

# TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF AN EDITORIAL TEXT IN THE JAKARTA POST

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## Abstract

This study examines the use of Transitivity system within systemic functional linguistics (SFL) of an editorial text in The Jakarta Post entitled “A Clumsy ASEAN Summit”. The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method by employing content analysis. Meanwhile, the source of the data was gained from an online newspaper The Jakarta Post. The researcher collected the data by copying the text and then analyzing it using SFL and specifically the Transitivity System of lexicogrammar. It analyses the representation of processes, related participants, and circumstances contained in the text and finally analyses the field of discourse of the text under study. The results of this study show that there are four types of processes used in the editorial text entitled “A Clumsy ASEAN Summit”, namely material processes, mental processes, verbal processes, and relational processes. Material processes are widely used in the editorial text to describe the situation in the summit.

Keywords: transitivity analysis, process types, systemic functional linguistics, editorial text, field of discourse

## INTRODUCTION

Halliday (1985:192) describes language as a semiotic system, “not in the sense of a system of signs, but a systemic resource for meaning”. In general it can be interpreted that language is a media used by social beings to express their ideas to one another. Gerot & Wignel (1994:161) explain that spoken and written language are both complex but in different ways. Spoken language tends to be complex grammatically and written language tends to be complex lexically. Furthermore, the use of language that is realized through text has an important role in building meaning for one another. It is significant for this study

to comprehend how the editorial authors construct and convey meaning through the language choices and structures they employ in their writing. The use of language in written form can be found in the narrative text, news, and literary works, while spoken language is very easy to find as an example of a speech or dialog.

A text is a product in the sense that it is an input, something that can be recorded and studied, having a certain construction that can be represented in systematic terms (Mulatsih, 2007) and Circumstances; and the realization of those elements in lexicogrammar. Kinds of sequences (clause complexes. Specifically, the use of langu-

age in the form of text can also be news. Newsom & Wollert (1985:11) explain that news is anything that people want and need to know. News can now be found in print and online media. In a media, of course, there are various opinions that come and this is usually expressed in editorials. Editorials typically exhibit specific characteristics, including a strong inclination toward normative language, a tendency toward conservatism, and a preference for subtle critique rather than overt criticism. An editorial is a type of newspaper opinion texts intended to persuade the reader (Biber, 1988:148). In addition, Mencher (2010:571) explains that editorial is an article of comment or opinion, usually on the editorial page. Editorial is a piece of written content, typically found in newspapers, magazines, or other media outlets, that expresses the opinion of the publication's editorial board or editor on a specific topic or issue. Consequently, editorial texts within each newspaper serve distinct functions, exhibit unique features, and adhere to specific linguistic conventions. The language used in editorials is sometimes misunderstood, as the meaning intended by the author does not always match the interpretation received by readers of the written work. However, there are special methods to analyze meaning of the text. Text analysis is usually carried out within the scope of linguistic studies. Language can vary depending on the context and meaning conveyed.

A linguistic study called Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) developed by Michael Halliday focuses on the description of how language is used to construct and convey meaning based on the specific context or situation it is used in. According to Eggins (2004:20-21), SFL has been described as a functional-semantic approach to language which explores both how people use language in different contexts, and how

language is structured for use as a semiotic system. Its basic concern is to develop analytical categories for language that capture "the relationship between language and social structure" (Halliday & Hasan, 1985:10). Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) can be used in every language genre, revealing the hidden meaning of language. In SFL, language expresses three main kinds of meanings: ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. In line with this, Martin (1992:9) explains that in the grammar of the English clause, the system of Transitivity organizes experiential oppositions, Mood organizes interpersonal oppositions, and Theme textual ones. There are three constituting elements within the ideational meta-function. These three components combine to represent or construct reality, which can then be further analyzed using the linguistic concept of transitivity. As a subsystem of the ideational function in Systemic Functional Grammar, Transitivity is considered an effective model for discourse analysis. According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014:227) Transitivity is a clause system that has a constituent structure that can be used as a resource for interpreting experience in terms of configurations of processes, participants, and circumstances. Halliday's concept of Transitivity refers to a grammatical framework that provides a broad conceptual basis and is widely employed to analyze the meaning conveyed within clauses. The utilization of the Transitivity system is essential for constructing context, thereby enabling a deeper exploration of textual content that can lead to the formulation of hypotheses about various objects or subjects.

There are several previous studies related to Transitivity. One of them was the research by Sunardi (2018) entitled "Experiential Realizations of Pedagogic Discourse in an Indonesian EFL Classroom" that

used data from a video-taped EFL classroom taught by a non-native English lecturer at a university in Semarang, Indonesia. The data were analyzed using the Transitivity System framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics. Another research was conducted by Putri (2021) entitled “Transitivity Analysis on the Headlines News about COVID-19 Outbreak in Jakarta Post and Channel News Asia” which aimed to find the ideational meaning of Headlines news with Transitivity theory by Halliday. The data were taken from the selected news in Jakarta Post and Channel News Asia. Meanwhile, another previous research about editorial text was done by Qasim (2020) entitled “An Appraisal-Transitivity Analysis of Editorials on the Results of General Elections-2018 in Pakistan” which used editorials as the data. The study aimed to conduct an appraisal-transitivity analysis to discern and evaluate the ideology presented in English newspaper editorials from Pakistan commenting on the results of the 2018 general elections. In addition, research analyzing the language used in editorial texts was also conducted by Tampubolon (2022) who employed Critical Discourse Analysis as outlined by Fairclough for a study entitled “A Critical Discourse Analysis of Editorials in Medan Newspapers”. The analysis was based on Norman Fairclough’s three dimensions of analysis which examined the micro, macro, and meso context. The data consisted of editorials from Medan local newspapers between June and December 2012, focusing on politics, state officials, and social phenomena.

This present study explores the ideational meaning contained in an editorial text by using Transitivity theory with the data from online newspaper *The Jakarta Post*. In this research, the editorial on *The Jakarta Post* website provides various in-

formation related to the ASEAN Summit which contains three semantic categories that generally help explain how real-world people, events and situations are represented linguistically. These categories are participants, processes, and circumstances. The researchers are interested in conducting Transitivity analysis, because the text in the news has a certain language structure which is different from text in general, in which the processes, participants and circumstances contained therein are also different. Moreover, by conducting research using Transitivity, the researchers can explore more broadly about the meaning contained in the editorial text so as to reduce the occurrence of misperceptions between the author and the readers.

Drawing on the previous discourse analysis studies, this present study narrows its focus to conduct a Transitivity analysis of the editorial content featured in *The Jakarta Post* (8 September 2023 edition) entitled “A Clumsy ASEAN Summit”. Developing the existing previous related researches on Transitivity analysis towards editorials, this study also describes the field of the discourse in the editorial under study. The fundamental components of meaning in language are functional components (Halliday, 1985:xiii). This research focuses on Transitivity process analysis as proposed by Halliday which includes examination of the processes, participants and circumstances in *The Jakarta Post* Editorial text (8 September 2023 edition) as well as the field of the discourse.

This study is conducted to seek the answers of the following questions:

1. What kinds of processes, related participants and circumstances are realized in the editorial “A Clumsy ASEAN Summit” in *The Jakarta Post*?

2. What is the field of discourse in the editorial “A Clumsy ASEAN Summit”

in *The Jakarta Post*?

### Transitivity System and Field of Discourse

In SFL, Transitivity system is the lexico-grammatical system of experiential meaning that construes clause as representation of the world experience in terms of configurations of a process, involved participants, and associated circumstances

(Martin, Matthiessen, & Painter (2010); Halliday & Matthiessen (2014)). The system divides process into six types: material (doing), mental (feeling and thinking), behavioral (behaving), verbal (saying), relational (being), and existential (existing). Each type of process has its own small set of participants: central (nuclear) or additional (non-nuclear) participants, as exemplified in Table 1.

Table 1. Process types and involved participants

Process type	Nuclear participants	partic- Example	Additional non-nuclear participants
Material	Actor, Goal	<b>She</b> made <b>the coffee</b>	Initiator, Recipient, Client, Scope, Attributive
Mental	Senser, Phenomenon	<b>She</b> saw <b>the car</b>	Inducer
Behavioral	Behaver	She <b>laughed</b>	Behavior, Scope
Verbal	Sayer	<b>She</b> replied	Receiver, Target
Relational: Attributive	Carrier, Attribute	<b>John</b> was <b>strong</b>	Attributor, Beneficiary
Relational: Identifying	Token, Value	<b>John</b> was <b>our manager</b>	Assigner
Existential	Existent	There was <b>an accident</b>	

The configuration of process and related participants can be augmented with associated circumstances which are less directly associated with the process. Among the types of circumstance in English are extent (*for three days*), location (*at school*), manner (*slowly*), cause (*because of you*), contingency (*in spite of the rain*), accompaniment (*without his mother*), role (*as a king*), and angle (*according to the author*) (Martin, Matthiessen, & Painter (2010)).

In the relationship between language and context, Transitivity system of experiential meaning is one of the realizations of the context of situation (register), one of whose variables is field of discourse. According to But, et al. (2003), field of discourse can be described through experiential domain, short-term goal, and long-term

goal. Experiential domain is what the text is all about – the processes, participants, and circumstances; Short-term goal refers to the immediate purpose of the text's production; and long-term goal refers to the text's place in the larger scheme of things.

## METHOD

### Research Design

In order to investigate and uncover the study's objectives, this research uses qualitative research method. Qualitative research describes types, styles, and similarities in order to understand the phenomenon under investigation in its entirety in order to develop insight and a detailed understanding (Creswell, 2013:203). The researcher chose descriptive research as the type of study because it was deemed

the most accurate approach for accomplishing the stated goals of the research. The choice of methodology in research is often aligned with the specific objectives of the study.

### Source of Data

The data source in this research was an editorial text in the online news media *The Jakarta Post* accessed online from *thejakartapost.com* with the title “A Clumsy ASEAN Summit” issued on 8 September 2023.

### Data Collection and Analysis

The researchers searched the editorial text in the website of *The Jakarta Post*, selected some editorial articles on the topic of the latest global issues, and collected the data by copying the editorial into a text file. As for the data analysis, the researcher segmented the sentences in the text into clauses, identified the process types, participants and circumstances in the segmented

clauses, summarized the occurrences of all process types, related participants and associated circumstances, and finally determined and explained the field of discourse.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Process Types and Involved Participants Used in The Editorial

Based on the Transitivity analysis towards all of the clauses used in the editorial under study, the occurrences of the processes and involved participants can be presented in Table 2.

Based on Table 2, there are 51 clauses with 79 participants in editorial text entitled “A Clumsy ASEAN Summit”. The most common types of process is material process with 24 occurrences (47.06%), thereafter relational: attributive process with 12 occurrences (25.49%), mental process with 8 occurrences (15.69%), and verbal process with 6 occurrences (11.76%). Additionally, from 79 participants used,

Table 2. Processes and involved participants

Type of Process	Involved Participants	Frequency	Percentage
Material		24	47.06%
	Actor	13	16.46%
	Goal	20	25.32%
Relational: Attributive		13	25.49%
	Carrier	13	16.46%
	Attribute	13	16.46%
Mental		8	15.69%
	Senser	7	8.86%
	Phenomenon	3	3.80%
Verbal		6	11.76%
	Sayer	6	7.59%
	Verbiage	4	5.03%
Total process		51	100%
Total participants		79	100%

the most dominant participant in editorial text is Goal with 20 percentage occurrences (25.32%), followed by Actor 13 occurrences (16.46%), Carrier 13 occurrences (16.46%), Attribute 13 occurrences (16.46%), Sayer 7 occurrences (8.86%), Sayer 6 occurrences (7.59%), Verbiage 4 occurrences (5.03%), and Phenomenon with 3 occurrences (3.80%).

### Material Process

Material processes depict physical or tangible actions carried out by participants that involve real activities and may affect other people. In a material process, there are five distinct labels for participants. There are two most participants mostly used, Actor and Goal. According to the results, the material process occurs 24 times in the data.

Excerpt 1

ASEAN opted to play it safe

<i>ASEAN</i>	<i>Opted to play</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>safe</i>
Actor	Material	Goal	Circumstance: Manner

The material process is encoded with the word “opted to play”. Specifically, it expresses a concrete action that has been decided upon. As a verb, the word “opted to play” describes a definite happening action - choosing is done to perform a specific action which is to play. The subject “ASEAN” as the Actor that performs the action; “it” as the Goal is the object that was acted upon, and “safe” as the Circumstance: manner.

Excerpt 2

The leaders renewed calls for the need

<i>The leaders</i>	<i>renewed</i>	<i>calls for the need</i>
Actor	Material	Goal

The material process is encoded with the word “renewed”. The word “renewed” expresses a tangible doing or action carried out by an actor. As a process, “renewed” denotes a change enacted by the Actor “the leaders” upon some target that causes a concrete transformation or change of state for another participant. The subject “the leaders” as Actor refers to the country’s officials that perform the action; “calls for the need” as Goal is the object that was acted upon. In this clause, the author describes the action taken by the leaders who renewed the decision for the urgent.

### Mental Process

Mental processes represent the inner feelings, thoughts, or perceptions of participants on an emotional, intellectual, or sensory level. In a mental process, there are two labels used Sensor and Phenomenon. According to the results, the material process occurs 8 times in the data.

Excerpt 3

although some of its member states, including Indonesia, were annoyed by the recent publication of China’s new map.

although some of its member states, including Indonesia,	were annoyed	by the recent publication of China’s new map
Circumstance	M e n t a l : Affective	Circumstance

The mental process is encoded by the word “were annoyed” (affective). As a process, “annoyed” refers to an internal psychological or cognitive state rather than an external physical action. It has no direct material consequences but involves changes in psychological condition. The word “annoyed” can be categorized as a mental

process since it denotes an intangible internal sensation, emotion or feeling undergone by a senser in response to a potential phenomenon. There is a Senser (member states including Indonesia) undergoing this process in certain circumstance (by the recent publication of China’s new map) that triggered the mental state.

Excerpt 4

The UN does not recognize China’s territorial sovereignty claim.

<i>The UN</i>	<i>does not recognize</i>	<i>China’s territorial sovereignty claim</i>
Senser	M e n t a l : Cognitive	Phenomenon

The mental process is encoded with the word “does not recognize” (cognitive). It describes a thought process rather than a tangible behavior or action. The modality “does not” changes it to a negative but does not alter its classification as a mental process. Therefore, “does not recognize” functions as a mental process because it refers to the internal cognitive state or operation of (not) perceiving or acknowledging something officially within the Senser, rather than describing a concrete action. In this clause, the participants are realized with “UN” as Senser; and “China’s territorial sovereignty claim” as Phenomenon.

**Verbal Process**

Verbal processes involve a participant labelled as the Sayer and are realized through words like *tell, say, speak*, etc. There are three distinct roles for participants namely Sayer, Verbiage and Target. According to the results, the verbal processes occur 6 times in the data.

Excerpt 5

but the ASEAN leaders managed to discuss in depth substantial issues,

<i>T h e ASEAN leaders</i>	<i>Managed to discuss</i>	<i>In depth</i>	<i>substantial issues</i>
Sayer	verbal	circumstance: manner	verbiage

The verbal process is encoded with the word “managed to discuss”. As a verb, “managed to discuss” defines a process where message exchanging in language occurred through active endeavor. Therefore, “managed to discuss” defines a verbal process, as it describes a communicative interaction through language use undertaken by participants to achieve the purpose of exchanging messages and viewpoints. It represents a transaction of signs rather than physical action. The participants in the clause are “the ASEAN leaders” as Sayer, “substantial issues” as Verbiage, and “in depth” as Circumstance: manner.

Excerpt 6

Li said on Wednesday.

<i>Li</i>	<i>said</i>	<i>on Wednesday</i>
Sayer	verbal	circumstance: location: time

The verbal process is encoded with the word “said”. As a process, “said” refers to using speech or verbal symbols to express or communicate information. It denotes an active behavior - the production and conveying of messages through language. Therefore, “said” defines a verbal process. It describes an interactive linguistic behavior between a sayer and potentially one or more receivers, where symbolic

messages are actively conveyed through speech production rather than physical action. The process specifically involves verbal rather than mental behavior. The participants in the clause are “Li” as Sayer and “on Wednesday” as Circumstance: location: time.

### Relational Process: Attributive

Relational process refers to processes that describe states of being, identification, or relationships between entities. The process represents the state of being or the relationship between the subject and the complement. In relational processes that attribute qualities, the processes are termed attributive processes, and there are two distinct participant roles namely Carrier and Attribute.

Excerpt 7

The China map was a distraction,

<i>The China map</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>a distraction</i>
Carrier	R e l a t i o n a l : Attributive	Attribute

The relational process of attributive: intensive is encoded with the word “was”. Participants in this clause are “The China map” as Carrier and “a distraction” as Attribute. As the main verb, “was” expresses an attribution relationship between two entities. Attributive relationships attribute one participant as an intrinsic property of another. Here, “a distraction” is being attributed as a characteristic of “The China map”. The China map occupies as the Carrier, having the attribute assigned to it. “A distraction” is the Attribute - the property being ascribed.

### Circumstances Used in the Editorial

The types of circumstance and their occurrences in the editorial under study can be presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Circumstances used in the editorial

Types of Circumstance	Frequency	Percentage
Extent	2	5.26%
Location	4	10.53%
Matter	9	23.68%
Manner	12	31.58%
Cause	6	15.79%
Accompaniment	2	5.26%
Role	3	7.89%
Total	38	100%

According to Table 3, there are in total 38 circumstances used in the editorial text entitled “A Clumsy ASEAN Summit”. It shows that the most dominant circumstances in editorial text is circumstance of manner with 12 occurrences (31.58%), followed by circumstance of matter with 9 occurrences (23.68%), circumstance of cause with 6 occurrences (15.79%), circumstance of location with 4 occurrences (10.53%), circumstance of role with 3 occurrences (7.89%), circumstance of accompaniment with 2 occurrences (5.26%), and circumstance of extent 2 occurrences (5.26%).

### Circumstance of Extent

This answers questions about “how long” and “how far”. There are only 2 (5.26%) circumstances of extent in the text. The example of circumstance of extent can be presented in the following excerpt.

Excerpt 8

The leaders avoided making reference to the new map released just one week.

<i>The leaders</i>	<i>avoided making</i>	<i>reference to the map</i>	<i>released</i>	<i>just one week</i>
Sayer	verbal	verbiage	verbal	Circum-stance: extent

The circumstance of extent in the clause above is realized in “just one week”. The words “just one week” represent the circumstance of extent in duration. The word “just one week” indicates the timeframe within which the release took place.

**Circumstance of Location**

This answers questions about “how long” and “how far”. There are four (10.53%) circumstances of location in the text. The example of circumstance of location can be presented in the following excerpt.

Excerpt 9

Neither did they name China in the statement.

<i>Neither did</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>in the statement</i>
Ver-	sayer	-bal	target	Circumstance: location: place

The circumstance of location in the clause above is realized in “in the statement” that represents the answer of question ‘where’. “In the statement” provides supplementary locational information about where the naming took place, but is not an essential participant. It specifies the textual location within which the “name” process occurred. It gives contextual spatial framing to the process without being core to the agent-phenomenon relationship.

**Circumstance of Matter**

This answers the question “what” about something. There are 9 (23.68%) circumstances of matter in the text. The example of circumstance of matter is as follows:

Excerpt 10

Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, US Vice President Kamala Harris, Australian Prime Minister Antony Albanese and South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol expressed support for ASEAN’s concern about the South China Sea.

<i>Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida, US Vice President Kamala Harris, Australian Prime Minister Antony Albanese and South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol</i>	<i>expressed</i>	<i>Support for ASEAN’s concern</i>	<i>About the South China Sea.</i>
Sayer	verbal	Verbiage	Circum-stance: matter

The circumstance of matter in the clause above is realized in “about the South China Sea” that represent the answer of the question ‘what about’. According to the clause, “about the South China Sea” specifies the actual topic or issue that ASEAN’s concern and the expressed support regarded. It gives contextual detail on the substantive subject matter at hand, without being a core participant. This adds circumstantial meaning about the concrete substance of the concern and support, rather than acting as direct participant.

**Circumstance of Manner**

This adds detail quality, means, and comparison. Based on the findings, circumstance of manner appears the most in the text with a total of 12 (31,58%) in the text. Examples of circumstance of manner are as follows:

Excerpt 11

while China claims nearly the whole high seas.

<i>China</i>	<i>Claims</i>	<i>nearly</i>	<i>the whole high seas.</i>
Sayer	Verbal	Circumstance: manner	Verbiage

The circumstance of manner in the clause above is realized in “nearly” that represents the circumstance of manner in quality. According to the clause, the word “nearly” specifies the way in which the claiming is done by China - not fully or completely. It gives contextual information on the almost but not entirely comprehensive scope of the claim. This circumstantial qualifier adds nuance to the manner of claim under the process. It complements the Verbiage “the whole high seas” without implying a direct participant.

**Circumstance of Cause**

This conveys information about the cause, reason, or purpose. There are 6 (15.79%) circumstances of manner in the text. The example of circumstance of manner is as follows:

Excerpt 12

to show their courage and stand against China’s unilateral claim, as silence will not change anything for the better.

<i>To show</i>	<i>t h e i r courage and stand against C h i n a ’ s unilateral claim</i>	<i>as silence will not change anything for the better.</i>
Material	Goal	Circumstance: cause

The circumstance of cause in the clause above is realized in “as silence will not change anything for the better” that represents the circumstance of cause in reason. “As silence will not change anything for the better” gives a reason why the process is important - because being silent will not improve the situation. It qualifies the rationale/motivation behind showing “courage and standing against the claim” as Goal.

**Circumstance of Accompaniment**

This adds detail about who is involved “with whom” or present. There are 2 (5.26%) circumstances of accompaniment in the text. The example of circumstance of accompaniment as follows:

Excerpt 13

when dealing with its most important trading partner, China,

<i>Dealing</i>	<i>with its most important trading partner, China</i>
Material	Circumstance: accompaniment

The circumstance of accompaniment in the clause above is realized in “with its most important trading partner, China” that represent the circumstance of accompaniment in comitative. The main process is “dealing” and it involves an implicit Actor (the subject country). In this clause, “with its most important trading partner, China” indicates an accompanying entity that qualifies the context of the process of “dealing”. It specifies who the subject country deals with in this context - China,

in its role as the top trade partner as it engages in this process.

**Circumstance of Role**

This describes the specific roles that participants play within a clause. There are 3 (7,89%) circumstances of manner in the text. The example of circumstance of manner is presented as follows:

Excerpt 14

to rectify what Beijing previously referred to as “problematic maps”

The circumstance of role in the clause above is realized in “as problematic maps” that represent the circumstance of role in guise. The main process is “to rectify” over the circumstantial participants “what Beijing previously referred to”. “Problematic maps” specifies the role or characterization of the maps according to Beijing - that they are problematic. It outlines the circumstantial function/characterization of the maps, rather than the participants of the process.

**Field of the Discourse**

The relation of the results of Transitivity lexicogrammatical analysis and the contextual description of field in the editorial text entitled “The clumsy ASEAN summit” can be presented through Table 4.

The most dominant process that occurs in the editorial text is Material process, because the verb utilized in the text are mostly process of doing. Material processes often indicate a subject area dealing with concrete physical actions. The clause in the text states that ASEAN leaders and other state officials are engaged in a process that involves action. The reason for material process as the dominant process in the editorial text titled “A Clumsy ASEAN Summit” is because the author of the text wants to describe an action that the country’s leaders took against China’s

unilateral claims in the high seas. The use of the word “Clumsy” in the title is also very relevant in describing the situation in the summit because even though ASEAN officials felt annoyed, they could not do much because China is one of the largest business partners for ASEAN.

Lexicogrammatical Analysis	Contextual Description
<p><b>Types of process:</b>                      Dominantly material process:  <i>claim, keep, met, dealing, upgrading, maintain, to show, to rectify, to pursue, renewed</i></p>	<p><b>Field of Discourse:</b>                      ASEAN and Chinese officials met in a summit to seek a peaceful resolution to China’s unilateral claims over nearly the whole seas.</p>
<p><b>Participants:</b>                      Dominantly Actor: <i>the regional leaders, ASEAN, China, The UN</i>                      Goal: <i>peaceful resolution, stand against China’s unilateral claim, the whole high seas, the Natuna water</i></p>	<p><b>Short-Term Goal:</b>                      To describe the uncertainty of ASEAN officials in multilateral forums over China’s unilateral claims.</p>
<p><b>Circumstances:</b>                      Dominantly circumstance of manner: <i>largely, safe, nearly</i>                      Circumstance of matter: <i>about the South China Sea</i></p>	<p><b>Long-Term Goal:</b>                      Unilateral claims that can allow geopolitical shifts and conflicts between the countries concerned.</p>

The most dominant participant in the editorial text is ‘Goal’ which refers to finding a solution without involving continued conflicts by state officials in a multilateral forum, and followed by ‘Actor’ which refers to the participants of the ASEAN Summit. The frequent use of material processes indicates that the discourse is centered on the description of observable behaviors, activities and actions. Therefore, the author of the text uses the dominance of material processes and the role of Actors and Goals to show a focus on concrete “doings and happenings” rather than abstract concepts or cognitive/mental states. Whereas the most dominant circumstance found in the editorial text is circumstance of manner, for instance “largely, safe,

nearly” that represent the circumstance of manner in quality which explain about the how and like what the process involving participants occurs. The use of circumstance of manner is crucial to material processes, due to providing insight into an actor’ specific methods or the conditions surrounding an action.

The experiential domain of the editorial text entitled “A Clumsy ASEAN Summit” is explaining about ASEAN and Chinese officials met in a summit to seek a peaceful resolution to China’s unilateral claims over nearly the whole seas. The analysis found a dominance of material processes in the text referring to efforts exerted by participants in the role of ‘Actor’. The ASEAN heads of state and Chinese officials materially processed towards a shared goal of diplomatically interacting at a summit meeting as an event of natural experiential significance. Through much planning and preparatory negotiations in the gradual build up, the anticipated multilateral engagement was sensationally experienced as an opportunity of meaningful contact. The short-term goal of the editorial text entitled “A Clumsy ASEAN Summit” is describing how ASEAN officials of uncertainty in multilateral forums over China’s unilateral claims. Whereas the long-term goal of this editorial text is explaining about unilateral claims that can allow geopolitical shifts and conflicts between the countries concerned. Unilateral actions disregarding international arbitration weaken the rule of law and invite others to pursue goals through force rather than diplomacy, raising risks of miscalculation.

## CONCLUSION

From the finding of the research, it can be concluded that there are four types of processes found in the editorial entitled “The Clumsy ASEAN Summit”, na-

mely material process with 24 occurrences (47.06%), thereafter relational: attributive process with 12 occurrences (25.49%), mental process with 8 occurrences (15.69%), and verbal process with 6 occurrences (11.76%). Based on all of the processes used, material process is mostly used to describe actions taken by state officials in multilateral forums. By getting the findings of this research, the researcher found that the field of the discourse of the editorial text included the experiential domain, short-term goal and long-term goal. The experiential domain of the editorial text explains that ASEAN and Chinese officials met at a summit to seek a peaceful resolution to China’s unilateral claims over nearly the whole seas. The short-term goal of the editorial text is to describe the uncertainty of ASEAN officials in multilateral forums over China’s unilateral claims. Meanwhile, the long-term goal of the editorial text says about unilateral claims that can allow geopolitical shifts and conflicts between the countries concerned.

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