

The analogies of two pieces of the different- sourced newspaper with the same meaning titles by using transitivity system

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Abstract- Transitivity has had big hit since the early twentieth century and been studied so far in many areas of research such as linguistics, translation, scientific writings, poets, sonnets, literature, newspapers and so on. This study intentionally aims to compare pieces of the newspaper with the same meaning titles but written by the different sources in order to explore the process types used in both of them and the ways they maximize the gist of the articles and writers' attitudes. Those newspapers, selected from internet with their footnoting of website links, were underlined the verbs and placed them to the right categories of verb processes to search for the frequencies of their uses. The simple Ms. Office was operated for them as in forms of tables, bar and pie charts. The result showed that the lengths of the news were different, in which material process verbs were the first highly-frequent used while, differently, the second high was verbal process of VOA but mental one in CNN's; the third came to verbal process in CNN but the existential in VOA. Through this result, it can be said that both news are concerning with outside phenomena but CNN's writer remain more direct speech and the speaker stresses more over his inner experience.

Index Terms- Transitivity system, Systemic Functional Grammar, Newspaper analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is much more complex than expected because of a host of theories and its evolutions in the virtues of time shifts and different geographical portions. Language --the subject study of linguistics--is originally labeled as a psychological behavior which can be looked into and studied by the outside attachments belonged to Skinner (1957), who believes that learning a language lays on habitualization. This theory has been favored by some scholars like, Fries (1945), Bloomfield (1980) and Lado (1957, 1964, 1992).

Later, it is criticized critically by Noam Chomsky, a father of modern linguist, exploring a new hypothesis called competence and performance, asserts that language is an innate system which the learner language can achieve effortlessly. These new findings do not consist all of what a language does.

Soon after, Hymes (1978) scrutinizes this theory by his new discovery; it is so-called communicative competence, which directly mean that it doesn't only focus on linguistic competence but also interactional and socio-cultural roles. Other developmental ideas of it have been taken into considerations with profound interests by many researchers and scholars such as Munby (1981), Halliday (1971), Canale and Swain (1980) and Bachman (1990) and so on.

There have been many theories of linguistics and relevant disciplines having been coined to assist the language learners towards to their desires and satisfactions of language abilities. They are the transparent demonstrations of what the mentioned scholars, researchers and theorists have done by all feasible forms and methods, also the time-moves. Interestingly, Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), one of the popular theories of M.A.K. Halliday, has been used for multi-disciplinary options widespread depending on its essence, observableness, researchableness, and testableness.

Therefore, the main purpose of this investigation by using this theory was to actualize the benefits of the theory in newspaper analysis in comparative senses and it also targeted to explore the digestible generalization for inferential elusive texts.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 M.A.K Halliday's transitivity theory

There are many worldly recognized linguists, two of whom are Noam Chomsky and M.A.K. Halliday. Noam Chomsky (1957) had big piles of contributions in grammar: universal grammar (UG), generative grammar (GG), transformational generative grammar (TGG). Positioning on his ideas of innate mechanism of a language learning, he primitively introduced universal grammar and developed on and on.

The other figure is M.A.K. Halliday (1971), a distinguished and prolific linguist, gave birth to many popularly beneficial theories to contributions in language acquisitions and linguistic analyses or frameworks. Among them, semantic functional grammar (SFG) considered language functionally is about the

analyses of grammar at discursive or textual levels (Halliday, 1985).

Beyond what being imagined, transitivity system is very valuable property in linguistic treasures and contributions. It was deployed for the systemic functional descriptions of English in 1980 and is noticed as the “unorthodox” in the its particularities from ‘mainstream’ accounts — specifically the considerations of the clauses as a meta-functional grammar, works of grammar and lexis as zones under the lexicon-grammatical continuum in English and more achievements. That was what had been cited by Mattiessen (2014), who was so thrilled with the Halliday's theories in language research contents.

M.A.K. Halliday (1985, 1994, 2000) categorized three meta-functions in SFG: ideational, interpersonal and textual compass. As of the importance and the core semantic systems in Systemic Functional Linguistic studies, transitivity theory has been widely used in critical linguistic analysis since its birth firstly when Halliday (1973) experimented it on the William Golding's novel (Jie Yang,2015)

He restated that a language has three meta-functions for adult age--ideational function to convey new information to communicate a content that is unknown to the hearer, interpersonal function to express social and personal relations, and textual function to make any stretch of spoken or written discourse into a coherent and unified texts and make a living message different from a random list of sentences (Lui Runqin: 2002,336). His ideational function mainly consisting of transitivity and voice constitutes of the Agent, Process and Goal which reflect understandings of phenomena that interact between allocutors' illusive experience.

To be demonstrated and explained with details, the process --- a central conceptions of transitivity focused to groups of verbs ---was classified into six kinds: material process (process of doing); mental process (processes of sensing); relational process (process of being); behavioral process (processes of behaving); verbal process (processes of saying); existential process (process of existing or happening) (Lui Runqin: 2002,327-331).

2.2 The development of transitivity theory by Hoper and Thomson

With deep loves of Linguistics and his creativities, Thomson and Hoper who formulated the new versions of transitivity, indicated that phenomena of transitivity was intimately connected with the complex of semantic and morph-syntactic parameters. They asserted there had been many involved components such as, for example, the presence of an object of the verb (Huijing Wang: 2012, 171). They both claimed that transitivity was the global property of clause and discourse distinctions between fore-groundings and back-groundings which were able to provide the key points to the understandings of the grammatical and semantic facts. They emphasized that it had assisted the languages learners from of all kinds of classes or levels to gain their betterments of understandings beyond what they, if compared to their only disciplines, had read and listened through any writing or spoken materials (Hoper and Thomson :1980, 294-

295). Although they have tried their best efforts to display and to promote their masterpieces of this theory in the sense of further modifications, additions and developments, there has been still less impression than the original creations belonged to Halliday.

2.3. Previous studies on the transitivity system

From its birth to now, this theory was largely deployed as the central tool for research of many disciplines both in the linguistic area and others. So, it was found in a lot of scholarship of various forms. Evidently, it was discovered in huge number of studies concerning linguistic analyses by using it as the main instruments (Davatgarzadeh,2014; Farzaneh.H, 2011; Halliday,1984/2022:320; Martin, 2009; Nader, 2012; Mohammad,2011; Simei & Linwei,2012). Moreover, with their profoundness of research interests in language provinces, some researchers used it to look into for the manners of the characters in poems, sonnets, fairy tales, and fictions (Bonifacio. T. Cunana,2011; Hanh Thu Nguen,2012; Lai and Ypsi,2014; Shuyan, An Yang & Guangehun,2014; Yang.J,2015; Farzana Ismail, Malik Ajmal Gulzar, Waheed Shahzad & Muhammad Fiaz Nabi, 2022; Ahmad Faizin, Hafidzatul Azizah, Putu Zahra Amalia Atiyoti Jwalita, 2022; Yuan Luo,2022; Ari Fajria Novari and Ridzki Elang Gumelar ,2022; Muhammad Yousaf, Rukhshanda Mushtaq and MANUSYA, 2022). More impressively, some authors also used it to learn about the political figures' ideologies or attitudes via speeches, historical remarks or news (Qin Yan Pin,2013; Pu,2013; Novrian Syaputra Motumona and Suswanto Ismadi Megah S, 2022; Nurul Qomariah,2022), while others employed it for the comparative research of the male's and female 's personalities. Beyond what are mentioned about, it has been shown in the studies of conversions from the English to their native languages with objectives to hunt for how it granted its roles for gist and fast discernments (Sun and Zhao, 2012; Win, L. Y, 2021). However, there still been a small gap to conduct more research such as the analogy of the two different sources of the same --meaning titled newspapers to dig out the innerness of both speakers and writers. Hence, this study was laid its crucial investigations on the frequencies of verb processes and all noticeable components with sharp purposes for easing inferential matter and generalizations.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This analogical study was used both qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze the collected data. Qualitative benefits are to gather all related documents like books, articles, writings, studies and so on from the possibly gatherable sources, especially from the previous supportive papers and the two pieces of newly televised news from divergent contexts and different news agencies. That the using the quantitative one is for receiving the exact statistic number by counting the frequencies of those processes. The frequencies of used verb types are very essential for this investigation, which strongly influences to the writers' interpretation and conclusions

3.1. Procedure

In this investigation, two pieces of newspaper with the same subjects and meanings were capped but they were penned by diverse agencies: CNN and VOA (Voice of America). For the procedure to analyze, all verbs used by the writers or editors are

highlighted, bracketed and counted to categorize them into the right type process of transitivity. Frequency and percentage of verb processes were found. Moreover, the same verbs were counted if they had been used in separate clauses or sentences (data sources). After sorting and placing them in to the right group of processes, the results were gotten and the explanations of the results were noted and interpreted relying on the found data. The next step was the discussions or comparisons of the results between this discovery and already done papers or books and among previous research or investigations among the same, similar, and different discoveries and ,too, the behind triggered reasons. Finally, the conclusion could be drawn depending on the synthesis among the newly found results, previous articles and the suggested spirits of the theory. After all, pedagogical implications and further studies would be raised for the next investigations.

3.2. Data sources

Source 1: (CNN) Trump threatens to reverse diplomatic relations with Cuba¹

1)(CNN)Donald Trump[Sayer] criticized [Process: Verbal] the Obama administration's move [Target] to normalize relations with Cuba as a "very weak agreement," though he[Sayer] said [Process: Verbal] some sort of a deal [Token] is[Process: Relational] "fine,"[Value] in an interview with a local CBS station in Miami over the weekend[circumstance].

2)The Republican nominee [Sayer] also said[Process: Verbal] he [Actor] would do [Process: Material] "whatever you [Actor] have to do [Process: Material] to get a strong agreement [Goal]," even if that [Sensor] meant [Process: Mental] breaking off the recently resumed diplomatic relations [Phenomenon].

3)."I [Sensor] just want to press [Process: Mental] -- would you [Actor] break off [Process: Material] diplomatic relations [Receiver], though, on day one?" CBS4's Jim Defede [Sayer] asked [Process: Verbal] Trump [Target].

4)."I [Actor] would do [Process: Material] whatever you [Actor] have to do to get [Process: Material] a strong agreement [Receiver] . And people [Sensor] want [Process: Mental] an agreement [Phenomenon], I [Sensor] like [Process: Mental] the idea of an agreement [Phenomenon], but it [Carrier] has to be [Process: Relational] a real agreement. [Attribute] So if you [Behaver] call [Process: Behavioral] that for negotiation purposes, whatever you [Actor] have to do to make [Process: Material] a great deal for the people of Cuba,"

5).Trump [Sayer] said [Process: verbal] "Look [Process: Behavioral] , Cuba [Actor] has to treat [Process: Material] us fairly and it [Actor] has to treat [Process: Material] the people of Cuba fairly, and the people [Carrier] living here that were [Process :Relational] from Cuba or their families [Carrier] were

[Process: Relational] from Cuba," he [Sayer] argued [Process : Verbal] , saying the deal President Barack Obama "signed [Carrier] is [Process: Relational] a very weak agreement. We [Actor] get [Process: Material] nothing.

The people of Cuba [Actor] get [Process: Material] nothing, and I [Actor] would do

[Process: Material] whatever [Carrier] is [Process: Relational] necessary to get a good agreement. An agreement [Carrier] is [Process: Relational] fine."

6). Trump [Sayer] also responded [Process: Verbal] to charges leveled in a Newsweek report from earlier this year, which [Actor] alleged [Process: Material] that he [Actor] violated [Process: Material] the US-Cuban embargo in 1998 by sending associates to explore business opportunities on the island. Further reporting from Bloomberg [Actor] purported to show [Process: Material] that additional Trump associates [Actor] went [Process: Material] in 2012 and 2013 to look at potential opportunities for a golf resort.

7).The Republican nominee [Existent] appeared to confirm [Process: Existential] parts of the reporting, saying [Process: Verbal] that he [Actor] would "have to find out"[Process: Material] if they [Actor] had in fact traveled [Process: Material] to Cuba in violation of the embargo, while acknowledging that "they [Existent] had [Process: Existential] some meetings."

8)."I [Sensor] don't know [Process: Mental] exactly where they were. I [Actor] can tell [Process: Material] you that Cuba [Sensor] wants to, you know, really negotiate [Process: Mental] with us. They [Sayer] 've said [Process: Verbal] , 'We [Sensor] want to negotiate [Process: Mental] .' They [Sensor] want to make [Process: Mental] some kind of a deal. I [Sayer] 've said [Process: Verbal] , I [Sensor] don't want to make [Process: Mental] any deals unless we [Sensor] know [Process: Mental] we [Existent] have [Process: Existential] a deal with Cuba. I [Sensor] think [Process : Mental] it [Carrier] 's [Process: Relational] appropriate," he [Sayer] said [Process: Verbal] .

9)."But you [Sensor] think [Process: Mental] they [Actor] did, in fact, go[Process: Material] to Cuba?" Defede [Sayer] asked [Process: verbal] .

"Well,[I] [Sensor] know [Process: Mental] that Cuba [Sensor] wants [Process: Mental] us to go there. I [Carrier] 'm not [Process: Relational] interested in going," Trump [Sayer] replied [Process: Verbal].Defede [Sayer] countered [Process: Verbal] , "No, I [Sensor] meant [Process: Mental] as emissaries -- did those individuals [Actor] travel [Process: Material] there to have those discussions?"

10)."I [Actor] would have to find out [Process: Material] , " Trump [Sayer] said [Process: Verbal] . "I [Sensor] know [Process: Mental] they [Existent] had [Process: Existential] some meetings, but I [Actor] would have to find out [Process: Material] ."

¹ <http://www.cnn.com/2016/10/24/politics/trump-miami-interview-cuba-relations-trade-embargo/index.html> Last visited:

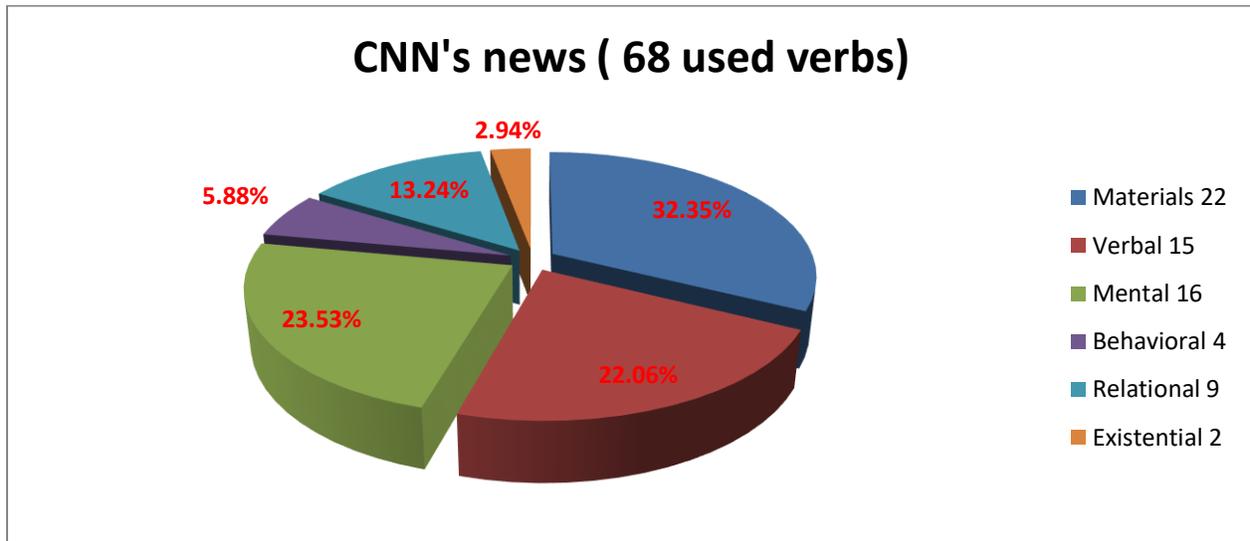
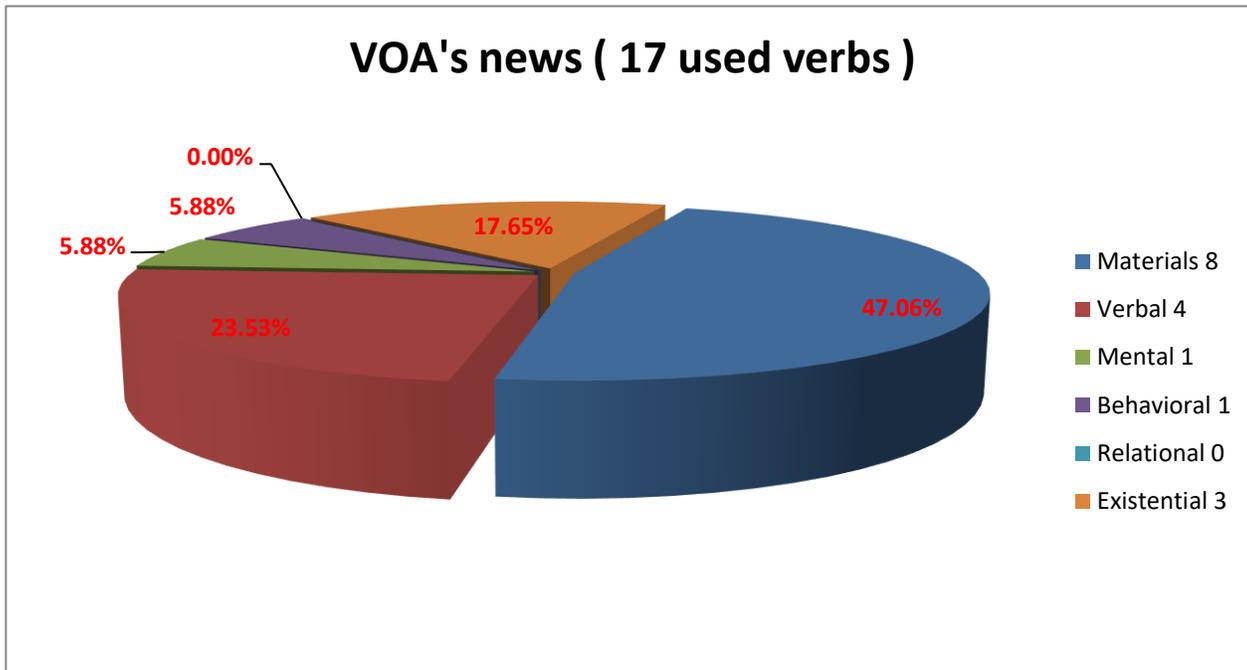


Table 1: the CNN's number of verbs used and counted as frequency and calculated as percentage
Source 2:(VOA) Trump Threatens Reversal of Cuba 'Concessions'²

- 1).Republican presidential candidate Donald Trump [Sayer] speaks [Process: Verbal] during a campaign rally at the James L. Knight Center, Sept. 16, 2016, in Miami.
- 2).U.S. Republican presidential candidate Donald Trump [Sayer] says [Process: Verbal] if he [Goal] is elected [Process: Material] , he [Actor] will reverse [Process: Material] all of what he [Behaver] called [Process: Behavioral] the "concessions" President Barack Obama [Actor] made [Process: Material] in an effort to normalize relations with Cuba, unless Havana [Actor] meets [Process: Material] certain demands.
- 3)."Those demands [Actor] will include [Process: Material] religious and political freedom for the Cuban people and the freeing of political prisoners," Trump [Sayer] said [Process: Verbal] Friday in Miami, home to a large Cuban population.
- 4).The real estate billionaire [Sayer] said [Process: Verbal] "We [Actor] 're going to stand [Process: Material] with the Cuban people in their fight against communist oppression. We [Carrier] 're [Process: Relational] on the right side. Great people. They [Carrier] are [Process: Relational] great people. The president's one-sided deal [Actor] for Cuba and with Cuba , benefits [Process: Material] only the Castro regime."
- 5).In the past, Trump [Sayer] has said [Process: Verbal] he [Actor] supports [Process: Material] normalized relations, but [he] [Sensor] would have preferred [Process: Mental] a better deal.

² <http://www.voanews.com/a/trump-cuba/3513314.html> Last visited: 1/11/2016

Table 2: the VOA’s number of verbs used and counted as frequency and calculated as percentage



IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the calculation in percentages and counting in frequencies of process verbs from both newspapers, it has clearly shown that the material process were used the most frequently as up to 32.35% of CNN's source and 47.06% of VOA's one relatively if compared to the rest groups. Since the material process are concerning to outer world, act of occurring,

performing and creating, it will help the readers to understand what has been happening or will take place. That readers spend time for newspaper is not only for pleasure or relax but also for its gist. Meanwhile, the previous study, of Qin Yangpin, on four pieces of news, resulted in considerably high frequency in material verbs too.

News	Material	Verbal	Mental	Behavioral	Relational	Existential
CNN (68)	22	15	16	4	9	2
Percent	32.35%	22.06%	23.53%	5.88%	13.24%	2.94%
VOA (17)	8	4	1	1	0	3
Percent	47.06%	23.53%	5.88%	5.88%	0.00%	17.65%

Table 3: the contributions of used verb processes in number, frequencies and percent

But this finding appeared similar in verbal process. From the table, there is only 22.06% from CNN's, but 23.53% a little higher from VOA's. Depending on Halliday, he clarified that the verbal process has played an important role in academic discourse, making it possible to quote and report from various scholars while at the same time it can indicate the writer's stances namely demonstration, suggestion, affirmation and demand or claim (Mathiessen : 2013,303). So, the stands of both news writers can be said that they were likely to report and point out about the events strongly. With another angle, the inference that they had

kept the speaker's speech originality as in form of direct speech was thanking to the speaker's power and both writers also wanted audiences or readers to learn about speaker's tendencies and personalities and didn't want to make any change of the speech deliver.

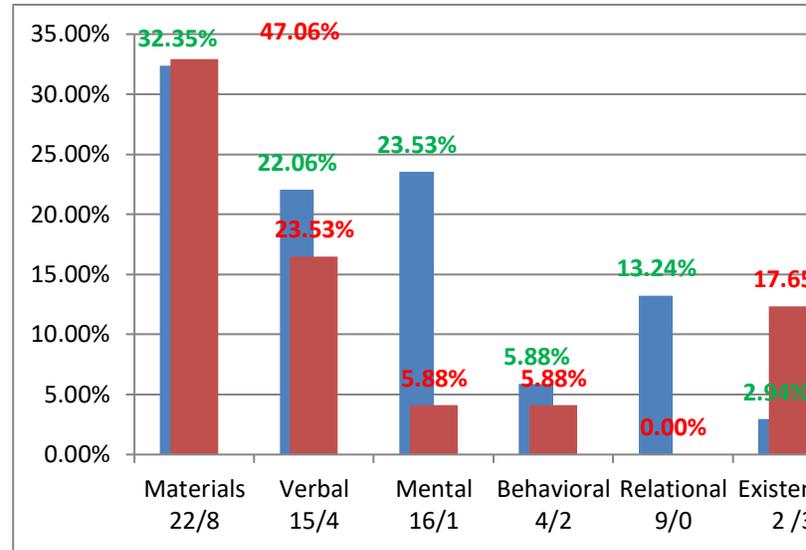


Table 4: the contributions from both CNN and VOA

Rated differently, mental process was the second high in CNN's but it was contrastive to VOA's which was found very low. The figure from above table says that it was 23.53% (13 verbs out of 62) whereas it was just 5.88% of VOA's. Having been remarked, mental process is associated with perception, emotion, feeling, cognition as innerness of a person opposite the material one. Halliday explains it may be construed either as one's consciousness or as impinging on it (Mathiessen : 2013,245). However, based on the theory, it can be said the CNN's attempted to mainly show inside experience of speaker's own consciousness while found little or not in VOA's.

The rest three types of transitivity are behavioral, relational and existential. Based on the result, CNN's used relational verbs more than VOA's, which attentively wanted to characterize or identify the things the speaker uttered; adversely, existential process was said more in VOA's than the CNN's, suggesting that the speaker emphasized more over the existence or occurrence. The last less used type of these news was behavioral process which was not important. It may probably not concern with behaving of speaker or his indication to another behavior.

In a publication, whose title is Using Transitivity as a Framework in a Stylistic Analysis of Virginia Woolf's Old Mrs Grey, was published in 2011 by Bonifacio T. Cunanan. With his attempts to help students understand how the language of a given text creating authenticities in fictions and to illustrate how a reader be able to capture the elusive and subjective mind styles of the authors or the persona by hidden conveyance of the their linguistic choices through their work, he explored that using transitivity as a framework could help the reader to unlock and probe the direct mind-flow by the persona. By using this framework, the sensations, thoughts and impressions of Mrs. Grey logicalize the reader's making assessments and assumptions beyond the relationships between linguistic choices and enjoyment of the literary work. It is less impressionistic, but reinforced, and more appreciated.

Another, Hanh Thu Nguyen's paper which investigated the use of Halliday's theory of transitivity in the construction of personality and aimed to identify and to explain how the main character's personality was portrayed and represented through language used in Hoa Pham's "Heroic Mother", clearly proved that linguistic choices in transitivity were important in building up the main character of the story and also provided strong linguistic evidence with more details and nuanced support to readers' response. In short, it helped the readers to understand the story plots well (Hanh Thu Nguyen1, 2012). Lai and Ypsi, (2014), who occupied descriptive analysis model on Shakespeare's Sonnet to find out transitivity processes, said even though the compass of this research was focusing on identifying the types of processes in transitivity, however, the researcher assumed that there were such relationships between the types of verbs processes and the ideas that the poet delivered in composing sonnets.

Moreover, in critical discourse analysis approach to investigate the linguistic representation male and female social actors, G. Davatgarzadeh (2010) used transitivity of Halliday (2014) and Van Leeuwen's framework (1996) to be analytical models. The result of the study, based on transitivity processes, showed that female actor were portrayed as more prominent, successful, active, independent, expressive and assertive in comparison with males. Similarly, Farzaneh Haratyan (2011) attempting to explore implication Halliday's SFL, transitivity and meta-functions in their implied social, semantic and functional load such in his study concluded that Grammar as a theory for representing human experience, roles and relations in SFL was a meaning-making resource through networks of mood, topic, and logic with their diverse functions. It was also lexicons-grammatical for it acts as the central processing of meanings through wordings (Halliday, 1984/2002 :320; Martin, 2009).

In teaching reading in English as Foreign Language (EFL) context with SFL (systemic-functional linguistics) framework, the author aimed to introduce a systematic framework for the interactive instruction of reading based on SFL. In his study, 60 undergraduate TEFL students taking an advanced reading course were assigned to two equal groups. Both groups were pre-tested for their comparability, and then the experimental group was treated with SFL-oriented knowledge for 13 two-hour sessions while the controlled group just received the traditional grammar-oriented method of teaching reading. He claimed that the SFL-based teaching of reading comprehension had a great effect on the reading comprehension of Iranian TEFL students (Nader, 2012). Mohammad (2011) who also was interested in transitivity said that, depending on the result of his study in transitivity system of which there are six processes, namely: material, mental, relational, verbal, existential, and behavioral, specifying the different types of process that are recognized in the language, and the structures by which they are expressed, this system could be used to analyze clauses effectively, and also to solve the problem of inferential in contexts of potential ambiguities.

Not only is the transitivity theory used for studies on discourse analysis and on stories or poetical compositions but also for analysis on newspaper with different contexts and perspectives. As in Sime'i's and Linwei's study titling "transitivity perspective to the ideology under English newspapers" zoning in on providing readers with various aspects of understanding language and a critical reading method, asserted that both readers and writers, basically and demandingly, had to familiarize transitivity process. Moreover, a study English news from the perspectives of transitivity journal (2013) of Qin Yan Ping proved that transitivity theory in news analyses was applicable and operable. Pu (2013) assumed that using transitivity to analyze English news discourse helped readers to master the essence and features of the news. In a word, the transitivity in SFG was an effective approach to analyze English news discourse. Sun and Yao (2012) mentioned in their study, namely a comparison transitivity system of English and Chinese, that most studies chiefly use transitivity system of Halliday as ways to discourse analysis not only for applied linguistics but also translational and contrastive research. For example, they reviewed the Zhu's study of D.H. Lawrence's *Women In Love* (1995) and Li Fagen's research in translation field which revealed that the transitivity as meta-functional linguistic devices could attest the operation and validity in translation process.

Extended from what the result of this investigation, the relational process (35%) was the highest used in the study of Farzana Ismail, Malik Ajmal Gulzar, Waheed Shahzad & Muhammad Fiaz Nabi (2022) whereas materials (24%) and verbal (23%) were consequently stood on the second and the third positions. Moreover, the rest got much lower rates. It was assumed that the writer had intended to show the importance and his necessities of Azan, a main character or figure in the story. In another exploration, the study of Putin's ideological inclination through the Financial Times's interview in 2019, the findings, which mental process had been used more than the others, while the materials had come the second, were concluded that the interviewee spiritually aimed to show his convincingly influential inner personalities and perspectives to the audiences, then

continued to what he was going to get them into practice or how he was going to complete his missions (Novrian Syaputra Motumona & Suswanto Ismadi Megah. S (2022). On the other hand, a survey, in the room of Linguistic area, a survey which paid much attentions on using language contacts as event-based causers via transitivity theory was written that the transitivity had played the key roles for analysis of morphosyntax of a human language and unoverlookable factors that were able to shape them. Not totally different to other studies' results, it was selected as the crucial framework for a short literature study for the young children to watch into the process types and sentence constructs. The author, whose study's results had explored materials had been used 30 times among 56 labeled verbs while others had been much less statically written, suggested that the number of materials was contradictory to the advisable norms of writing literature (Ahmad Faizin, Hafidzatul Azizah, Putu Zahra Amalia Atiyoti Jwalita, 2022). They, strategically and affirmatively, declared the importance of verbal process because it could ace the children to the instructional and moral messages. Nonetheless, the material that had been noticed in the literature work, was, probably, to indicate the actions or outside performance rather than guidance or subjection for following.

Opposite to other researchers' findings, the positive or confirmed outcomes from the data analyses by utilizing this theory, it was asserted by the study of Win, L. Y (2021), which paid much attention on deploying this theory to the native language (Burmese). It is really inapplicable for this implementing this theory while some researchers were mentioned in this the studies like English, French, German etc, got the acceptable results.

Clearly and usefully, this theory has been used so frequently since its creations up to the time beings. Most of the authors received the results positively and responsively to their laid-out hypotheses, and they have used it for many purposes like what has been mentioned in the lines above. Having been gotten through their papers, the outcomes are plausible and beneficial to their studies and are remarked as the great contributions in fields that it was utilized as the apparatus and main frameworks even though those authors used it to find out what they are obscure about this theory or the unbreakable relationship between theories and implementations.

V. CONCLUSION

There have, to present, been a big pile of studies using this theory as the parametrically analytical apparatus in linguistic compass and beyond. To be as duplications for being drawn up, there have been applied in research of grammatical contexts, language learnings, translations, interpretations of characters or figures' innerness, contrastive studies, implications to different languages. So, it has been extended from the language studies to other fields and noticed that a lot of kinds of research were used like exploratory, implementational, contrastive, comparative, duplicative, explanatory conductance and so on. So impressing and useful, most of the studies have affirmed their hypotheses positively and its unoverlookable functions even though different research found different categories of verb processes. For, it doesn't mean all research' findings responsive to their set-out hypotheses; for example, the study of Burmese whose author tried

to apply this theory for own language studies. From this evidence, there may be likely more if being applied to other languages like Cambodian, Thai and others.

However, transitivity system is, to assumptions, the best tool for textual, discursive, dialogic analysis thanking to its processes, the paramount grammatical constructs of experiential both inner and outer world. It can be a catalyst to convey messages from linguistic perspective into interactive manifestations from people to people. Depending on transitivity, readers can digest whole meanings of discourse, writer's, speaker's or performer's intentions, attitudes, manners and personalities. As an inseparable ideational function in SFG, this system can be served as a good way in analyzing texts and connecting with human personality and disposition through the contrast of different usages of processes with a text where ideal meaning of this theoretical framework is a good basis for academic research both in text and utterances. Next research should be conducted like for what levels of formal educations this theory should be instructed or the critical thinking analysis competence in the four basic skills of learning languages. The conversion study of Cambodian language could also be raised suggestively.

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