

**MOOD AND TRANSITIVITY  
IN THE TOURISM BROCHURE  
OF QANTAS HOLIDAYS MAGAZINE:  
A FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR STUDY**

**BY  
GIFTA FIRDIANA  
180620100504**

**THESIS**  
**Submitted in partial fulfillment**  
**for the degree *Magister of Humaniora***



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Has been approved by Advisor Team on the following date:

Bandung, 2 January 2013

Dr. Sutiono Mahdi, M. Hum

Advisor

Dr. Heriyanto, M. Hum

Co-Advisor

**Statement of Originality**  
**Submitted to the Graduate School**  
**Faculty of Humanities**  
**Padjadjaran University**

I, Gifta Firdiana, do herewith declare that the material contained in my thesis entitled 'Mood and Transitivity in the Tourism Brochure of Qantas Holidays Magazine: A Study Functional Grammar' original work performed by me under the guidance and advice of my faculty advisor, Dr. Sutiono Mahdi and Dr. Heriyanto.

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, my thesis does not infringe upon anyone's copyright nor violate any proprietary rights and that any ideas, techniques, or any other material from the work of other people included in my thesis, published or otherwise, are fully acknowledged in accordance with the standard referencing practices.

I declare that this thesis has not previously been submitted for the basis of award of any degree or diploma/examining body, or university or institution.

Printed Name : Gifta Firdiana

Signature :

Date : 2 January, 2013

## **ABSTRAK**

*Thesis ini berjudul **Mood and Transitivity in the Tourism Brochure of Qantas Holiday Magazine: a Functional Grammar Study**. Penulis menganalisis brosur pariwisata dalam majalah *Qantas Holidays* berdasarkan aspek tata bahasa fungsional. Analisis tata bahasa fungsional berfokus pada mood (clause as exchange), transitivity (clause as representation) and taxis (parataxis and hypotaxis) yang digunakan dalam brosur pariwisata di dalam majalah *Qantas Holidays*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk dan unsur-unsur pembentuk mood, transitivity and taxis yang digunakan pada brosur pariwisata. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori tata bahasa fungsional. Analisis mood, transitivity and taxis menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) dalam bukunya *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat tiga puluh satu (31) declarative mood-relational processes, lima (5) declarative mood-existential process, enam (6) declarative mood-material processes, satu (1) declarative mood-mental process, lima (5) imperative mood-material processes dan satu (1) imperative mood-mental process.*

## **ABSTRACT**

*This thesis is entitled **Mood and Transitivity in the Tourism Brochure of Qantas Holiday Magazine: a Functional Grammar Study**. The writer analyzes the tourism brochure in *Qantas Holiday Magazine* based on some aspects of functional grammar. The functional grammar analysis was focused on the mood (clause as exchange), Transitivity (clause as representation) and taxis (parataxis and hypotaxis) that are used in the tourism brochure in *Qantas Holiday Magazine*. The analysis was intended to identify the elements that form the mood, transitivity and taxis found in the tourism brochure. In this study the analyses are based on the theory of Functional Grammar, proposed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) in his book *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. This study uses a descriptive analysis method. The research data are in the form of tourism brochure collected from *Qantas Holiday Magazine* 2009-2010. The study results described the items of data consisting of thirty-one (31) declarative mood-relational processes, five (5) declarative mood-existential processes, six (6) declarative mood-material processes, one (1) declarative mood-mental process, five (5) imperative mood-material processes and one (1) imperative mood-mental process.*

## **PREFACE**

Bismillahirrahmannirrohim

Alhamdulillahirabil alamin, all praise is only for Allah, Almighty who gives the writer health, strength, spirit and opportunity to finish this thesis. This thesis is entitled ‘Mood and Transitivity in the Tourism Brochure of Qantas Holidays Magazine: A Functional Grammar Study’ and this research was taken as the partial fulfillment of the requirement for taking Magister Humaniora degree in English Linguistic in faculty of arts of Padjadjaran University.

The writer chooses the title ‘Mood and Transitivity in the Tourism Brochure of Qantas Holidays Magazine: A Functional Grammar Study’. The writer is interested in the topic because it is found to be an interesting phenomenon, especially the use of language in advertisements or brochures. Brochure is selected as it is closely related to the writer’s background knowledge or previous study that tried to examine the language use in advertisements focused on different aspects. In this research the writer tried to analyze mood and transitivity in the tourism brochure: a functional grammar study.

The writer expects that this thesis will give contribution as a useful reference for those who want to conduct research in functional grammar study, especially mood and transitivity.

The writer also hopes that her thesis will help those who want to analyze an interesting language phenomenon in functional grammar study; furthermore, it is also possible for other researchers to dig up this topic in a different perspective so that the research in this topic will increase significantly.

Bandung, 2 January 2013

Gifta Firdiana

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Alhamdulillah is my first pray to Allah SWT, for giving me health, spirit and chance to finish my study. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all those who have helped me to make this thesis possible. First, I want to express my gratitude to the Dean of Faculty of Arts of Padjadjaran University, Prof. Dr. Dadang Suganda, M.Hum., and also Dr. Wahya, M. Hum, the head of Magister Program of Faculty of Arts of Padjadjaran University. I am deeply grateful to my advisor: Dr. Sutiono Mahdi and Dr. Heriyanto, for their constant, sincere guidance and advice throughout my thesis writing process. I also would like express my thankfulness to Prof. Dr. Dudih A. Zuhud, Dr. Eva Tuckyta S, Dr. Ypsi Soeriasoemantri, for making my ideas grow better in writing this thesis. I am indebted to all of them for their valuable comments and suggestions on my thesis, and for their generosity in providing advice. I would not finish my thesis without mentioning all my friends at Study Program for always 'being there' when I need them.

Finally, I thank to my family for their support, patience and understanding during the writing process of this thesis. My deepest gratitude goes to my mother and my father without their love, understanding and support, this thesis would have never been completed.

Bandung, 2 January 2013

Gifta Firdiana



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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Rationale**

In human life, language is a tool for human communication. There is no activity without language, there is no life without language, and the world is not possible without playing the role of language because it is a tool for expression. In addition, language has other functions such as to express feelings or experiences and to share ideas with other people. In other words, people can understand one another by exchanging messages. Messages (feelings, experiences and ideas) are expressed in either spoken or written forms of language in many ways.

In terms of the language functions that have been briefly described above, the writer tries explore the language function or use (communicating messages to others) in general, and in particular, the writer intends to analyze the language used in tourism brochures based on the functional grammar. The writer is interested in the topic because it is found to be an interesting phenomenon, especially the use of language in advertisements or brochures. Brochure is selected as it is closely related to the writer's background knowledge or previous study that tried to examine the language use in advertisements focused on different aspects. Besides that, the writer chooses the tourism brochure because there are not many studies of brochures based on a functional grammar. The writer also is interested in learning and conducting a further research about it.

The Indonesian government is less serious in promoting tourism. According to Vice President of Accor Malaysia-Indonesia-Singapore, Gerard Guillouet, “*Dibandingkan dengan negara-negara tetangga, seperti Malaysia dan Singapura, dana yang dianggarkan Indonesia untuk promosi pariwisata sangat kurang.*” Indonesia is known to have a lot of potentially worthy and reliable tourism areas. Unfortunately, the tourism promotion is still seriously lacking. As a result, few of both foreign and domestic tourists know and visit the tourism areas.

In this research the writer has analyzed mood and transitivity in the tourism brochure: a study of functional grammar. The writer chooses such a brochure because it has many roles. It can be used as a promotional media. One function of a brochure or a leaflet is to introduce goods or services to the public so that they become interested in the goods or services offered. And, finally, those who read the brochure are expected to become consumers (buying the products or using the services). If the advertising in a tourism brochure works well, the reader will be interested to visit the tourism objects or places offered or advertised. Thus, by analyzing tourism brochures through functional grammar, the writer tries to find out the focus of language use in the tourism brochure. The languages use in the brochures, for example the grammatical patterns, does not always follow the standard grammatical patterns such as those commonly found in the traditional grammar. In the functional grammar, language is not only analyzed structurally but with more emphasis on the meaning of the language itself.

Analyzing tourism brochures is started with the mood system. By analyzing the brochures based on the mood system, the writer wants to find out

why a particular mood appears dominantly in tourism brochures. The writer will also analyze the transitivity system to examine why a particular process appears dominantly in tourism brochures. By analyzing the transitivity system in tourism brochures, the writer would like to identify the meanings found in tourism brochures and how they are being realized by the brochure writer.

Observing that the language used in the brochure has a variety of structure, the writer intends to analyze the tourism brochures based on the study of functional grammar. This study is focused on the types of mood, the types of transitivity used in tourism brochure, and whether there is a relationship between them.

### **1.2 The Formulation of Study**

1. What kinds of mood are used in the tourism brochure?
2. What kinds of transitivity are used in the tourism brochure?
3. What kinds of taxis are used in the tourism brochure?
4. What is the correlation between mood and transitivity found in the tourism brochure?

### **1.3 The Objective of Study**

1. To describe the kinds of mood used in the tourism brochure.
2. To describe the kinds of transitivity used in the tourism brochure.
3. To describe the kinds of clause complex used in the tourism brochure.



4. To describe the kinds of mood in relation to transitivity in the tourism brochure.

#### **1.4 Theoretical Outline**

In this research, the researcher used several theories connected to the topic of the thesis. The theory which becomes the main basis of the study in this thesis is the functional grammar. This study aims to determine the types of mood and transitivity in tourism brochure. The mood in tourism brochure, which is one focus of the research, is part of the clause as exchange. In the functional grammar, clause as exchange has the elements of mood and residue. These theories are taken from the books: *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) and *Making Sense of Functional Grammar* by Gerot and Wignell (1995). The books are the main reference of this study, in which the writer focuses on the theories of the clause as exchange, which contains mood and residue. Then, the kinds of mood in the clauses are analyzed whether they include the declarative mood, imperative mood, exclamative mood and interrogative mood. The next analysis is on transitivity, which is part of the clause as representation in the functional grammar. The types of transitivity in the clauses are examined whether the clauses contain the material processes, mental processes, behavioural processes, relational processes, verbal processes and existensial processes.

## **1.5 The Method and Techniques**

### **1.5.1 Method of the Research**

This research was conducted in a qualitative research method; according to Creswell (1994:2) qualitative method is a process of understanding social or human problems in complex building, holistic picture, formed in verbal languages. Similarly, Marvasti (2004:7) states that qualitative research describes and analyzes the quality of human experience.

The writer used a descriptive/interpretative approach to conduct the research. Dey (1993:3) states “*Descriptive/interpretative approach which is oriented to providing description and interpretations of social phenomena, including its meaning to those who experience it.*” Therefore, the writer thinks that the descriptive/interpretative approach is an appropriate tool of analysis for the purpose of this study

### **1.5.2 Data Processing Techniques**

To conduct this research, the researcher first collects all the data taken from tourism brochures. Then, the data are classified into the kinds of mood and transitivity according to the theory by Halliday (2004), Gerot and Wignell (1995). The next step is that the writer will in particular analyze the kinds of mood and transitivity based on the functional grammar. After all of these steps are completed, the types of mood can be identified as well as how they can be related to transitivity in the tourism brochure.

### **1.6 Data Source**

The data objects collected for the purpose of this research study are the tourism brochures. They were obtained from the Qantas Holliday magazine 2009-2010, which is only published once a year. In the magazine, there are 68 pages of tourism brochures about Bali and Lombok. The Qantas Holliday magazine was chosen because it presents many tourism brochures and can be easily used as the source of research data.

### **1.7 Weight and Relevance**

The expected benefits for the researcher through this research are:

1. With this research, the writer intends to give a description of the elements involved in the mood and transitivity in tourism brochure.
2. The writer got some knowledge of the relationship between the types of mood and transitivity in tourism brochure.
3. As a contribution in the form of reference for anyone studying languages, especially in the field of functional grammar.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Previous Research

A previous research by Wahyu Dwi discussed “Ideational Meaning and Thematic Analysis on Children’s Songs in *Barney “Dancing and Singing” Series*” in 2010. It tried to identify the ideational meaning of children’s songs, and analyze the thematic development. To the knowledge of writer, not many studies have been done on mood and transitivity

Therefore, unlike the earlier research, this study is focused on the identification of mood and transitivity in the tourism brochures. It tries to look at the types of mood and transitivity used in the tourism brochure and the relationship between mood and transitivity in the tourism brochure.

#### 2.2 An Overview of Functional Grammar

Functional grammar is a grammar that was developed by experts such as the founder of modern linguistics, Michael Halliday. In his famous book, *Introduction to Functional Grammar*, Halliday (1994:xx) explains, “*The fact that this is a ‘functional’ grammar means that it is based on meaning; but the fact that is a ‘grammar’ means that it is an interpretation of linguistic forms.*” Halliday (1994:19) also states, “*The grammatical structure is being explained by reference to the meaning.*” From both Halliday’s statements above, it can be said that a functional grammar describes the structure of a language based on meaning

because language is a system of meaning that has a structure. In other words, the meaning can be studied and understood through the structure of language. Therefore, it can be concluded that in the functional grammar, the meaning and structure of a language are the two elements that cannot be separated, which is similar to what Halliday (1994: xx) states, “*the meaning is encoded in the wording as an integrated whole.*”

Eggs (1994:38) supports the theory above by stating that “*Functional Grammar asks how does each constituent relate functionally to the whole?*” Next, Thompson (1996: 3) states, “*In functional approaches to grammar, we essentially equate meaning with function.*” Both views above refer to a conclusion that functional grammar describes the relationships between grammatical structure and meaning: how the relationship of these elements can produce a particular meaning.

Then, Gerot and Wignell (1995:6) give the following definition of functional grammar:

*“Functional grammars view language as a resource for making meaning. These grammars attempt to describe language in actual use and so focus on texts and their contexts. They are concerned not only with the structures but also with how those structures construct meaning. Functional grammars start with the question, “how are the meanings of this text realized?”*

According to Gerot and Wignel, a functional grammar views language as a means to convey meaning. It is trying to describe the language in actual use and also focuses on the text and context. It relates not only to structure but also with how

the structure is used to form meaning. It begins with the question "how the meaning of a text is realized in the form of the structure?"

### 2.3 Clause as Exchange

Clause as exchange is about the relationship between speakers and listeners through the form of language. Halliday (1994: 68) states: "*An 'act' of speaking is something that might more appropriately be called an 'interact': it is an exchange, in which giving implies receiving and demanding implies giving in response.*" Next, Thompson (1996: 28) says that "*We also use language to interact with other people, to establish and maintain relations with them, to influence their behavior, to express our own viewpoint on things in the world, and to elicit or change theirs.*" Both (Halliday and Thomson) view that the role of clause as exchange means that it is a tool to interact or a means of exchange, which involves 'giving' and 'demanding'.

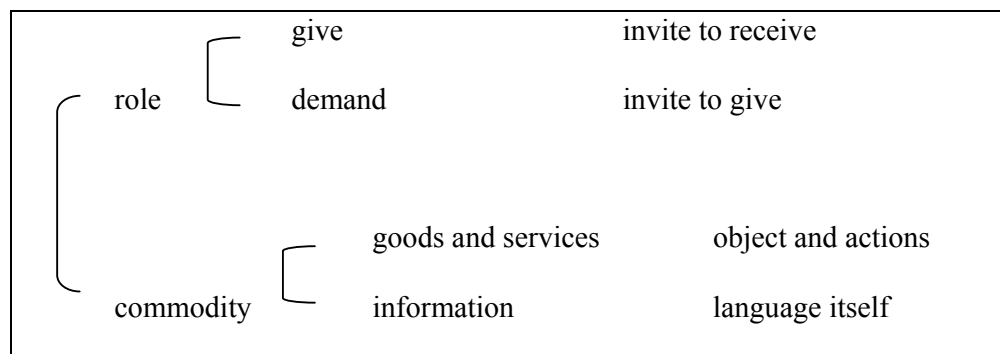
Gerot and Wignell (1995:22) state:

*"If a speaker gives you some information, he or she is inherently inviting you to receive that information. If as speaker he or she offers you some goods, or some service, the speaker is inherently inviting you to receive those goods and services. Or if he or she demands information of you, inherently you're invited to give that information. And if he or she demands some goods or services of you, you are thereby invited to render that service or provide the goods."*

This view indicates that 'giving' will expect the 'receiving' and 'demanding' will expect 'giving'. In other words, the clause as exchange means that it requires things to be exchanged. The things can be goods and services or information. Language is used to exchange either the commodity of information or the

commodity of goods-and-services. Giving and demanding information is concerned with verbal exchange in which the speaker's purpose is primarily carried out through the language. On the other hand, giving and demanding goods and services can include material objects or actions that are given or demanded in the exchange in addition to verbal responses. The two variables of speech role (giving and demanding), and the variables of commodity (information and goods and services), when taken together, define the four basic speech functions: giving and demanding information as well as giving and demanding goods-and-services.

These variables can be illustrated in the following diagram:



**Diagram 2.1 Clause as an exchange**

The elements that are used to form clause as exchange are mood and residue. Mood and residue will be discussed and described in the subsequent elaboration.

### 2.3.1 Mood

Mood is part of the study of functional grammar used to identify the forms of the clause. Richards (1992:235) says that it is “*a set of contrast which are often shown by the form of the verb and which express the speaker's or writer's attitude*”

*to what is said or written*". Gerot and Wignell (1995:25) mention that "*The Mood elements consist of two parts: the subject, which is a nominal group and the finite element, which is part of the verbal group.*" This view indicates that there are two elements that produce mood: the subject, whose function is typically carried out by a nominal group, and the finite, which is taken from verbal operators. Mood carries the interpersonal functions of the clause and consists of subject and finite. The subject is realized by a nominal group in which the speaker gives responsibility for the validity of the clause, while the finite is realized by the first of the verbal group. The rest of the verbal group is the predicator, which forms part of the residue. A clause, thus, consists of mood + residue.

The detailed description of the subject and the finite is as follows:

(a) Subject

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:117), "*The subject supplies the rest of what it takes to form a proposition: namely, something by reference to which the proposition can be affirmed or denied.*" This indicates that the subject is the element in terms of which the clause can be negotiated; i.e., it realizes the thing by reference to which the proposition can be affirmed or denied. Then Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:117) mention that the subject is the item that is "*being held responsible*" for the validity of the argument and is identifiable by the tag question. For example:

(1) That teapot was given to your aunt, wasn't it?

The teapot functions as the subject and, as such, is unmarked.

If we compare this, however, to:



(2) That teapot the Duke gave to your aunt, didn't he?

From the above example given by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:118), here the question is still 'about' the teapot, but it is the Duke who is "*made to sustain the validity of the statement.*" Hence, the tag is "he". We can see this responsibility in the case of certain offers and commands where the subject is made responsible for the success of the outcome.

(b) Finite

The second essential constituent of the mood is finite. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:115) say that "*The Finite is the element that brings the proposition down to earth, so that it is something that can be argued about.*". Gerot and Wignell (1995:27) support the above statement, explaining that "*The Finite element has the function of anchoring or location an exchange with reference to the speaker and making proposition something that can be argued about.*" This can be done in one of two ways: (i) tense and (ii) modality.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:116), in relation to tense, state that "*A proposition may become arguable through being located in time by reference to the speech event.*" This statement indicates that primary tense means past, present or future at the moment speaking, while modality indicates "*A proposition or proposal may become arguable through being assessed in terms of the degree of probability or obligation that is associated with it.*" The negative sometimes belongs functionally to the finite. Here is an overview finite verb according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:116):

Temporal operators:			
	past	present	future
positive	did, was had, used to	does, is, have	will, shall, would, should
negative	didn't, wasn't, hadn't, didn't + used to	doesn't, isn't, hasn't	won't, shan't, wouldn't, shouldn't
Modal operators:			
	Low	Median	High
positive	can, may, could, might, (dare)	will, would, should, is to, was to	must, ought to, need, has to, had to
negative	needn't, doesn't/didn't + need to, have to	won't, wouldn't, shouldn't, (isn't/wasn't to)	mustn't, oughtn't, can't, couldn't, (mayn't, mightn't, hasn't/hadn't to)

**Table 2.1 Finite verbal operators**

So, the finite is the element that indicates either tense (is/was, do/did) or modality (can/must) and is often fused into a single word. Then, Gerot and Wignell (1995:38) divide mood based on the clause forms: declarative, imperative, interrogative and exclamative.

### **2.3.1.1 Declarative Mood**

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:111), "*The Subject and the Finite can be identified through the Mood tag; for statements, the relationship is Subject + Finite. This is called the declarative Mood.*" Then, Gerot and Wignell

(1995:38) support the above theory, stating that in the declarative mood, the order contains a subject that can be followed by finite. For more details, see the example below:

(3) Example of declarative mood (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:38)

The car	had	four bicycle wheels
Subject	Finite	Residue
Mood		

The above example illustrates that the clause, based on its constituent elements, is a declarative mood (subject can be followed by finite).

### 2.3.1.2 Imperative Mood

Halliday (1994:87) says that “*Imperative clauses may have a Mood element consisting of Finite plus Subject; or one consisting of Finite only, or of Subject only; or no Mood element at all*”. Then, Gerot and Wignell (1995: 41) support the theory above, saying that “*In imperatives the Mood may consist of Subject + Finite, Subject only, Finite only, or they may have no Mood element. There will always be a Predicator.*” Both views above indicate that in the imperative mood the composition can contain a subject followed by a finite, only subject, only finite or may not contain the element mood, which is usually referred to as predicator. For commands, however, both the subject and the finite may be omitted.

Richards (1996:179) says that “*Imperative mood clauses are typically realized by a Predicator in the V (base) form of the verb, with no explicit Subject*

*or Finite.*” Then, according to Sujatna (2008: 35) “*salah satu ciri modus imperatif adalah munculnya Residu (Predikator) yang berbentuk verba dasar dan biasanya tanpa kehadiran subjek secara eksplisit. Subjek pada Modus imperatif biasanya you ‘kamu/anda.’*” This view indicates that one feature of the imperative mood is the appearance of residue (predicator) in the form of basic verbs and usually without a subject. The subject in the imperative mood is usually ‘you’.

Example of imperative mood (Richards, 1996:179):

(4) ... sit on your bottom ...

(5) ... leave me alone.

The subject in such imperative clauses is understood to be *you*, and many grammarians would regard such imperative mood clauses as cases of subject omission (technically ellipsis). The subject is in fact sometimes stated, as in these directives given by the same primary teacher quoted earlier.

(6) ... you make it beautiful.

(7) ... you boys go and sit over there.

The finite auxiliary *do* may also sometimes be used in imperative mood clauses.

### **2.3.2 Residue**

The general term for the part of the clause which is not the mood is the residue. The residue is the element that forms a clause after mood. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:121) mention that “*The Residue consists of functional elements of three kinds: Predicator, Complement and Adjunct.*” This is similar to the view of Gerot and Wignell (1995:31) that “*This clause displays a typical pattern of*

*elements in the Residue, namely: Predicator, Complements(s), Adjuncts(s).*” Thus, according to both views above, there are three kinds of functional elements in the residue: the predicator, complements, and adjuncts. The detailed description of the predicator, complement and adjunct is as follows:

(a) Predicator

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:121) state that *“The Predicator is present in all major clauses, except those where it is displaced through ellipsis. It is realized by a verbal group minus the temporal or modal operator, which as we have seen function as Finite in the Mood element.”* Then, Gerot and Wignell (1995:31) state that *“The predicator is the verb part of the clause, the bit which tells what’s doing, happening or being. There are also non-finite (‘to’ + verb and verb + ‘ing’) clauses containing a Predicator but no Finite element.”* Bloor & Bloor (2004:43) explain that *“The Predicator is realized by the lexical verb, that part of the verb which you might look up in a dictionary, but it also incorporates all auxiliary elements other than the operator, which carries the agreement function.”* The above views show that predicator is a verb that is the part of the clause, in which the predicator obviously expresses the process - the action, happening, state, etc, in which the subject is involved. Predicator can be joined with the finite.

There are four functions of the predicator (underlined) according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:122):

1. “*It specifies time other than reference to the time of the speech event, that is, ‘secondary’ tense: past, present or future relative to the primary tense.*” (we are going to release the document);
2. “*It specifies various other aspects and phases such as seeming, hoping, trying.*” (you’ll have to make it look a lot clearer);
3. “*It specifies the voice: active or passive.*” (Brazil wasn’t discovered);
4. “*It specifies the process (action, event, mental process, relation) that is predicated of the Subject.*”

(b) Complement

The second element in the residue is complement. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:122) say that

*“A complement is an element within the Residue that has the potential of being Subject but is not; in other words, it is an element that has the potential for being given the interpersonally elevated status of modal responsibility - something that can be the nub of the argument. It is typically realized by a nominal group.”*

In other words, according to Halliday and and Matthiessen, a complement is possible to become subject but is not, and it is commonly formed into a nominal group. A clause may include one or more than one complements. Then, Gerot and Wignell (1995:32) also mention that “*The Complement answers the question ‘is/had what’, ‘to whom’, ‘did to what’.*”

(c) Adjunct

Apart from the predicator and the complement(s), a clause may also contain one or more adjuncts. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:123-124), “*An Adjunct is an element that has not got the potential of being Subject;*

*that is, it cannot be elevated to the interpersonal status of modal responsibility. An Adjunct is typically realized by an adverbial group or a prepositional phrase*". The main difference between adjuncts and complement is that adjuncts cannot in themselves be chosen as subject while complements have such a potential. For a prepositional phrase, consisting of a predicator + complement, it is often the case that one of the constituents, the complement, has the potential of becoming a subject and the preposition gets left behind. For example, in the clause *someone's already written on that paper, on that paper* functions as adjunct but it is also possible for the noun group *that paper* to function as subject, in which case *on* is left behind:

(8) Example of Adjunct (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:124)

The paper	's	already	been written	on
Subject	Finite	Adjunct	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

Then, Gerot and Wignell (1995:34) explain that "*Circumstantial Adjunct answer the questions 'how', 'when', 'where', 'by whom'.*" There are three types of Adjunct which can be distinguished by metafunction. This affects their location in the clause, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:125):

Metafunction	Types of Adjunct	Location in mood structure
Experiential	circumstantial adjunct	in residue
Interpersonal	modal adjunct	in mood or comment
Textual	conjunctive adjunct	(not in mood structure)

**Table 2.2 Metafunction and types of Adjunct**

## 2.4 Clause as Representation: Transitivity

Clause as representation means that the clause in terms of its role is a means to represent something. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:170) explain that “*The clause as representation, or system of Ideational meanings, is the grammatical system for imposing order on the endless variation and flow of events [and] construes the world of experience.*” Next, Thompson (1996: 28) says that, “*We use language to talk about our experience of the world, including the worlds in our minds, to describe events and states and the events involved in them*”. From these views, we can understand that the role of the clause is to describe everything that happened, whether it’s happening outside and inside the human body. So, the system of ideational meanings refers to how we experience, and interpret, the world around us.

The clause as representation consists of three components, according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:175):

1. a process unfolding through time
2. the participants involved in the process
3. circumstances associated with the process.

These three together are organized in configurations that provide the models or schemata for construing our experience of what goes on. The sentence “The birds are flying in the sky”, for example, consists of a process indicated by “*are flying*”, a participant realized by “*birds*” and a circumstantial element indicated by “*in the sky*”.



### 2.4.1 Process

The first part of the figure of a clause as representation is the process. Traditional grammar classes all “doing” words as verbs. Functional grammar takes this further by considering how the ideational metafunction is realized through the system of transitivity. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:175) say that “*The transitivity system construes the world of experience into a manageable set of process types.*”

Then, Bloor and Bloor (1995:110) mention that “*The term Process as a technical term in systemic functional grammar has a slightly different meaning from its everyday usage*”. This indicates that the process in terms of functional grammar has a specific meaning, not the same as that of everyday use. Next, they describe the terms of process as: “*1. To refer to what is going on in the whole clause. 2. To refer to that part of the proposition encoded in the Verbal Group*”. This description suggests that the process is typically expressed – or realized – by the verbal group in the clause, and is the central component of the message from the experiential perspective. It can express an action, an event, a transition or change of state, a climatic phenomenon, a process of sensing, saying, behaving or simply existing. The term “process” is used to refer in general sense to all of these types.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:175), there are six different types of processes:

Process Type	Examples (process + participants underlined; process in bold; circumstances in italic)
material	(9) <i>During the European scramble for Africa, <u>Nigeria</u> <b>fell</b> to the British.</i>
	(10) and <u>the British</u> <b>ruled</b> it until 1960
behavioural	(11) <u>people</u> are <b>laughing</b> .
mental	(12) The Ibos <b>did not approve</b> of kings.
verbal	(13) so <u>we say</u> → that every fourth African is a Nigerian
	(14) <b>Can you tell us</b> <i>about the political and cultural make-up of Nigeria?</i>
relational	(15) that <u>every fourth African</u> <b>is</b> a Nigerian.
existential	(16) so <i>today</i> <u>there's Christianity</u> in the south

#### 2.4.1.1 Material Processes

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:179) state that “*Material clauses are clauses of doing & happening: a material clause construes a quantum of change in the flow of events as taking place through some input of energy.*” Similarly, Gerot and Wignell (1995:55) state that “*Material Processes are processes of material doing. They express the notion that some entity physically does something – which may be done to some other entity.*” Both statements above explain that material clauses demonstrate physical doings and happenings. The unmarked tense is present-in-present (e.g. *is doing*). Material clauses answer the questions: *What did X do?* or *What happened to X?*

Then, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:190) mention that “*There are two participant roles in material clause – the Actor and the Goal. The Actor is an inherent participant in both intransitive and transitive material clause; the Goal*

*is inherent in transitive clauses*”. Then, Gerot and Wignell (1995:55) also say that “*The entity who or which does something is the Actor. There optionally is an entity to which the Process is extend or directed. This entity which may be done to is the goal.*” Based on both views, it can be said that any material process has an Actor, even though the actor may not actually be mentioned in the clause. A second participant – the goal - is the participant to which the doing is aimed at.

For example (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:55-56):

(17) Example of material processes

The exhausted bushwalker	dropped	his pack
Participant: Actor	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

#### **2.4.1.2 Mental Processes**

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:197), “*Mental clauses are concerned with our experience of the world of our own consciousness. A mental clause construes a quantum of change in the flow of events taking place in our own consciousness.*” Next, Gerot and Wignell (1995:58) also state that “*Mental Processes are ones of sensing: feeling, thinking, perceiving.*” Both of these views indicate that mental processes are those occurring in our minds, covert kinds of goings and the participant involved in mental processes is not so much acting or acting upon things such as sensing, perceiving or thinking.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:201,203) say that “*In a clause of mental process, there is always one participant who is human; this is the Senser, with regard to the other main element in a clause mental process, namely the Phenomenon.*” Then, Gerot and Wignell (1995:58) mention that “*The Participant*

*roles in Mental Processes are Senser and Phenomenon. The Senser is by definition a conscious being, for only those who are conscious can feel, think or see. The Phenomenon is that which is sensed, felt, thought or seen.”* Further, Bloor and Bloor (1995:117) also say that “*this participant is labeled Senser. That which is experienced is given the label Phenomenon.*”

The three views above explain that there are two types of participants: senser (the participant doing the sensing) and phenomenon (the participant being sensed). The senser is commonly a conscious agent who thinks, feels, or perceives. The phenomenon can be any kind of entity entertained or created by consciousness - a conscious of being, object, substance, an institution, an abstraction, and even acts and facts.

For example Matthiessen and Halliday (2004:201):

(18) Example of mental processes

Mary	liked	the gift		The gift	pleased	Mary
Senser	Process: mental	Phenomenon		Phenomenon	Process: mental	Senser

### **2.4.1.3 Relational Processes**

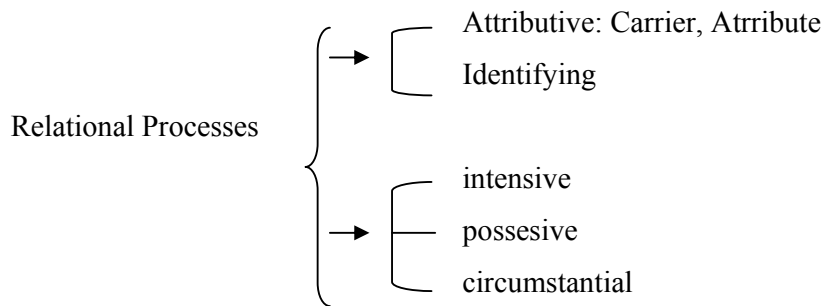
Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:210) say that “*Relational clauses serve to characterize and to identify*”. Further, Gerot and Wignell (1995:67) also say that “*Relatioal Processes involve states of being (including having).*” Both of these views explain that relational processes are processes of the state (presence) of someone or something. They can be classified according to whether they are being used to identify something or to assign a quality to something.

Every language accommodates, in its grammar, some systematic construction of relational processes. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:215), “*The English system operates with three main types of relation – intensive, possessive and circumstantial; and each of these comes in two distinct modes of being – attributive and identifying.*” It can be seen in the example below (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:216):

	<b>(i) attributive</b> <b>‘a is an attribute of x’</b>	<b>(ii) identifying</b> <b>‘a is the identity of x’</b>
(19) intensive ‘x is a’	Sarah is wise	Sarah is the leader; the leader is Sarah
(20) possessive ‘x has a’	Peter has a piano	The piano is Peter’s; Peter’s is the piano
(21) circumstantial ‘x is at a’	the fair is on a Tuesday	tomorrow is the 10th; the 10th is tomorrow

Relational clauses construe being and do this in two different modes: attributive and identifying. Gerot and Wignell (1995:67) say that “*Processes which establish an identity are called Identifying Processes and Processes which assign a qualify are called Attributive Processes. In Attributives, these are Carrier and Attribute. In Identifying Processes the Participant roles are Token and Value.*” The above views show that Relational clauses produce being and do this in two different ways: attribution and identification, resulting in two relational clause types, with different sets of participant roles: i) attributive clauses with Carrier and Attribute and ii) identifying clauses with Identified and Identifier.

So, the functional options available to Relational Processes can be shown as presented (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:68):



**Diagram 2.2 Relational Processes**

This diagram indicates that all relational processes are either attributive or identifying, and at the same time, either intensive, possessive or circumstantial.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:219) mention that “*In the ‘attributive’ mode, an entity has some class ascribed or attributed to it. Structurally, we label this class the Attribute, and the entity to which it is ascribed is the Carrier – the ‘carrier’ of the ‘attribute’.*” So, in the attributive form, an attribute can be a quality (intensive), a state of time, place and etc. (circumstantial), or as a possession (possessive). Then, for example (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:219):

(22) today’s weather	is going to be	warm and sunny
(23) she	‘s	atrocious
(24) the minister	didn’t seem	sure of himself
(25) your story	sounds	complete nonsense
(26) the baby	turned into	a pig
(27) mice	are	timid creatures
<b>Carrier</b>	<b>Process: Intensive</b>	<b>Attribute</b>
<b>nominal group</b>	<b>verbal group</b>	<b>nominal group</b>

Then, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:227) also mention that “*In the ‘identifying’ mode, something has an identity assigned to it. Structurally we label the x-element, that which is to be identified, as the identified, and the a-element, that which serves as identity, as the Identifier.*” Meanwhile, in the form of identifying, a substance is used to identify the other elements. Both can have a relationship that is intensive, circumstantial, or possessive. For example (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:227):

(28) The deadliest spiders in Australia	are	the funnel webs
(29) usually	must be	you
(30) today’s meeting	means	Mostly
(31) Mr. Garrick	represents	the last chance for a compromise
(32) c-a-t	spells	‘cat’
<b>Identified</b>	<b>Process:</b> <b>intensive</b>	<b>Identifier</b>
<b>Nominal group</b>	<b>verbal group</b>	<b>nominal group</b>

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:247) also explain the differences in both: “*The fundamental difference between the two is the fact that identifying clauses are reversible, whereas attributive are not*”. In other words, the most fundamental difference between them is that the identifying clause can be reversed, whereas the attributive clause cannot. Thus, while the identifying clause has a passive, the

attributive clause has no passive, as it is mentioned by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:247) *“In other words, an identifying clause has passive. An attributive clause has no passive.”*

#### 2.4.1.4 Existential Processes

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:257-258) state that *“These represent that something exists or happens. Entity or event which is being said to exist is labeled the Existent.”* Similarly, Gerot and Wignell (1995:72) say that *“Existential Processes are processes of existence.”* Both views indicate that existential clauses resemble relational clauses in that (because) they construe a participant involved a process of being but different from relational ones by the way that there is only one participant, the existent. Frequently existential clause contains a distinct circumstantial element of time or place.

(33) Example of Existential clauses

There	was	a storm
	Process	Existent: event

In English the word ‘there’ is needed as subject, but it has no experiential meaning. So, the word ‘there’ appears as the clause requires a subject. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:257) that *“The word there in such clauses is neither a participant nor a circumstance – it has no representational function in the transitivity structure of the clause; but it serves to indicate the feature of existence, and it is needed interpersonally as a Subject.”*



Students may often confuse the existential ‘there’ with the circumstantial ‘there’. A good example from is to compare:

(34) *There’s your father on the line* (existential)

(35) *There’s your father* (circumstantial relational).

Note that the response to the first is *Oh, is there?* while that for the second is *Oh, is he?* Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:258) say that the existential clause itself, however, may contain “*a distinct circumstantial element of time or place.*” In which, if thematic, the subject there may be omitted, such as *On the wall (there) was a Picasso painting*, but will appear in the response *Oh, is there?* This circumstantial element may also be reflected in the choice of verb as process, which is not necessarily *be* but may almost merge into the material, such as *On the wall (there) hangs a Picasso painting.*

In addition, the existential processes usually have a verb ‘be’, or another verb that expresses existence, then followed by a noun group that serves as an existent. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:258), “*Existential clauses typically have the verb ‘be’, in this respect also they resemble relational clauses. But the other verbs that commonly occur are mainly different from either the ‘attributive’ or the ‘identifying’.*”

#### **2.4.2 Participants**

The second element in the clause as representation is the participants. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:175) say that “*Participants are inherent in the process: every experiential type of clause has at least one participant and certain*

*types have up to three participants.*” Then, Bloor and Bloor (1995:110) say that “*The Participants are entities involved in the process.*” Both views indicate that the entities represented by participants can be persons, objects, or abstractions; they can be the agent of the action or be affected by it, benefit from it or receive its effects. In other words, a participant is an element of the process that consists of human or objects, so it can be concluded that participants are in the form of a nominal group.

Summary of processes and incumbent participants (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:77):

Process type	Participants			
	er	ed	causer	other
Material	Actor	Goal	Initiator	Beneficiary, Range
Behavioural	Behave	Range		
Mental	Senser	Phenomenon	Inducer	
Verbal	Sayer	Verbiage		Target
Identifying	Token	Value	Assigner	
Attributive	Carrier	Attribute	Attributor	
Existential	Existent			

**Table 2.3 Processes and Incumbent Participants**

### 2.4.3 Circumstances

The third element in the clause as representation is the circumstance. However, it is not an element that always appears in the clause, unlike process and participant. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:260) say that circumstantial elements are “*attendant on the process, referring to example such as the location of an*

*event in time or space, its manner, or its cause; and these notions of ‘when, where, how and why’.*” Then, Gerot and Wignell (1995:52) also say that “*Circumstances answer such questions as when, where, why, how, how many and as what.*” Both these views explain that circumstances are concerned with such matters as the temporal and physical settings, and the manner in which the process is implemented.

Then, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:261) mention that circumstances “*typically expressed not as nominal groups but as either adverbial groups or prepositional phrases.*” Thus, briefly it can be said that the circumstance elements, typically realized by adverbial groups, prepositional phrases and even by nominal groups, tend to occur freely in all types of process.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:262-263) proposes nine main types of Circumstance elements:

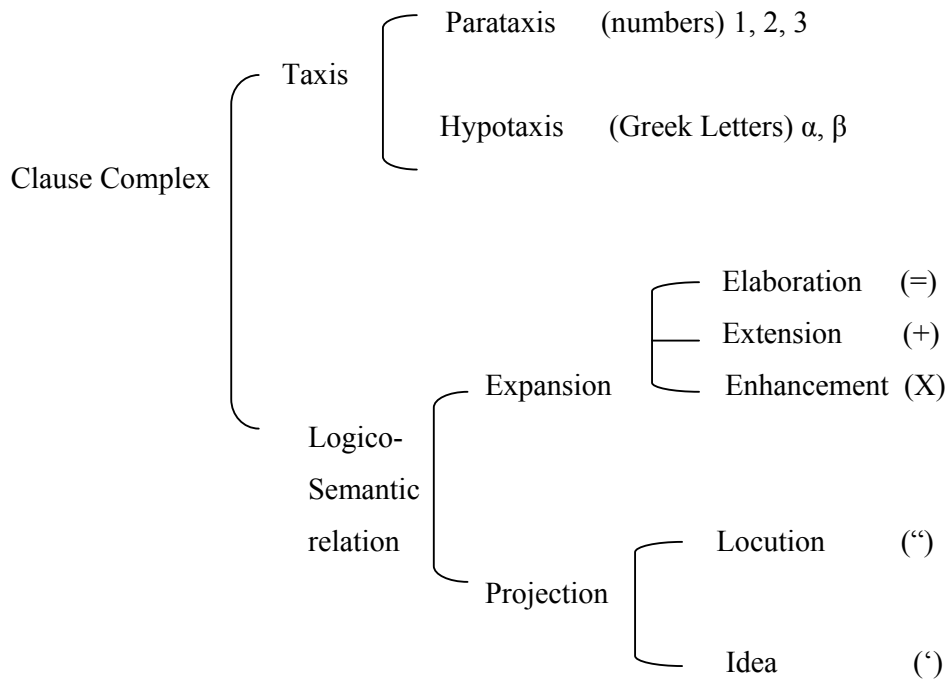
	<b>Type</b>	<b>Specific categories (subtypes)</b>
1	Extent	distance, duration, frequency
2	Location	place, time
3	Manner	means, quality, comparison, degree
4	Cause	reason, purpose, behalf
5	Contingency	condition, concession, default
6	Accompaniment	comitative, additive
7	Role	guise, product
8	Matter	
9	Angle	source, view point

**Table 2.4: Types of circumstantial element**

## 2.5 Clause Complex

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:371) “*the clause complex is realized graph logically as a ‘sentence’, in the way that this has evolved, over the centuries, as a unit in the written language.*” According to Gerot and Wignell (1995:89) “*A clause complex is comprised of two or more clauses logically connected, or put another way, a clause complex is a sequence of processes which are logically connected.*” Thus, according to both views, two or more clauses can be combined logically to produce a clause complex, or a clause that is extended by the addition of other clauses.

These variables can be illustrated in the following diagram:



**Diagram 2.3 The system of clause complexing**

The diagram above describes a clause complex system distinguishing the relationship between two main types of interdependency relations: one is between

the clauses of equal status (parataxis) and the other is between the clauses of unequal status (hypotaxis). The system which offers the choice between parataxis or hypotaxis is named taxis system. In addition to the two main ways of combining clauses (hypotaxis and parataxis), the clause complex system distinguishes between the different types of logical meaning relations. The model presented here allows for the interaction of what will be called logico-semantic relations and parataxis and hypotaxis. The logico-semantic relation system distinguishes between two main types of relations: expansion and projection. Expansion includes circumstantial relations but also apposition and addition. The circumstantial relations are referred to as enhancing relations, apposition as elaboration and addition as extension. Then, projection includes the traditional notions of direct and indirect speech.

### **2.5.1 Taxis**

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:371) say that “*Taxis (degree of interdependency) is all clauses linked by a logico-semantic relation are interdependent: that is the meaning of relational structure – one unit is interdependent on another unit.*” Similarly, Gerot and Wignell (1995:89) say that “*Taxis refer to the dependency status of the clauses in a clause complex.*” Thus, according to both views above, taxis determines the status of the clauses in the clause complex. The clause complex system distinguishes between two main types of Taxis (interdependency) relations, one between clause of equal status (parataxis) and one between clauses of unequal status (hypotaxis).

### 2.5.1.1 Parataxis

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:384) state that “*Parataxis is the linking of elements of equal status.*” Gerot and Wignell (1995:92) also state “*The term parataxis is used when one clause follows on from another. In traditional grammar, this is called coordination.*” Thus, from both views above we can say that the term parataxis is equivalent to the term coordination in the traditional grammar and also includes a notion of apposition.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:387) say that “*In parataxis there is no dependence of either element on the other; so there is no ordering other than that which is represented by the sequence.*” In other words, in parataxis, two clauses of equal status are linked; one initiating, the other continuing.

Gerot and Wignell (1995:92) also say “*In parataxis we refer to clause as being initiation or continuing. Clauses are marked by number: 1, 2, 3, and so on.*” Thus, when we analyze texts in terms of clause complexing, the signs next to each feature are used to annotate clauses. The Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3 ...) stand for parataxis.

### 2.5.1.2 Hypotaxis

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:384), “*Hypotaxis is the binding of elements of unequal status.*” Similarly, Gerot and Wignell (1995:92) explain that “*The term hypotaxis is used to refer to relationship in which one clause is dependent on another. In traditional grammar this is called*

*subordination.*” In both views above, it can be said that hypotaxis is comparable to subordination in traditional grammar.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:387) say that “*In a hypotactic structure the elements are ordered in dependence, and this ordering is largely independent of the sequence. Hence we can have various sequence: dependent clause (i) following dominant, (ii) preceding dominant, (iii) enclosed in or (iv) enclosing dominant.*” Thus according to this view, in hypotaxis, two clauses of unequal status are linked – one depends on the other, in which the primary clause is free, while the secondary is dependent on it.

Gerot and Wignell (1995:92) also say that “*In hypotaxis we refer to clauses as being either dominant or dependent. Status is marked through Greek letters. Alpha marks the dominant clause. Clauses are marked alpha, beta, gamma, and so on.*” When analyzing hypotaxis texts or clauses in terms of clause complexing, we use the signs/letters ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ , ...) next to each feature to annotate clauses.

### **2.5.2 Logico-Semantic Relation**

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:376-377) explain that “*There is a wide range of different logico-semantic relations any of which may hold between a primary and a secondary member of a clause nexus.*” In other words, according to Halliday and Matthiessen, in addition to the two main ways of combining clauses, hypotaxis and parataxis, the clause complex system distinguishes between the different types of logical meaning relations that combine the clause complex. The

model presented here allows for the interaction of what will be called logico-semantic relations, parataxis and hypotaxis.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:377) “*It is possible to group these into a small number of general types, based on the two fundamental relationships of (1) expansion and (2) projection.*” Then, Gerot and Wignell (1995: 41) support the theory above, stating that “*Clauses can be combined through one of two logico-semantic relations: expansion and projection.*” In short, based on both views, there are two basic relationships in the logico-semantic system: expansion and projection, which is specific to clause combining.

### **2.5.2.1 Expansion**

Expansion links processes by providing additional information. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:377) state that “*the secondary clause expands the primary clauses, by (a) elaborating it, (b) extending it or (c) enhancing it.*” Expansion includes circumstantial relations (discussed in connection with circumstantial subordination) but also apposition and addition. In our present description, circumstantial relations are referred to as enhancing, apposition as elaboration and addition as extension.

#### **(a) Elaboration**

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:378) explain that “*one clause expands another by elaborating on it (or some portion of it): restating in other words, specifying in greater detail, commenting, or exemplifying.*” Then, Gerot and Wignell (1995: 89) explain that “*This involves four relationships: specifying in*



*greater detail, restatement, exemplification, and comment. The types of logical relationships covered under Elaboration are the 'i.e.', 'e.g.', and 'namely' type. Elaboration is shown through the sign (=)."* Thus, briefly from both views above we can say that in Elaboration, one clause is lengthened from the meaning of another by further specifying or describing it. The secondary clause does not introduce a new element into the first clause but rather provides a further characterization of one that is already there, restating it, clarifying it, refining it, or adding a descriptive attribute or comment. The thing that is elaborated may be the primary clause as a whole, or it may be just some part of it - one or more of its constituents.

Example of elaboration (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:89-90) :

(43) This stew is awful

= it's too salty

(44) This stew is awful

= it's completely off

(45) I've played in several orchestra

= I've played in the Darwin Symphony and the Brisbane Sinfonia.

In each case above, the second clause is a sort of paraphrase or after thought of the first. You can think of elaboration as the 'that is to say' relationship.

(b) Extension

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:378) explain that "*one clause expands another by extending beyond it: adding some new element, giving an exception to it, or offering an alternative.*" Likewise, Gerrot and Wignell (1995: 90) explain

that “*This extends the meaning of one clause by adding something new. It involves ‘and’, ‘but’, and ‘or’ type relationship and is marked by a + sign.*” Thus, in summary, according to both views above, in extension, the addition of something new to the meaning of another clause is the major feature. What is added may be just an addition, or a replacement, or an alternative.

Example of extension (Gerot and Wignell, 1995: 90):

(46) I play a French Horn

+ and my sister plays oboe

(47) I play a French Horns

+ but I’m less rapt with saxophones

(48) I could practise this evening

+ or I could lazily watch TV

In each of the cases, the second clause adds a new, but related meaning to the first. Extension could therefore be viewed as the ‘moreover’ or ‘furthermore’ relationship.

(c) Enhancement

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:378) explain that “*one clause expands another by embellishing around it: qualifying it with some circumstantial feature of time, place, cause or condition.*” Then, Gerot and Wignell explain that “*This involves circumstantial relationships where the circumstantial information is coded as a new clause rather than within a clause. This can be temporal, conditional, causal, concessive, spatial or manner. It is marked through an X sign.*” In other words, enhancement occurs when the meaning of one clause is developed from

the meaning of another clause by qualifying it in one of a number of possible ways: by reference of time, place, manner, cause or condition.

Example of enhancement (Gerot and Wignell, 1995: 90-91):

(49) I went to rehearsal

x after I lectured all day (temporal)

(50) You don't have time to practise

x if you teach both day and night (conditional)

(51) we didn't have rehearsal on Monday

x because it was a public holiday (causal)

(52) We had rehearsal on Monday

x although it was a public holiday (concessive)

(53) We rehearsed at Kedron Park High School

x where we always rehearse (spatial)

(54) I'm developing a more pleasing sound

x by changing my embouchure (manner)

### 2.5.2.2 Projection

Projection links clauses by having one process projected through another by either quoting or reporting. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:377) mention that *“the secondary clause is projected through the primary clause, which instates it as (a) a locution or (b) an idea.”* In this view, projection includes the traditional notions of direct speech. The combination of projection and parataxis corresponds to the traditional category of direct quoted speech (locution) or thought (idea);

while the combination of projection and hypotaxis corresponds to the traditional category of indirect quoted speech or thought.

(a) Locution

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:378) explain that “*one clause is projected through another, which presents it as a locution, a construction of wording.*”

Then, Gerot and Wignell (1995:91) explain that “*Both meanings (ideas) and wordings (locution) can be projected. A projected wording is marked with (“).*”

(b) Idea

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:378) explain that “*one clause is projected through another, which presents it as an idea, a constructing of meaning.*”

Further, Gerot and Wignell (1995:91) explain that “*Both meanings (ideas) and wordings (locution) can be projected. A projected idea is marked with (‘).*”

## 2.6 Tourism Brochure

Wicks & Schuett (1991) explain that

*“Brochures continue being one of the most used tourism information, promotion and marketing methods. In fact, many tourism products, destinations or brands include their messages in the design of corporate or product brochures, brand image brochures, brochures aimed at actions of direct marketing, and even in the necessary and required country or city maps.”*

Then, according to <http://www.univsource.com/words/brochure-noun.htm>: “*A brochure is a booklet or a pamphlet giving information of, and advertising, something. A tourism brochure is a thin book of a few pages with pictures, giving information about the tour programs organized by the travel company*”. This indicates that brochure is the most widely used for the business. It is highly

effective in influencing consumers to buy a product. In the tourism brochure we can identify in detail what the tour programs are offered by the travel company and what benefits can be obtained by consumers.

Wicks & Schuett (1991) say that “*Brochures have been for decades one of the tools of tourism communication that seem to have influenced more travelers’ decisions and planning, it is significantly increasing the interest for visiting a place, even as a good sales tool to inspire and impress customers*”. Then, Bennett & Jones (2004) state that “*Consumers of tourism products and services are dependent upon the information found in brochures and other sales media to assist in their travel decision making, even as a sales tool*”. Based on these views, it can be said that tourism product is a product of service that is abstract (intangible) in which the production process occurs simultaneously with the process of consumption. The success of a tourism product as a form of service excellence is obtained during the totality of tourists in activities.

**CHAPTER III**  
**DATA ANALYSIS**

In this section, the writer will now analyze mood and transitivity in the tourism brochures of Qantas Holidays Magazine in terms of functional grammar, of which theories have been elaborated in the previous chapter. This analysis will focus on two functions (mood and transitivity) and clause complex as the answers to the formulated questions in the first chapter.

**3.1 Declarative Mood – Relational Process**

In this subchapter, the data (a number of clauses) selected for the purpose of this study are analyzed for the clause components based on the category of the declarative mood-relational process. There are thirty one data; some are clauses and others are clause complex. All of the clauses, however, were examined sequentially within both types clause and clause complex. While the clause will be analyzed within itself, the clause complexes will be examined according to whether they are of parataxis or hypotaxis types.

**Data 1**

Discovering Legian is a holiday in itself.

Discovering Legian	is	a holiday	in itself.
Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	
Carrier	Attributive: intensive	Attribute	Circumstance

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 1 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 1 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It has mood and residue. There are two elements in the mood; the word “*Discovering Legian*” having the role of subject and the word “*is*” taking the role of finite. The part of the clause after the mood is the residue consisting of “*a holiday*” as complement and “*in itself*” as adjunct.

Based on the transitivity relationship, the data is composed of a clause in a relational process. In the clause “*Discovering Legian is a holiday in itself*”, the carrier of the clause is “*Discovering Legian*”. The attribute of the clause is “*a holiday*”. The relational process realized by “*is*” is attributive intensive. This clause is irreversible, so it has no passive form, meaning that the subject of the clause can never take the role of attribute, but will always have the role of carrier.

### **Data 2**

It has wonderful restaurants, boutique fashion shops run by expatriate designers, and local markets.

It	has	wonderful restaurants, boutique fashion shops run by expatriate designers, and local markets.
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue
Carrier	Attributive: possessive	Attribute

At the clause as an exchange, data 2 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by

the reader of the brochure. Data 2 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It has mood and residue. The first part (mood) consists of subject shown by “*It*” and finite shown by “has”. The residue consists of only one element, that is, complement realized by “*wonderful restaurants, boutique fashion shops run by expatriate designers, and local markets.*”

At the transitivity level, data 2 has two participants in the relational process: “*It*” as carrier and “*wonderful restaurants, boutique fashion shops run by expatriate designers, and local markets*” as attribute. Next, the word “has” indicates process, which is attributive possessive. This encodes the meaning of possession or ownership relationship between the participants in the clause, in which the possession is turned into the carrier (“*It*”).

### **Data 3**

Plus it has a gorgeous beach which is a popular spot for water activities and outdoor dining.

Plus	it	has	a gorgeous beach
	Subject	Finite	Complement
	Mood		Residue
	Carrier	Attributive: possessive	Attribute
$\alpha$			

which	is	a popular spot	for water activities and outdoor dining.
Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood		Residue
Carrier	Attributive: intensive	Attribute	Circumstance
$=\beta$			



In terms of clause as an exchange, data 3 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 3 is a clause complex (consisting of two clauses) in a declarative mood. The main clause is “*Plus it has a gorgeous beach*”, composed of mood and residue. There are two elements in the mood; the word “*It*” is taking the role of subject, while the word “*has*” is taking the role of finite. The part called residue is “*a gorgeous beach*”. It is categorized as complement. Then, “*which is a popular spot for water activities and outdoor dining*” is a dependent clause that enhances the main clause. The dependent clause also has mood and residue. The mood consists of the word “*which*” as subject and the word “*is*” as finite. The residue is formed by two elements: complement realized by “*a popular spot*” and adjunct realized by “*for water activities and outdoor dining*”.

Based on the transitivity relationship, the data is composed of two clauses in the relational process. In the first clause “*Plus it has a gorgeous beach*”, the carrier in the clause is “*It*” and the attribute is “*a gorgeous beach*”. The relational process indicated by “*has*” is attributive possessive, which is a relationship of ownership and possession between the clausal participants. The second clause has the carrier indicated by “*which*” and the attribute indicated by “*a popular spot*”. The word “*is*” shows a relational process of attributive intensive. Therefore, this clause is not reversible, meaning that there is no passive form of the clause. The next part of the clause “*for water activities and outdoor dining*” is called circumstances according to experiential relationship.

Further, data 3 is a hypotaxis clause complex because the first clause is followed by an elaboration indicated by the word “*which*”, and in the analysis of the logico-semantic relation, the string is  $\alpha=\beta$ . The term hypotaxis is used to refer to the relationship in which one clause is dependent on the other. This relationship is marked by the Greek letters ( $\alpha,\beta$ ).

#### **Data 4**

Legian is also more relaxing and laid back than Kuta, which is only a pleasant walk away.

Legian	is	also	more relaxing and laid back than Kuta,
Subject	Finite	Conjunctive Adjunct	Complement
Mood			Residue
Carrier	Attributive: intensive		Attribute
$\alpha$			

which	is	only	a pleasant walk away.
Subject	Finite	Mood Adjunct	Complement
Mood			Residue
Carrier	Attributive: intensive		Attribute
$=\beta$			

At the clause as an exchange, data 4 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 4 is a clause complex (consisting of two clauses) in a declarative mood. The main clause is “*Legian is also more relaxing and laid back than Kuta*”, composed of mood and residue. There are two elements in the

mood, namely, the word “*Legian*” having the role of subject and the word “*is*” having the role of finite. The part called residue is “*more relaxing and laid back than Kuta*”. It is categorized as complement. Then, “*which is only a pleasant walk away*” is a dependent clause that enhances the main clause. The dependent clause also has mood and residue. The mood consists of the word “*which*” as subject and the word “*is*” as finite. Then, the word “*only*” is a conjunctive adjunct, not part of the Mood or the residue. The residue is formed by one element called complement, which is realized by “*a pleasant walk away*”.

Based on the transitivity relationship, the data is composed of two clauses in the relational process. In the first clause “*Legian is also more relaxing and laid back than Kuta*”, the carrier in the clause is “*Legian*” and the attribute is “*more relaxing and laid back than Kuta*”. The relational process indicated by “*is*” is attributive intensive. The second clause has the carrier indicated by “*which*” and the attribute indicated by “*a pleasant walk away*”. The word “*is*” shows a relational process of attributive intensive. Therefore, this clause is not reversible, meaning that it cannot be changes into the passive form.

Further, data 4 is a hypotaxis clause complex because the first clause is followed by an elaboration indicated by the word “*which*”, and in the analysis of the logico-semantic relation, the string is  $\alpha=\beta$ . The term hypotaxis is used to refer to the relationship in which one clause is dependent on the other. This relationship is marked by the Greek letters ( $\alpha,\beta$ ).

**Data 5**

Kuta has a great vibe and with a large choice of accommodation, restaurants and entertainment, you are truly in the heart of the action.

Kuta	has	a great vibe
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue
Carrier	Attributive: possessive	Attribute
1		

and	with a large choice of accommodation, restaurants and entertainment,	you	are	truly in the heart of the action.
Conjunctive Adjunct	Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Adjunct
		Mood		Residue
	Circumstance	Carrier	Attributive: intensive	Attribute
+2				

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 5 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. The data above is a clause complex (two clauses), is in the form of declarative mood. The first clause is “*Kuta has a great vibe*” and the second clause is “*and with a large choice of accommodation, restaurants and entertainment, you are truly in the heart of the action.*” The first clause has mood and residue. The mood has two elements: the word “*Kuta*” as subject and the word “*has*” as finite. The general term for the next part of the clause after the mood is residue, that is, “*a great vibe*” which functions as complement. Then, the second clause begins with an adjunct “*... with a large*

*choice of accommodation, restaurants and entertainment*". It also has mood and residue. The mood consists of subject ("You") and finite ("are"). The next part "*truly in the heart of the action*", which is residue, is an adjunct.

At the transitivity level, the same data above (containing two clauses) can also be analyzed in terms of relational process. The first clause is composed of the word "*Kuta*" as carrier and "*a great vibe*" as attribute. And the process (indicated by "*has*") is attributive possessive. This encodes the meaning of possession or ownership relationship between the participants in the clause. In this case, the possession is encoded into the carrier ("*Kuta*"). The second clause ("*...with a large choice of accommodation, restaurants and entertainment, you are truly in the heart of the action*") begins with Circumstance ("*with a large choice of accommodation, restaurants and entertainment*"), followed by the carrier ("*You*") and the attribute ("*truly in the heart of the action*"). Next, the process in the second clause (shown by "*are*") is the attributive intensive. The clause cannot be in the passive form because it is not reversible.

Data 5 is of a parataxis category because it contains two clauses joined by 'and' to indicate an extension, so in the analysis the relationship between both clauses is marked by number and the symbol (+). The clause number 1 is "*Kuta has a great vibe*" and number 2 is "*... with a large choice of accommodation, restaurants and entertainment, you are truly in the heart of the action.*" Thus, based on the logico-semantic relation, the second clause is additional information to the first clause.

**Data 6**

South Kuta is also home to the popular Waterbom Bali water park.

South Kuta	is	also	home	to the popular Waterbom Bali water park.
Subject	Finite	Conjunctive Adjunct	Complement	Adjunct
Mood			Residue	
Carrier	Attributive: intensive		Attribute	Circumstance

At the clause as an exchange, data 6 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 6 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It is composed of mood and residue. The mood element consists of two parts: subject indicated by the words “*South Kuta*” in the form of a nominal group and finite shown by the word “*is*” (one of the small number of verbal operators expressing tense, i.e. present). Then, the word “*also*” is a conjunctive adjunct, not part of the mood or the residue. The part of the clause after the mood is the residue consisting of “*home*” as complement and “*to the popular Waterbom Bali water park*” as adjunct.

At the transitivity level of relational process, data 6 consists of “*South Kuta*” as carrier and “*home*” as attribute, while the word “*is*” indicates process, which is attributive intensive. Like data 5, this clause is irreversible, so it has no passive form. This means that the subject of the clause can never take the role of attribute, but will always have the role of carrier. The next part of the clause is circumstance indicated by “*to the popular Waterbom Bali water park*”

**Data 7**

Not only does it have a beautiful surf beach, but it has a diverse mix of restaurants and resorts.

Not only	does	it	have	a beautiful surf beach
	Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		Mood		Residue
		Carrier	Attributive: possessive	Attribute
		1		

but	it	has	a diverse mix of restaurants and resorts.
Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Complement
	Mood		Residue
	Carrier	Attributive: Possessive	Attribute
	+2		

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 7 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. The data above is a clause complex (two clauses), is in the form of declarative mood. The first clause is “*Not only does it have a beautiful surf beach*” which begins with a finite “*does*”, as part of the mood. The word “*it*” as subject is also part of the mood. Interestingly, unlike the usual order of declarative mood, data 7 has the finite appearing before Subject. This is so because the word “*not only*” (Conjunction) is put at the beginning of the clause to show an emphasis. The general term for the next part of the clause after the mood is residue, that is, “*have*” which functions as predicator and “*a beautiful*

*surf beach*” as complement. Then, the second clause (“*but it has a diverse mix of restaurants and resorts*”) also has mood and residue. The mood consists of subject (“*it*”) and finite (“*has*”). The next part “*a diverse mix of restaurants and resorts*”, which is residue, is complement. Then, the word “*but*” is a conjunctive adjunct, not part of the mood or the residue. It is a paired conjunction that connects one clause to another clause. The word “*but*” is part of conjunctive pair “*not only ... but*”.

At the transitivity level, the same data above (containing two clauses) can also be analyzed in terms of relational process. The first clause is composed of the word “*It*” as carrier and “*a beautiful surf beach*” as attribute. And the process (indicated by “*has*”) is attributive possessive. This encodes the meaning of possession or ownership relationship between the participants in the clause. In this case, the possession goes into the carrier (“*It*”). In the second clause “*but it has a diverse mix of restaurants and resorts*”, the carrier is “*it*”, and the attribute is “*a diverse mix of restaurants and resorts*”. Next, the process (shown by “*has*”) is the attributive possessive.

Data 7 is of a parataxis category because it contains two clauses joined by the word “*not only ... but*”. The second part of the clause after the word “*but*” is an extension to the first clause, so in the analysis the relationship between both clauses is marked by a number and the symbol (+). The clause number 1 is “*Not only does it have a beautiful surf beach*” and number 2 is “*but it has a diverse mix of restaurants and resorts.*” Thus, based on the logico-semantic relation, the second clause is additional information to the first clause.



**Data 8**

It's a relaxing spot to enjoy a cocktail or two on the beach at sunset.

It	's	a relaxing spot	to enjoy a cocktail or two on the beach at sunset.
Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	
Carrier	Attributive: intensive	Attribute	Circumstance

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 8 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 8 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It is composed of mood and residue. The mood element consists of two parts: subject shown by the words “*It*” and finite shown by the word “’s”. The part of the clause after the mood is the residue, consisting of “*a relaxing spot*” as complement and “*to enjoy a cocktail or two on the beach at sunset*” as adjunct.

At the transitivity level, for the relational process data 8 is analyzed as follows. “*It*” functions as carrier and “*a relaxing spot*” as attribute, while the word “’s” indicates process, which is attributive intensive. This clause is irreversible, so it has no passive form. In other words, the subject of the clause can never take the role of attribute, but will always have the role of carrier. Finally, “*to enjoy a cocktail or two on the beach at sunset*” has the role of circumstance.

**Data 9**

Seminyak also features Bali's best range of self-contained villas, an ideal alternative for families and larger groups or couples.

Seminyak	also	features		Bali's best range of self-contained villas, an ideal alternative	for families and larger groups or couples.
Subject	Conjunctive Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood			Residue		
Carrier		Attributive: possessive		Attribute	Circumstance

At the clause as an exchange, data 9 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 9 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It has mood and residue. In the mood part, the clause consists of a subject shown by “*Seminyak*” and a finite shown by “*features*”. Then, the word “*also*” is a conjunctive adjunct, not part of the mood or the residue. In the residue of the clause, the word “*features*” functions as a predicator, “*Bali's best range of self-contained villas, an ideal alternative*” functions as a complement and “*for families and larger groups or couples*” functions as an adjunct.

At the transitivity level, data 9 has two participants in the relational process: “*Seminyak*” as a carrier and “*Bali's best range of self-contained villas, an ideal alternative*” as an attribute. Next, the word “*features*” indicates a process of an attributive possessive type because the word “*features*” can be replaced “*has*” without changing the whole meaning. The last part of the clause is a circumstance indicated by “*for families and larger groups or couples*”.

**Data 10**

Also, the beautiful beach has gentle waves lapping at its shore, so it's a great spot to try your hand at surfing.

Also,	the beautiful beach	has	gentle waves lapping	at its shore
	Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood		Residue	
	Carrier	Attributive: possessive	Attribute	Circumstance
1				

so	it	's	a great spot	to try your hand at surfing.
Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood		Residue	
	Carrier	Attributive: intensive	Attribute	Circumstance
x2				

At the clause as an exchange, data 10 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. The data above is a clause complex (two clauses), is in the form of declarative mood. The first clause is “*the beautiful beach has gentle waves lapping at its shore*” and the second clause is “*so it's a great spot to try your hand at surfing.*” The first clause has mood and residue. The mood has two elements: the word “*the beautiful beach*” as subject and the word “*has*” as finite. The general term for the next part of the clause after the mood is called residue, and it consists of “*gentle waves lapping*”, which functions as complement and “*at its shore*”, which functions as adjunct. Then, the second clause also has mood and residue. The mood consists of subject (“*it*”) and finite

(“’s”). The part of the clause after the mood is the residue consisting of “*a great spot*” as complement and “*to try your hand at surfing*” as adjunct.

At the transitivity level, the same data above (containing two clauses) can also be analyzed in terms of relational process. The first clause is composed of the word “*the beautiful beach*” as carrier and “*gentle waves lapping*” as attribute. And the process (indicated by “*has*”) is attributive possessive. This encodes the meaning of possession or ownership relationship between the participants in the clause. Here, the possession is indicated in the carrier (“*the beautiful beach*”). In the second clause “*so it’s a great spot to try your hand at surfing*”, the carrier is “*it*”, the attribute is “*a great spot*”. Next, the process (shown by “’s”) is the attributive intensive. The clause cannot be in the passive form because it is not reversible. The circumstance is “*to try your hand at surfing*”.

Data 10 is of a parataxis category because it contains two clauses joined by the word “*so*”, which indicates an enhancement, so in the analysis the relationship between both clauses is marked by a number and the symbol (x). The clause number 1 is “*the beautiful beach has gentle waves lapping at its shore*” and number 2 is “*so it’s a great spot to try your hand at surfing.*” Thus, based on the logico-semantic relation, the second clause is an enhancement to the first clause.

### **Data 11**

On the southeastern coastline of Bali is the charming fishing village of Sanur.

On the southeastern coastline of Bali	is	the charming fishing village of Sanur.
Adjunct	Finite	Subject
Residue	Mood	
Attribute	Attributive: Circumstantial	Carrier

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 11 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 11 is a declarative mood. It has mood and residue. The first part consists of subject shown by “*the charming fishing village of Sanur*” and finite shown by “is”. Interestingly, unlike the usual order of declarative mood, data 11 has the finite that appears before subject because the adjunct “*On the southeastern coastline of Bali*” (indicating location) is put at the beginning of the clause to emphasize it. The residue of the clause consists of only one element, that is, adjunct realized by “*On the southeastern coastline of Bali*”.

In terms of transitivity level, data 11 has a relational process, in which “*On the southeastern coastline of Bali*” is categorized as attribute, while “*the charming fishing village of Sanur*” is categorized as carrier. The relational process, which is indicated by the word “*is*”, is attributive circumstantial.

### **Data 12**

Sanur is also a great place to shop for a bargain and to dine out on delicious cuisine.

Sanur	is	also	a great place	to shop for a bargain and to dine out on delicious cuisine
Subject	Finite	Conjunctive Adjunct	Complement	Adjunct
Mood			Residue	
Carrier	Attributive:intensive		Attribute	Circumstance

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 12 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 12 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It has mood and residue. There are two elements in the mood; the word “*Sanur*” is having the role of subject, and the word “*is*” is having the role of finite. Then, the word “*also*” is a conjunctive adjunct, not part of the mood or the residue. The part of the clause after the mood is the residue consisting of two parts “*a great place*” as complement “*to shop for a bargain and to dine out on delicious cuisine*” as adjunct.

Based on the transitivity relationship, the relational process in the data involves the carrier indicated by the word “*Sanur*”, the attribute indicated by “*a great place*”, and circumstance indicated by “*to shop for a bargain and to dine out on delicious cuisine*”. The relational process is realized by “*is*” and it is attributive intensive. This clause is irreversible, so it cannot be rewritten into a passive form. In other words, the subject of the clause can never take the role of attribute, but will always have the role of carrier.

**Data 13**

Jalan Tanjung Sari is Sanur's central avenue that runs parallel to the beach.

Jalan Tanjung Sari	is	Sanur's central avenue
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue
Carrier	Attributive: intensive	Attribute
$\alpha$		

that	runs		parallel to the beach.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	
Actor	Pr: Material		Circumstance
$=\beta$			

At the clause as an exchange, data 13 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 13 is a clause complex (consisting of two clauses) in a declarative mood. The main clause is “*Jalan Tanjung Sari is Sanur's central avenue*”, composed of mood and residue. The mood element consists of two parts: subject that is indicated by the words “*Jalan Tanjung Sari*” in the form of a nominal group and finite that is shown by the word “*is*” (one of the small number of verbal operators expressing tense, i.e. present). The part called residue is “*Sanur's central avenue*”. It is categorized as complement. Then, “*that runs parallel to the beach*” is a dependent clause that enhances the main clause. The dependent clause also has mood and residue. The mood consists of the word “*that*” as subject and the word “*runs*” as finite. The residue is formed by two elements: predicator realized by “*runs*” and complement realized by “*parallel to the beach*”. In the data, the word “*runs*” has two functions as finite and predicator.

Based on the transitivity relationship, the data is composed of two clauses (independent clause in a relational process) and (dependent clause in material process). In the first clause “*Jalan Tanjung Sari is Sanur’s central avenue*”, the carrier of the clause is “*Jalan Tanjung Sari*”. The attribute in the clause is “*Sanur’s central avenue*”. The relational process indicated by “*is*” is attributive intensive. Therefore, this clause is not reversible, meaning that there is no passive form of the clause. The second clause has the actor indicated by “*that*” and the circumstance indicated by “*parallel to the beach*”. The word “*runs*” shows a material process. The dependent clause has no goal.

Further, data 13 is a hypotaxis clause complex because the first clause is followed by an elaboration indicated by the word “*that*”, and in the analysis of the logico-semantic relation, the string is  $\alpha=\beta$ . The term hypotaxis is used to refer to the relationship in which one clause is dependent on the other. This relationship is marked by the Greek letters ( $\alpha,\beta$ ).

#### **Data 14**

It’s also renowned for its festivals and ceremonies.

It	’s	also	renowned	for its festivals and ceremonies.
Subject	Finite	Conjunctive Adjunct	Complement	Adjunct
Mood			Residue	
Carrier	Attributive: intensive		Attribute	Circumstance

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 14 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information



realized by the reader of the brochure. The data above is a clause in the form of declarative mood. The mood elements are “*It*” (subject) and “’s” (finite). Then, the word “*also*” is a conjunctive adjunct, not part of the mood or the residue. The residue of the clause is the word “*renowned*” (complement) and “*for its festivals and ceremonies*” (adjunct).

In the analysis of relational process for the experiential level, data 14 has “*It*” as carrier in the clause, “*renowned*” as attribute. The relational process is attributive intensive indicated by the word “’s”. It is not reversible. This means that there is no passive form of the clause. The clause has circumstance indicated by “*for its festivals and ceremonies*”.

### **Data 15**

Ubud is also the main centre for adventure excursions in Bali, with great opportunities for trekking and white water rafting.

Ubud	is	also	the main centre	for adventure excursions in Bali, with great opportunities for trekking and white water rafting.
Subject	Finite	Conjunctive Adjunct	Complement	Adjunct
Mood			Residue	
Carrier	Attributive: intensive		Attribute	Circumstance

At the clause as an exchange, data 15 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 15 is a clause in the form of

declarative mood. It is composed of mood and residue. The mood element consists of two parts: subject indicated by the words “*Ubud*” in the form of a nominal group and finite shown by the word “*is*” (one of the small number of verbal operators expressing tense, i.e. present). Then, the word “*also*” is a conjunctive adjunct, not part of the mood or the residue. The part of the clause after the mood is the residue, which is indicated by “*the main centre*” as complement and “*for adventure excursions in Bali, with great opportunities for trekking and white water rafting*” as adjunct.

At the transitivity level for the relational process, data 15, a single clause, is divided into the following parts: “*Ubud*” takes the role of carrier, and “*is*” takes the role of process, which is attributive intensive. Next, “*the main centre*” functions as attribute, while “*for adventure excursions in Bali, with great opportunities for trekking and white water rafting*” functions as circumstance. Like data 14, data 5 is irreversible – it cannot be rewritten into a passive form. In other words, the subject of the clause can never take the role of attribute, but will always have the role of carrier.

### **Data 16**

The elevation of Ubud and its surrounds afford glorious views across terraced rice fields and of the Ayung River and Gorge.

The elevation of Ubud and its surrounds	afford	glorious views	across terraced rice fields and of the Ayung River and Gorge.	
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		
Carrier	Attributive: possessive		Attribute	Circumstance

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 16 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. It can be seen from the table above that data 16 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It is composed of mood and residue. The mood element consists of two parts: a subject indicated by the words “*The elevation of Ubud and its surrounds*” in the form of a nominal group and a finite shown by the word “*afford*”, which also functions as a predicator, part of the residue. The next two parts of the residue are a complement realized by the nominal group “*glorious views*” and an adjunct realized by the prepositional phrase “*across terraced rice fields and of the Ayung River and Gorge*”.

At the transitivity level, the relational process in data 16 has two participants: “*The elevation of Ubud and its surrounds*” as a carrier and “*glorious views*” as an attribute. The word “*afford*” indicates a process, which is categorized as an attributive possessive process because the word “*afford*” can be replaced by the word “*has*” to indicate possession without significantly changing the meaning of the original clause. Finally, the last part of the clause “*across terraced rice fields and of the Ayung River and Gorge*” is called a circumstance.

**Data 17**

It is also popular with diving enthusiasts.

It	is	also	popular with diving enthusiasts.
Subject	Finite	Conjunctive Adjunct	Complement
Mood			Residue
Carrier	Attributive: intensive		Attribute

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 17 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 17 is a declarative mood. It is separated into two major parts: mood and residue. In the mood part, the word “*it*” is referred to as Subject, while the word “*is*” is classified as finite. Then, the word “*also*” is a conjunctive adjunct, not part of the mood or the residue. The general term for the next part of the clause after the mood is called residue. In this clause the residue is “*popular with diving enthusiasts*”, which functions as complement.

In term of transitivity level for the relational process, data 17 is analyzed as follows. The word “*It*” is categorized as carrier and “*popular with diving enthusiasts*” is categorized as attribute. The relational process indicated by the word “*is*” is attributive intensive. The clause is reversible; in other words, it can be rewritten into a passive form without change in meaning. Thus, the subject will always have the role of carrier, and can never take the role of attribute.

**Data 18**

Lovina is located on the north coast of Bali, approximately seven kilometres west of Singaraja, the main coastal town.

Lovina	is	located	on the north coast of Bali, approximately seven kilometres west of Singaraja, the main coastal town.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	
Carrier	Attributive: intensive		Attribute

At the clause as an exchange, data 18 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 18 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It is composed of mood and residue. The mood element consists of two parts: subject indicated by the words “*Lovina*” and finite shown by the word “*is*”. The part of the clause after the mood is the residue, consisting of “*located*” as predicator and “*on the north coast of Bali, approximately seven kilometres west of Singaraja, the main coastal town*” as adjunct.

At the transitivity level, the relational process in data 18 involves the carrier indicated by the word “*Lovina*” and the word process is indicated by the word “*is*”, which is attributive intensive. The attribute is realized by “*on the north coast of Bali, approximately seven kilometres west of Singaraja, the main coastal town.*” This clause is irreversible, or it cannot be turned into a passive form. It means that the subject of the clause can never take the role of attribute, but will always have the role of carrier.

**Data 19**

Lovina is a fairly quiet, relaxing resort area with rare natural assets such as its famous black sand beach.

Lovina	is	a fairly quiet, relaxing resort area with rare natural assets such as its famous black sand beach.
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue
Carrier	Attributive: intensive	Attribute

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 19 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 19 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. The major parts of the clause are mood and residue. The first part consists of Subject shown by “*Lovina*” and finite shown by “is”. The residue consists of only one element, that is, complement realized by “*a fairly quiet, relaxing resort area with rare natural assets such as its famous black sand beach.*”

At the transitivity level for the relational process, data 19 is separated as follows: carrier indicated by “*Lovina*”, attribute indicated by “*a fairly quiet, relaxing resort area with rare natural assets such as its famous black sand beach*”, and process indicated by the word “*is*”, which is attributive intensive. The clause cannot be in the passive form because it is not reversible.

**Data 20**

It also features waterfalls on the west of Lovina.

It	also	features		waterfalls,	on the west of Lovina.
Subject	Conjunctive Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood			Residue		
Carrier		Attributive: possessive		Attribute	Circumstance

At the clause as an exchange, data 20 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. At the clause as exchange level, as shown from the table above data 20 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It has mood and residue. There are two elements in the mood: the word “*It*” is taking the role of a subject and the word “*features*” is taking the role of a finite. The part of the clause after the mood is the residue consisting of a predicator indicated by “*features*”, a complement indicated the nominal group “*waterfalls*” and an adjunct indicated by the prepositional phrase “*on the west of Lovina*”.

Based on the transitivity relationship, the data indicates a relational process. The relational process is indicated by “*features*,” which is an attributive possessive or a relationship of ownership and possession between the clausal participants. In this clause “*It also features waterfalls on the west of Lovina*,” the carrier is “*It*” and the attribute is “*waterfalls*”. Finally, the last part of the clause “*on the west of Lovina*” is called a circumstance.

### **Data 21**

The enchanting hot springs nearby gives a chance to discover Air Panas.

The enchanting hot springs nearby	gives		a chance to discover Air Panas.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	
Carrier	Attributive: possessive		Attribute

At the clause as an exchange, data 21 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. At the clause as exchange level, it can be seen from the table above that data 21 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It is composed of mood and residue. The mood element consists of two parts: a subject indicated by the words “*The enchanting hot springs nearby*” in the form of a nominal group and a finite shown by the word “*gives*”, which also functions as a predicator, part of the residue. The other part of the residue is a complement realized by the nominal group “*a chance to discover Air Panas*”.

At the transitivity level, the relational process in data 21 has two participants: “*The enchanting hot springs nearby*” as a carrier and “*a chance to discover Air Panas*” as an attribute. The word “*gives*” can be categorized as indicating an attributive possessive process in the relational process because “*gives*” in this clause is closest in meaning to the words “*afford*” and “*features*” used in the previous data (data 16 and 20)

### **Data 22**

With generally warmer water and gentler waves than the south coast, Lovina is great for leisurely water sports.



With generally warmer water and gentler waves than the south coast,	Lovina	is	great	for leisurely water sports.
Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
		Mood		
Residue				
Circumstance	Carrier	Attributive: intensive	Attribute	Circumstance

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 22 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. The clause in data 22 is a declarative mood, which begins with an adjunct “*With generally warmer water and gentler waves than the south coast*”, which is part of the residue. This clause also has another adjunct “*for leisurely water sports*” at the end of the clause. The mood elements in the clause are “*Lovina*” (subject) and “*is*” (finite). Then, the part of the residue in the clause, which is called complement, is indicated the word “*great*”.

In the analysis of relational process at the experiential level, data 22 has the word “*Lovina*” as carrier of the clause and the word “*great*” as attribute. The relational process is attributive intensive, indicated by the word “*is*”. The clause is not reversible. This means that there is no passive form of the clause. Further, the clause has circumstance in two places: at the beginning (“*With generally warmer water and gentler waves than the south coast*”) and at the end of the clause (“*for leisurely water sports*”).

**Data 23**

Most popular is snorkeling and scuba diving around Deer Island, Menjanan Island, Tulamben and Amed.

Most popular	is	snorkeling and scuba diving	around Deer Island, Menjanan Island, Tulamben and Amed.
Complement	Finite	Subject	Adjunct
Mood			
Residue			
Attribute	Attributive:intensive	Carrier	Circumstance

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 23 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. The clause in data 23 is a declarative mood, which begins with a complement “*Most popular*”. This (complement) is part of the residue. Another part of the residues is “*around Deer Island, Menjanan Island, Tulamben and Amed*”, but this functions as adjunct. In the mood part, the clause consists of subject shown by “*snorkeling and scuba diving*” and finite shown by “is”. Interestingly, unlike the usual order of declarative mood, data 23 has the finite appearing before subject because the complement “*Most popular*” is emphasized, so it is put at the beginning of the clause.

At the transitivity level, the relational process in data 23 is indicated by the word “is”, which is categorized as attributive intensive. Next, in this analysis, “*Most popular*” is classified as attribute, while “*snorkeling and scuba diving*” as carrier and “*around Deer Island, Menjanan Island, Tulamben and Amed*” as circumstance.

**Data 24**

You can have a unique experience by hiking from one village to another and enjoy the local atmosphere.

You	can	have	a unique experience	by hiking from one village to another
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		
Carrier	Attributive: possessive		Attribute	Circumstance
1				

and	enjoy		the local atmosphere
	Finite	Predicator	complement
	Mood	Residue	
	Pr: Mental		Phenomenon
	+2		

At the clause as an exchange, data 24 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 24 is a clause complex (consisting of two clauses) in a declarative mood. The first clause “*You can have a unique experience by hiking from one village to another*” is composed of mood and residue. The mood element consists of two parts: a subject indicated by the words “*You*” and a finite shown by the word “*can*”. The part of the clause after the mood is the residue, consisting of “*have*” as predicator, “*a unique experience*” as complement and “*by hiking from one village to another*” as adjunct. Then, the second clause “*and enjoy the local atmosphere*” extends the first clause. The second clause has the same subject (“*You*”) and the word “*enjoy*” as a finite. The

residue is formed by the predicator element realized by the word “*enjoy*”, complement element realized by the word “*the local atmosphere*”.

Based on the transitivity relationship, the data is composed of two clause and have two processes. The first is relational process; data 24 has “*You*” as carrier of the clause, “*a unique experience*” as attribute. The relational process is attributive possessive indicated by “*can have*”. This encodes the meaning of possession or ownership relationship between the participants in the clause. In this case, the possession is encoded into the carrier (“*You*”). The circumstance in the clause is “*by hiking from one village to another*”. The second clause is mental process. The data have one participant; “*the local atmosphere*” as phenomenon. The mental is indicated by “*enjoy*”. It expresses the notion that some entity physically does something-which may do to some other entity. A mental process is one which encodes thinking or feeling.

Data 24 is of a parataxis category because it contains two clauses joined by ‘and’ to indicate an extension, so in the analysis the relationship between both clauses is marked by number and the symbol (+). The clause number 1 is “*You can have a unique experience by hiking from one village to another*” and number 2 is “*...and enjoy the local atmosphere*”. Thus, based on the logico-semantic relation, the second clause is additional information to the first clause.

### **Data 25**

Even as just a stopover trip, Lovina can be a pleasant change from the bustling scene of Kuta.

Even as just a stopover trip,	Lovina	can	be	a pleasant change	from the bustling scene of Kuta.
Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood		Residue		
Circumstance	Carrier	Attributive: intensive		Attribute	Circumstance

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 25 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. The clause in data 25 is a declarative mood that begins with an adjunct “*Even as just a stopover trip*”, which is part of the residue. The mood elements are subject (“*Lovina*”) and finite (“*can*”). In addition to the part of the residue at the beginning of the clause, the residue of the clause also includes a complement indicated by “*a pleasant change*” and an adjunct realized by “*from the bustling scene of Kuta.*”

As can be seen from the table above, at the transitivity level, the relational process in data 25 involves “*Lovina*” as carrier in the clause, “*a pleasant change*” as attribute, and the last part of the clause “*from the bustling scene of Kuta*” as circumstance. The relational process is attributive intensive; it is indicated by the word “*can be*”. The word order of the clause cannot be reversed to make it a passive form without changing its meaning, so it has no passive form.

### **Data 26**

Lombok Island is located only 20 minutes by plane or two hours by boat, east of Bali.

Lombok Island	is	located	only 20 minutes by plane or two hours by boat, east of Bali.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	
Carrier	Attributive: intensive		Circumstance

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 26 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 26 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It is composed of mood and residue. The mood element consists of two parts: subject indicated by the words “*Lombok Island*” and finite shown by the word “*is*”. The part of the clause after the mood is the residue consisting of “*located*” as predicator and “*only 20 minutes by plane or two hours by boat, east of Bali*” as adjunct.

At the transitivity level, in relational process data 26 has participants “*Lombok Island*” as carrier. The word “*is*” indicates process, which is attributive intensive. This clause is irreversible, so it has no passive form. Meaning that the subject of the clause can never take the role of attribute, but will always have the role of carrier. Then, circumstances is “*only 20 minutes by plane or two hours by boat, east of Bali*”. In the data has no attribute.

### **Data 27**

It has lush, tropical surroundings and unspoilt beaches, so it's the perfect holiday destination.

It	has	lush, tropical surroundings and unspoilt beaches,
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue
Carrier	Attributive: Possessive	Attribute
1		

so	it	's	the perfect holiday destination.
Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue	
Carrier		Attributive: intensive	Attribute
x2			

At the clause as an exchange, data 27 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. The data above is a clause complex (two clauses) in the form of declarative mood. The first clause is “*It has lush, tropical surroundings and unspoilt beaches*” and the second clause is “*so it’s the perfect holiday destination.*” The major parts of the first clause are mood and residue. The mood has two elements: the word “*It*” as subject and the word “*has*” as finite. The next part of the clause after the mood is commonly called residue, which is represented by “*lush, tropical surroundings and unspoilt beaches*”, and it functions as complement. Then, the second clause also has mood and residue. The mood consists of subject (“*it*”) and finite (“*’s*”). The next part “*the perfect holiday destination,*” is residue, which takes the role of complement.

At the transitivity level, the same data above (containing two clauses) can also be analyzed in terms of relational process. The first clause is composed of the word “*It*” as carrier and “*lush, tropical surroundings and unspoilt beaches*” as

attribute. And the process (indicated by “*has*”) is attributive possessive. This indicates the meaning of possession or ownership relationship between the participants in the clause. In this case, the possession is encoded into the carrier (“*It*”). In the second clause “*so it’s the perfect holiday destination*”, the carrier is “*it*”, and the attribute is “*the perfect holiday destination*”. Next, the process (shown by “*’s*”) is the attributive intensive, so the clause is not reversible or it cannot be in the passive form.

Data 27 is of a parataxis category because it contains two clauses joined by the word “*so*”, which indicates an enhancement. In the analysis, the relationship between both clauses is marked by a number and the symbol (x). The clause number 1 is “*It has lush, tropical surroundings and unspoilt beaches*” and number 2 is “*so it’s the perfect holiday destination.*” Thus, based on the logico-semantic relation, the second clause is additional information to the first clause.

### **Data 28**

This jewel of an island is situated 20 kilometers off the coast of Bali in the Bandung Strait.

This jewel of an island	is	situated	20 kilometers off the coast of Bali in the Bandung Strait.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	
Carrier	Attributive: intensive		Circumstance

At the clause as an exchange, data 28 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information



realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 28 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It has mood and residue. There are two elements in the mood; “*This jewel of an island*” having the role of subject and the word “*is*” having the role of finite. The part of the clause after the mood is the residue consisting of “*situated*” as predicator and “*20 kilometers off the coast of Bali in the Bandung Strait*” as adjunct.

Based on the transitivity relationship, the data is composed of single clause in a relational process. In the clause “*This jewel of an island is situated 20 kilometers off the coast of Bali in the Bandung Strait*”, the carrier of the clause is “*This jewel of an island*”. The relational process realized by “*is situated*” is attributive intensive. This clause is irreversible, so it has no passive form. Meaning that the subject of the clause can never take the role of Attribute, but will always have the role of Carrier. The circumstance of the clause is “*20 kilometers off the coast of Bali in the Bandung Strait*”. In the data has no attribute.

### **Data 29**

It’s the ideal short break from the fast pace of Bali.

It	’s	the ideal short break	from the fast pace of Bali.
Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	
Carrier	Attributive: intensive	Attribute	Circumstance

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 29 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 29 is a clause in the form of

declarative mood. The mood elements are “*It*” (subject) and “’s” (finite). In the clause, the residue consists of complement (“*the ideal short break*”) and adjunct (“*from the fast pace of Bali*”).

At the transitivity level, the relational process in data 29 involves the word “*It*”, which functions as carrier in the clause and the phrase “*the ideal short break*” as attribute. The relational process is attributive intensive, which is indicated by the word “’s”; therefore, the clause is not reversible. This means that there is no passive form of the clause. Finally, the prepositional phrase “*from the fast pace of Bali*” functions as circumstance

### **Data 30**

Seeing the stunning outline of the temple with the backdrop of a glorious sunset is a sight to behold.

Seeing the stunning outline of the temple with the backdrop of a glorious sunset	is	a sight to behold.
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue
Carrier	Attributive: intensive	Attribute

At the clause as an exchange, data 30 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 30 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It is composed of mood and residue. The mood element consists of two parts: subject indicated by the words “*Seeing the stunning outline*

*of the temple with the backdrop of a glorious sunset*” in the form of a nominal group and finite shown by the word “*is*” (one of the small number of verbal operators expressing tense, i.e. present). The part of the clause after the mood is the residue, consisting of “*a sight to behold*” as complement.

At the transitivity level, the relational process in data 30 is analyzed as follows. It consists of carrier indicated by “*Seeing the stunning outline of the temple with the backdrop of a glorious sunset*”, attribute indicated by “*a sight to behold*”, and process indicated by the word “*is*”. This relational process is attributive intensive. This clause is irreversible, so it has no passive form. In other words, the subject of the clause can never take the role of attribute, but will always have the role of carrier.

### **Data 31**

Tanah Lot also offers a truly unique, picturesque and relaxing holiday alternative.

Tanah Lot	also	offers		a truly unique, picturesque and relaxing holiday alternative.
Subject	Conjunctive Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue	
Carrier		Attributive: possessive		Attribute

At the clause as an exchange, data 31 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 31 is a clause in a declarative mood. The mood element consists of two parts: a subject indicated by the words “*Tanah*

*lot*” in the form of a nominal group and a finite shown by the word “*offers*” (one of the small number of verbal operators expressing tense, i.e. present). The residue is formed by two elements: a predicator realized by the word “*offers*” and a complement realized by “*a truly unique, picturesque and relaxing holiday alternative*”. Thus, in the data, the word “*offers*” has two functions as a finite and a predicator.

At the transitivity level, the process in data 31 is of a relational type, involving two participants: “*Tanah Lot*” as a carrier and “*a truly unique, picturesque and relaxing holiday alternative*” as attribute. The word “*offers*” indicates a relational process, which is attributive possessive and indicated by the word “*offers*”. The word “*offers*” can be replaced “*has*” without changing the whole meaning of original clause. This encodes the meaning of possession or ownership relationship between the participants in the clause. In this case, the possession is encoded into the carrier (“*Tanah Lot*”).

### **3.2 Declarative Mood – Existential Process**

In this subchapter, the writer will analyze the clause components of the data (a number of clauses) selected for the purpose of this study based on the category of the declarative mood-existential process. This study has identified five data for the purpose of the analysis in this subchapter.

#### **Data 32**

There are also many designer boutiques in Seminyak.

There	are	also	many designer boutiques	in Seminyak.
Subject	Finite	Conjunctive Adjunct	Complement	Adjunct
Mood			Residue	
	Process: Existential		Existent	Circumstance

At the clause as an exchange, data 32 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 32 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It has mood and residue. There are two elements in the mood; the word “*There*” taking the role of subject and the word “*are*” taking the role of finite. Then, the word “*also*” is a conjunctive adjunct, not part of the mood or the residue. The part of the clause after the mood is the residue consisting of “*many designer boutiques*” as complement and “*in Seminyak*” as adjunct.

At the transitivity level, in existential process data 32 has participant “*many designer boutiques*” as existent. The word “*There*” has no representational function; it is required because of the need for a subject in English. The word “*are*” indicates process, which is existential. Then “*in Seminyak*” as circumstance.

### **Data 33**

There are beaches to the immediate east and west of Padangbai’s main beach.

There	are	beaches	to the immediate east and west of Padangbai’s main beach.
Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	
	Process: Existential	Existent	Circumstance

At the clause as an exchange, data 33 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 33 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It has mood and residue. There are two elements in the mood; the word “*There*” having the role of subject and the word “*are*” having the role of finite. The part of the clause after the mood is the residue, consisting of “*beaches*” as complement and “*to the immediate east and west of Padangbai’s main beach*” as adjunct.

At the transitivity level, data 33 represents an existential process, indicated by word “*are*”, and involves an existent, indicated by “*beaches*”. The word “*There*” has no representational function; it is required because of the need for a subject in English sentences. The semantically empty subject (*there*) is almost obligatory.

#### **Data 34**

Either as a stop-off point on a trip to the East Coast of Bali or a longer holiday, there’s a wide variety of accommodation and restaurants in typical Balinese style to suit every taste and pocket.

Either as a stop-off point on a trip to the East Coast of Bali or a longer holiday,	there	’s	a wide variety of accommodation and restaurants in typical Balinese style	to suit every taste and pocket.
Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood		Residue	
Circumstance		Process: Existential	Existent	Circumstance

At the clause as an exchange, data 34 represents an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. The clause in data 34 is a declarative mood which begins an adjunct “*Either as a stop-off point on a trip to the East Coast of Bali or a longer holiday*”, which is part of the residue. The mood element consists of two parts: subject indicated by the words “*There*” and finite indicated by the word “’s”. The residue consists of two elements, namely, a complement realized by “*a wide variety of accommodation and restaurants in typical Balinese style*” and an adjunct realized by “*to suit every taste and pocket.*”

As can be seen from the table above, at the transitivity level, the existential process in data 34 is analyzed as follows. It indicates an existential process, which is shown by the word “s”, and the existent in the clause is realized by “*a wide variety of accommodation and restaurants in typical Balinese style*” as. The word “*There*” has no representational function; it is required because of the need for a subject in English. The clause in data 34 has circumstance in two places, at the beginning (“*Either as a stop-off point on a trip to the East Coast of Bali or a longer holiday*”) and at the end of the clause (“*to suit every taste and pocket*”).

### **Data 35**

There are numerous interesting walks and treks available in the area plus some great dining and shopping options available.

There	are	numerous interesting walks and treks available	in the area	plus some great dining and shopping options available.
Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct	Complement
Mood		Residue		
	Process: Existential	Existent	Circumstance	Existent

At the clause as an exchange, data 35 represents an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 35 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It has mood and residue. There are two elements in the mood; the word “*There*” taking the role of subject and the word “*are*” taking the role of finite. The part of the clause after the mood is the residue, consisting of “*numerous interesting walks and treks available ... plus some great dining and shopping options available*” as complement. In the data the complement is separated by the adjunct (*in the area*).

At the transitivity level, data 35 represents an existential process, indicated by word “*are*”, and involves an existent, indicated by “*numerous interesting walks and treks available ... plus some great dining and shopping options available*”. The word “*There*” has no representational function; it is required because of the need for a subject in English sentences. Finally, the prepositional phrase “*in the area*” functions as a circumstance.



**Data 36**

As part of West Bali National Park, there is some wonderful natural wilderness to explore, with trekking, bird watching and other activities available.

As part of West Bali National Park,	there	is	some wonderful natural wilderness to explore, with trekking, bird watching and other activities available.
Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Complement
	Mood		
	Residue		
Circumstance		Process: Existential	Existent

At the clause as an exchange, data 36 represents an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. The clause in data 36 is a declarative mood which begins with an adjunct “*As part of West Bali National Park*”, which is part of the residue. Another part of the residue is “*some wonderful natural wilderness to explore, with trekking, bird watching and other activities available,*” which functions as a complement. In the clause, the mood element consists of two parts: subject indicated by the words “*There*” and finite indicated by the word “*is*”.

In the analysis of existential process, data 36 is classified as an existential process with an existent realized by “*some wonderful natural wilderness to explore, with trekking, bird watching and other activities available*” and the process indicated by the word “*is*”. The word “*There*” has no representational function; it is required because of the need for a subject in English sentences. The

next part of the clause is “*As part of West Bali National Park,*” as a circumstance, which is located at the beginning of the clause.

### 3.3 Declarative Mood – Material Process

In this subchapter, the writer will analyze the clause components of the data (a number of clauses) selected for the purpose of this study based on the category of the declarative mood-material process. This study has identified six data for the purpose of the analysis in this subchapter. When a data is a clause, it will be analyzed within the clause itself for its components; and when it is a clause complex, the clause will be determined whether it is of a parataxis or hypotaxis category in addition to the analysis of clause components within the clauses themselves.

#### Data 37

Situated on the Bukit Peninsula (just 30 minutes south of Kuta), you’ll find Nusa Dua and Tanjung Benoa.

Situated on the Bukit Peninsula (just 30 minutes south of Kuta),	you	’ll	find	Nusa Dua and Tanjung Benoa.
Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood			
	Residue			
	Actor	Process: Material		Goal

At the clause as an exchange, data 37 represents an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information

realized by the reader of the brochure. From the table above we can see that data 37 is a clause in the declarative mood, beginning with an adjunct indicated by “*Situated on the Bukit Peninsula (just 30 minutes south of Kuta)*”, a part of the residue. Another part of the residue is a complement indicated by “*Nusa Dua and Tanjung Benoa.*” The mood part of the clause consists of “*you*” as subject and “*’ll*” as Finite.

As for the transitivity relationship, the clause represents a material process, which is a process of material doing. It involves an actor indicated the word “*you*”, and a goal indicated by “*Nusa Dua and Tanjung Benoa*”. The Material Process is indicated by the words “*will find*”. It expresses the notion that some entity physically does something-which may do to some other entity.

### **Data 38**

The beach is protected by a reef so the waters are safer.

The beach	is	protected	by a reef
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	
Goal	Process: Material		Actor
1			

so	the waters	are	safer.
Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue	
	Carrier	Attributive: intensive	Attribute
x2			

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 38 represents an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 38 is a clause complex (consisting of two clauses) in a declarative mood. The first clause is “*The beach is protected by a reef*”, composed of mood and residue. The mood element consists of two parts: subject indicated by the words “*The beach*” in the form of a nominal group and finite shown by the word “*is*” (one of the small number of verbal operators expressing tense, i.e. present). The part of the clause after the mood is the residue, consisting of “*protected*” as predicator and “*by a reef*” as adjunct. Then, second clause “*so the waters are safer*” enhances the first clause. The second clause also has mood and residue. The mood consists of the word “*the waters*” as subject and the word “*are*” as finite. The residue is formed by the complement element realized by word “*safer*”.

Based on the transitivity relationship, the data is composed of two types of processes: a material process in the first clause and relational process in the second clause. In the first clause “*The beach is protected by a reef*”, the actor of the clause is “*by a reef*”. The goal of the clause is “*the beach*”. The material process (material doing) is indicated by “*is protected*.” It expresses the notion that some entity physically does something. In the second clause (“... *the waters are safer*”), the carrier is indicated by “*the waters*” and the attribute indicated by “*safer*”. The process (shown by “*are*”) is an attributive intensive. The clause cannot be in the passive form because it is not reversible.

Data 38 is of a parataxis category because it contains two clauses joined by the word “*so*” that indicates an enhancement, so in the analysis the relationship between both clauses is marked by a number and the symbol (x). The clause number 1 is “*The beach is protected by a reef*” and number 2 is “*so the waters are safer.*” Thus, based on the logico-semantic relation, the second clause is additional information to the first clause.

### **Data 39**

The villas cater to most budgets.

The villas	cater		to most budgets
subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	
Actor	Process: Material		Circumstance

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 39 indicates an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 39 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It has mood and residue. The first part consists of a subject shown by “*The villas*” and a finite shown by “*cater*”. The residue consists of two elements, namely, a predicator realized by “*cater*” and a complement realized by “*to most budgets*”. In the data the word “*cater*” has two functions as finite and a predicator.

In terms of the transitivity level, data 39 is categorized as indicating a material process realized by the word “*cater*”. The material process involves a

participant indicated by “*The villas*” taking the role of an actor and a circumstance indicated by “*to most budgets.*”

#### **Data 40**

You can go to enjoy freshly caught seafood at the beach front markets.

You	can	go	to enjoy freshly caught seafood at the beach front markets.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	
Actor	Process: Material		Circumstance

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 40 represents an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 40 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It has mood and residue. The first part consists of a subject shown by “*you*” and a finite shown by “*can*”. The residue consists of two elements, namely, a predicator realized by “*go*” and a complement realized by “*to enjoy freshly caught seafood at the beach front markets*”.

In terms of the transitivity level, data 40 is categorized as indicating a material process realized by the word “*can go*”. The material process involves a participant indicated by “*You*” taking the role of an actor and a circumstance indicated by “*to enjoy freshly caught seafood at the beach front markets.*” Material processes are processes of material doing. They express the notion some entity physically does something.

**Data 41**

The stunning bay is lined with soft white sand and boasts the most magnificent sweeping views.

The stunning bay	is	lined	with soft white sand
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	
Goal	Pr: Material		Circumstance
1			

and	boasts		the most magnificent sweeping views.
	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood	Residue	
	Process: Material		Goal
+2			

At the clause as an exchange, data 41 represents an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 41 is a clause complex (consisting of two clauses) in a declarative mood. The data have two types of clauses: active and passive. The passive clause is “*The stunning bay is lined with soft white sand*”. It is composed of mood and residue. The mood element consists of two parts: a subject shown by “*The stunning bay*” in the form of a nominal group and a finite shown by the word “*is*” (one of the small number of verbal operators expressing tense, i.e. present). The part of the clause after the mood is the residue, consisting of “*lined*” as a predicator and “*with soft white sand*” as an adjunct. Next, the active clause is “... *and boasts the most magnificent sweeping views*”. This clause has the same subject (“*The stunning bay*”) and a finite shown by the word

“boasts”. It also has a residue consisting of “*the most magnificent sweeping views*” as a complement.

At the transitivity level, data 41 indicates a material process in both clauses (active and passive). The passive form of the clause (*The stunning bay is lined with soft white sand*) has only one participant acting as the goal indicated by “*The stunning bay*” and a circumstance shown by “*with soft white sand*”. The material process is realized by “*is lined*”. Then, in the active clause (... *and boasts the most magnificent sweeping views*) there are two participants: one acts as a goal indicated by “*the most magnificent sweeping views*”, and the other functions as an actor, which is indicated by “*The stunning bay.*” The word “*boasts*” is viewed to indicate a material process. .

Data 41 is of a parataxis category because it contains two clauses joined by ‘and’ to indicate an extension, so in the analysis the relationship between both clauses is marked by number and the symbol (+). The clause number 1 is “*The stunning bay is lined with soft white sand*” and number 2 is “... *and boasts the most magnificent sweeping views*”. Thus, based on the logico-semantic relation, the second clause is additional information to the first clause.

#### **Data 42**

Its pristine beach is sheltered by a coral reef.

Its pristine beach	is	sheltered	by a coral reef.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	
Goal	Process: Material		Actor



In terms of clause as an exchange, data 42 represents an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 42 is a clause in a declarative mood. The mood element consists of two parts: a subject indicated by the words “*Its pristine beach*” in the form of a nominal group and a finite shown by the word “*is*” (one of the small number of verbal operators expressing tense, i.e. present). The Residue is formed by two elements: a predicator indicated by “*sheltered*” and an adjunct indicated by “*by a coral reef*”.

At the transitivity level, the process in data 42 is of a material type, involving two participants: “*by a coral reef*” as an actor and “*Its pristine beach*” as goal. The word “*is sheltered*” indicates process, which is a material process. This process cannot be classified as a mental process because it does not show an activity of the mind, or psychological activity.

### **3.4 Declarative Mood-Mental Process**

In this subchapter, the analysis will focus on the clause components of the data (a number of clauses) selected for the purpose of this study based on the category of the declarative mood and mental process. This study has identified one data from the tourism brochures for the purpose of analysis in this subchapter.

#### **Data 43**

You’re planning your honeymoon or a holiday of pure relaxation and indulgence.

You	're	planning	your honeymoon or a holiday of pure relaxation and indulgence.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	
Senser	Process: Mental		Phenomenon

At the clause as an exchange, data 43 represents an act of *giving* information realized by the writer of the brochure and act of *receiving* information realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 43 is a clause in the form of declarative mood. It has mood and residue. There are two elements in the mood; the word “*You*” having the role of subject and the word “*'re*” taking the role of finite. The part of the clause after the mood is the residue consisting of “*planning*” as predicator and “*your honeymoon or a holiday of pure relaxation and indulgence*” as complement.

At the transitivity level, the process in data 43 is of a mental type, involving two participants: “*You*” as a senser and “*your honeymoon or a holiday of pure relaxation and indulgence*” as a phenomenon. The word “*'re planning*” indicates process, which is a mental process. A mental process is one which encodes thinking or feeling.

### 3.5 Imperative Mood – Material Process

In this subchapter, the analysis will focus on the clause components of the data (a number of clauses) selected for the purpose of this study based on the category of the imperative mood and material process. This study has identified five data from the tourism brochures for the purpose of analysis in this subchapter.

**Data 44**

Shop for a bargain along Legian Street, Padma Street or Kuta Square.

Shop	for a bargain	along Legian Street, Padma Street or Kuta Square.
RESIDUE		
Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
RESIDUE		
Process: Material	Goal	Circumstance

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 44 represents an act of *demanding* action or inviting the reader to do something (“*shop*”) realized by the writer of the brochure and an act of *giving-doing action* to be realized by the reader of the brochure. We can see from the table above that data 44 is in the form of imperative mood, meaning that the subject is implicit (not written). Thus, it has no mood but only residue. There are three elements in the residue; the word “*Shop*” having the role of a predicator, the words “*for a bargain*” having the role of complement and the prepositional phrase “*along Legian Street, Padma Street or Kuta Square*” having the role of an adjunct.

At the transitivity level, data 44 is categorized as indicating a material process, a material doing, which is realized by the word “*shop*.” It expresses the notion that some entity physically does something, which may be done to some other entity. The process in the imperative mood type of clause involves one participant, namely a goal indicated “*for a bargain*.” Because it is an imperative mood, the clause has no actor (implicit “*You*” referring to any potential tourists reading the tourism brochures). Finally in this material process, the circumstance is indicated by the prepositional phrase “*along Legian Street, Padma Street or Kuta Square*”.

**Data 45**

Kick up your heels at one of the great bars or clubs in Kuta, then spend the next day relaxing on the beach!

Kick up	your heels	at one of the great bars or clubs in Kuta,	
Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	
Residue			
Process: Material	Goal	Circumstance	
1			

then	spend	the next day	relaxing on the beach!
	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Residue			
	Process: Material	Goal	Circumstance
x2			

At the clause as an exchange, data 45 represents an act of *demanding* action or inviting the reader to do something (“*spend*”) realized by the writer of the brochure and an act of *giving-doing action* to be realized by the reader of the brochure. Data 45 is categorized as a clause complex (consisting of two clauses) in the form of imperative mood, with an implicit Subject (not written). Thus, as it can be seen from the table above, the clause has no mood but only a residue. The first clause (*Kick up your heels at one of the great bars or clubs in Kuta*) has three elements in the residue; a predicator shown by “*Kick up*”, a complement shown by “*your heels*” and an adjunct shown by “*at one of the great bars or clubs in Kuta.*” Then, the second clause (*then spend the next day relaxing on the beach!*) has also three elements in the residue: a predicator shown by “*spend*”, a complement shown by “*the next day*” and an adjunct shown by “*relaxing on the beach!*”

Based on the transitivity relationship, the data is composed of two types of processes, both clauses contain material process. The first clause “*Kick up your heels at one of the great bars or clubs in Kuta*” has only one participant as the goal of the clause indicated by “*your heels*”. The material process, which encodes the meaning of a material doing, is indicated by “*Kick up.*” The circumstance of the clause is indicated by the prepositional phrase “*at one of the great bars or clubs in Kuta*”. In the second clause (“*then spend the next day relaxing on the beach!*”), there is also only one participant, namely a goal indicated by “*the next day*”. The material process is indicated by “*spend*”. The circumstance of the clause is “*relaxing on the beach!*”

Data 45 is of a parataxis category because it contains two clauses joined by the word “*then*”, which indicates an enhancement, so in the analysis the relationship between both clauses is marked by a number and the symbol (x). The clause number 1 is “*Kick up your heels at one of the great bars or clubs in Kuta*” and number 2 is “*then spend the next day relaxing on the beach!*” Thus, based on the logico-semantic relation, the second clause is additional information to the first clause.

#### **Data 46**

Weave through its colourful assortment of shopping and dining opportunities.

Weave	through its colourful assortment of shopping and dining opportunities.
Predicator	Adjunct
	Residue
Process:Material	Circumstance

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 46 represents an act of *demanding* action or inviting the reader to do something (“*weave*”) realized by the writer of the brochure and an act of *giving-doing action* to be realized by the reader of the brochure. The data above is classified as a clause in the form of imperative mood because it has no subject (not written). Thus, it has no mood but only residue. The residue consists of “*Weave*” taking the role of a predicator and “*through its colourful assortment of shopping and dining opportunities*” functioning as an adjunct.

At the transitivity level, the same data above (“*Weave through its colourful assortment of shopping and dining opportunities*”) can also be analyzed in terms of material process. It contains a material process shown by the word “*weave*”. The clause has no participants (usually an actor and a goal), but because the clause is in the imperative form, it can be understood that there is an implicit actor (not written), referring to anyone who reads the clause in the tourism brochure. Finally the material process in the clause involves a circumstance shown by the prepositional phrase “*through its colourful assortment of shopping and dining opportunities*”.

#### **Data 47**

Discover the stunning mountainous region of Ubud.

Discover	the stunning mountainous region of Ubud.
Predicator	Complement
Residue	
Process: Material	Goal

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 47 represents an act of *demanding* action or inviting the reader to do something (“*discover*”) realized by the writer of the brochure and an act of *giving-doing action* to be realized by the reader of the brochure. As it can be seen from the table above data 47 is a clause in the form of imperative mood, meaning that the subject is implicit (not written). Thus, it has no mood but only a residue. There are two elements in the residue; the word “*Discover*” takes the role of a predicator, and the nominal group “*stunning mountainous region of Ubud*” takes the role of a complement.

At the transitivity level, data 47 is classified as a clause of material process, involving one participant indicated by the nominal group “*stunning mountainous region of Ubud*”, taking the role of a goal. The clause has no actor because it is an imperative mood. Then, the material process or a process of material-doing in the clause is indicated by the word “*Discover*”. It expresses the notion that some entity physically does something, which may be done to some other entity.

#### **Data 48**

Make time to watch the captivating Legong dance and Wayang Kulit puppet theatre.

Make	time	to watch the captivating Legong dance and Wayang Kulit puppet theatre.
Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Residue		
Process: Material	Goal	Circumstance

At the clause as an exchange, data 48 represents an act of *demanding* action or inviting the reader to do something (“*make*”) realized by the writer of the brochure and an act of *giving-doing action* to be realized by the reader of the brochure. In terms of the interpersonal function, data 48 is a clause in the form of imperative mood, so as it can be seen from the table above it only has a residue consisting of three elements, namely, a predicator realized by the word “*Make*”, a complement realized by the word “*time*” and an adjunct realized by “*to watch the captivating Legong dance and Wayang Kulit puppet theatre*”.

Based on the transitivity relationship, the clause in the data (“*Make time to watch the captivating Legong dance and Wayang Kulit puppet theatre*”) is categorized as having a material process, indicated by the word “*make*.” The process involves one participant, namely, a goal, indicated by the word “*Time*” and actor because it is an imperative mood, and a circumstance realized by “*to watch the captivating Legong dance and Wayang Kulit puppet theatre*”.

### **3.6 Imperative Mood – Mental Process**

In this subchapter, the analysis will focus on the clause components of the data (a number of clauses) selected for the purpose of this study based on the category of the imperative mood-mental process. This study has identified one data from the tourism brochures for the purpose of analysis in this subchapter.



**Data 49**

Soak up the relaxed pace, and wander in and out of art galleries and the numerous shops.

Soak up	the relaxed pace,
Predicator	Complement
Residue	
Process: Mental	Phenomenon
1	

and	wander	in and out of art galleries and the numerous shops.
	Predicator	Adjunct
	Residue	
	Process: Material	Circumstance
+2		

In terms of clause as an exchange, data 49 represents an act of *demanding* action or inviting the reader to do something (“*soak up* and *wander*”) realized by the writer of the brochure and an act of *giving-doing action* to be realized by the reader of the brochure. At the interpersonal level, data 49 is a clause complex in the form of imperative mood, meaning that it has an implicit subject (not written). Thus, we can see from the table above that it has no mood but only residue. In the first clause “*Soak up the relaxed pace,*” there are two elements in the residue: “*Soak up*” as a predicator and “*the relaxed pace*” as a complement. Then, the second clause “*and wander in and out of art galleries and the numerous shops*” also has two elements in the residue: the word “*wander*” as a predicator and “*in and out of art galleries and the numerous shops*” as an adjunct.

Based on the transitivity relationship, the data is composed of two types of processes: a mental process in the first clause and material process in the second

clause. In the first clause “*Soak up the relaxed pace*”, the phenomenon is indicated by “*the relaxed pace*”. The senser of the clause is implicit because it is an imperative mood. The mental process is indicated by “*Soak up.*” A mental process is one which encodes thinking or feeling. In the second clause (“*and wander in and out of art galleries and the numerous shops*”), there is no participant (neither a actor nor a goal). The process shown by “*wander*” is a material process. Material processes are processes of material doing.

Data 49 is of a parataxis category because it contains two clauses joined by ‘and’ to indicate an extension, so in the analysis the relationship between both clauses is marked by number and the symbol (+). The clause number 1 is “*Soak up the relaxed pace*” and number 2 is “... *and wander in and out of art galleries and the numerous shops*”. Thus, based on the logico-semantic relation, the second clause is additional information to the first clause.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Having described Mood and Transitivity in the tourism brochure based on the functional grammar theory (Halliday and Matthiessen), the writer will conclude and give further suggestion about this study.

#### 4.1 Conclusions

From the analyses of mood and transitivity functions as well as clause complex identified in the collected data based on functional grammar, it can be concluded that related to research topics:

1. From the forty-nine (49) data that have been collected from the tourism brochure in Qantas Holiday Magazine, at the mood (clause as an exchange) functions there are forty-three (43) data or clauses in the form of declarative mood. Thus, the declarative mood types of clauses were found to be the majority in the tourism brochure collected for the purpose of this study. They are composed of the two common elements: namely mood and residue; the mood also commonly consists of two elements: one is subject (realized by a nominal group) and another is finite (part of the verbal group). There were six (6) data or clauses found to be in the imperative mood. All clauses of this type found in this study have only a residue. Some clauses have a complete residue containing predicator, complement and adjunct, others do not.

2. From the forty-nine (49) data that have collected from the tourism brochure in Qantas Holiday Magazine, at the experiential functions thirty-one (31) data were identified for the relational process, it covers the many different ways in which “being” can be expressed in English clauses. Five (5) data were found to represent an existential process, commonly indicated by the pattern “there was/is something”. Eleven (11) data were identified as indicating material process, all of which are describing processes of material doing, usually concrete, “real” tangible actions. Two (2) data were found to indicate the mental process, describing the processes of mind or psychological events.
3. From forty-nine (49) data that have collected from the tourism brochure in Qantas Holiday Magazine, eight (8) data were found to be clause complexes in the category of parataxis, the term parataxis is used when one clause follows from another in different ways, but one is independent from the other, which is called coordination in the traditional grammar. Three (3) data are of hypotaxis types, the term hypotaxis is used to refer to the relationship in which one clause is dependent on another. In traditional grammar, this is called subordination. Then, thirty-eight (38) data are single clause types.
4. The correlation between of mood and transitivity was found in thirty-one (31) data in the form of declarative mood-relational process, five (5) data in the form of declarative mood-existential process, six (6) data in the form of declarative mood-material process, one (1) data in the form of

declarative mood-mental process, five (5) data in the form of imperative mood-material process and one (1) data in the form of imperative mood-mental process.

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

As far as the writer is concern, this study has been focused on declarative and imperative mood in tourism brochure. So, I would like to suggest doing a different analysis on the exclamative and interrogative mood and transitivity in similar brochure.

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## APPENDIX

### 1. Declarative Mood – Relational Process

#### **Legian (Page 27)**

- (1) Discovering Legian is a holiday in itself.
- (2) It has wonderful restaurants, boutique fashion shops run by expatriate designers, and local markets.
- (3) Plus it has a gorgeous beach which is a popular spot for water activities and outdoor dining.
- (4) Legian is also more relaxing and laid back than Kuta, which is only a pleasant walk away.

#### **Kuta (Page 15)**

- (5) Renowned for its sun, surf, sand and shopping, Kuta is one of Bali's most popular holiday destinations.
- (6) Kuta has a great vibe and with a large choice of accommodation, restaurants and entertainment, you are truly in the heart of the action.

#### **South Kuta (Page 21)**

- (7) South Kuta (or Tuban) is just a short stroll away from the vibrant bars in central Kuta.
- (8) The beaches at South Kuta are quieter and great for children to swim in, which makes it a popular spot for families.
- (9) South Kuta is also home to the popular Waterbom Bali water park.

#### **Seminyak (Page 32)**

- (10) Not only does it have a beautiful surf beach, but it has a diverse mix of restaurants and resorts.
- (11) It's a relaxing spot to enjoy a cocktail or two on the beach at sunset.
- (12) Seminyak also features Bali's best range of self-contained villas, an ideal alternative for families and larger groups or couples.



**Jimbaran Bay and Uluwatu (Page 39)**

(13) Jimbaran Bay is a comfortable distance away from the bustle of lively Kuta.

(14) This is the perfect location in Nusa Dua.

**Nusa Dua and Tanjung Benoa (Page 42)**

(15) Many of the resorts around here have children's activities and clubs, to cater for families.

(16) Also, the beautiful beach has gentle waves lapping at its shore, so it's a great spot to try your hand at surfing.

**Sanur (Page 48)**

(17) On the southeastern coastline of Bali is the charming fishing village of Sanur.

(18) Sanur is also a great place to shop for a bargain and to dine out on delicious cuisine.

(19) Jalan Tanjung Sari is Sanur's central avenue that runs parallel to the beach.

**Ubud (Page 53)**

(20) It's only about an hour north of Denpasar and is one of Bali's highlights.

(21) Famous for its painters and sculptors, the township and nearby villages have attracted celebrities from all around the art world.

(22) Ubud has some of the finest Balinese culture on display, with amazing workings in wood, stone and silver.

(23) It's also renowned for its festivals and ceremonies.

(24) Ubud is also the main centre for adventure excursions in Bali, with great opportunities for trekking and white water rafting.

**Candi Dasa (Page 58)**

(25) Candi Dasa, once a quiet fishing village, is a laid-back and slow-paced retreat.

(26) With easy road access to many of the main sights, it is an ideal base to explore the surrounding countryside and the local villages.

(27) It is also popular with diving enthusiasts.

### **Lovina (Page 59)**

(28) Lovina is located on the north coast of Bali, approximately seven kilometres west of Singaraja, the main coastal town.

(29) Lovina is a fairly quiet, relaxing resort area with rare natural assets such as its famous black sand beach.

(30) It also features waterfalls on the west of Lovina.

(31) The enchanting hot springs nearby gives a chance to discover Air Panas.

(32) With generally warmer water and gentler waves than the south coast, Lovina is great for leisurely water sports.

(33) Most popular is snorkelling and scuba diving around Deer Island, Menjanan Island, Tulamben and Amed.

(34) You can have a unique experience by hiking from one village to another and enjoy the local atmosphere.

(35) Even as just a stopover trip, Lovina can be a pleasant change from the bustling scene of Kuta.

### **Lombok and Gili Islands (Page 60)**

(36) Lombok Island is located only 20 minutes by plane or two hours by boat, east of Bali.

(37) It has lush, tropical surroundings and unspoilt beaches, so it's the perfect holiday destination.

(38) The island is also known for its quaint customs, diving locations and handicrafts – particularly weaving, basketry and pottery.

(39) Gili Trawangan, one of the three Gili Islands, is located off the coast of Lombok and has simple facilities and a colourful local atmosphere.

### **Lembongan Island (Page 63)**

(40) This jewel of an island is situated 20 kilometres off the coast of Bali in the Bandung Strait.

(41) Popular with daytrippers, Lembongan Island is a stunning location with an array of water activities.

(42) It's the ideal short break from the fast pace of Bali.

#### **Menjangan Island (Page 64)**

(43) With great visibility, and a variety of marine life and coral off its shores, it is truly a marine paradise.

#### **Tabanan and Tanah Lot (Page 64)**

(44) Tabanan is a great location in which to stop over whilst exploring Bali, with an exotic mix of attractions nearby, including a popular theatre, majestic temples, hot springs, and a sacred monkey forest.

(45) Seeing the stunning outline of the temple with the backdrop of a glorious sunset is a sight to behold.

(46) Tanah Lot also offers a truly unique, picturesque and relaxing holiday alternative.

## **2. Declarative Mood – Existential Process**

#### **Seminyak (Page 32)**

(47) There are also many designer boutiques in Seminyak.

#### **Nusa Dua and Tanjung Benoa ( Page 42)**

(48) There are plenty of water sports to enjoy.

#### **Candi Dasa (Page 58)**

(49) There are beaches to the immediate east and west of Padangbai's main beach.

(50) Either as a stop-off point on a trip to the East Coast of Bali or a longer holiday, there's a wide variety of accommodation and restaurants in typical Balinese style to suit every taste and pocket.

(51) There are numerous interesting walks and treks available in the area plus some great dining and shopping options available.

**Menjangan Island (Page 64)**

(52) As part of West Bali National Park, there is some wonderful natural wilderness to explore, with trekking, bird watching and other activities available.

**3. Declarative Mood – Material Process****South Kuta (Page 21)**

(53) The beach is also protected by a reef so the waters are safer.

**Seminyak (Page 32)**

(54) Just north of Kuta and Legian you'll find seminyak.

(55) The villas cater to most budgets.

**Jimbaran Bay and Uluwatu (Page 39)**

(56) You can go to enjoy freshly caught seafood at the beachfront markets.

(57) The stunning bay is lined with soft white sand and boasts the most magnificent sweeping views.

**Nusa Dua and Tanjung Benoa (Page 42)**

(58) Situated on the Bukit Peninsula (just 30 minutes south of Kuta), you'll find Nusa Dua and Tanjung Benoa.

(59) You can tee-off into the sunset at one of Asia's best golf courses.

**Sanur (Page 48)**

(60) Its pristine beach is sheltered by a coral reef.

**Ubud (Page 53)**

(61) The elevation of Ubud and its surrounds afford glorious views across terraced rice fields and of the Ayung River and Gorge.

#### **4. Declarative Mood-Mental Process**

##### **Jimbara Bay and Uluwatu (Page 39)**

(62) You're planning your honeymoon or a holiday of pure relaxation and indulgence.

#### **5. Imperative Mood – Material Process**

##### **Kuta (Page 15)**

(63) Shop for a bargain along Legian Street, Padma Street or Kuta Square.

(64) Kick up your heels at one of the great bars or clubs in Kuta, then spend the next day relaxing on the beach!

##### **Sanur (Page 48)**

(65) Weave through its colourful assortment of shopping and dining opportunities.

##### **Ubud (Page 53)**

(66) Discover the stunning mountainous region of Ubud.

(67) Make time to watch the captivating Legong dance and Wayang Kulit puppet theatre.

#### **6. Imperative Mood-Mental Process**

##### **Nusa Dua and Tanjung Benoa (Page 42)**

(68) Soak up the relaxed pace, and wander in and out of art galleries and the numerous shops, or perhaps go horse riding or cycling.

## CURRICULUM VITAE

### Personal Details

Full Name : Gifta Firdiana  
Place, Date of Birth : Bogor, 29 November 1988  
Religion : Moslem  
Sex : Female  
Marital Status : Single  
Nationality : Indonesian  
Address : Jl. Kacapiring 4 No.16 Taman Cimanggu Bogor  
Phone : 0856 2004849  
E-mail : [giftafirdiana@yahoo.co.id](mailto:giftafirdiana@yahoo.co.id)

### Educational Background

2011-2013 Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung (S2)  
2006-2010 English Literature, Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung (S1)  
2003-2006 SMUN 2 Bogor  
2000-2003 SLTPN 4 Bogor  
1994-2000 Bina Insani Elementary School Bogor

### Working Experience

Sept-Nov 2010 Lecturer Assistant, Bogor Agricultural University  
Oct 2011-Jan 2013 English Teacher, Neutron learning counseling

### Published Journal

Sept 2011 (ADHUM) Slogan Iklan *Property* Berbahasa Inggris: Kajian Tata Bahasa Fungsional  
Dec 2012 (ADHUM) Mood in the Tourism Brochure of Qantas Holidays Magazine: a Functional Grammar Study