuses on transitivity as one of the elements of ideational function of language that is applied on the sentences in the political article used to express prejudice, violence, and discrimination.She identifying transitivity structure of each clause based on three elements of transitivity.

Based on the findings mentioned above, it is suggested to the next researchers to fill the gap of this research by analyzing other elements of ideational function or other function of language, such as interpersonal function or textual function by using Fowler's theory.

Based three writers, every research has interesting thing. Like in Adhisti Ayu Setianingrum, she just identified the attitudes of Obama from the occurrences of the United States as topical theme, transitivity, the lexical words, choices and Obama's desirability an undersirability in evaluation theory. While Ana Khoirul Umami, she exposed the selected data according to the system of transitivity in *Jakarta Post* newspaper. And the result from her research, she found that material processes which expressed in past tense used to reconstruct news item text that developed Tsunami discourse. And the last is Siti Jamilah, she exposed the selected data according to the system of transitivity in *Jakarta Post* newspaper also same with Ana Khoirul Umami's research. But she just focus to identify transitivity structure of each clause based on three elements of transitivity.

From those previous studies the researcher can differ the research entitled *"A Critical Discourse Analysis of Transitivity in Educational Article on The Jakarta Post Newspaper at Educational Day (May 2nd, 2014).* In this research have gaps from their research. The writer used concepts of Holliday's Functional Grammar to analysis the critical discourse analysis of transitivity in educational articles. The writer investigate the transitivity in Educational srticle on The *Jakarta Post* Newspaper at Educational Day. Beside that, the writer analysis the three elements transitivity, they are processes, participants, and circumstances. And then the writer analysis transitive and intransitive sentences in educational articles.

1.10. Research Method

In doing research, the writer will discuss about the methodology of research used in the research. It consists of the objective of research, the method of research, the source and type of research, the instruments of research, the technique of collecting data and the technique of analyzing the data.

1.10.1 The Objective of Research

The research aims to investigate and analyze the use of A Critical Discourse Analysis of Transitivity in Educational Article on The *Jakarta Post* Newspaper at Educational Day (May 2nd, 2014).

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

1.10.2 Place and Time of Research

The object of the research is a critical discourse analysis of transitivity in educational article on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper at educational day (May 2nd, 2014). The place of research, the writer chose library to research it. And then the writer will do this study on April of 23th up to Juny of 23th 2014.

Table 2 Time of the Research

No	Activities	Time																			
		March					April					May					June			
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4
1.	Submitting title of research proposal																			
2.	Making research proposal																			
3.	Collecting research proposal																			
4.	Seminar of research proposal																			
5.	Guidance of research proposal																			
6.	Making decree of research and letter of permission																			
7.	Comes and get permission from the Official's Library																			
8.	Waiting answer of the writer's permission from the Official's Library																			
9	Collecting data in																			

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

	the Library														
10	Processing and analyzing data														
11	Consultation														
12	Arranging the thesis														

1.10.3 The Method of Research

The method of this research is qualitative research. According to Bergs (1989: 2) qualitative research this refers to the meaning, concept, definitions, characteristics, metaphor, symbols, and descriptions of things. The writer decides to use qualitative method because the data are in the form of sentence or clauses will be investigate and analysis.

The type of qualitative method of this research is content analysis. Content analysis is like for literary works, text book, and newspaper. A research method applied to written or visual materials to analyze characteristics of the Material (Ary, et al., 2010: 638). The writer analysis the sentences and clauses in the educational articles on Jakarta Post Newpaper with used critical discourse analysis of transitivity. Mario (1999) affirmed that exposing context of a text can be traced through content analysis. The content can be in the form of words, phrase, sentences, pictures, symbol or even ideas.

1.10.4 The Source and Type of Research

The source of data in this research uses two kinds for getting the data,they are :

1. Primary Data Source

   Primary data source of this research is a critical discourse analysis of transitivity entittled. The primary data source on a critical discourse analysis of transitivity of this research are taken from educational articles on *Jakarta Post* newspaper. And educational article is “Implementing ‘Curriculum 2013’ through PAKEM”.

2. Secondary Data Source

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

Besides the primary data source, the writer uses the other data source or secondary source. In this case, secondary data source can help the writer to conduct the content of this thesis well. Moreover, secondary source data can support what the writer wrote in this thesis. It can become the references for someone who will do a research about a critical discourse analysis of transitivity. The secodary data sources are acquired in the forms of book, newspaper, journals, internet pages and so on.

1.10.5. The Instruments of Research

The instruments of the research is the writer herself. The writer observation, investigate and analysis the critical discourse analysis of transitivity in educational article on the Jakarta post newspaper at educational day (May 2nd, 2014). The writer just focus on the investigation and analysis the educational articles on the *Jakarta post* newspaper. The content from the articles can be in the form of words, phrase, sentences, pictures, symbol or even ideas.

Relating to the focus of the research, which is focused on the investigation of action and reactions, these two subject under reseach will be identified contextually. In addition to this , Van Leeuwen (2008) described that action or reaction can be traced not only through a sentence consisting of nonembedde clause, but also through another from of linguistic realization, such as noun phrase.

1.10.6 The Techniques of Collecting Data

In this research, the writer chose study of document for the collecting data. Documenting is the basis for inferences (Fraenkel, Wallen, & Hyun, 2012: 459). Like : School documents, magazines, newspapers, letters and diaries. The writer collect the data from of the analysis of texts on *the Jakarta Post* newspaper.

Beside that, the writer choose the library research also as the technique for collecting the data about a critical discourse analysis of transitivity in educational article on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper at educational day (May 2nd, 2014).

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

Beside that, according to Attarsemi (1993 : 8) , library research is a method of doing research in working room or library, where we need the data and information about the subject matter are required throught books or other audiovisual means. The library research was applied to support the analysis a critical discourse analysis of transitivity in educational article on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper. Collecting some data and information needed from the relavant books and other resources.

1.10.7. The Techniques of Analysis Data

There are many kinds of techniques for analyzing descriptive qualitative data. In this research, the researcher has been carried out technique colecting data and the data was analyzed. Technique of analyzing data which used in this research is content analysis.

Neuman (2000 : 296 – 298) mentioned the step in researching with the content analysis method, namely (1) determine the unit of analysis (e.g amount of text defined as code), (2) determine the sampling, (3) determine the object and construct coding categories, and (4) explain conclusion. From those steps, there are some steps that are used by the writer in this research in analyzing the data, they are :

1. Reading the Educational Articles

   The writer reads the educational articles repeated to get some information about sentences will analysis used a critical discourse analysis of transitivity in educational articles on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper. But, the writer just chose one educational article.

2. Underlying and Coding Data

   The writer underlined some sentences or clase which are found the transitivity analysis. After that, the writer gives the coding data in data sheet. It is used only to analyze about a critical discourse analysis of transitivity in the *Jakarta Post* newspaper. Besides that, coding data is also used to give initial for page and line.

3. Writing

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

The writer writes about the sentences or clause which is uses the elements of transitivity from the in educational article on the *Jakarta Post* newspaper. Example : transitive and intransitive sentences.

4. Identity or analyzing

The writer Identity or analyze the sencentes and clauses used the transitivity analysis. Especially, elements of transitivity (Process types, Participant, and Circumstances).

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ayu, S.A. 2011. *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Obama's Speeches commenting on the Intervention of USA in the Libyan Civil War.* Unpublished Graduated Thesis. Bandung : UPI.

Blommaert, J. 2005. *Discourse.* New York : Cambridge University Press.

Brown, G. And Yule, G. 1986. *Discourse Analysis.* New York : Cambridge University Press.

Caldas, C.R. and Malcolm. 1996. Texts *and Practices Reading in Critical Discourse Analysis.* New York : Routledge.

Fairclough, N. 1995. *Critical Discourse Analysis the Critical Study of Language.* Singapore : Longman.

Gilles, D. 2013. *Mr Gives's Education : A Critical Discourse Analysis*. Unpublished Graduate Thesis. London : Yorlst John University

Halliday, M.A.K. 1985. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar.* London : Edward Arnold.

_____ and Martin, J.R. 1993. *Writing Science Literacy and Discourse Power.* London : The Falmer Press.

Huckin, T. N. 1997. *Critical Discourse* Analysis. Functional approaches to written text: Classroom applications (Miller,T., Ed.). USA: US Information Agency.

Jamilah, S. 2012. *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Transitivity in Political Articles found on The Jakarta Post Newspaper.* Unpublished Graduated Thesis. Malang : UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim.

Jorgensen, M.J. and Philips, L.J. 2002. *Discourse analysis as Theory and Method.* London : Sage Publications.

_____ 2007. *Analisis Wacana Teori dan Metode.* London : Sage Publications.

Khoirul, U.A. 2007. *Analysis type of processes found in the jakarta post news in the topic of tsunami in aceh: a transitivity analysis*. Unpublished Graduate Thesis. Semarang : Universitas Negeri Semarang.

Martin J.R and David, R. 2004, *Working with Discourse*. London : Continum CPI Bath.

Nunan. D. 1993. *Discourse Analysis*. London : Penguin Group.

Paul, J.G. 1999. *An Introduction to Critical Discourse, Theory and Method.* London : Clays Ltd., St. Ipes ple.

Renkema, J. 2009. *Discourse of Course an Interview of Research in Discourse Study.* North America : John Benjamis B.V

Rogers, R. 2004. *An Introduction to Critical Discourse Analysis in Education.* London : Lawrence Erlbaum Associated Publisher.

Schiffrin, *D.* (1993): *Approaches to Discourse Analysis*. Oxford: Blackwells.

Thompson, G. 2004. *Introduction Functional Grammar.* New York : Oxford University Press.

Titscher, S. Mayer, M. Wodak, R. Vetter, E. and Editor Syukur, I.A. 2009. *Metode Analisis Teks dan Wacana.* Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar.

Van, T.L. 2008. *Discourse an Practice.* New York : Oxford University Press.

Van, D.T.A. 1996. *Discourse, Power and Access': in Caldas-Coulthard, C. R. and Coulthard, M. (eds.) Texts and Practices: Readings in Critical Discourse Analysis,* London: Routledge.

Wodak, R. and Michael, M. 2009. *Critical Discourse Analysis: History, Agenda, Theory and Methodology. Ruth Wodak and Michael Meyer, eds. Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis.* London: Sage. 1- 33.

Woods, N. 2006. *Describing Discourse a Critical Guide to Discourse Analysis.* New York : Oxford University.

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seizin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.