

Processes in Bahasa Indonesia Tourism Promotion Texts and Its Equivalence in English: A Systemic Functional Linguistic Study

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Abstract

Many researchers do research on processes in English but it is still limited research on Bahasa Indonesia and its equivalence in English. It is necessary to do research processes in Bahasa Indonesia since it has two different types of clauses: verbal clauses and nonverbal clauses. This paper tries to figure out the processes on Bahasa Indonesia, especially on Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts and its equivalence in English. The aims of the research are to describe the dominant of the processes found in the Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts and to describe the verb used in each type of the processes and its equivalence in English. The research method employed in the research is descriptive method. The data collected are divided into major types of clauses: verbal clauses and nonverbal clauses. The data analyzed are the verbal clauses in Bahasa Indonesia since the verb as the main part of process then compared to its equivalence in English. The result of the research shows there are four types of processes found in both Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts and its equivalence: material, relational, mental, and existential processes. The dominant process found is material processes 51.7%, followed by relational processes 21.9%, mental process 18.5%, and existential process 7.9%. The participants involved are: agent and goal (material process), carrier and attribute (relational process), experiencer and phenomenon (mental process), and existent (existential process). The verbs used in material process in Bahasa Indonesia are *tenggelam, berkunjung mencari, dipadu, akan menemani, menyajikan, menjanjikan memberikan, menyimpan, menyuguhkan, memanjakan, berlabuh, menutup, melancong, membentuk, memberi, dapat membeli, memecah, dapat memesan, menyediakan, terabaikan, dapat ditempuh, dikirimkan, dilakukan, digunakan* while its equivalence in English are *set, visit to look for, were combined, will accompany, serve, promise to give, put, serve, spoil, anchor, can close, visit, shape, give, can buy, break, can order, serve, was ignored, can be through, were sent, can be done, is used*. The relational process in Bahasa Indonesia are *adalah, berasal dari, memiliki, mempunyai, mengandung, bisa menjadi, tampak, menyerupai, merupakan, berada, terletak, berlokasi* and its equivalence in English are *is, comes from, have, contain, can become, seem, like, become, is, is located*. The mental process in Bahasa Indonesia are *dapat menikmati, terpukau, melihat, terdengar* and its equivalence in English are *can enjoy, will be mesmerized, can see, heard*. The existential processes in Bahasa Indonesia are *ada, terdapat, tersedia*, and its equivalence in English is *be*.

Keywords: processes, material processes, mental processes, relational processes, existential processes, Bahasa Indonesia

1. Introduction

Bahasa Indonesia is one of the Austronesia languages. It is spoken by about 250 million Indonesia people since it is used as the official language in Indonesia.

Bahasa Indonesia is different from English. In English, every clause has a verb and it happens to other European languages. In Bahasa Indonesia, there are two types of clauses: verbal clauses and nonverbal clauses. Similar to English, the verbal clause has a predicate containing a verb while the nonverbal clause has a predicate containing a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

According to Martin, Matthiessen, & Painter "Functional grammar is a way of looking at grammar in terms of how grammar is used" (1997). In line with Halliday (1985) in his well-known book "An Introduction to Functional Grammar" and Bloor & Bloor (2004) introduced the three types of clauses: clause as message, clause as exchange, and clause as representation. The clause as message is about theme and rheme, while the clause as

exchange is about mood and residue. The clause as representation is about transitivity. The transitivity discusses three elements (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004) in (Sujatna, 2012). They are process, participant, and circumstantial. The process as the main element is realized by a verb. Since a clause in English has a verb, every clause in English has a process. It is not similar to Bahasa Indonesia, since Bahasa Indonesia has verbal and nonverbal clauses. It means that not all clauses Bahasa Indonesia have processes. To identify the clauses containing processes, in this research, the present writer limits the type of the clauses; the verbal clauses in Bahasa Indonesia as the data and its equivalence in English.

The data obtained from the tourism promotion texts in Bahasa Indonesia. The text documents have the two features of information; logical events of cause-effect relationship and logical events of the argument and statement of historical characters (Biber & Conrad, 2009). As Sukma & Sujatna argue that "Every writer interacts with readers in their texts" (2014). The present writer chooses the tourism promotion text, in terms of knowing how Indonesian writers try to convince the readers in understanding their promotion in relating to the choice of processes in their clauses, especially in Bahasa Indonesia.

1.1 Research Questions

The followings are the three main questions discussed in this research:

- 1) What processes found in Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts and its equivalence in English?
- 2) What participants involved in Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts and its equivalence in English?
- 3) What verbs used as the main part of the process in each clause containing process in Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts and its equivalence in English?

1.2 Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the research are:

- 1) To analyze and describe the processes found in Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts and its equivalence in English.
- 2) To analyze and describe the participants involved in Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts and its equivalence in English.
- 3) To analyze and describe the verbs used as the main part of the process in each clause containing process in Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts and its equivalence in English.

2. Method

The method employed in the research is descriptive method. According to Bhattacharjee (2012), "Descriptive research is directed at making careful observations and detailed documentation of a phenomenon of interest. These observations must be based on the scientific method (i.e., must be replicable, precise, etc.), and therefore, are more reliable than casual observations by untrained people".

The first step, the present writer identifies the verbal and nonverbal clauses in Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts and its equivalence in English. The second, the verbal clauses are classified into the types of the verb as the main part of the processes. They are classified into the six types of processes: material process, mental process, verbal process, relational process, behavioral process, and existential process. After classifying into the types of the processes, the present writer tries to analyze the participants and circumstantial involved in the Bahasa Indonesia clauses and its translation in English. As the last step, the present writer tries to describe the dominant process found in the Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts and the participants involved in the process and its equivalence in English.

3. Theoretical Framework

Many researchers did research on tourism promotion, but it is very limited did the research on Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts related to Systemic Functional Linguistics study. The followings are some researchers did their research on tourism promotion, Sunjayadi in his article titled "*Mengabadikan estetika Fotografi dalam Promosi Pariwisata Kolonial di Hindia-Belanda*", discussed the role of photography in colonial tourism in the Netherlands-Indies and its influence in the process to "find Indonesia" (Sunjayadi, 2008).

According to Decrop in his article titled "The influence of message format on the effectiveness of print advertisements for tourism destinations" the effectiveness of each of these components in triggering a response by the target audience (Decrop, 2007). The three types of response are taken into account: knowledge (information), liking (attraction) and behavioral intention. From the two previous researches it is found that doing research on the processes in Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts is necessary in contributing to

Linguistics area and also tourism perspectives.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) or sometimes called Functional Grammar (FG) is an approach that introduced language as a system (Halliday, 1985) relates to Emilia “SFL starts with the most general features and proceeding step by step so as to become even more specific: a message is either about doing, or about thinking, or about being; if it is about doing, this is either plan action or action on something...” (Emilia, 2014).

SFL or FG introduces language as a system of meaning. As Gerot & Wignell argue, “Functional grammars view language as a resource for making meaning. These grammars attempts to describe language in actual use and so focus on text and their contexts.” (Gerot & Wignell, 1995)

3.1 Metafunctions

This approach concerns clause in three different metafunction of meanings, they are ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). The ideational meaning relates to transitivity or clause as representation, interpersonal meaning relates to mood and residue or clause as message, and textual meaning relates to theme or clause as exchange. From the three metafunction of meanings, this research focuses on the ideational meaning or clause as representation.

3.2 Transitivity

Clause as representation concerns transitivity. Transitivity discusses three main elements; they are processes, participants, and circumstances.

3.2.1 Processes

Deterding & Poedjosoedarmo argue “Process that is events which occurs or states that exists, participants involved in those processes, both people and things, and circumstances, such as the time or place at which the process occurred or the manner in which is done” (Deterding & Poedjosoedarmo, 2001). Process as one of the elements of transitivity is classified into six different types of processes. Halliday & Matthiessen divide the process into two major types: material, mental, relational as the main types and verbal, behavioral, existential process as the rest (2004). Every process is realized by a verb (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004) in (Sujatna, 2013). Besides the process, the transitivity elements are participants and circumstance. Participants are realized by nominal group while circumstances are realized by adverbial group or prepositional phrase (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

According to Gerot and Wignell, “Material process is a process of doing, so clauses with a material process obligatory have a doing (process) and a doer (participant)” (Gerot & Wignell, 1995). In material process, the participant is not only the doer (actor) but also the goal. The following is the example of the material process in the English clause:

(1) You can visit this beautiful place.

Agent Material process Goal

The example (1) describes that the clause *You can visit this beautiful place* containing a material process. The verb group *can visit* is a process of doing (as a material process) so that the two participants: *You* as participant are the doer of the action and *this beautiful place* is the goal. The second type of process is mental process. Mental process (Sujatna, 2013, p. 39) involves feeling, thinking, perceiving, and having emotional reactions to things, as described in the following examples:

(2) I saw the sunset yesterday.

Senser Mental process Phenomenon Circumstance

The clause *I saw the sunset yesterday* in the example (2) describes the verb *see* as a mental process, the process of perceiving. The process of perceiving *see* in the example above needs two participants: *I* and *the sunset*. The first participant, *I* am the experiencer as someone who gets the experience and *the sunset* as the second participant is a phenomenon, while *yesterday* is the circumstance.

The third type of the process is relational process. Halliday argued “Relational process is a generalization of the traditional notion of ‘copula’ constructions” (Martin, 2011). In the relational processes the verbs involved are called relating verbs. Humphrey et al., mention that “The most common relating verbs are ‘being’ and ‘having’ verbs in their various forms, and they function to identify something, to describe the attributes of something or to classify something” (Humphrey, Love, & Loise, 2014). The following are the examples of the relation processes in the English clauses.

- (3) It is the place I told you.

Token Relational Process Value

The clause in the example (3) has a verb of being, *is* that functions to identify the value *the place I told you*. The first participant, *It* is token and the other is value, *the place I told you*.

- (4) I have a car.

Carrier Relational Process Attribute

The clause in the example (4) shows that the process is relational. It has a verb of having, *have*, that functions to describe the attribute of *I*. The clause has two participants. The first participant is *I* as a carrier and the second one is *a car* as an attribute.

- (5) It is a beautiful beach...

Carrier Relational Process Attribute

The clause in the example (5) is not similar to (4) although they have the same process, relational process. In the clause (5) the verb is verb of being *is*, that functions to classify the kind of beach, *a beautiful beach*. So that the first participant is *It* as carrier and the second one is *a beautiful beach* as attribute.

The fourth type of process is verbal process. The process involves the saying verbs. According to Humphrey et al. (2014, p. 33), "Saying verbs represent process of communication in their various forms-processes that report direct or indirect speech." The followings are the examples of the saying verbs in the verbal process.

- (6) He said that the scenery was very beautiful.

Sayer Verbal Process Verbiage (Clause)

The example (6) is an indirect speech. It has a verbal process in the clause *He said that the scenery was very beautiful*. It has a saying verb, *said*. The saying verb, *said*, needs two participants, they are *He* as the sayer and *that the scenery was very beautiful* as the verbiage.

- (7) "Finally, I found what I wanted", he answered.

Clause Sayer Verbal process

The example (7) is a direct report. The example in (7) has two clauses, they are '*Finally, I found what I wanted*' and *he answered*. The verbal process is in the second clause. The verb answered is the verb of saying.

The next type is behavioral process. This process relates to two major things: psychological and physiological behavior (Gerot & Wignell, 1995) as they stated, "Behavioural processes are processes of physiological and psychological behavior, like breathing, dreaming, snoring, smiling, hiccupping, looking, watching, listening, and pondering." The followings are the examples of the processes in the English clauses.

- (8) He snores.

Behavior Behavioral Process

The example (8) shows that the clause containing the behavioral process. The verb involved is *snores*. The verb *snores* is classified into physiological behavior.

- (9) He is smiling at me.

Behavior Behavioral Process Circumstance

The example (9) is a clause containing a behavioral process. The verbal group *is smiling* and it is classified into psychological behavior. The participant involved is only one, *He* as the behavior and the circumstance is *at me*.

The sixth type, as the last type of process is existential process. The existential processes represent experience by positing that "there was/ is something" (Eggins, 1994, p. 254).

- (10) There is a stain on your dress.

Existential Process Existent Circumstance

The example (10) shows that the verb is in the clause *there is a stain on your dress* is the existential process. The participant involved is *existent*. The word *there* is a dummy subject or sometimes called an introductory.

3.2.2 Participants

According to Sujatna, "Participants are expressed by noun groups (including pronouns)" (2013). Besides agent and goal in material processes, there are other participants involved in this processes. They are initiator,

beneficiary, and scope. Agent is the participant that doing the action (the process), and it is the main participant of the process. A goal is an entity that is brought into being by the process (Matthiessen, Teruya, & Lam, 2010).

Initiator is a participant that initiates the agent to do the process. Beneficiary as another participant in material process is a participant that gets benefit of the process. The last participant, the scope, is a unique participant; it is a nominalization of the verb in material process. The participants are described in the following examples.

- (11) He made me paint the room.

Initiator Material Process Agent Material Goal

- (12) They made me a cake.

Agent Material Process Beneficiary Goal

- (13) She took a bath in my bathroom.

Agent Material Process Circumstance

In mental process, the main participants are experiencer and phenomenon. Besides experiencer, or sometimes called senser, and phenomenon, the other participant is inducer. Inducer is the participant who induces the senser to do the process, as described in the following example.

- (14) She made me rethink my attitudes

Inducer	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 10px;"> senser mental </div>	phenomenon

In relational processes, there are two types of processes: identifying and attributive. In identifying, the participants are token and value while in the attributive, the participants are carrier and attribute. Besides token/ value and carrier/ attribute, the other participants are attributor or and assigner, as described in the following.

- (15) She drives me crazy.

Attributor Relational Carrier Attribute

- (16) They call me Bruce.

Assigner Relational Value Token

In verbal, behavioral, and existential processes, the participants have been discussed in the processes above, they have no additional participants.

3.2.3 Circumstances

Circumstance is the third element of transitivity. Circumstances can a word, a group, or a clause. It usually comes before or after the processes as described in the following examples.

- (17) Yesterday I visited my grandma.

Circumstance Participant Process Participant

- (18) I visited my grandma yesterday.

Participant Process Participant Circumstance

From the examples (17) and (18), it can be seen that yesterday as the circumstances can come before or after the process.

3.3 Bahasa Indonesia Clauses

As one of the Austronesian languages, Bahasa Indonesia is the official language in Indonesia. Bahasa Indonesia is different from English. Bahasa Indonesia has two different types of clauses: verbal clauses and nonverbal clauses.

3.3.1 Verbal Clauses

Verbal clause is one of the two types of clauses in Bahasa Indonesia. Verbal clauses have a verb in every clause, it is similar to English. The following is the example of verbal clause in Bahasa Indonesia.

- (19) *Adik pergi ke Jakarta kemarin.*

sister/brother go to Jakarta yesterday

“My sister/ brother went to Jakarta yesterday.”

<i>Adik</i>	<i>pergi</i>	<i>ke Jakarta kemarin</i>
Participant	Process	Circumstances

Verbs are the main element of the process, so that the data collected in this research are verbal clauses. It is indicated by the word *pergi* as the verb of the clause.

3.3.2 Nonverbal Clauses

Nonverbal clauses mean to the clauses which have no verbs. Since the predicate of the clauses have no verbs, the predicate of the nonverbal clauses can be a noun/ nominal, an adjective/ adjectival, an adverb/ adverbial, or a numeral as described in the following examples:

(20) *Ia penulis.*

he writer

“He is a writer.”

(21) *Aminah cantik.*

Aminah beautiful

“Aminah is beautiful.”

(22) *Ulang tahunnya kemarin.*

birthday his yesterday

“Yesterday was his birthday.”

(23) *Anaknya dua.*

children her two

“She has two children.”

The fourth examples describe Bahasa Indonesia nonverbal clauses. From the examples (20)-(23), it is described a noun *penulis* as predicate (20), an adjective *cantik* as predicate (21), an adverb *kemarin* as predicate (22), and a numeral *dua* as predicate (23).

The nonverbal clauses in Bahasa Indonesia are not discussed in this paper, since they have no verbs. This paper discussed Bahasa Indonesia verbal clauses since the verbal clauses have verbs as the main part of the processes.

4. Results and Discussion

The present writer analyzes 43 data (as the samples) from the 151 collected data. The data described in the following are divided into the four different types of processes: material processes, relational processes, mental processes, and existential processes as described in the following.

4.1 Material Processes

Material processes or process of doing is found as the dominant processes in Bahasa Indonesia Tourism Promotion text and its equivalence in English. From the data analyzed, it is found that there are 78 data of the material processes from 151 data and the present writer only analyzes 23 data from 78 data. Relating to the type of the data, the present writer classifies the data into the structure of the clauses. Relating to the pattern of the clauses, the data are classified into nine different patterns; (i) agent - process, (ii) agent - process-goal, (iii) agent - process - circumstance, (iv) agent - process - goal - circumstance, (v) agent -process-benefactive-circumstance, (vi) circumstance - agent-process-goal, (vii) goal - process-circumstance, and (viii) goal - process - agent - circumstance.

4.1.1 Agent-Process

The present writer classifies the agent-process as the first classification. The data shows that the clause contains of two words: *Matahari* as the agent and *tenggelam* as the process, as described in the following data.

(1) *Matahari tenggelam.*

sun set

“The sun sets.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Matahari</i>	<i>tenggelam</i>
Participant: Agent	Process: Material

English

The sun	sets
Participant: Agent	Process: Material

The present writer found one data consisting material process (*tenggelam*) preceded by an agent (*Matahari*) as the participant. The verb *tenggelam* is a process of doing so that the participant is who does the action, *Matahari*, is the agent of the action.

The present writer found the equivalence in English also has a material process (sets) which preceded by an agent (The sun) as the participant. The verb *tenggelam* (the equivalence is sets) is a process of doing so that the participant is who does the action, *Matahari* (the equivalence is The sun), is the agent of the action. Both Bahasa Indonesia and English have the same two elements: agent as the participant and material as the process.

4.1.2 Agent-Process-Goal

The second classification of the clause structure containing material process is agent-process-goal. This classification is the dominant number of data. Both Bahasa Indonesia and English data have two participants, as the agent and the goal, as described in the following.

- (2) *Pantai Citepus selalu menarik wisatawan lokal berkunjung mencari kehangatan laut selatan.*
 beach Citepus always interesting tourist local visit look for warmness ocean Indian
 “Citepus beach is always interesting for local tourists visit to look for the warmness of the Indian Ocean.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Pantai Citepus</i>	<i>selalu menarik</i>	<i>wisatawan lokal berkunjung mencari kehangatan laut selatan.</i>
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

English

Citepus beach	is	always interesting for local tourists visit to look for the warmness of the Indian Ocean.
Participant: Agent	Process: Relational	Attribute

- (3) *Gugusan karang hitam berbagai bentuk dipadu pasir coklat muda.*
 cluster coral black many shape combine sand brown light
 “Many shapes of the black coral cluster are combined with light brown sand.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Gugusan karang hitam berbagai bentuk</i>	<i>dipadu</i>	<i>pasir coklat muda</i>
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

English

Many shapes of the black coral cluster	are combined	with light brown sand
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Circumstance

- (4) *Mulai hamparan sawah, kebun teh, sampai hutan lebat akan menemani perjalanan.*
 begin spread out rice field tea plantation to forest dense will accompany journey
 “The spread out of rice field, tea plantation, and dense forest will accompany the journey.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Mulai hamparan sawah, kebun teh sampai hutan lebat</i>	<i>akan menemani</i>	<i>perjalanan.</i>
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

English

<i>The spread out of rice field, tea plantation, and dense forest</i>	<i>will accompany</i>	<i>the journey.</i>
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

- (5) *Pantai Madasari menyajikan panorama alam yang sangat indah dengan dihiasi pulau-pulau kecil...*
 beach Madasari serve panoramic nature which very beautiful with decorated islands small
 “Madasari beach serves a beautiful panoramic nature which is decorated by small green islands ...”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Pantai Madasari menyajikan panorama alam yang sangat indah dengan dihiasi pulau-pulau kecil...</i>
Participant: Agent Process: Material Participant: Goal

English

<i>Madasari beach</i>	<i>serves</i>	<i>a beautiful panoramic nature which is decorated by small green islands...</i>
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

- (6) *Karena itu kawasan ini menjanjikan rekreasi air yang menyenangkan,*
 Because that area this promise give recreation water which fun
seperti: Snorkling, Surfing, Penyewaan Perahu, Berenang,
 like snorkling surfing rental boat swimming
 “Because that place promises to give a fun water recreation such as: snorkeling, surfing, boat rental swimming,”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Karena itu kawasan ini menjanjikan rekreasi air yang menyenangkan, seperti: Snorkling, memberikan Surfing, Penyewaan Perahu, Berenang,</i>
Conj. Participant: Agent Process: Material Participant: Goal

English

<i>Because that place</i>	<i>promises to give</i>	<i>a fun water recreation such as: snorkeling, surfing, boat rental swimming,</i>
Conj. Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

- (7) *Pantai Apra ternyata juga menyimpan kekayaan alam berupa pasir besi yang berlimpah.*
 Pantai Apra actually also put wealth nature like sand iron which plentiful
 “Pantai Apra is also wealthy of natural resource like sand iron.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Pantai Apra ternyata juga menyimpan kekayaan alam berupa pasir besi yang berlimpah.</i>
Participant: Agent Process: Material Participant: Goal

English

<i>Pantai Apra</i>	<i>is also</i>	<i>wealthy of natural resource like sand iron</i>
Participant: Agent	Process: Relational	Participant: Attribute

- (8) *Hampan atol seluas 35 hektare juga menyuguhkan pemandangan menakjubkan.*
 spread out atoll wide 35 hectare also serve scenery amazing
 “The spread out of 35 hectare atoll serves amazing scenery.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Hampan atol seluas 35 hektare juga menyuguhkan pemandangan menakjubkan.</i>		
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

English

The spread out of 35 hectare atoll serves amazing scenery.		
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

From the seven data, it can be seen that the verbs used in material processes in Bahasa Indonesia clauses are *berkunjung mencari, dipadu, akan menemani, menyajikan, menjanjikan memberikan, menyimpan, and menyuguhkan* while the equivalence verbs in English are *visit to look for, are combined, will accompany, serve, promise to give, is, and serve*. From the seven verbs are found in the seven Bahasa Indonesia clauses in tourism promotion texts, they have the same patterns; agent-process-goal while only one clause in the equivalence in English as described in the data (7). It is described that the data has different process, it contains of relational process not the material process as described in Bahasa Indonesia data.

4.1.3 Agent-Process-Circumstance

From the data collected, the present writer found four clauses containing agent – process – circumstance: the first two clauses the agents are explicitly stated while the third clause the agent is implicitly stated. These clauses has only one participant, agent. The processes are represented by the verbs *memanjakan, berlabuh, menutup, and melancong* in Bahasa Indonesia verbs and *spoil, anchor, have closed, and visit* in English as its equivalence as described in the following examples.

- (9) *Fasilitas tersebut untuk memanjakan anda yang ingin bersantap*
 facility the to spoil you that want eat
 “The facility spoils you who want to enjoy your lunch”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Fasilitas tersebut untuk memanjakan anda yang ingin bersantap</i>		
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

English

The facility spoils you who want to enjoy your lunch		
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

- (10) *Ratusan perahu nelayan berlabuh di sana dengan membawa hasil tangkapan ikannya.*
 hundreds boat fisherman anchor over there with bring result catch fish
 “Hundreds of fisherman boats anchor over there by bringing their fish.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Ratusan perahu nelayan berlabuh di sana dengan membawa hasil tangkapan ikannya.</i>		
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Circumstance

English

Hundreds of fisherman boats anchor over there by bringing their fish.		
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Circumstance

- (11) “Kita juga sempat **menutup** hingga satu bulan karena curah hujan cukup tinggi.”
 we also time close up to one month because rainfall enough high
 “We also have closed the place for about one month because of the rainfall is high enough.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Kita juga</i>	<i>sempat</i>	<i>menutup hingga satu bulan karena curah hujan cukup tinggi.</i>
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Circumstance

English

We	also have closed	for about one month because of the rainfall is high enough.
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Circumstance

- (12) Jika **melancong** ke Santolo,
 if visit to Santolo
 “If you visit to Santolo, ...”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Jika (anda)</i>	<i>melancong</i>	<i>ke Santolo....</i>
Conj. Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Circumstance

English

If	you	visit	to Santolo,...
Conj.	Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Circumstance

The first three clauses above describe that the verbs *memanjakan*, *berlabuh*, and *menutup* are the processes of doing followed by the circumstances. The agents are stated explicitly. It happens to the equivalence in English, the four clauses (containing the verbs *spoils*, *anchors*, *have closed*, and *visit*). It is different from the third data (12) in Bahasa Indonesia, the agent is not stated. Implicitly, the agent of the data (12) is *Anda* “you” as the reader of the message.

4.1.4 Agent-Process-Goal-Circumstance

The present writer found the next classification is agent-process-goal-circumstance. For this structure, the present writer found one verb, *membentuk* in Bahasa Indonesia and its equivalence in English is *shape* as described in the following clauses.

- (13) *Lautnya terbentang luas* ***membentuk*** *garis horizon di kaki langit biru dengan deburan ombaknya yang khas.*
 sea spread out wide shape line horizon in foot sky blue with splashing wave which unique
 “The wide sea shapes a horizon line in the foot of the blue sky with the sound of unique wave splashing.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Lautnya terbentang luas</i>	<i>membentuk</i>	<i>garis horizon</i>	<i>di kaki langit biru dengan deburan ombaknya yang khas.</i>
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Participant: Goal	Circumstance

English

The wide sea	shapes	a horizon line	in the foot of the blue sky with the sound of unique wave splashing.
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Participant: Goal	Circumstance

The verb *membentuk* in the clause (13) has two participants. The participants in the clause (13) are the wide sea as the agent and a horizon line as the goal while *di kaki langit biru dengan deburan ombaknya yang khas* is the circumstance.

4.1.5 Agent-Process-Beneficiary-Goal

The present writer found one data containing three participants in material process: agent, benefactive, and goal as described in data (14) in Bahasa Indonesia containing the verb *memberi*. In the clause (14) it is shown that the participant *Pandangan lepas ke ujung cakrawala* as the agent of the action and *Anda* is the beneficiary of the action *memberi* and the third participant, the goal, is *ketenangan dan kenangan berlibur yang menyenangkan*.

- (14) *Pandangan lepas ke ujung cakrawala memberi Anda ketenangan dan kenangan berlibur yang menyenangkan*
 view free to tip horizon give you composure and memory holiday which excited
 “The horizon view gives you composure and memory of an excited holiday.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Pandangan lepas ke ujung cakrawala memberi</i>	<i>Anda ketenangan dan kenangan berlibur yang menyenangkan.</i>
Participant: Agent	Process: Material Participant: Goal

English

The horizon view	gives	you composure and memory of an excited holiday.
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

The equivalence in English in data (14) described that the verb *give* in English is the equivalence of the verb *memberi* in Bahasa Indonesia. Both in English and Bahasa Indonesia, they have the same pattern, agent-process-beneficiary-goal and the same process, material process.

4.1.6 Circumstance-Agent-Process-Goal

From the analyzed data, the present writer found the verb *dapat membeli*, *memecah*, *dapat memesan*, *menyediakan* dan *terabakan* are categorized into material processes in the circumstance-agent-process-goal clause structure in Bahasa Indonesia as described in the following data.

- (15) ... *pengunjung masih dapat membeli berbagai jenis...*
 visitor still can buy some type
 “... the visitors can buy the fish”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>...pengunjung masih dapat membeli berbagai jenis hasil ikan laut</i>
Participant: Agent Process: Material Participant: Goal

English

... the visitors	can buy	the fish
Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

- (16) *Debur ombak serta cipratan air saat ombak memecah batu karang....*
 splash wave and spray water when wave break rock coral
 “Splashing of the wave and water when the wave breaks the coral”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Debur ombak serta cipratan air saat ombak memecah batu karang....</i>
Participant: Agent Process: Material Participant: Goal

English

Splashing of the wave and water when the wave breaks	the coral
Participant: Agent	Process: Material Participant: Goal

- (17) *Di sini, pengunjung dapat memesan berbagai makanan dan olahan hasil laut,...*
 here visitor can order various food and product result sea

“Here the visitors can order various seafood, marine product....”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Di sini</i>	<i>pengunjung</i>	<i>dapat memesan</i>	<i>berbagai makanan dan olahan hasil laut, ...</i>
Conj.	Participant: Agent	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

English

Here the visitors	can order	various seafood, marine product, and lobsters.
Conj.	Participant: Agent	Process: Material Participant: Goal

- (18) *Selain fasilitas air terjun pelangi, pengelola pun menyediakan fasilitas sebuah 'cafe view deck'.*
 besides facility water fall rainbow organizer to serve facility a cafe view deck
 ‘Besides the facility of the water fall rainbow, the management also serves a “café view deck” facility.’

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Selain fasilitas air terjun pelangi, pengelola pun</i>	<i>menyediakan</i>	<i>fasilitas sebuah 'cafe view deck'.</i>
Circumstance	Participant: Agent	Process: Material Participant: Goal

English

Besides the facility of the water fall rainbow, the management also	serves	a ‘café view deck’ facility.
Circumstance	Participant: Agent	Process: Material Participant: Goal

- (19) *Namun seiring perkembangan jalur angkutan darat, dermaga pun terabaikan.*
 but as developing of traffic land transport quay ignored
 “As the developing of land transport, the quay was ignored.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Namun seiring perkembangan jalur angkutan darat, dermaga pun</i>	<i>terabaikan.</i>
Circumstance	Participant: Agent Process: Material

English

As the developing of land transport, the quay	was ignored.
Circumstance	Participant: Agent Process: Material

From the five data mentioned in clauses (15)-(19), it is described that the verbs are classified into the material processes that need two participants, agent and goal. The verbs are *membeli*, *memecah*, *memesan*, *menyediakan*, *berjalan-jalan*, and *terabaikan* have the equivalence in English, can buy, break, can order, serve, and was ignored.

4.1.7 Goal-Process-Circumstance

The present writer found that the verb *ditempuh* in Bahasa Indonesia can be classified into material process as described in the data (20).

- (20) *Pantai Santolo yang berjarak sekitar 98 kilometer dari arah kota Garut dapat ditempuh dari berbagai arah...*
 beach Santolo which distance about 98 kilo meter from direction city Garut can go through from some direction
 “Santolo beach is about 98 km from Garut city can be through from others directions, ...”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Pantai Santolo yang berjarak sekitar 98 kilometer dari arah kota Garut</i>	<i>dapat ditempuh</i>	<i>dari berbagai arah...</i>
Participant: Goal	Process: Material	Circumstance

English

Santolo beach about 98 km from Garut city can be through	from others directions, ...
Participant: Goal	Process: Material Circumstance

From the data (20), it can be seen that the verb in the clause has no agent, it only has one participant, as a goal. The structure of the clause is goal-process-circumstance. The verb is process of doing while the participant *Pantai Santolo yang berjarak sekitar 98 kilometer dari arah kota Garut* is the goal of the action *dapat ditempuh* as the process. It happens to the equivalence in English, the clause has no agent, its pattern is goal-process-circumstance.

4.1.8 Goal-Process-Agent-Circumstance

The following data have similarity with the data (20) the voices are passive. The clause (20) is not classified into the following clauses since the clause (21) has one participant while the following clauses (21)-(23) have two participants as described in the following.

- (21) ... *karet dan teh* **dikirimkan** *Belanda ke negerinya* *di Eropa melalui dermaga Santolo*.
 rubber and tea to send Dutch to country his in Europe through quay Santolo

“...rubber and tea were sent through Santolo quay by the Dutch.”

Bahasa Indonesia

... <i>karet dan teh</i> dikirimkan <i>Belanda ke negerinya di Eropa melalui dermaga Santolo</i> .
Participant: Goal Process: Material Participant: Agent

English

... rubber and tea	were sent	through Santolo quay by the Dutch.
Participant: Goal	Process: Material	Circumstance Participant: Agent

- (22) *Banyak aktivitas pantai biasa* **dilakukan** *oleh wisatawan...*
 many activity beach usual do by tourist
 “Many beach activities are usually done by the tourists ...”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Banyak aktivitas pantai biasa dilakukan</i> <i>oleh wisatawan...</i>
Participant: Goal Process: Material Participant: Agent

English

Many beach activities are usually done	by the tourists ...
Participant: Agent	Process: Material Participant: Agent

- (23) *Lokasi bekas dermaga sering* **digunakan** *warga sebagai tempat favorit* *memancing ikan,*
 location ex quay usually used citizen as place favorite to fish
 “The old quay is used as a favorite place for fishing by the citizen....”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Lokasi bekas dermaga sering</i> digunakan <i>warga sebagai tempat favorit</i> <i>memancing ikan,</i>
Participant: Agent Process: Material Participant: Agent

English

The old quay	is used as	a favorite place for fishing by the citizen...
Participant: Goal	Process: Material	Circumstance Participant: Agent

The three clauses above have two participants: agents and goals. The data (21) describes the verb *dikirimkan* is the material process preceded by the goal *Kekayaan hasil bumi di wilayah selatan Garut terutama karet dan teh* and followed by the word *Belanda* as the agent while the equivalence verb in English is *were sent*. It also happens to the data (22) and (23). The goal *Banyak aktivitas pantai* in (22) preceded the verb *dilakukan* (the equivalence verb is *is done*) and followed by the agent *wisatawan* and the goal *Lokasi bekas dermaga* in (23) is preceded by the verb *digunakan* (the equivalence is *is used*) and followed by the agent *warga*.

4.2 Relational Processes: Attributive

Relational process is the second type of process found in the Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts. The data classified into relational process are 33 data while the data analyzed are 12 data. The relational processes are categorized into attributive and identifying relational processes. Relating to the analysis of the data, the present writer found attributive only. There is no identifying relational process.

- (24) *Yang menambah daya tarik Batu Hiu juga adalah tempat penangkaran penyu.*
 which add interest Batu Hiu also is place sanctuary tortoise
 “Something interesting from Batu Hiu is a tortoise sanctuary place.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Yang menambah daya tarik Batu Hiu juga adalah tempat penangkaran penyu.</i>
Participant: Carrier Process: Material Participant: Attribute

English

Something interesting from Batu Hiu is	a tortoise sanctuary place
Participant: Carrier	Process: Relational Participant: Attribute

- (25) *Sebutan Santolo sendiri berasal dari bahasa Belanda, yakni dari kata Zon (dibaca San), dan Tulu.*
 name Santolo itself origin from language Dutch namely from word Zon (read San) and Tulu
 “The name Santolo comes from Dutch namely Zon (read San) and Tulu.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Sebutan Santolo sendiri berasal dari bahasa Belanda, yakni dari kata Zon (dibaca San), dan Tulu.</i>
Participant: Carrier Process: Relational Participant: Attribute

English

The name Santolo comes	from Dutch namely Zon (read San) and Tulu
Participant: Carrier	Process: Relational Participant: Attribute

- (26) *Selain itu, Anda juga memiliki alternatif berupa atraksi pantai yang sangat menyenangkan,....*
 besides that you also have alternative as attraction beach which very please
 “Beside that you have an alternative, an attraction to please you....”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Selain itu, Anda juga memiliki alternatif berupa atraksi pantai yang sangat menyenangkan,....</i>
Conj. Participant: Carrier Process: Relational Participant: Attribute

English

Beside that you have an alternative, an attraction to please you....
Conj. Participant: Carrier Process: Relational Participant: Attribute

- (27) *Pantai Pananjung mempunyai area yang cukup luas dengan Koordinat....*
 beach Pananjung has area which enough wide with coordinate
 “Pananjung beach has a wide area with coordinate”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Pantai Pananjung</i>	<i>mempunyai</i>	<i>area yang cukup luas dengan Koordinat...</i>
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational	Participant: Attribute

English

Pananjung beach	has	a wide are with coordinate....
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational	Participant: Attribute

- (28) *Sumber mata air panasnya mengandung belerang yang cukup tinggi,*
 source hot spring contain sulphur which enough high
 “The hot spring has high sulphur content....”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Sumber mata air panasnya</i>	<i>mengandung</i>	<i>belerang yang cukup tinggi,</i>
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational	Participant: Attribute

English

The hot spring	has	high sulphur content....
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational	Participant: Attribute

- (29) *Bagi Anda yang berkunjung ke pantai utara Pulau Jawa, Pantai Tirtamaya bisa menjadi pilihan untuk berekreasi.*
 for you which visit to beach north Pulau Jawa Pantai Tirtamaya can become choice for recreation
 “For you who visit to Pulau Jawa, Pantai Tirtamaya can be a choice for recreation.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>..., Pantai Tirtamayabisa</i>	<i>menjadi</i>	<i>pilihan untuk berekreasi.</i>
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational	Participant: Attribute

English

<i>..., Pantai Tirtamaya</i>	can be	a choice for recreation.
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational	Participant: Attribute

- (30) *...Karang Kukus tampak menonjol di tengah hamparan karang.*
 Karang Kukus seem stick out at middle spread out of coral
 “Karang Kukus is stick out at the middle of the coral.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Karang Kukus</i>	<i>tampak</i>	<i>menonjol di tengah hamparan karang.</i>
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational	Participant: Attribute

English

Karang Kukus	is stick out	at the middle of the coral
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational	Participant: Attribute

- (31) *Batu Hiu terkenal akan karang besarnya menyerupai ikan hiu.*
 Batu Hiu well known for coral huge like fish shark
 “Batu Hiu is well known by a huge coral like a shark.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Batu Hiu terkenal akan karang besarnya</i>	<i>menyerupai</i>	<i>ikan hiu.</i>
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational	Participant: Attribute

English

Batu Hiu	is well known	by a huge coral like a shark.
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational	Participant: Attribute

- (32) *Pantai ini merupakan pantai terlebar dan terpanjang di kawasan Pantai Selatan, ...*
 beach this become beach widest and longest in area Indian Ocean
 “This beach is the widest and longest in Indian Ocean....”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Pantai ini</i>	<i>merupakan</i>	<i>pantai terlebar dan terpanjang di kawasan Pantai Selatan, ...</i>
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational	Participant: Attribute

English

This beach	is	the widest and longest in Indian Ocean,
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational	Participant: Attribute

- (33) *Pantai Tanjung Pakis berada di ujung Utara Karawang,*
 beach Tanjung Pakis be in tip northern Karawang
 “Tanjung Pakis beach is in the Northern Karawang,”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Pantai Tanjung Pakis berada</i>	<i>di ujung Utara Karawang,</i>
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational Participant: Attribute

English

Tanjung Pakis beach is	in the Northern Karawang,
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational Participant: Attribute

- (34) *Lokasi Pantai Tanjung Pakis terletak di Kecamatan Pakisjaya*
 location Pantai Tanjung Pakis locate in subdistrict Pakisjaya
 “The location of Tanjung Pakis beach is on Pakisjaya subdistrict,”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Lokasi Pantai Tanjung Pakis terletak</i>	<i>di Kecamatan Pakisjaya</i>
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational Participant: Attribute

English

The location of Tanjung Pakis beach is	on Pakisjaya subdistrict,
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational Participant: Attribute

- (35) *Wisata Pemandian Alam Cipanas Cileungsing berlokasi tidak terlalu jauh dari Cipanas Sekarwangi.*
 tourism pool nature Cipanas Cileungsi located no too far from Cipanas Sekarwangi
 “The hot spring Cipanas Cileungsi is not far from Cipanas Sekarwangi.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Wisata Pemandian Alam Cipanas Cileungsi</i>	<i>berlokasi</i>	<i>tidak terlalu jauh dari Cipanas Sekarwangi.</i>
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational	Participant: Attribute

English

The hot spring Cipanas Cileungsi	is not	far from Cipanas Sekarwangi.
Participant: Carier	Process: Relational	Participant: Attribute

From the 33 data, the present writer analyzed and found fourteen different verbs used in the attributive relational processes. They are *adalah*, *berasal*, *memiliki*, *mempunyai*, *mengandung*, *menjadi*, *menjadikan*, *tampak*, *menyerupai*, *merupakan*, *tersohor*, *berada*, *terletak*, and *berlokasi*, as described in the data (33)-(46).

4.3 Mental Processes

Mental process is the second type of process found in the Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts. The data classified into mental process are 28 data and the data analyzed as the samples are five. The analyzed are categorized into two major categories: process of feeling and process of perceiving. The verb in the process of feeling is *dapat menikmati* and *menyaksikan*. The verbs in the process of perceiving are *melihat* and *terdengar*.

4.3.1 Process of Feeling

In the process of feeling, the present writer found two verbs used in this process: the verb *menikmati* and *menyaksikan*. The present writer found the verb *menikmati* are 14 data (the analyzed data only one data) and *akan terpukau* (one data).

(36) *Anda dapat menikmati keindahan alam dan hawa pengunungan yang masih sejuk....*

you can enjoy beauty nature and air mountain which still fresh

"You and your family can enjoy the beauty of nature and fresh air."

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Anda</i>	<i>dapat menikmati</i>	<i>keindahan alam dan hawa pengunungan yang masihsejuk di sini bersama keluarga.</i>
Participant: Sener	Process: Mental	Participant: Phenomenon

English

You and your family can enjoy	the beauty of nature and fresh air.
Participant: Sener	Process: Mental Participant: Phenomenon

(37) *Selain itu, Anda juga akan terpukau oleh keindahan antara perpaduan laut....*

besides you also will mesmerized by beauty between combination sea

"Besides it, you will be mesmerized by the combination of sea"

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Selain itu, Anda juga</i>	<i>akan terpukau</i>	<i>oleh keindahan antara perpaduan laut....</i>
Conj. Participant: Sener	Process: Mental	Participant: Phenomenon

English

Besides it, you	will be mesmerized	by the combination of sea
Conj. Participant: Sener	Process: Mental	Participant: Phenomenon

From the fifteenth data classified into mental process as process of feeling, fourteen from them used the verb *menikmati* and one of them is *terpukau*. The fifteenth analyzed data have two participants: experiencer and phenomenon in each clause.

4.3.2 Process of Perceiving (Through Five Senses)

Process of perceiving is the second type of mental processes. This process involved three verbs: *melihat*,

terdengar, and *menyaksikan* as described in the following.

(38) *Di tempat ini, Anda dapat melihat*

in place this you can see

“In this place you can see....”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Di tempat ini, Anda</i>	<i>dapat melihat</i>
Circumstance Participant: Senser	Process: Mental

English

In this place	you	can see....
Circumstance	Participant: Senser	Process: Mental

(39) *Hanya mungkin ucapan orang Belanda ketika itu terdengarnya oleh warga pribumi itu Santolo.*

Only maybe utterance people Dutch when they hear by citizen native the Santolo

“Maybe, at that time, the native heard the Dutch uttered Santolo.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Hanya mungkin ucapan orang</i>	<i>terdengarnya</i>	<i>ketika itu</i>	<i>oleh warga pribumi itu Santolo.</i>	<i>Belanda</i>
Circumstance	Process: Mental	Participant: Senser	Participant: Phenomenon	

English

Maybe, at that time, the native	heard	the Dutch	uttered Santolo
Circumstance	Participant: Senser	Process: Mental	Participant: Phenomenon Process: Verbal Verbiage

(40) *Sebab dari sana kita dapat menyaksikan keindahan pemandangan matahari tenggelam secara jelas.*

because from there we can see beauty scenery sun set with clear

“From there, we can see the beauty of sunset clearly.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Sebab dari sana</i>	<i>kita</i>	<i>dapat menyaksikan</i>	<i>keindahan pemandangan matahari tenggelam secara jelas.</i>
Conj. Circumstance	Participant: Senser	Process: Mental	Participant: Phenomenon

English

From there,	we	can see	the beauty of sunset clearly
Circumstance	Participant: Senser	Process: Mental	Participant: Phenomenon Circumstance

From the fourteenth data found, the present writer found the three verbs involved: they are *melihat* eleven data, *terdengar* one data, and *menyaksikan* two data. The participant involved in data can betwo participants: senser and phenomenon or senser or phenomenon only.

4.4 Existential Processes

The existential process is the fourth type of processes found in the Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts. From the data collected, there are 12 data. From the twelve data involved four different verbs, they are *ada*, *terdapat*, *terhampar*, and *tersedia*.

(41) *Konon hal seperti itu hanya ada di dua tempat di dunia,*

in the past matter like that only be in two place in world

“Somebody says, there are only two places in the world, in Santolo Garut and the other is in French.”

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Konon hal seperti itu hanya ada</i>	<i>di dua tempat di dunia,</i>
Circumstance	Process: Existential Participant: Existent

English

... there are	only two places in the world
Process: Existential	Participant: Existent

- (42) *Di sisi pulau terdapat bangunan bekas dermaga*
 in side island be building old quay
 "In the island side, there is a building, a quay...."

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Di sisi pulau terdapat</i>	<i>bangunan bekas dermaga pada masa pemerintahan kolonial Belanda sekitar tahun 1920.</i>
Circumstance	Process: Existential Participant: Existent Circumstance

English

In the island side, there is	a building, a quay	in Dutch government era in 1920
Circumstance	Process: Existential Participant: Existent	Circumstantial

- (43) *Di pantai ini telah tersedia Penginapan dengan fasilitas AC dan TV, juga tersedia dengan fasilitas biasa.*
 in beach this have available inn with facility AC and TV also available with facility usual
 "In this beach there is the Inn with AC and TV facility"

Bahasa Indonesia

<i>Di pantai ini telah tersedia</i>	<i>penginapan dengan fasilitas AC dan TV,</i>
Circumstance	Process: Existential Participant: Existent

English

In this beach there is	the Inn with AC and TV facility
Circumstance	Process: Existential Participant: Existent

From the four verbs involved in the existential process, the equivalence of the verb *terdapat* is the dominant (five data), *tersedia* (four data), *ada* (two data), and *terhampar* (one data).

5. Conclusion

From the data analyzed, the present writer concludes that

- 1) There are four types of processes found in Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts and its equivalence in English as described in the following table.

No	Process	Data	%
1	Material	78	51.7
2	Relational	33	21.9
3	Mental	28	18.5
4	Existential	12	7.9
Total		151	100

- 2) The participant involve in Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts and its equivalence in English are (a) Material processes: agent, goal, and beneficiary(b) Relational processes: carrier and attribute, (c) Mental processes: senser and phenomenon, and (d) Existential processes: existent

3) The verb used in each clause containing material processes, relational processes, mental processes, and existential processes in Bahasa Indonesia tourism promotion texts and its equivalence in English are

Material processes:

Bahasa Indonesia

(i) agent-process: tenggelam, (ii) agent-process-goal: *berkunjung mencari, dipadu, akan menemani, menyajikan, menjanjikan memberikan, menyimpan, menyuguhkan*, (iii) agent - process - circumstance: *memanjakan, berlabuh, menutup, melancong*, (iv) agent - process - goal - circumstance: *membentuk*, (v) agent - process - benefactive - circumstance: *memberi*, (vi) circumstance - agent - process - goal: *dapat membeli, memecah, dapat memesan, menyediakan, terabaikan*, (vii) goal - process - circumstance: *dapat ditempuh*, (viii) goal - process - agent - circumstance: *dikirimkan, dilakukan, digunakan*.

English

(i) agent-process: set, (ii) agent-process-goal: *visit to look for, were combined, will accompany, serve, promise to give, put, serve*, (iii) agent - process - circumstance: *spoil, anchor, can close, visit*, (iv) agent - process - goal - circumstance: *shape*, (v) agent - process - benefactive - circumstance: *give*, (vi) circumstance - agent - process - goal: *can buy, break, can order, serve, was ignored*, (vii) goal -process-circumstance: *can be through*, (viii) goal - process - agent - circumstance: *were sent, can be done, is used*.

Relational processes:

Bahasa Indonesia: *adalah, berasal dari, memiliki, mempunyai, mengandung, bisa menjadi, tampak, menyerupai, merupakan, berada, terletak, berlokasi*.

English: *is, comes from, have, contain, can become, seem, like, become, is, is located*

Mental processes:

Bahasa Indonesia

(i) process of feeling: *dapat menikmati, terpukau*

(ii) process of perceiving: *melihat, terdengar*.

English

(i) process of feeling: *can enjoy, will be mermerized*

(ii) process of perceiving: *can see, heard*.

Existential process:

The verb involved in existential processes in Bahasa Indonesia are *ada, terdapat, tersedia* while in English is the verb *be*.

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