

Material Process: The Participants Analysis in the Jakarta Post Article “All the single, working mothers”

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This research employs a Functional Grammar Approach (FGA) and used the method of descriptive which employs clause. This study is qualitative because it focuses on the meanings, concepts, definitions, and descriptions of things. The source data that used in this research is based from the articles which found in Jakarta Post. This research focused on how the participant roles for material processes which is classified into several participants, there are: (1) Affected is the participant that someone or something happens to; (2) Recipient is the participant which indicates by indirect object in ditransitive clauses but takes the preposition *to* rather than *for* when the indirect object moved to the final; (3) Beneficiary is the participants which also indicates by indirect object in ditransitive clause but takes the preposition *for* rather than *to* when the indirect object moved to the final.

Keywords: material process, participant, indirect object, ditransitive

Penelitian ini menggunakan Functional Grammar Approach (FGA) dan memaparkan data berupa klausa secara deskriptif. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif karena berfokus pada makna, konsep, definisi, dan deskripsi. Sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini didasarkan dari artikel yang ditemukan di Jakarta Post. penelitian ini difokuskan pada bagaimana peran participant (peserta) untuk material process (proses material) yang diklasifikasikan menjadi beberapa peserta, yaitu: (1) Affected adalah peserta yang menyatakan seseorang atau sesuatu terjadi; (2) Recipient adalah peserta yang ditunjukkan dengan objek tidak langsung dalam klausa ditransitive tetapi mengambil preposisi 'to' daripada 'for' ketika objek tidak langsung pindah dibagian akhir; (3) Beneficiary adalah peserta yang juga ditunjukkan dengan objek tidak langsung dalam klausa ditransitive tetapi mengambil preposisi 'for' daripada 'to' ketika objek tidak langsung pindah ke akhir.

INTRODUCTION

As the tool of human being's communication, language possesses many different kinds of functions. Halliday divided the functions of language into three types. They are ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction, and textual metafunction. In this paper, the emphasis is on ideational metafunction.

The ideational metafunction is to organize the speaker or writer's experience of the real or imaginary world. It includes experiential function and logical function. The meaning of experiential function is that language expresses people's experiences in external world (things, events qualities, etc) and internal world (thoughts, beliefs, feelings, etc). What logical function refers to is that language expresses the logical relationship between two or more than two meaning units.

Experiential function is chiefly embodied by transitivity and voice. Parallel with its evolution in the function of mood, expressing the active, interpersonal aspect of meaning, the clause evolved simultaneously in another grammatical function expressing the reflective, experiential aspect of meaning. This later is the system of transitivity. Transitivity is a semantic system. Its purpose is to divide something around people into several processes involving participants and circumstantial elements. Halliday contents that transitivity includes six processes: (a) Material process. (b) Mental process. (c) Relational process. (d) Behavioral process. (e) Verbal process. (f) Existential process. "Each provides its own model or schema for construing a particular domain of experience as a figure of a particular kind – a model such as the one illustrated above for construing signification: Token (*usually*) + Process (*means*) + Value (*mostly*)" (Halliday, 2004, p.170).

In systemic functional grammar are known three function of clauses, there are : clause as exchange, clause as representative and clause as message. When we look at the experiential metafunction, we are looking at the grammar of the clause as *representation* which covers three parts, those are : participants, processes and circumstances. "The concept of process, participants and circumstance are semantic categories which explain in the most general way how phenomena of our experience of the world are construed as linguistic structures" (Halliday, 2004, p.178).

Process is the most central element in the configuration. Participants are close to the centre; they are directly involved in the process, bringing its occurrence or being affected by it in some way. "Processes are central to transitivity. Participants and circumstances are incumbent upon the doings, happenings, feelings and beings" (Halliday, 2004, p.54).

Circumstances answer question such as when, where, why, how, how many and as what. They realise meanings about: time, place, manner, cause, accompaniment matter and role. This circumstances are not directly involved in the process; rather they are attendant on it.

Then this research focused on how the participant roles for material processes which is classified into several participants, there are: (1) Affected is the participant that someone or something happens to; (2) Recipient is the participant which indicates by indirect object in ditransitive clauses but takes the preposition *to* rather than *for* when the indirect object moved to the final; (3) Beneficiary is the participants which also indicates by indirect object in ditransitive clause but takes the preposition *for* rather than *to* when the indirect object moved to the final.

METHOD

This research employs a Functional Grammar Approach (FGA) and used the method of descriptive which employs clause. This study is qualitative because it focuses on the meanings, concepts, definitions, and descriptions of things. This qualitative study refers to the descriptions of participants in the Jakarta Post articles “All the single, working mothers.” The source data that used in this research is based from the articles which found in jakarta Post. This source data also strengthen by the data which taken from the article of many sources which is explained deeply about the material process itself. All the definition and meaning found from the trusted sources, such as books and article from the internet.

Data have very important role in a research, because without data it is impossible to get result of the research. To obtain the data, the research has to use instruments of collecting data, namely: (1) Observation; (2) Interview, and (3) Document. This research is used the document as the instrument of collecting the data. The document is a kind of source data involves anything notes aimed to examine a research, such as an article, book, etc.

The data analysis in this study is aimed at describing the material process of The Participants Analysis in The Jakarta Post Article “All the single, working mothers”. The data will be analyzed while collecting the data, and after collecting the data. The analysis will be focused on two purposes, that is, the material process, and participants in material process itself. The data will be analyzed through the following steps: (1) identifying the material process, (2) classifying the material process, (3) analyzing the participants in material process.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this section we will see several data which have been taken from the article “all the single, working mothers” by Niken Prathivi, then it will be analyzed and classified the participant roles for material process, which will be cassified as an Affected, Efected, Recipient or Beneficiary.

A. Participant role of AFFECTED

1. Single working mothers have long been empowering themselves
Material Affected
2. Twenty-nine-year-old Indi never had any plans to raise a child alone.
Material Affected

B. Participant role of EFFECTED

C. Participant role of RECIPIENT

1. Staying strong is required to build a new life for them and their children
Material recipient

after a divorce.

2. But since Rizky is in my custody, I'm not forcing Yoyo to make a
Material recipient
Financial contribution.
3. It can be as simple as teaching Rizky how to play the drums," said
Material recipient
Rossa laughing.
4. The mother of a 4-year-old was forced to change her life drastically when
Material recipient
she was pregnant.
5. Indi said she had bruises all over her face and body when she reached
material
her parent's house.
Recipient
6. Indi said she gave a chance to her ex-husband to see their son once in a
Material recipient
while.
7. As a single mother, Indi hopes that one day government will give
material
her some support to ease her life
recipient

D. Participant role of BENEFICIARY

1. While activists are fighting for gender quality.
Material beneficiary
2. There is no legal obligation for fathers to care for their children.
Material beneficiary

It is shown from the analysis above that the participant role for material processes usually appearing in the article are recipient, rather than affected and beneficiary. Another participant, effected can not found in this article because of there is no clauses that shown a result of the process.

The writer tends to choose the clauses with the indirect object and ditransitive clauses, and it mostly classified into recipient rather than beneficiary because it is used many preposition *for* rather than *to* in this clauses. So that it mostly classified into recipient. And for the second one the writer also put another participant roles, it is affected and recipient, even it is only few clauses.

CONCLUSIONS

After all discussion above, we can conclude that the concepts of process, participants and circumstance are semantic categories which explain in the most general way how phenomena of our experience of the world are construed as linguistic structures. When we come to interpret the clause we need recognize the participant and circumstance functions. That is way in this research we need to know the participant roles for the process itself as a important part of the process. In this research we can found some verbs that express the material process. Then after found the verbs that indicate as material process it can be easy to identified the participant. Many participants here shown in form of indirect object such as: *to build a new life, Yoyo, Rizky, to change her life, her parent's house, a chance, and her*, so that it classified into recipient. Then another participants such as: *themselves* and *child* are classified into affected participants. And the last one such as: *for gender quality* and *for their children* are classified into beneficiary participants. Furthermore this article shown us that the writer tends to use the indirect object and ditransitive clauses in expressing her thought.

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Appendix 1



All the single, working mothers

Niken Prathivi, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Headlines | Sun, December 23 2012, 10:54 AM



While activists are fighting for gender equality, single working mothers have long been empowering themselves.

For single mothers, it is about survival. Staying strong is required to build a new life for them and their children after a divorce.

With a lack of legal obligations, fathers often walk away from their responsibilities to provide for their children once their marriages end.

Prominent solo singer Rossa had to rethink her plans following her divorce from Yoyo, the drummer of the local band Padi, in 2009.

“Rizky became my utmost priority when I decided to separate for good from Yoyo,” Rossa said when telling her story to The Jakarta Post, referring to her 6-year-old son.

“Prior to that, the big plan circled around me.”

The 34-year-old singer, who is famous for popular ballads like “Tegar” (Strong) and “Ayat-ayat Cinta” (Verses of Love), said that whatever she did was for her son — from developing the Diva karaoke chain to setting up property investments.

An established singer and businesswoman, Rossa said money was not really a problem for her when raising her son.

“In terms of financial support, whatever my ex and I have that can go to Rizky is fair. I’m grateful if Yoyo can contribute something to his needs. But since Rizky is in my custody, I’m not forcing Yoyo to make a financial contribution.

“For now, I have a better income, but I do respect any good gesture from Yoyo in raising our child. It can be as simple as teaching Rizky how to play the drums,” said Rossa, laughing. “I

don't know how to do that.”

In a largely conservative Muslim country where men with money and power, such as Garut Regent Aceng Fikri, who shamelessly married a 17-year-old woman and divorced her four days later, women have to thrive to survive.

Often lured by the promise of security in marriage, many have become the victims of domestic violence and now bear the sole burden of raising their children.

Twenty-nine-year-old Indi never had any plans to raise a child alone. The mother of a 4-year-old was forced to change her life drastically when she was pregnant.

Encountering constant domestic abuse at the hands of her then husband, she escaped after she learned she would have a baby.

“We were separated but not yet divorced when the pregnancy was in the fifth month. Helped by one of his friends with a rental car, I ran away from our home to my parents' house,” she said.

Indi said she had bruises all over her face and body when she reached her parents' house. “But they were just great, really supportive — even until now. My son and I have lived with them since,” she added.

Filing a divorce was another struggle for Indi, as she fought against her abusive husband without a lawyer. While remaining jobless, she had to face divorce proceedings against her husband, who demanded child custody. She finally won after a year-long process.

Getting a job while raising her son and facing the divorce was another challenge.

“I lost my network when I got married because being homemaker was mandatory,” said Indi, who was establishing her career in advertising prior to marriage. “When I had to work again, I started from zero.”

She finally secured a job, again in advertising, when her son was 6 months old. Before that, she had to rely on her parents.

Dewi, 44, who has been divorced from her husband for five years, said it has been no easy task to be a mother and breadwinner at the same time.

Despite having herself a job during her divorce and up to the present day, Dewi admitted that

supporting her daughter, who is in eighth grade, has been neither easy nor simple.

“I’m just a civil servant; my salary isn’t much. It is always a challenge to support my child and to fulfil her basic needs, such as feeding her and giving her a good education and proper health care,” she said.

There is no legal obligation for fathers to care for their children. This, Rossa said, was one of the reasons that men tended to be irresponsible and unfaithful.

“The government should apply strict sanctions as a strong warning. It means that if a man is married to a woman, he can’t just look at another woman and leave his wife.

“I believe sanctions with financial punishment can serve as a good warning,” added the singer.

Indi said she gave a chance to her ex-husband to see their son once in a while. “I apply strict rules that include that the meeting should be done at my parents’ house. He contributes nothing to our son’s wellbeing — not even financial support for health and education, so it’s a precaution.”

As a single mother, Indi hopes that one day government will give her some support to ease her life. “We really need access to employment, a strict law that orders fathers to financially support children and to give extra leave for everything related to our children.”