

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusions

1. The students Bilingual Civics 3 textbooks used in Grade XII SMA used all processes types, i.e. (1) Material Process (Mat.Pr.), (2) Relational Intensive Attributive (Int.Att), and (3) Verbal Process (Verb Pr.), (4) Relational Intensive attributive process (Int.Attr.), (5) Existential Process (Ext.Pr.), (6) Mental Process )Men.Pr.), (7) Behavioural Process (Beh.Pr.). Among the processes, the dominant process types used in the text, i.e. Material Prcess (Mat.Pr.) i.e. 106 (48.18%). While the rests two, i.e 60 clauses (27.27%) were categorized as Relational Intensive attributive process (Int.Attr.) and 42 (19.0%) clauses were categorized as Verbal Process (Verb Pr.).
2. Transitivity system specifies the different types of processes that are recognized in language and the structures by which they are expressed. In the view of SFL, clause is the basic linguistic unit which can be divided into three constitutional parts, i.e. (i) the process itself; (ii) participants in the process; (iii) circumstances associated with the process. These parts construct the frame of reference for interpreting our experience of happening, doing, sensing, meaning, being and becoming. Participants literally mean the entities involved in the process which is either human or even animate or inanimate and realized by nominal groups. Usually, there

are two primary participants involved in certain processes, namely Actors and Goal in material, Sensor and Phenomenon in mental, Carrier/Identified and Attribute/Identifier in relational, Sayer and Receiver in verbal process, except Existent in existential and Behavior in behavioral process. Circumstances are concerned with temporal and spatial settings which are linguistically expressed with adverbial groups or prepositional phrases. In certain cases, there maybe more participants associated which play an indirect role in the clauses: Beneficiary and Range. Beneficiary refers to the one to whom or for whom the process is said to happen.

Mat.Pr. as the dominant process types in the tet shows what is going on outside oneself. Stated differently, material processes basically involve a participant (the actor/agent) doing something to another participant (the goal/object). Rel.Pr. (both Int.Ident. and Int.Att.) on the other hand, as the second big number in the text relate two terms in a variety of ways (similar to how the verb “to be” is used in English). The textbook was also constructed by the domination of Location (both Location of Time and Place), i.e. 36.5% and the second place in numbers was Cir.Acc. to show the place where the action took place with detailed attached information realized by Cir.Acc.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

It was now completed this analysis on students Bilingual Civics 3 textbooks used in Grade XII SMA by using Functional Grammar analysis of an aspect of transitiity systems which is based on the theoretical framework of

Systemic Functional theory developed by M.A.K Halliday and other systemicists. It was hoped the implications that have been made will lead to improve the deep understanding for both the transitivity systems, ways and reasons of their applications in a text. The suggestions for further research which may lead other researchers to explore Functional Grammar on other interesting systems which are useful for both mastering the SFL theory on Transitivity systems and of English itself.

