



GENRE OF 'THIS ODD WORLD' COLUMN
in the Jakarta Post 2013

A THESIS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly states that this thesis is compiled by her without taking any results from other researchers of S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. In addition, the writer also ascertains that she does not take any material from other publications or someone's thesis except from those references which have been mentioned.

Semarang, November 2013

Dewi Indah Rahayu

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

I don't stand for the black man's side.

I don't stand for the white man's side.

I stand for the God's side.

Bob Marley

It always seems impossible until it is DONE.

Nelson Mandela

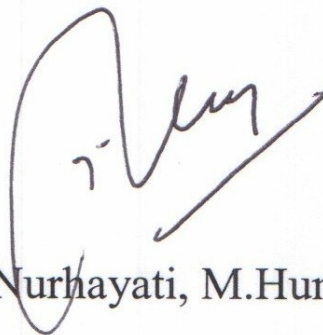
Life is family, my life is my family.

The writer

This paper is dedicated to
the writer's lovely family and
to everyone who helped her accomplish this paper.

APPROVAL

Approved by,
Thesis Advisor

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nurhayati', written over the printed name below.

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VALIDATION

Praise be to Allah SWT, who has given strength and true spirit so this thesis on “Genre of ‘This odd world’ Column in *the Jakarta Post* 2013” came to a completion. On this opportunity, the deepest gratitude and appreciation are extended to the writer advisor Dr. Nurhayati, M.Hum. for her time, her suggestion, her patience in helping the writer to complete this thesis, and to the writer’s beloved parents Bapak Purnomo and Ibu Yunisri, her brother Dede Arif Rianto and her sister Dinda Anggun Tri Lestari for the support and belief of her. The writer also would like to thank all those people who have contributed to the completion of this research report as a requiring of achieving undergraduate degree. Those are:

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The writer realises that this thesis is still far from perfection. For that reason, recommendations, suggestions, and critiques are openly received to make this thesis better. Finally, the writer expects that this thesis will be useful for readers as reference of linguistics research.

Semarang, November 2013

The writer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE.....	i
PRONOUNCEMENT	ii
MOTTO AND DECICATION.....	iii
APPROVAL.....	iv
VALIDATION.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	x
LIST OF TABLES.....	xi
APPENDIX LIST	xii
ABSTRACT	xiii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Research Problem.....	2
1.3 Purpose and Significance.....	3
1.4 Previous Study.....	3
1.5 Organization of the Writing.....	5
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 Theory of Genre.....	6

2.2 Elements of Genre.....	7
2.3 Type of Genre.....	9
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
3.1 Type of the Research.....	19
3.2 Data, Population, Sample and Data Source.....	20
3.3 Method and Technique of Collecting Data	21
3.4 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data	22
CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS	
4.1 Spoof text	24
4.2 Recount text	31
4.3 News Item text	38
4.4 Anecdote text	45
4.5 Description text	54
CHAPTER V COLCLUSION.....	62
REFERENCES.....	xiv
DATA SOURCE	xv
APPENDIX.....	xvi

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Aff. = Affective

Cir. = Circumstantial

C = Classifier

Cog. = Cognitive

Cre. = Creative

D = Deictic

Dis. = Dispositive

E (Att) = Attitudinal Epithet

E (Exp) = Experiential Epithet

Intens. = Intensive

N = Numerative

PD = Post-Deictic

Per. = Perceptive

Poss. = Possessive

Q = Qualifier

Quot. = Quoting

Rep. = Reporting

SD = Specific Deictic

T = Thing

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. The number and percentage of process type	27
Table 2. The number and percentage of circumstantial type	29
Table 3. The number and percentage of modifier type	30
Table 4. The number and percentage of the use of tense	31
Table 5. The number and percentage of process type	34
Table 6. The number and percentage of circumstantial type	35
Table 7. The number and percentage of modifier type	36
Table 8. The number and percentage of the use of tense	37
Table 9. The number and percentage of process type	41
Table 10. The number and percentage of circumstantial type	43
Table 11. The number and percentage of modifier type	44
Table 12. The number and percentage of the use of tense	45
Table 13. The number and percentage of process type	49
Table 14. The number and percentage of circumstantial type.....	51

Table 15. The number and percentage of modifier type	52
Table 16. The number and percentage of the use of tense.....	53
Table 17. The number and percentage of process type	56
Table 18. The number and percentage of circumstantial type.....	58
Table 19. The number and percentage of modifier type	59
Table 20. The number and percentage of the use of tense	60

APPENDIX LIST

1. Text analysis of “Bar offers cocktail of booze and Buddhism”.
2. Text analysis of “Goat that walked into bar taken zoo”.
3. Text analysis of “Museum finds missing tortoise in elevator”.
4. Text analysis of “Bieber given month to collect pet monkey”.
5. Text analysis of “The dog that eats money”.
6. Text analysis of “Jail sneakers may be locked up”.
7. Text analysis of “Woman calls
8. Text analysis of “Swallowed ring recovered by police”.
9. Text analysis of “Woman, 80, swallows diamond”.

10. Text analysis of “ Bird egg fetches \$101,813 at auction”

ABSTRAK

Dalam sebuah surat kabar terdapat beberapa kolom yang memiliki fungsi berbeda-beda. Oleh karena itu, sebuah kolom di surat kabar memiliki genrenya masing-masing. Dalam skripsi ini, penulis tertarik untuk menganalisis genre pada sebuah kolom yang berjudul “This odd world” dalam *the Jakarta Post*. Penulis bermaksud menemukan alasan, mengapa kolom ini berjudul seperti itu. Kolom tersebut memiliki karakteristik, yaitu diterbitkan setiap hari dengan tema yang berbeda-beda, dan selalu menceritakan suatu hal ataupun peristiwa aneh, tidak biasa. Untuk mendukung analisis tersebut, penulis menggunakan teori *Genre* dan *Systemic Functional Grammar*. Penulis membatasi persoalan pada analisis terhadap tipe-tipe genrenya saja. Tujuan dari skripsi ini adalah mengidentifikasi tipe genre dari kolom tersebut dengan menemukan fungsi sosial, struktur umum, dan ciri-ciri yang penting.

Data yang digunakan berupa klausa-klausa yang muncul dalam kolom tersebut pada edisi April 2013. Metode yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data adalah *Documentary method*, dan dilengkapi dengan tehnik *Purposive Sampling*. Dalam menganalisa data, penulis menggunakan metode *Referential Identity* oleh Sudaryanto dengan mengaplikasikan teori *Type of Genre*, *Transitivity system*, dan *Nominal group* dari Gerot dan Wignell sebagai referensi bahasa. Penulis juga menggunakan *Quantitative and Qualitative methods* untuk membuat persentasi

analisis ciri-ciri yang penting dari kolom tersebut, dan menginterpretasikan hasil dari *quantitative data*.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa secara umum, ciri-ciri yang penting dari kolom tersebut adalah penggunaan *material process, specific human or non-human participant, place and time circumstances, specific deictic and classifier* sebagai *modifier*, dan *simple present and past tense*. Terdapat lima tipe genre yang cocok ataupun terdeteksi pada kolom tersebut, yaitu *Spoof text, Recount text, News Item text, Anecdote text, dan Description text*. Tipe genre yang sering muncul adalah *Anecdote text*. Penulis tidak bisa menentukan struktur umum dari kolom tersebut karena setiap tipe genre memiliki struktur yang berbeda. Dari keseluruhan data, penulis dapat menarik kesimpulan bahwa setiap data dengan tipe genre yang berbeda sebenarnya memiliki kesamaan, yaitu menceritakan tentang hal atau peristiwa yang aneh.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

A newspaper is a printed publication of information about news, events, articles or editorials published daily or weekly. Usually in newspaper or magazine, we can find some columns with different contains. Based on the definition, every column in newspaper has different form of text. Every column has each characteristic like function, structure of writing and linguistic feature. Genre is a type of text from language usage to get something in spoken or written (Gerot and Wignell, 1995: 17).

The writer believes it is necessary to undertake an analysis of a column in a newspaper. By analyzing a genre of a column, the reader can understand what the column is about.

To identify a genre, there are some theories which can be applied. They are *Genre*, *Systemic Functional Grammar* and *Nominal Group* by Gerot and Wignell. According to Gerot and Wignell (1995: 192), a genre has some characteristics, namely social function, generic structure and significant feature. After identifying those characteristics, we can classify a text or a column into what type of genre.

Systemic functional grammar and nominal group theories are used to identify the significant features of a genre. Halliday (1994: xiii) argues that functional grammar is related on: “interpretation of texts, of the system, and of the elements of linguistic structures”. In functional grammar, there is Transitivity System that lead to what is going on. Transitivity system is a system in analyzing a text by concerning to the process, that is, “differences in process type are what we mean by differences in transitivity...” (Eggins: 229). It answers the questions about circumstances, processes and participants of the significant feature. According to Gerot and Wignell (1995: 141), nominal group is a group of noun which names a person, place of thing. A nominal group consists of a noun and modifiers. By applying the term of nominal group, we can identify the frequent modifier in this text or column.

In this thesis, the writer is interested in analyzing a genre of one column in *the Jakarta Post* April 2013. The writer focuses on ‘This odd world’ column on April 2013. This column informs or tells readers of *the Jakarta Post* about unusual event, and it is published daily. Here, the writer intends to present the thesis entitled *Genre of ‘This odd world’ column in the Jakarta Post*.

1.2 Research Problem

There are several problems underlying this thesis.

- 1) What are the significant features of the texts in ‘This odd world’ column in *the Jakarta Post*?
- 2) What are the generic structures of the texts in ‘This odd world’ column in *the Jakarta Post*?
- 3) What is the social function of the texts in ‘This odd world’ column in *the Jakarta Post*?

1.3 Purpose and Significance

There are two purposes of this thesis, which are:

- 1) To identify the genre of texts in ‘This odd world’ column in *the Jakarta Post* by finding the significant features, the generic structures, and the social function.
- 2) To reconstruct the devises of the genre of texts in ‘This odd world’ column in *the Jakarta Post*.

There is a significance of this thesis, which is:

- 1) To give new reference about genre analysis for next thesis.

1.4 Previous Study

There are three researches that become references for this thesis. The first thesis is conducted by Yulianto (2008) on *Genre in the Previews Texts of Football Match in Europe League*. He analyzes the previews texts, especially football match texts in Europe League, to find the generic structure and the communicative purpose. His thesis shows that the previews text has four stages: (1) title, (2) identity of the match, (3) preparation of players and team, and (4) match prediction. He also identifies the linguistic features which are divided into lexical elements, connotations, metaphors, conjunctions, and connectors. This thesis is good, but it still has a weakness. He does not classify the previews text into types of *Genre* as the theory he uses.

The second thesis, *Genre Analysis on Company Profile*, is carried out by Narolita (2012). She applies distributional method, theory of Transitivity, and concept

of nominal group. Her thesis shows the linguistic features of company profile which are: using material process and simple present tense. According to her thesis, the linguistic structure of company profile has two stage that is, identification stage and description stage. Her thesis is good, but she does not mention types of Genre in detail.

The last thesis, *Text Development of Exposition Genre Essay Written by English Department Students 2008 Academic Year in Diponegoro University* is submitted by Madriasari (2010). Her thesis uses theories of Textual Meaning and Text Development. In development text, re-iteration method and zig - zag pattern are the methods which are used by students .She also identifies the general structure of exposition text which are: thesis, argument 1, argument 2, argument 3, and reiteration. The thesis is good, but she does not show the significant features in detail and she just mentions the generic structure.

The differences of this research and three researches before are that (1) the writer classifies this column into types of Genre, (2) the thesis mentions types of Genre, so readers have a description about Genre, and (3) the thesis identifies not only the social function and the generic structure, but also the significant feature. Here by, the writer analyzes Genre of ‘This odd world’ column using the terms of Genre, Systemic Functional Grammar and Nominal Group.

1.5 Organization of the Writing

This thesis is divided into five chapters, which are as follows.

Chapter I: INTRODUCTION, this chapter consists of Background of the Study, Research Problem, Purposes and Significances, Previous Study and Organization of the Writing.

Chapter II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE, this chapter consists of Theory of Genre, Elements of Genre and Type of Genre.

Chapter III: RESEARCH METHOD, this chapter consists of Type of the Research, Data, Population, Sample and Data Source, Method and Technique of Collecting Data, Method and Technique of Analyzing Data.

Chapter IV: ANALYSIS, this chapter consists of Spoof text, Recount text, News Item text, Anecdote text, and Description text.

Chapter V: CONCLUSION.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter consists of Theory of Genre, Elements of Genre and Types of Genre. Elements of Genre consist of Social Function, Generic Structure and Significant Feature. Type of Genre consists of Spoof text, Recount text, News Item text, Anecdote text, Narrative text, Description text, and Reviews text. The following is the explanation further.

2.1 Theory of Genre

According to Gerot and Wignell (1995:17), Genre is a kind of specific types of text influenced by the social aspect of language usage which has a goal. Martin and Rose (2003:7) state that it is different type of text which has a link to social context. They say that a genre is staged because there are steps to reach purposes, and it is goal-oriented because there is a reason inside a genre usage (2003:7-8). It is also a social process, and as the writer or the reader we are social agents in genres (Martin and Rose, 2003:7-8).

2.2 Elements of Genre

According to Gerot and Wignell (1995:17), a genre has some characteristics: social function, generic structures and significant features. They mention that the social function is a particular purpose or goal of a genre, the generic structures are particular stages formed to reach the social function and the significant features are particular linguistic features (1995:17).

1. Social Function

As the writer has mentioned, the social function is about a purpose or goal of a genre (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:17). Social function focuses to the social aspect and we are as social actors in genres. As stated by Gerot and Wignell (1995:192-219), every genre has each social function. For example, News Item text and Narrative text have different functions. They say News Item text has a function to inform readers, listeners and viewers about newsworthy or important events, and Narrative text has a function to amuse or entertain readers or listeners about vicarious experiences in different ways (1995: 200-4). To identify the social function of the text, we have to read the whole text.

2. Generic Structure

According to Gerot and Wignell (1995:17), every genre has stages: (1) beginning, (2) middle and (3) end. Every genre has generic structures, but we can find a same stage on different genres like Orientation stage (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:192-219). We also can find optional stages that are not obligation to appear in genres.

3. Significant Feature

According to Gerot and Wignell (1995:192), lexicogrammatical and discourse choices found inside a text are the significant features. Processes, participants and circumstances are the features which can be identified. Halliday (1994:107) says a process has three components: the process itself, participants and circumstances. Martin and Rose (2003:70) say that people and things that participate in the process are called as participants. Circumstances are the answers of 5W+1H question that can indicate what is surrounding the process and its participant (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:52).

Other features which can be identified too are Tense System and Nominal Groups. Lock (1996:148) says that there are two basic tenses that is, absolute tense (marked with Simple Present Tense, Simple Past Tense and Simple Future Tense) and relative tense (marked with combinations of absolute tense). The last, Nominal Group is a group of word which consists of a noun as its head and includes additional information about the noun (Gerot and Wignell.1995:141). The following is an example of significant analysis.

(7) Eighty-year-old	Miriam Tucker	accidentally	swallowed	it.
C	T	Cir:	Material:	T
Actor		Manner	dis.	Goal
Simple Past				

The significant features of the clause are (1) material process, (2) actor and goal as participants, (3) manner of circumstance, (4) two nominal groups, and (5) simple past tense. The word *swallowed* is a dispositive process and it means that there is doing action not making action. Because the clause uses material process, there is an actor in this process which is *eighty-year-old Miriam Tucker*. There is also one participant which is the object of the process: *it*. The use of circumstance manner, *accidentally*, means there is a quality of the process. The last, the use of simple past tense indicates that something is done at the past time. It can be indicated from the use of past tense verb: *swallowed*.

2.3 Types of Genre

As stated by Gerot and Wignell (1995: 192-219), there are some genres as we know which are Spoof text, Recount text, Reports text, Analytical Exposition text, News Item text, Anecdote text, Narrative text, Procedure text, Description text, Hortatory Exposition text, Explanation text, Discussion text, and Reviews text. From these types of genre, the writer only uses the genre which focuses on specific

participant because this column always talks about specific participant. The writer also omits the genre which persuades or critiques something or events because this column does not concern with persuasion or critique. Because Reports text, Analytical Exposition text, Procedure text, Hortatory Exposition text, Explanation text, and Discussion text focus on general participant, the writer does not explain them further. Because Reviews text focuses on critique of an art or event, the writer also omits this genre for further explanation. The writer will focus to discuss several genres which are Spoof text, Recount text, News Item text, Anecdote text, Narrative text, and Description text. The following are the genres which can be used to identify what kind of genre the texts are.

1. Spoof text

Spoof text retells real events with goals for giving humorous twist (Spoof) (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:192-4). This text has unpredicted endings and sometime it is funny. This text focuses on past events. According to Gerot and Wignell (1995:192-4), there are several stages of this genre: (1) Orientation: setting the scene and the participant, (2) Events: telling what happened, (3) Twist: giving the 'punch line'. They state that the participant for this type is usually specific participant or individual participant (1995:192-4). This genre uses material process, time and place circumstances and simple past tense. This is an example for this genre as follows.

Penguin in the park

Orientation

Once, ⁽¹⁾**a man** *was walking in a park* when ⁽²⁾**he** *came across a penguin*.

Event 1

⁽³⁾**He** *took it to a policeman* and ⁽⁴⁾said; "⁽⁵⁾what should **I** *do*?" ⁽⁶⁾**The policeman** replied; "⁽⁷⁾*take it to the zoo!*"

Event 2

The next day, ⁽⁸⁾**the policeman** saw **the man** *in the same park*. ⁽⁹⁾**The man** *was still carrying the penguin*. ⁽¹⁰⁾**The policeman** was rather surprised and ⁽¹¹⁾*walked up to the man* and ⁽¹²⁾asked; "⁽¹³⁾Why *are you* still **carrying the penguin**? ⁽¹⁴⁾Didn't **you** *take it to the zoo*?"

Twist

⁽¹⁵⁾**The man** replied; "⁽¹⁶⁾**I** certainly *did*. And ⁽¹⁷⁾it was a great idea because ⁽¹⁸⁾**the penguin** really enjoyed it. So, today ⁽¹⁹⁾**I** *am taking it to the movie*". (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:193)

The purpose of the text above is telling about a man who finds a penguin in the park, and at the time a police looks him and asks to take the penguin in the zoo. Unpredicted, the man misinterprets of the police's suggestion. There are three stages in this text: (1) Orientation, (2) Event 1, (3) Event 2, and (4) Twist. The most process which appears in the text above is material process. For example of material process is found in this sentence: ⁽¹⁾ **A man** *was walking in a park* when ⁽²⁾**he** *came across a penguin*. This text uses the simple past tense and individual participant: *the man*, *the penguin*, and *the police*. This text also uses time and place circumstances as the underlined phrases: The next day, ⁽⁸⁾**the policeman** saw **the man** *in the same park*.

2. Recount text

According to Gerot and Wignell (1995: 194), recount text retells events for informing or entertaining readers. This text usually talks about past event in sequence. The generic structures of this text are (1) Orientation: presents the setting and introduces participants, (2) Event: tells what happened in the past, and (3) Re-orientation: presents the closure of events. This text has significant features like: this text focuses on specific participants, uses material process, time and place circumstances, simple past tense, and usually in temporal sequence. The following is an example of this genre.

Earthquake

Orientation

⁽¹⁾*I was driving along the coast road* when ⁽²⁾**the car** suddenly *lurched to one side*.

Event 1

At first ⁽³⁾**I** thought ⁽⁴⁾*a tire had gone* but then ⁽⁵⁾**I** saw **telegraph poles** ⁽⁶⁾*collapsing* like matchsticks.

Event 2

⁽⁷⁾**The rocks** *came tumbling across the road* and ⁽⁸⁾**I** *had to abandon the car*.

Event 3

When ⁽⁹⁾**I** *got back to town*, well, as ⁽¹⁰⁾**I** said, ⁽¹¹⁾there wasn't much left. (Gerot and Wignell, 1995: 195)

The purpose of the text above is retelling past event about earthquake which is suffered by a man who is on the road when the earthquake happens. There are three

stages in this text: (1) Orientation, (2) Event 1, (3) Event 2, and (4) Event 3. From the analysis of the generic structure, this text does not comply the generic structure of Recount text because there is no the re-orientation stage. The process which frequently appears in the text above is material process, for example: ¹⁾**I was driving along the coast road** when ²⁾**the car** suddenly *lurched to one side*. The word and phrase in bold are examples of specific participants. The underlined phrases are examples of place circumstances. It means this text uses specific participants, place circumstance, and simple past tense

3. News Item text

News Item text is a factual text and it is also called as News Story (Macken, 1990:34). Gerot and Wignell (1995:200) state that news item text informs readers, listeners or viewers about newsworthy or important event in newspaper, magazine, television, radio or other media. They say news item text has the generic structure as follows: (1) Newsworthy Events: the author underlines the summary of whole text, (2) Background Events: the author tells or explains what happened by referring to 5W+1H Question, and (3) Sources: the participant or the witness mentions a comment or a fact about the event (1995:200). They also mention material process and projecting verbal process as the processes of this genre. The projecting verbal process is usually used in Sources stage. The circumstance used in this type is mean circumstance in Newsworthy Events stage (Macken, 1990:34). The following is an example text for this genre.

Town 'Contaminated'

Newsworthy Event

Moscow – ⁽¹⁾A Russian journalist *has uncovered* evidence at another Soviet nuclear catastrophe, ⁽²⁾which *killed* 10 sailors and ⁽³⁾*contaminated* an entire town.

⁽⁴⁾Yelena Vazrshavskya is the first journalist to speak to people ⁽⁵⁾who witnessed the explosion of a nuclear submarine at the naval base of Shkotovo-22 near Vladivostock.

Background Events

⁽⁶⁾The accident, ⁽⁷⁾which *occurred* 13 months before the Chernobyl disaster, *spread* radioactive fall-out over the base and nearby town, but ⁽⁸⁾was covered up by officials of the Soviet Union. ⁽⁹⁾Residents were told the explosion in the reactor of the Victor-class submarine during a refit ⁽¹⁰⁾had been a 'thermal' and not nuclear explosion. And ⁽¹¹⁾those involve in the clean-up operation to remove more than 600 tons of contaminated material ⁽¹²⁾were sworn to secrecy.

Sources

⁽¹³⁾A board of investigators was later to describe it as the worst accident in the history of the Soviet Navy.

The purpose of the text above is to inform an important event in newspaper about Soviet nuclear catastrophe which is contaminated a town. There are three stages which appear in the text: (1) Newsworthy Event, (2) Background Events, and (3) Sources. For the significant features, the text shows the frequent use of material process (in italic), qualifier as modifier of nominal group (in underline) and simple past tense.

4. Anecdote text

According to Gerot and Wignell (1995:202), anecdote text tells about unpredicted event or thing, out of ordinary that is amusing. Anecdote text shows unexpected event and makes readers want to know the whole story (Macken, 1990:28). As stated by Gerot and Wignell (1995:202), the generic structure of this genre is as follow: (1) Abstract: a signal to make readers interested, (2) Orientation: the scene setting where the participant is, (3) Crisis: telling the detail about unusual event, (4) Reaction (incident): the reaction of crisis stage, (5) Coda (evaluation): reflecting or evaluating whole text. Incident and evaluation stages are stated by Macken (1990:28). The processes which usually appear are material, relational and mental processes (Macken, 1990:28). Relational and mental process uses in evaluation stage. Temporal and continuative conjunctions also can be found inside it, and sometime, the author uses Exclamations, Rhetorical Questions and Intensifier (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:202). The following is an example text for this genre.

Snake in the Bath

Abstract

⁽¹⁾How would you like to find a snake in your bath? A nasty one, too!

Orientation

⁽²⁾We *had* just *moved* into a new house, ⁽³⁾which had been empty for so long that ⁽⁴⁾everything was in a terrible mess. ⁽⁵⁾Anna and I decided ⁽⁶⁾we *would clean* the bath first, so ⁽⁷⁾we *set to*, and ⁽⁸⁾*turned on* the tap.

Crisis

Suddenly to my horror, ⁽⁹⁾a snake's head *appeared* in the plughole. Then ⁽¹⁰⁾*out slithered* the rest of this long thin body. ⁽¹¹⁾He *twisted* and ⁽¹²⁾*turned on* the slippery bottom of the bath, ⁽¹³⁾*spitting* and ⁽¹⁴⁾*hissing* at us.

Incident

For an instant ⁽¹⁴⁾I *stood* there quite paralyzed. Then ⁽¹⁵⁾I yelled for my husband, ⁽¹⁶⁾who luckily *came running* and ⁽¹⁷⁾*killed* the snake with the handle of a broom. Anna, ⁽¹⁸⁾who was only three at the time, ⁽¹⁹⁾was quite interested in the whole business. Indeed ⁽²⁰⁾I had *to pull* her out of the way or ⁽²¹⁾she'd probably *have leant* over the bath to get a better look.

Coda

⁽²²⁾We found out later that ⁽²³⁾it was a black mamba, a poisonous kind of snake. ⁽²⁴⁾It had obviously been fast asleep, ⁽²⁵⁾*curled up* at the bottom of the nice warm water pipe. ⁽²⁶⁾It must have had an awful shock when ⁽²⁷⁾the cold water *came trickling* down! But nothing to the shock ⁽²⁸⁾I got! Ever since then ⁽²⁹⁾I've always *put* the plug in firmly before ⁽³⁰⁾*running* the bath water. (Gerot and Wignell, 1995: 203)

The purpose of this text above is to tell an unpredicted event about a snake in the bath. There are five stages in this text: (1) Abstract, (2) Orientation, (3) Crisis, (4) Incident, and (5) Coda. The process which frequently appears in the text above is material process. For example of material process is found in these clauses (italic): ⁽¹¹⁾he *twisted* and ⁽¹²⁾*turned on* the slippery bottom of the bath. This text mostly uses simple past tense. The participants who frequently appear are specific human and non-human (bold): ⁽¹⁵⁾I yelled for **my husband**, ⁽¹⁶⁾who luckily *came running* and ⁽¹⁷⁾*killed the snake* with the handle of a broom. This text also uses temporal conjunction like in underlined word as follows: Then ⁽¹⁵⁾I yelled for my husband.

5. Narrative Text

According to Macken (1990:30), narrative text amuses and deals with actual or sensational experience. There are problematic events and also the resolutions (Macken, 1990:30). Gerot and Wignell (1995:204) say that there are five stages of this genre, which are (1) Orientation: the scene and the participant are called, (2) Evaluation: cause and effect come, (3) Complication: a crisis or a conflict appears, (4) Resolution: the conflict becomes better or worse, and (5) Re-orientation: the scene and the participant are recalled. According to Gerot and Wignell (1995:204), this genre usually uses specific or individual participants, simple past tense, temporal circumstance and temporal conjunction. The processes in this type are material, relational and mental (Macken, 1990:30). Material processes are usually used in Complication and Resolution stages. Then, relational processes are sometime used in Orientation and Evaluation stages. The following is a text for example of this genre.

Snow White

Orientation

Once upon a time ⁽¹⁾there *lived* a little, named Snow White. ⁽²⁾She *lived* with her aunt and uncle because ⁽³⁾her parents *were* dead.

Major Complication

One day ⁽⁴⁾she heard ⁽⁵⁾her uncle and aunt *talking* about leaving Snow White in the castle because ⁽⁶⁾they both wanted *to go* to America and ⁽⁷⁾they *did not have* enough money to take Snow White.

Complication 1

Resolution 1

⁽⁸⁾Snow White did not want her uncle and aunt *to do this*. So ⁽⁹⁾she decided ⁽¹⁰⁾it *would be best if* ⁽¹¹⁾she *ran away*. The next morning ⁽¹²⁾she *ran away* from home when ⁽¹³⁾her aunt and uncle *were having breakfast*. ⁽¹⁴⁾She *ran away* into the woods.

⁽¹⁵⁾She *was* very tired and hungry.

Resolution 2

Then ⁽¹⁶⁾she saw this little cottage. ⁽¹⁷⁾She *knocked* but ⁽¹⁸⁾no one *answered* so ⁽¹⁹⁾she *went* inside and ⁽²⁰⁾*fell* asleep.

Complication 2

Meanwhile, ⁽²¹⁾the seven dwarfs *were coming* home from work. ⁽²²⁾They *went* inside. ⁽²³⁾There they *found* ⁽²⁴⁾Snow White *sleeping*. Then ⁽²⁵⁾Snow White *woke up*. ⁽²⁶⁾She *saw* the dwarfs. ⁽²⁷⁾The dwarfs *said*, ⁽²⁸⁾“*What is your name?*” ⁽²⁹⁾Snow White *said*, ⁽³⁰⁾“*My name is Snow White*”

Major Resolution

⁽³¹⁾Doc *said*, ⁽³²⁾“*If you wish, ⁽³³⁾you *may live* here with us*” ⁽³⁴⁾Snow White *told* the whole story about her. Then ⁽³⁵⁾Snow white and the seven dwarfs *lived* happily ever after. (Gerot and Wignell, 1995: 205)

The purpose of this text above is to amuse or entertain about Snow White with her problematic events which lead to crisis until the resolution. There are seven stages in this text: (1) Orientation, (2) Major Complication, (3) Resolution 1, (4) Complication 1, (5) Resolution 2, (6) Complication 2, and (7) Major Resolution. The processes which appear in the text above are material process, behavioural process, verbal process, relational process, and mental process. The following clauses contain of mental process, material process, and relational process: ⁽⁶⁾they both wanted *to go* to America and ⁽⁷⁾they *did not have* enough money to take Snow White. This text uses simple past tense. The participants who frequently appear are specific humans: *Snow*

White, her uncle and aunt, and the seven dwarfs. This text also uses temporal conjunction like in underlined phrase as follows: Once upon a time, ⁽¹⁾there *lived* a little, named Snow White.

6. Description text

According to Gerot and Wignell (1995:208), description text has a function to describe a particular person, place or thing. They say that there are two stages of this genre, which are (1) Identification: identifies phenomenon to be described, and (2) Description: describes parts, qualities, and characteristics. This genre usually uses specific participants, attribute and identifying processes, epithets and classifier as modifiers, and simple present tense. The following is a text for example of this genre.

Identification

Natural Bridge National Park

⁽¹⁾Natural Bridge National Park *is* a luscious tropical rainforest.

⁽²⁾It *is located* 110 kilometers south of Brisbane and ⁽³⁾is reached by ⁽⁴⁾following the Pacific Highway to Nerang and then by ⁽⁵⁾traveling through the Numinbah Valley. ⁽⁶⁾This scenic roadway *lies* in the shadow of the Lamington National Park.

Description

The phenomenon of the rock ⁽⁷⁾formed into a natural ‘arch’ and the cave through which ⁽⁸⁾a waterfall cascades ⁽⁹⁾is a short one-kilometer walk below a dense rainforest canopy from the main picnic area. ⁽¹⁰⁾Swimming is permitted in the rock pools.

⁽¹¹⁾Night-time visitors to the cave will discover the unique feature of the glow worms.

⁽¹²⁾Picnic areas *offer* toilets, barbecues, shelter sheds, water and fireplaces; however, ⁽¹³⁾overnight camping is not permitted. (Gerot and Wignell, 1995: 209)

The purpose of this text above is to describe Natural Bridge National Park. This text describes the location, the phenomenon, and the facilities there. There are two stages in this text: (1) Identification, and (2) Description. The processes which appear in the text above are material process, attribute process, and identifying process. This text uses epithets as modifiers: *luscious*, *dense*, and *unique*. This text uses simple present tense. The participant who frequently appears is specific non-human: *Natural Bridge National Park*.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter consists of Type of the Research, Data, Population, Sample and Data Source, Method and Technique of Collecting Data and Method and Technique of Analyzing Data. The following is the explanation further.

3.1 Type of the Research

In this study, the writer uses Systemic Functional Grammar as a research approach. Systemic Functional Grammar is a system which is related to the interpretation of texts, systems, and elements of linguistic structures (Halliday, 1994:

xiii). According to the purpose, this research uses descriptive approach. According to Glatthorn and Joyner (2005:101), descriptive research is a research which “describes the characteristics of a population by directly examining samples of the population. They say that descriptive research usually represents frequencies, averages, and percentages (2005:42). The writer chooses descriptive research because the writer tries to describe all of the characteristics of data and to identify what kind of genre the text is. The writer wants to describe the social function, the generic structure and the significant features of each sample and make conclusion about genre of ‘This odd world’ column.

The writer also uses Quantitative method and Qualitative method. Quantitative method is used to express the significant features of each sample including type of processes, circumstances, tenses, and nominal groups numerically (Glatthorn and Joyner, 2005:40). Qualitative method is used to focus on interpretation of meaning, description, and explanation of the social function, the generic structure, and the significant features of each sample on each context through the words (Mahsun, 2005:233).

3.2 Data, Population, Sample and Data Source

The data of this research were clauses taken from *the Jakarta Post* in ‘This odd world’ column. There are all texts in ‘This odd world’ column in the *Jakarta Post*

April 2013 editions as population in this research. According to Nunan (1992:231), population means all cases, situations, or individuals who have one or more characteristics. Nunan (1992:232) says that sample is a subset of case from within a population. From the population, the writer uses purposive sampling technique for this research. Purposive sampling technique is a technique to collect samples conditionally. The writer only focuses and takes the sample which is 20% of all population, which are there are 6 editions.

From those editions, there are 10 texts which can be analyzed as samples from 'This odd world' column of the *Jakarta Post* of April 2013 editions. Those samples are as follows: (1) "Bar offers cocktail of booze and Buddhism", April 3, (2) "Goat that walked into bar taken from zoo" and "Museum finds missing tortoise in elevator", April 6, (3) "Bieber given month to collect pet monkey", April 8, (4) "The dog that eats money" and "Jail sneakers may be locked up", April 10, (5) "Woman calls 911 seeking divorce" and "Swallowed ring recovered by police", April 17, (6) "Woman, 80, swallows diamond" and "Bird egg fetches \$101,813 at auction", April 27.

3.3 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

For collecting data, the writer uses documentary method. According to Arikunto (2010:274), documentary method is looking for data concerning things or variables in

the forms of written documents like file, transcript, book, newspaper, magazine, agenda, and so on. The written documents refer to samples of population. The samples are taken by purposive sampling technique. There are several steps to collect data that the writer uses:

1. Finding the Jakarta Post of April 2013 editions.
2. Choosing weekend editions of 'This odd world' column of the *Jakarta Post* of April 2013 editions as samples by applying purposive sampling technique. The writer gets 6 editions which four of those editions has two texts. So, there are 10 samples.
3. Dividing each text of samples into clauses.
4. Classifying each clause in term of grammar.

3.4 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

For analyzing data, this research uses the Quantitative and Qualitative methods. Quantitative method is applied in reporting the result of data analysis statistically about significant features, such as Type of Process, Circumstance, Tense and Nominal Group. Qualitative method is used to display and interpret the social function, generic structures, and quantitative data of significant features.

The writer also uses Referential Identity method by Sudaryanto (1993:15). As stated by Sudaryanto (1993:13), referential identity method is a method used to identify data through language references. The language reference of this research is the term of Type of Genre by Gerot and Wignell (1995) and Macken (1990). Then, the writer uses dividing-key-factors technique based on referential competence-in-dividing that is, Transitivity System (Sudaryanto, 1993:21). Last, the writer uses Note-Taking technique by Sudaryanto (1993:139) to make data cards of processes, participants, circumstances, and so on. Because of that, there are some ways to analyze data:

1. Defining the parts of clauses based on the types of processes in term of Transitivity System. The following is an example.

One day	all his buttons	had been ripped off
Cir.: Time	Goal	Material

so	he	had to hold	his trousers	up
	Actor		Goal	
			Material	

2. Identifying the participants and the circumstances of each clause based on the process and circumstantial elements.

3. Determining the tenses of each clause using the concept of Tenses by Lock (1996) and identifying nominal groups of each clause using the term of Nominal Group by Gerot and Wignell (1995).
4. Making the figure of the percentages of the processes, circumstances, tenses and nominal groups to show dominant elements.
5. Analyzing the significant features, the generic structure and the social function of each text based on term of Genre.
6. Explaining every genre types which appear in the samples.
7. Dividing what kind of genre 'This odd world' column is.
8. Drawing conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter consists of five sub-chapters based on the text types which are indicated from samples. There are Spoof text, Recount text News Item text, Anecdote text, and Description text. Of 10 samples, five of them lead to Anecdote text, two of them lead to News Item text, one leads to Spoof text, one leads to Description text, and the last one leads to Recount text. Every text type will be discussed from the social function, the generic structure, and the significant feature. The writer will show one sample analysis for each text type. The following is the detail analysis of each text type.

4.1 Spoof text

Of 10 samples, there is one sample which leads to Spoof text. The sample is entitled *Jail sneakers may be locked up*. Because there is only one sample leads to the text type, the writer will discuss the sample further. Before the further explanation, the following is the sample which will be analyzed.

⁽¹⁾Jail sneakers may be locked up

Orientation

NEW YORK: ⁽²⁾A man ⁽³⁾who repeatedly used phony credentials to gain entry into New York City's jails may get his wish to do more time.

Event

⁽⁴⁾Prosecutors told a judge last Thursday that ⁽⁵⁾they want Matthew Matagrano to be locked up for 10 years. ⁽⁶⁾Matagrano, a former inmate, pleaded not guilty to felony burglary in Manhattan Supreme Court. ⁽⁷⁾The judge doubled his bail to US\$100,000 and ⁽⁸⁾ordered him to get medical attention.

Twist

⁽⁹⁾*The New York Post* reports that according to police statements released in court, ⁽¹⁰⁾Matagrano said ⁽¹¹⁾he repeatedly sneaked into jails because ⁽¹²⁾the people inside were "nice" and ⁽¹³⁾made him "feel important". –AP

(The Jakarta Post April 10, 2013: 2)

4.1.1 Social Function

The social function of this text is to inform readers of *the Jakarta Post* about jail sneakers may be locked up. This text informs the readers about Matthew Matagrano who repeatedly sneaks into jails. He says unusual reason why he frequently sneaks there because people inside the jails are kind and make him feel important. Because of that, the prosecutors want him to be locked up for 10 years.

4.1.2 Generic Structure

This text consists of 13 clauses included the title. The writer identifies that there are three stages inside the sample: (1) Orientation, (2) Event and (3) Twist. Orientation stage is setting the scene and participants. The writer identifies that 2nd and 3rd clauses are the orientation stage of the sample: *NEW YORK: ⁽²⁾A man ⁽³⁾who*

repeatedly used phony credentials to gain entry into New York City's jails may get his wish to do more time. It can be proved by this question: *what is the text about? This text tells about a jail sneaker who may be locked up in the jail.* The second stage is event stage. Event stage is telling what happens. In the sample, the writer identifies that 4th until 8th clauses are as events. It can be proved by the following questions based on 5W+1H for example.

How long did the prosecutors want to lock up Matthew Matagrano?

It is for 10 years.

How much did the prosecutors double his balls?

The prosecutors doubled his balls to US\$100,000.

The last stage is twist stages. Twist stage is giving the 'punch line'. The writer identifies that 9th until last clauses are as twist stages: ⁽⁹⁾*The New York Post reports that according to police statements released in court,* ⁽¹⁰⁾*Matagrano said* ⁽¹¹⁾he repeatedly sneaked into jails because ⁽¹²⁾the people inside were "nice" and ⁽¹³⁾made him "feel important". The underlined clauses marks that the twist of the text is related to the circumstance of place which is a jail, and the men's reason to sneaks there.

The result is the sample has three stages: (1) Orientation, (2) Event and (3) Twist. The orientation stage can be identified in 2th and 3rd clauses, the events stage can be seen in 4th until 8th clauses, and the twist stage is in 9th until last clauses.

4.1.3 Significant Feature

1. Processes

From 13 clauses, there are 20 processes that appear, and from those processes, the writer classifies them into 5 types of process. There are material process, verbal process, mental process, identifying process and attribute process. The following is a table of the number and percentage of process types.

Table 1. The number and percentage of process type

No.	Type of Process	Σ	Percentage
1	Material	11	55%
2	Identifying	1	5%
3	Mental	2	10%
4	Attribute	1	5%
5	Verbal	5	25%
Total		20	100%

From 20 processes above, the writer can classify 11 processes as material processes (55%). This is the example of material process based on this text analysis as below.

(7)	The	judge	doubled	his	ball	to	US\$100,000
)	SD	T	Material	SD	T		T
	Actor		: dis.	Goal		Cir: Matter	
Simple Past							

The word *doubled* as material process can also be identified as dispositive process. From 11 processes as material processes, 10 of them are dispositive processes. It means that this text talks about doing something that is about a jail sneaker. The result is from 13 clauses there are 20 processes that appear, and 11 processes of them are classified as material processes. From 11 processes as material processes, 10 of them are dispositive processes with focusing on doing process.

2. Participants

From 13 clauses in this text, there are 22 participants which can be classified by the writer as human or non-human participants. From those participants, 13 participants can be identified as human participants (59%). The writer also classifies those participants into general or specific. From 22 participants, 16 participants are specific participants (73%). The following is an example for participant analysis.

(7)

The	judge	doubled	his	ball	to	US\$100,000
SD	T	Material	SD	T		T
Actor		: dis.	Goal		Cir: Matter	
Simple Past						

From the clause above, it can be identified that *the judge* and *his ball* take the role as participants. These phrases can be identified as specific participants because these phrases use *the* deictic which refers to participants who has been stated before.

From the clause above, it also can be identified *the judge* as an example of human participant.

3. Circumstances

There are 8 circumstances that appear in 13 clauses of this text. From 8 circumstances, there are four types of circumstance that can be classified as manner, place, time and matter circumstances. The following is a table of the number and percentage of circumstantial types.

Table 2. The number and percentage of circumstantial type

No.	Types of Circumstance	Σ	Percentage
1	manner	2	25%
2	place	3	38%
3	time	1	13%
4	matter	2	25%
Total		8	100%

From that table, circumstance of place appears three times (38%). That type of circumstance cannot be the most circumstance in this text because it appears not more than four times. This is an example of place circumstance in 6th clause as follows.

(6)

Matagrano,	a	former	inmate,	pleaded	not	guilt
T	D	PD	T	Verbal: rep.	D	T
Sayer					Verbiage	

Simple Past

to felony	burglary	in	Manhatta n	Supreme	Co urt .
Material: dis.	T Goal		C	E (att)	T
Cir: Place					

From that clause above, it can be identified that the phrase *in Manhattan Supreme Court* is a place circumstance. This place circumstance refers to *Location*. It means that location is the important information in this text.

4. Nominal Groups

From 13 clauses, there are 28 nominal groups that appear. The writer identifies that there are 26 modifiers from those nominal groups in this text. There are eight types of modifier. The following is a table of the number and percentage of modifier types.

Table 3. The number and percentage of modifier types

No.	Type of Modifiers	Σ	Percentage
1	Deictic	4	15%
2	Specific Deictic	6	23%
3	Post-Deictic	1	4%
4	Numerative	2	8%
5	Epithet (att)	2	8%
6	Epithet (exp)	2	8%
7	Classifier	4	15%
8	Qualifier	5	19%

Total	26	100%
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From the table above, specific deictic frequently appears as modifier type (23%). This is an example for that modifier type in 7th clause as follows.

(7)

The	judge	doubled	his	ball	to	US\$100,000
SD	T	Material	SD	T		T
Actor		: dis.	Goal		Cir: Matter	
Simple Past						

The clause above consists of two specific deictic modifiers: *the judge* and *his ball*. The specific deictic in those phrases are *the* deictic and *his* deictic. Using specific deictic explains that this text tries to tell about an event coherently. For those phrases before, *the judge* phrase in 7th clause relates to 4th clause about prosecutors with a judge on Thursday. The deictic *his* in *his ball* replaces Matthew Matagrano, and it means ball of Matthew Matagrano.

5. Tenses

From 13 clauses that appear, there are 11 tenses that can be identified by the writer. The writer also classifies those tenses into two types. The following is a table of the number and percentage of the use of tense.

Table 4. The number and percentage of the use of tense

No.	Tense	∑	Percentage
1	Simple Past	9	82%
2	Simple Present	2	18%
Total		11	100%

From the table above, simple past tense frequently appears in this text (82%). The writer also identifies that this text uses active form. The following is an example of simple past tense in active form.

(10) Matagrano	said	(11) he	sneaked	into	jails
T	Verbal:	T	Material		T
Sayer	rep.	Actor	: dis.		Cir: Place
Simple Past		Simple Past			

From those clauses above, those clauses use simple past tense. It can be marked by words *said* and *sneaked*. The writer also identifies that there are two combinations of tense: simple past and simple present; and simple past and simple past.

4.2 Recount text

Of 10 samples, there is one sample which leads to Recount text. The sample is entitled *Woman calls 911 seeking divorce*. Because there is only one sample leads to the text type, the writer will discuss the sample further. Before the further explanation, the following is the sample which will be analyzed.

⁽¹⁾Woman calls 911 seeking divorce

Orientation

GIRARD, PENNSYLVANIA: ⁽²⁾Police have cited a 42-year-old woman for disorderly conduct after ⁽³⁾she called 911 requesting a divorce and police assistance to make her husband leave.

Event

⁽⁴⁾Troopers say ⁽⁵⁾the woman called just after 1 a.m. on Saturday ⁽⁶⁾asking that officers be sent to her home in Girard Township in northwestern Pennsylvania. ⁽⁷⁾Police say ⁽⁸⁾they explained to the woman, whom ⁽⁹⁾they did not identify, ⁽¹⁰⁾that a divorce is a civil matter and ⁽¹¹⁾that they could not make her husband leave the residence because ⁽¹²⁾no crime had been committed.

Re-orientation

Instead, ⁽¹³⁾police have cited the woman for disorderly conduct and misusing the Erie County 911 system.-AP

(The Jakarta Post April 17, 2013: 2)

4.2.1 Social Function

The social function of this text is to inform readers of *the Jakarta Post* that a woman in Pennsylvania calls 911 with unusual reason. It informs the readers about a woman who has a problem with his husband and she calls 911 requesting to bring the police to her house because she wants her husband leave the residence. This unusual calling 911 makes police have cited her for disorderly conduct and misusing the Erie County 911 System.

4.2.2 Generic Structure

This text consists of 13 clauses included the title. The writer identifies that there are three stages: (1) Orientation, (2) Event, and (3) Re-orientation. Orientation stage

provides the setting and introduces participants. The writer identifies that 2nd and 3rd clauses are as the orientation stage. It can be indicated that the participants are *police, a 42-year-old woman, police assistance, and her husband*. The setting is about a woman that calls 911 for a divorce reason to make her husband get out of the residence. Event stage tells what happened. The writer identifies that 4th until 12th clauses are the Event stage. It can be proved by the questions below.

What did she do?

She called just after 1 a.m. on Saturday asking that officers be sent to her home in Girard Township in northwestern Pennsylvania.

The last stage is re-orientation stage. Re-orientation stage is the closure of the events. The writer analyzes that the last clause is as re-orientation stage. As a result, this text consists of three stages: (1) Orientation, (2) Event, and (3) Re-orientation. The orientation stage in this text can be seen in 2nd and 3rd clauses, the event stage can be found in 4th until 12th clauses, and the re-orientation is in the last clause.

4.2.3 Significant Feature

1. Processes

This text has 13 clauses, and from those clauses the writer can identify there are 20 processes that appear. From 20 processes, they can be classified as 3 types, that is material process, attribute process and verbal process. This is the number and percentage of process types into a table as follows.

Table 5. The number and percentage of process type

No.	Type of Process	Σ	Percentage
1	Material	9	45%
2	Attribute	1	5%
3	Verbal	10	50%
Total		20	100%

From the table above, verbal processes appear 10 times (50%) and material processes appear 9 times (45%). It means that verbal process is used mostly in this text followed by material process. For an example, it can be proved by the first clause as follows.

(1) Woman	calls	911	seeking	divor ce
T	Verbal:	T	Material:	T
Sayer	rep.	Receiver	dis.	Goal
Simple Present				

The word *calls* refers to verbal process, and the word *seeking* refers to material process. The use of verbal process frequently can be identified that this text tells the information by reporting or quoting clauses.

2. Participants

From 13 clauses that appear in this text, it can be identified that there are 26 participants. From those participants, the writer classifies them into human or non-human participants and general or specific. There are 17 participants as human participants (65%), and the following is a clause analysis.

(11) they	could not make	her	husband	leave	the	residence
T	Material: cre.	SD	T	Material : dis.	SD	T
Actor		Actor			Goal	

From that clause above, it can be identified that there are 3 participants: *they*, *her husband* and *the residence*. There are two human participants: *they* and *her husband*. From that clause, the writer also identifies that those participants are specific (73%), and there are 16 specific participants else in this text.

3. Circumstance

From 13 clauses in this text, there are four circumstances that appear. The writer classifies those circumstances into 3 types of circumstance: matter, time and place circumstances. The following is a table for the number and percentage of circumstantial types.

Table 6. The number and percentage of circumstantial type

No.	Types of Circumstance	Σ	Percentage
1	matter	2	50%

2	time	1	25%
3	place	1	25%
Total		4	100%

From the table above, there are matter circumstances which frequently appear (50%). These circumstances appear twice in this text. This is an example for matter circumstance in last clause: *Instead, ⁽¹³⁾police have cited the woman for disorderly conduct and misusing the Erie County 911 system*. The underlined phrase is a matter circumstance.

4. Nominal Groups

From 13 clauses that appear, the writer identifies there are 29 nominal groups in this text. From those nominal groups, there are 21 modifiers that appear. The writer also classifies them into seven types of modifier. The following is a table of the number and percentage of modifier types.

Table 7. The number and percentage of modifier types

No.	Type of Modifiers	Σ	Percentage
1	Deictic	5	24%
2	Specific Deictic	6	29%
3	Numerative	1	5%
4	Epithet (att)	1	5%
5	Pre-Classifier	1	5%
6	Classifier	5	24%
7	Qualifier	2	10%
Total		21	100%

From the table above, specific deictic frequently appears as modifier type (29%). There are 6 modifiers as specific deictic, and the following clause consists of the specific deictic.

Instead

(13)police	have cited	the	woman	fo	disorderly	conduct
T	Verbal: rep.	SD	T	r	C	T
Sayer		Target		Cir: Matter		
Present Perfect						

The specific deictic that appears in that clause above is deictic *the* in *the woman*. It means that *the woman* replaces *a woman*. As a result, using of specific deictic frequently means that this text is coherent.

5. Tenses

From 13 clauses that appear in this text, there are 11 tenses that can be identified by the writer. From those tenses, the writer also classifies them into four types. The following is a table of the number and percentage of the use of tense in this text.

Table 8. The number and percentage of the use of tense

No.	Tense	Σ	Percentage
1	Simple Present	4	36%
2	Present Perfect	2	18%
3	Simple Past	4	36%
4	Past Perfect	1	9%
Total		11	100%

From the table above, there are two types of tense that are mostly used in this text: simple present and simple past. Both of those tenses have the same percentage of use (36%). The writer also identifies that 11 clauses are formed in active form (91%). This is an example of the use of simple present and simple past.

(4) Troopers	say	(5) the	woma n	called	just after	1	a.m.	o n	Saturday
T	Verbal:	SD	T	Verbal:		N	T		T
Sayer	rep.	Sayer		rep.		Cir: Time			
Simple Present		Simple Past							

From those clauses above, first clause uses simple present and second clause uses simple past. The first clause can be marked by the word *say* as simple present, and the second clause can be marked by the word *called* as simple past. Those clauses also use active form.

4.3 News Item text

Of 10 samples, there are two samples which lead to News Item text. There are *Bieber given month to collect pet monkey* and *Bird egg fetches \$101,813 at auction*. For further explanation, the writer will discuss the sample entitled *Bieber given month to collect pet monkey*. The following is the sample which will be analyzed further.

Bieber given month to collect pet monkey

Newsworthy Event

BERLIN: ⁽¹⁾Teenage pop sensation Justin Bieber has been given a month to provide German authorities with the papers ⁽²⁾ they need to release his pet monkey “Mally”.

Background Event

⁽³⁾Customs officials seized Bieber’s capuchin monkey at Munich Airport last week when ⁽⁴⁾the 19-year-old failed to present the health and species protection certificates required to bring the pet into the country.

⁽⁵⁾Bieber was visiting Munich to give a concert and ⁽⁶⁾has since continued on his tour.

Sources

⁽⁷⁾“If he doesn’t [present the papers], ⁽⁸⁾Mally will be taken to good animal shelter that ⁽⁹⁾has experience rearing groups of young capuchin monkeys and ⁽¹⁰⁾can ensure disoriented Mally ⁽¹¹⁾becomes a healthy little capuchin,” ⁽¹²⁾the shelter currently caring for the monkey said.

⁽¹³⁾The shelter said ⁽¹⁴⁾Mally, ⁽¹⁵⁾who is around 14 weeks old, had been taken away from its mother too early and ⁽¹⁶⁾was receiving veterinary care.

Sources

⁽¹⁷⁾A spokesman for Munich’s customs office said ⁽¹⁸⁾it would decide ⁽¹⁹⁾whether to keep the animal at the current shelter or move it elsewhere at the end of the four-week deadline.

⁽²⁰⁾He added that ⁽²¹⁾Bieber would likely have to pay a fine, but ⁽²²⁾declined to give details of the amount. -*Reuters*

(The Jakarta Post April 8, 2013: 2)

4.3.1 Social Function

This text has a function to inform readers about Justin Bieber's pet, that is Mally, a capuchin monkey. It informs that he is in his tour for giving a concert in Munich when his pet has been taken by German authorities at Munich Airport. It happens because he cannot present the health and species protection certificates, and he has been given a month to provide German authorities with the papers.

4.3.2 Generic Structure

There are 22 clauses in this text included the title. After analyzing whole text, it can be identified that there are three stages as (1) Newsworthy Events, (2) Background Events and (3) Sources. Newsworthy events are the summary of the whole text. The newsworthy event of the sample can be identified that 1st and 2nd clauses are the newsworthy events. The key words in these clauses are *Justin Bieber*, *German authorities* and *his pet monkey "Mally"*. Background events are the background information of an event. The background events of the sample can be found in 3rd until 6th clauses. For example, 3rd clause tells what happens with Bieber's capuchin monkey in Munich Airport: *(3) Customs officials seized Bieber's capuchin monkey at Munich Airport last week*. It can be proved by *what does it do? What did Customs officials do?* The following is an example.

What happened to Bieber?

Customs officials seized Bieber's capuchin monkey at Munich Airport

Source events are the fact or opinion from witnesses, victims, or authorized persons. The sources of the sample can be identified that the sample uses of verbal process and quotation which can be found in 7th until last clauses. First, 7th until 11th clauses are marked by quotation related to next clause which is marked by verbal process: ⁽⁷⁾“If he doesn’t [present the papers], ⁽⁸⁾Mally will be taken to good animal shelter ⁽⁹⁾that has experience rearing groups of young capuchin monkeys and ⁽¹⁰⁾can ensure ⁽¹¹⁾disoriented Mally becomes a healthy little capuchin.” ⁽¹²⁾the shelter currently caring for the monkey said. The first underlined clauses mark quotation, and the second marks verbal process. The 7th until 11th clauses are contents of 12th clause.

Shortly, this text contains (1) Newsworthy Events about omission of Justin Bieber to his pet based on 1st and 2nd clauses, (2) Background Events related to the omission based on 3rd until 6th clauses, and (3) Sources from related participant as customs officials and the shelter which contains about further information what happens and what will happen based on 7th until last clauses.

4.3.3 Significant Feature

1. Processes

There are 22 clauses that can be identified by the writer in this text, and it consists of 33 processes. The writer also classifies those processes into 6 types. This is a table of the number and percentage of process types.

Table 9. The number and percentage of process type

No.	Type of Process	Σ	Percentage
1	Material	20	61%
2	Mental	5	15%
3	Verbal	4	12%
4	Identifying	2	6%
5	Attributive	1	3%
6	Existential	1	3%
Total		33	100%

From 33 processes, 61% of the processes are material processes. It means that material process is the most process that appears. The example of material processes in this text can be found in 1st clause.

BERLIN:	(1) Teenage	Pop	sensatio n	Justin Bieber	has been given	a	mont h
	E (att)	Pre-C	C	T		D	T
	Client				Material: dis.	Goal	
Present Perfect							

to provide	German authorities	with	the	papers
Q		SD	T	
Material: dis.	Recipient	Cir: Manner		

From 20 material processes that appear, all of those are dispositive processes included *has been given* and *to provide* as material processes in the clause above. Using material process frequently marks that this text concerns with an action or process of doing.

2. Participants

There are 38 participants in this text that can be identified by the writer as human or non-human participants. It means that it can be classified as general or specific participants too. From 38 participants, there are 27 participants as non-human participants (71%) and 29 participants are classified as specific (76%). Non-human participant can be identified in these clauses as follows.

(12)

the	shelter	currentl y	caring for	the	monkey	said.
SD	T	Cir:	Material:	SD	T	Verbal
Sayer		Manner	dis.	Client		: qout.
Simple Past						

From the example before, *the monkey* is non-human participant, and *the shelter* is classified as specific participant. Shortly, it means that participants from the first until last clauses are related each others, and it can be probed by specific deictic *the*.

3. Circumstances

From 22 clauses that can be analyzed, there are 12 circumstances that appear. From 12 circumstances that are released, there are three types of circumstance. This is a table of the number and percentage of the circumstantial types.

Table 10. The number and percentage of circumstantial type

No.	Types of Circumstance	Σ	Percentage
1	Place	6	50%
2	Time	2	17%
3	Manner	4	33%
Total		12	100%

There is place as the circumstantial type (50%) that mostly occurs in this text based on the table above. It means that location is important in this text. It can be proved by this clause as follows.

(3	Custom							A
)	s	officials	seized	Bieber's	capuchi	monkey	a	ir
	C	T	Material	SD	C	T	t	o
	Actor		: dis.	Goal				rt
								C
								T
								Cir: Place

The bolded phrase above *at Munich Airport* is an example of place as circumstantial type. It refers to location where the event happens or taking place. As a result, this text uses place circumstance as the most circumstance which mentions location.

4. Nominal Groups

Based on the Nominal Group analysis, the writer identifies that there are 36 nominal groups in this text. The writer also identifies there are 42 modifiers which appear from those nominal groups. There are seven types of modifier that can be identified. The following is a table of the number and percentage of modifier types.

Table 11. The number and percentage of modifier types

No.	Type of Modifiers	Σ	Percentage
1	Deictic	4	10%
2	Specific Deictic	14	33%
3	Epithet (att)	2	5%
4	Epithet (exp)	1	2%
5	Pre-Classifier	3	7%
6	Classifier	10	24%
7	Qualifier	8	19%
Total		42	100%

From the table above, this text mostly uses specific deictic as modifier (33%). There are 14 specific deictic that appear in this text. For example, there are specific deictic modifiers in the following clause.

(12	the	shelter	currently	caring for	the	monkey	said.
)	SD	T	Cir:	Material:	SD	T	Verbal:
	Sayer		Manner	dis.	Client		qout.
Simple Past							

From the text above, there are two specific deictic modifiers: *the shelter* and *the monkey*. The deictic *the* usually refers to previous information. For *the* in *the shelter*, *the* deictic informs about a shelter that has been stated before, and the same analysis for *the monkey*, it refers to Mally as a monkey.

5. Tenses

From 22 clauses that appear, there are 21 tenses that can be identified by the writer. From those tenses that appear, the writer also classifies them into six types of tense. The following is a table of the number and percentage of the use of tense.

Table 12. The number and percentage of the use of tense

No.	Tense	Σ	Percentage
1	Present Perfect	2	10%
2	Simple Present	5	24%
3	Simple Past	8	38%
4	Past Continues	2	10%
5	Simple Future	3	14%
6	Past Perfect	1	5%
Total		21	100%

From the table above, this text uses simple past which frequently appears (38%). Using simple past means that this text focuses on a past event. The writer also identifies that 17 of 21 clauses are formed as active form. The following is a clause as an example of using simple past tense.

(13) The shelter said (14) Mally, (15) who is around 14 weeks old,

SD	T	Verbal:	T	T	Attributive:	Q
Sayer		rep.	Goal	Carrier	intens.	attribute
Simple Past			Simple Present			

The clause above consists of two tenses, simple past and simple present. Two of those tenses are related each others. It means that a clause with simple past tense which focuses on past time always modifiers present, past or future tense which focuses on activities in that event.

4.4 Anecdote text

Of 10 samples, there are five samples which lead to Anecdote text. They are *Swallowed ring recovered by police*, *Goat that walked into bar taken zoo*, *Museum finds missing tortoise in elevator*, *Woman, 80, swallows diamond*, and *The dog that eats money*. For further explanation, the writer will discuss the sample entitled *The dog that eats money*. Before the further explanation, the following is the sample which will be analyzed.

The dog that ⁽¹⁾eats money

Abstract

HELENA, MONTANA: ⁽²⁾A man ⁽³⁾whose 12-year-old golden retriever ate five US\$100 bills hopes to be reimbursed by the federal government.

Crisis

⁽⁴⁾Wayne Klinkel tells the *Independent Record* that ⁽⁵⁾his dog Sundance ate the bills while ⁽⁶⁾he and his wife were on a road trip to visit their daughter.

Reaction

⁽⁷⁾Klinkel says ⁽⁸⁾he carefully picked through the dog's droppings, and ⁽⁹⁾his daughter recovered more when ⁽¹⁰⁾snow melted. ⁽¹¹⁾He says ⁽¹²⁾he washed the remnants of the bills and ⁽¹³⁾taped them together and ⁽¹⁴⁾sent them to the US Treasury Department's Bureau of Engraving and Printing with an explanation of what happened.

Coda

⁽¹⁵⁾The bureau's website says ⁽¹⁶⁾an "experienced mutilated currency examiner" will determine ⁽¹⁷⁾if at least 51 percent of a bill is present and eligible for reimbursement. ⁽¹⁸⁾The process can take up to two years. –*AP*

(The Jakarta Post April 10, 2013: 2)

4.4.1 Social Function

The social function of this text is to inform or tell readers of *the Jakarta Post* about unusual event which is about a dog that eats money. It amuses the readers that a golden retriever unfortunately eats bills when its owner, Wayne Klinkel and his wife are on the way to their trip. This text tells how he and his daughter try to solve this accident by recovering the remnants of the bills and sending them to the US Treasury Department's Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

4.4.2 Generic Structure

This text consists of 18 clauses included the title. From those clauses, the writer identifies that there are four stages: (1) Abstract, (2) Crisis, (3) Re-action, and (4) Coda. Abstract is the scene setting where the participant is. Abstract stage can be identified in the 2nd and 3rd clauses as follows: HELENA, MONTANA: ⁽²⁾*A man* ⁽³⁾

whose 12-year-old golden retriever ate five US\$100 bills hopes to be reimbursed by the federal government. These clauses show the scene where a man wants to be reimbursed by the authorities because his dog eats his bills. The second stage is crisis stage. Crisis stage is telling the detail about unusual event. The writer identifies that 4th clause until 6th clause contain of crisis stage. It can be probed by 5W+1H questions as follows for example.

What happened to the dog of Wayne Klinkel?

His dog Sundance ate the bills.

The third stage is re-action stage. Re-action stage is the re-action to crisis. The writer indicates that 7th until 14th clauses are re-action for the crisis situation: ⁽⁷⁾*Klinkel says* ⁽⁸⁾*he carefully picked through the dog's droppings, and* ⁽⁹⁾*his daughter recovered more* when ⁽¹⁰⁾*snow melted.* ⁽¹¹⁾*He says* ⁽¹²⁾*he washed the remnants of the bills and* ⁽¹³⁾*taped them together and* ⁽¹⁴⁾*sent them to the US Treasury Department's Bureau of Engraving and Printing with an explanation of what happened.* The underlined clauses mark as the re-action for the incident, the dog eats the man's money. It can be proved by the following question and answer below.

How did he solve that accident?

He carefully picked through the dog's droppings, and his daughter recovered more when snow melted. He also washed the remnants of the bills and taped them together and sent them to the US Treasury Department's Bureau of Engraving and Printing with an explanation of what happened.

The last stage is coda stage. Coda stage is reflecting or evaluating whole text. The stage can be marked in 15th until 18th clauses: (15) *the bureau's website says* (16) *an "experienced mutilated currency examiner" will determine* (17) *if at least 51 percent of a bill is present and eligible for reimbursement.* (18) *The process can take up to two years.* These clauses reflect of answer the expectation of the man whether his bills can be reimbursed or not.

As a result, this text has four stages: (1) Abstract, (2) Crisis, (3) Re-action, and (4) Coda. Abstract stage can be found in 2nd and 3rd clauses, crisis stage can be found 4th until 6th clauses, re-action stage can be identified in 7th and 14th clauses, and coda stage can be seen in 15th until last clauses.

4.4.3 Significant Feature

1. Processes

This text entitled "The dog that eats money" has 18 clauses and 21 processes that appear. From 21 processes, the writer can identify there are 5 types of process that are used in this text. The following is a table of the number and percentage of the process types.

Table 13. The number and percentage of process type

No.	Type of Process	Σ	Percentage
1	Material	12	57%
2	Identifying	2	10%
3	Mental	2	10%
4	Attribute	1	5%

5	Verbal	4	19%
Total		21	100%

From the table above, material process is the most process that appears (57%). It can be proved in the title: *The dog that eats money*. The underlined word is an example as material process. This is the analysis of a clause as follows.

The	dog	that	(1) eats	money
SD	T	Q		
Actor		Material: dis.		Goal
Simple Present				

The word *eats* as material process can also be identified as dispositive process. From 12 material processes that appear, all of them are classified as dispositive processes. It means that this text focuses on doing process, not making something. As a result, it can be said that this text mostly uses material processes which is as dispositive processes. It has a function to inform readers about a dog that eats money and how the owner tries to solve this problem.

2. Participants

From 18 clauses that appear, there are 25 participants which can be classified by the writer as human or non-human participants. From those participants, 14 participants can be identified as non-human participants (56%). The writer also

identifies 11 participants as human participants (44%). The following is an example of human and non-human participants in 4th and 5th clauses.

(4) **Wayne Klinkel** | tells | **the** | *Independent Record* |

T	Verbal: rep.	SD	T
Sayer		Receiver	
Simple Present			

tha t	(5) his dog Sundance	ate	the bills
Q			
	Actor	Material: dis.	Goal
Simple Past			

From analysis above, there are *Wayne Klinkel* as human participant and *the Independent Record*, *his dog Sundance* and *the bills* as non-human participants. The writer also identifies that there are 22 specific participants (88%). For example, four phrases before can be identified as specific participants.

3. Circumstances

From 18 clauses that appear in this text, there are 8 circumstances which can be classified by the writer into five types of circumstance. There are manner, accompaniment, place, cause and time circumstances. The following is a table of the number and percentage of circumstantial types.

Table 14. The number and percentage of circumstantial type

No.	Types of Circumstance	Σ	Percentage
1	manner	4	50%
2	accompaniment	1	13%
3	place	1	13%
4	cause	1	13%
5	time	1	13%
Total		8	100%

From the table above, manner circumstance is the most circumstantial type that appears in this text. There are 4 of 8 circumstances as manner circumstances (50%).

This is an example of manner circumstance in 7th and 8th clauses as follows.

(7)	Klinkel	says	(8) he	carefully	picked	through	the	dog's	droppings,
	T	Verbal:	T	Cir:	Material:		SD	PD	T
	Sayer	rep.	Actor	Manner	dis.		Cir: Manner		
	Simple Present		Simple Past						

There are two manner circumstances in those clauses above: *carefully* and *through the dog's droppings*. The word *carefully* refers to the manner circumstance: *quality*; and the word *through the dog's droppings* refers to the manner circumstance: *means*. In this text, there are only two types of manner circumstance: *quality* and *means*.

4. Nominal Groups

There are 28 nominal groups that can be identified in this text. From those nominal groups, there are 35 modifiers that appear. The writer classifies those modifiers into nine types. The following is a table of the number and percentage of modifier types.

Table 15. The number and percentage of modifier types

No.	Type of Modifiers	Σ	Percentage
1	Deictic	4	11%
2	Specific Deictic	12	34%
3	Post-Deictic	1	3%
4	Pre-Numerative	1	3%
5	Numerative	2	6%
6	Epithet (att)	5	14%
7	Pre-Classifier	1	3%
8	Classifier	4	11%
9	Qualifier	5	14%
Total		35	100%

From the table above, the writer identifies that specific deictic frequently appears as modifier type (34%). There are 12 of 35 modifiers as specific deictic. This is an example of specific deictic in this text.

and	(9) his	daughter	recovered	more
	SD	T	Material: dis.	Cir: Manner
	Actor			
	Simple Past			

From the clause above, there is one specific deictic modifier: *his daughter*. The deictic *his* in that phrase replaces Wayne Klinkel, and it means *his daughter* refers to daughter of Wayne Klinkel. As a result, this text consists of related information which every clause connects to each others, and it concerns with an event about a dog that eats money of the dog owner.

5. Tenses

From 18 clauses in this text, the writer identifies there are 17 tenses that appear. The writer also classifies those tenses into three types. The following is a table of the number and percentage of the use of tense.

Table 16. The number and percentage of the use of tense

No.	Tense	Σ	Percentage
1	Simple Present	7	41%
2	Simple Past	9	53%
3	Simple Future	1	6%
Total		17	100%

From the table above, simple past tense gets 53% of the percentage of tense which are used in this text. Using simple past tense is followed by simple present which is 41% of the percentage of tense. The writer also identifies that all clause uses

active forms, and it means that this text focuses on active participants. The following is an example of simple past tense.

an d	(9) his	daughter	recovered	more	when	(10) snow	melted .
	SD	T	Material:	Cir:		T	Materi
	Actor		dis.	Manner		Actor	al: dis.
	Simple Past					Simple Past	

Those clauses above consist of two simple past tenses marked by words *recovered* and *melted*. The writer also identifies that there are some combination of tense: simple past and simple present tense; simple present and simple past tense; and simple present, simple future and simple present.

4.5 Description text

Of 10 samples, there is one sample which leads to Description text. The sample is entitled *Bar offers cocktail of booze and Buddhism*. Because there is only one sample leads to the text type, the writer will discuss the sample further. Before the further explanation, the following is the sample which will be analyzed.

⁽¹⁾Bar offers cocktail of booze and Buddhism

Identification

TOKYO: ⁽²⁾Japanese Buddhist monk Yoshinobu Fujioka enjoys bringing his congregation together, one cocktail at a time.

Description

⁽³⁾Fujioka owns the 23-seat “Vowz Bar” in central Tokyo, ⁽⁴⁾where Buddhist chants replace karaoke songs and ⁽⁵⁾the shaven-headed bartenders serve up sermons and homilies along with the drinks. ⁽⁶⁾“People would gather in a Buddhist temple and drink together, ⁽⁷⁾we’ve just updated the tradition to fit our times”, ⁽⁸⁾said Fujioka, ⁽⁹⁾who also works at a temple just outside Tokyo.

⁽¹⁰⁾“They become totally different believer here, ⁽¹¹⁾the distance between them and myself diminishing. ⁽¹²⁾They are more connected with each other,” ⁽¹³⁾he added, ⁽¹⁴⁾dressed in traditional black robes. ⁽¹⁵⁾Vowz Bar has been going strong for 13 years and ⁽¹⁶⁾the cocktail list includes the vodka and cognac-based “Perfect Bliss” as well as “Infinite Hell”_ a vodka, raspberry liqueur and cranberry juice concoction with a splash of tonic water.

Description

⁽¹⁷⁾The special is called “Enslavery to love and Lust” and ⁽¹⁸⁾costs around ¥800 (US\$8.51). ⁽¹⁹⁾“Every day, my heart gets tainted by dirt in the secular world, ⁽²⁰⁾so I come here to repurify it over some drinks and fun,” ⁽²¹⁾said regular patron Noriko Urai, a 42-year-old businesswoman. ⁽²²⁾“Vowz” is a play on the Japanese word for monk.-*Reuters*

(The Jakarta Post April 3, 2013: 2)

4.5.1 Social Function

The social function of this text is to entertain readers of *the Jakarta Post* by informing them about an unusual bar, named *Vowz Bar* in Tokyo that is owned by a monk. It informs readers that a monk named *Yoshinobu Fujioka* opens a bar which has a theme of Buddhism. He changes karaoke songs with Buddhist chants. His shaven-headed bartenders serve up drinks with sermons and homilies. He also dresses in traditional black robes. Because this is a Vowz Bar, he offers cocktails like “Perfect Bliss”, “Infinite Hell” and “Enslavery to love and Lust”.

4.5.2 Generic Structure

This text consists of 22 clauses included the title. There are two stages that can be identified by the writer, and those are as (1) Identification and (2) Description. Identification is a stage which identifies phenomenon to be described further. The identification stage of the sample can be found in 2nd clause: *TOKYO: (2)Japanese Buddhist monk Yoshinobu Fujioka enjoys bringing his congregation together, one cocktail at a time.* From the clause, it can be identified that this text is about *Yoshinobu Fujioka* as *Japanese Buddhist* who enjoys a cocktail with his congregation. The next is description stage. Description stage is a description of the parts, qualities, or characteristics of the object. The stage can be an explanation of what the object is by referring to 5W+1H questions. The stage of the sample can be identified in 3rd until last clause. Those clauses mention information related to *Vows Bar*. For example, there can be proved as follows.

Who is the owner of the 23-seat Vows Bar in central Tokyo?

Fujioka

Why is the bar called Vowz Bar?

Because Buddhist chants replace karaoke songs and the shaven-headed bartenders serve up sermons and homilies along with the drinks

What is the meaning of “Vowz”?

“Vowz” is a play on the Japanese word for monk

As a result, this text consists of (1) Identification stage about *Yoshinobu Fujioka* as *Japanese Buddhist* who enjoys a cocktail with his congregation based on 2nd clause, and (2) Description stage about information related to the *Vows Bar* based on 3rd until last clause.

4.5.3 Significant Feature

1. Processes

There are 22 clauses and 26 processes that appear in this text. From 26 processes, there are 6 types of process that can be identified by the writer. The following is a table of the number and percentage of process types.

Table 17. The number and percentage of process type

No.	Type of Process	Σ	Percentage
1	Material	9	35%
2	Identifying	5	19%
3	Mental	4	15%
4	Attribute	4	15%
5	Verbal	3	12%
6	Behavioural	1	4%
Total		26	100%

From 26 processes that appear, 35% of these processes are material processes. It means that the most process that is used in this text is material process, for instance in the 4th clause as the underlined word: (4) *Buddhist chants replace karaoke songs.* From 9 material processes that appear, 8 of them are dispositive processes and last

one is creative process. The process which appears in the example before, *replace* is classified as dispositive process. The following is an example of creative process.

(7)	We	've just updated	the	tradition	to fit our times",
)	T		S	T	
	Actor	Material: cre.	Goal		Q

There is *have just updated* that can be identified as a process which make a thing become a new thing, the thing here refers to *the tradition*. Shortly, this text uses non-relational processes that express something is doing bodily, physically or materially.

2. Participants

From 22 clauses that appear, there are 36 participants that can be classified by the writer as human or non-human participants. There are 22 of 36 participants as non-human participants (61%) like in this clause below.

(16)	the	cocktail	list	Includes	the	vodka
	SD	C	T	Identifying:	SD	T
	Token			poss.	Value	
Simple Present						

an	cognac-based	"Perfect Bliss"	as well as "Infinite Hell"
d	C	T	Q

From the example above, there are two non-human participants: *the cocktail list* and *the vodka and cognac-based “Perfect Bliss”*. It means that this text focuses on *thing* about the *Vowz Bar*, not human. It also can be identified that there are 25 of 36 participants as specific (69%) for example in this clause: ⁽³⁾*Fujioka owns the 23-seat “Vowz Bar” in central Tokyo*. The underlined word and phrase are specific participants. Shortly, this text concerns with non-human participant which is also specific, *Vows Bar*.

3. Circumstances

There are 11 circumstances that appear from 22 clauses in this text. From 11 circumstances, there are 4 types of circumstance that can be classified. This is a table of the number and percentage of circumstantial types.

Table 18. The number and percentage of circumstantial type

No.	Types of Circumstance	Σ	Percentage
1	Place	5	42%
2	Accompaniment	4	33%
3	Time	2	17%
4	Manner	1	8%
Total		12	100%

From the table above, the most circumstantial type that appears in the text is place circumstance with percentage 45% of all circumstances. It can be identified in the 6th clause as prepositional phrase follows.

(6)	"People	would gather	in	a	Buddhis	Temple	and	drink	together,
)	T	Attributive:		D	C	T		Material:	Cir:
	Carrier	cir.		Cir: Place				dis.	Accompaniment

There are 5 circumstances of place, and the clause above is one of them: *in a Buddhist temple*. It mentions *Location*. Actually, all circumstances of place in this text mention the same, *Location*. It means that this text tries to focus on *Location* that refers to *Vows Bar* as the result.

4. Nominal Groups

This text contains 44 nominal groups from 22 clauses. There are eight types of modifier that can be identified. Modifier is the element that follows the Head or Thing. The following is a table of the number and percentage of modifier types.

Table 19. The number and percentage of modifier types

No.	Types of Modifier	Σ	Percentage
1	Deictic	8	16%
2	Specific Deictic	11	22%
3	Post-Deictic	2	4%
4	Numerative	1	2%
5	Epithet (att)	5	10%
6	Pre-Classifier	1	2%
7	Classifier	13	26%

8	Qualifier	9	18%
Total		50	100%

From the table above, it can be identified that classifier is the modifier which mostly occurs in this text (26%). The following is an example for classifier in the bolded phrases.

(4) where

Buddhis			karaok	son
t	chants	replace	e	gs
C	T	Material:	C	T
Actor		dis.	Goal	

From the clause above, *Buddhist* modifies *chants* with function to tell us what kind of chants those are, and *karaoke* modifies *songs* to indicate a particular subclass of those songs. It means that this text contains a large scale of information.

5. Tenses

From 22 clauses in this text, there are 21 tenses that appear. From 21 tenses, it can be identified by the writer that there are 5 types of tense. The following is a table of the number and percentage of the use of tense.

Table 20. The number and percentage of the use of tense

No.	Tense	Σ	Percentage
1	Simple Present	14	67%

2	Simple Past	4	19%
3	Past Future	1	5%
4	Present Perfect	1	5%
5	Present Perfect Continues	1	5%
Total		21	100%

From the table above, it means that simple present tense is used frequently with percentage 67%. For example, it can be proved by this clause as below:

(22) "Vowz" is a play on the Japanese word for monk.

T	Attributive:	D	T	Q
Carrier	intens	Attribute		
Simple Present				

From 21 tenses that are used in this text, 16 clauses use active form. The use of active form indicates that the subject is doing something, not faced with an action. This text focuses on unusual event or something that exists to be usual, *Vows Bar*.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis on the chapter IV, generally, this column is dominated by the use of material process and sometime, followed by verbal process. This column focuses on human or non-human participant which is specific. For the use of circumstance, this column mostly uses place circumstance, but manner, matter and time circumstances are possible to use. Because this column focuses on specific participant, specific deictic and classifier become the frequent modifiers that appear. This column is dominated by the use of simple present tense and simple past tense in

the active form. The writer cannot generally divide the generic structures of this column because the writer indicates that there are five types of genre of “This odd world” column April 2013 edition, *The Jakarta Post*.

Those types of genre are Spoof text, Recount text, News Item text, Anecdote text, and Description text. The type which frequently appears is Anecdote text. According to the analysis of whole samples, the theme of each sample which always appears is about unusual events or things in the society. Five types of genre above answer the question why this column entitled “This odd world” because those types are the most appropriate genres for this column which contains of unusual information.

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DATA SOURCES

“Bar offers cocktail of booze and Buddhism”. *The Jakarta Post* April 3, 2013:2.

“Bieber given month to collect pet monkey”. *The Jakarta Post* April 8, 2013:2.

“Bird egg fetches \$101,813 at auction”. *The Jakarta Post* April 27, 2013:2.

“Goat that walked into bar taken zoo”. *The Jakarta Post* April 6, 2013:2.

“Jail sneakers may be locked up”. *The Jakarta Post* April 10, 2013:2.

“Museum finds missing tortoise in elevator”. *The Jakarta Post* April 6, 2013:2.

“Swallowed ring recovered by police”. *The Jakarta Post* April 17, 2013:2.

“The dog that eats money”. *The Jakarta Post* April 10, 2013:2.

“Woman calls 911 seeking divorce”. *The Jakarta Post* April 17, 2013:2.

“Woman, 80, swallows diamond”. *The Jakarta Post* April 27, 2013:2.

APPENDIX LIST

1. Text analysis of “Bar offers cocktail of booze and Buddhism”.

⁽¹⁾Bar offers cocktail of booze and Buddhism

Identification

TOKYO: ⁽²⁾Japanese Buddhist monk Yoshinobu Fujioka enjoys bringing his congregation together, one cocktail at a time.

Description

⁽³⁾Fujioka owns the 23-seat “Vowz Bar” in central Tokyo, ⁽⁴⁾where Buddhist chants replace karaoke songs and ⁽⁵⁾the shaven-headed bartenders serve up sermons and homilies along with the drinks. ⁽⁶⁾“People would gather in a Buddhist temple and drink together, ⁽⁷⁾we’ve just updated the tradition to fit our times”, ⁽⁸⁾said Fujioka, ⁽⁹⁾who also works at a temple just outside Tokyo.

Description

⁽¹⁰⁾“They become totally different believer here, ⁽¹¹⁾the distance between them and myself diminishing. ⁽¹²⁾They are more connected with each other,” ⁽¹³⁾he added,

⁽¹⁴⁾dressed in traditional black robes. ⁽¹⁵⁾Vowz Bar has been going strong for 13 years and ⁽¹⁶⁾the cocktail list includes the vodka and cognac-based “Perfect Bliss” as well as “Infinite Hell”_ a vodka, raspberry liqueur and cranberry juice concoction with a splash of tonic water.

⁽¹⁷⁾The special is called “Enslavery to love and Lust” and ⁽¹⁸⁾costs around ¥800 (US\$8.51).⁽¹⁹⁾“Every day, my heart gets tainted by dirt in the secular world, ⁽²⁰⁾so I come here to repurify it over some drinks and fun,” ⁽²¹⁾said regular patron Noriko Urai, a 42-year-old businesswoman. ⁽²²⁾“Vowz” is a play on the Japanese word for monk.-Reuters

(The Jakarta Post April 3, 2013: 2)

Analysis:

⁽¹⁾ Bar	offers	cocktail	of	booze	and	Buddhism
T	Material: dis.	T	Q			
Actor		Goal				
Simple Present						

TOKYO: ⁽²⁾Japanese

Buddhist	monk Yoshinobu Fujioka	enjoys	bringing
E (att)	C	T	Mental: aff.
Senser			Material: dis.
Simple Present			

his	congregation	together	one	cocktail	at a time.
S	T	Cir: Accompaniment	D	T	Q
Client			Phenomenon		

⁽³⁾ Fujioka	owns	the	23-seat	"Vowz Bar"	in	central	Tokyo,
T	Identifying:	SD	C	T		SD	T
Token	poss.	Value			Cir: Place		
Simple Present							

where	⁽⁴⁾ Buddhist	chants	replace	karaoke	songs	and
e	C	T	Material:	C	T	
	Actor		dis.	Goal		
Simple Present						

⁽⁵⁾ the	shaven-headed	bartenders	serve up	sermons	and	homilies
SD	C	T	Material: dis.	T		T
Actor				Goal		
Simple Present						

along with	the	drinks.
	SD	T
Cir: Accompaniment		

⁽⁶⁾ "People	would gather	in	a	Buddhist	temple	and	drink	together,
T	Attributive:		D	C	T		Material:	Cir:
Carrier	cir.	Cir: Place					dis.	Accompaniment
Past Future								

⁽⁷⁾ we	've just updated	the	tradition	to fit our times",	⁽⁸⁾ said	Fujioka,
T	Material: cre.	SD	T	Q	Verbal:	Sayer
Actor		Goal			quot.	
Present Perfect					Simple Past	

(9)who	also	works	a	t	a	temple	just outside	Tokyo.
T		Behavioural: acted		D	T	E (att)	T	
Behave r			Cir: Place					
Simple Present								

(10)They	become	totally	different	believer	here,
T	Identifying:	E (att)	C	T	Cir:
Token	intens.	Value			Place
Simple Present					

(11)the	distanc e	between them and myself	diminishing.
SD	T	Q	Mental: cog.
Phenomenon			

(12)They	are	more connected	wit h	each	other,"	(13) he	added,
T	Identifying : intens.	Value	Accompaniment	D	PD	T	Verbal: quot.
Token				Sayer			
Simple Present						Simple Past	

(14)dressed in	traditional	black	robes.
Material: dis.	E (att)	C	T
Goal			
Simple Past			

(15)Vowz Bar	has been going	strong	for	13	years
T	Attributive: intens.	Attribut e		N	T
Carrier			Cir: Time		
Present Perfect Continues					

and	⁽¹⁶⁾ the	cocktail	list
	SD	C	T
Token			

includes	the	vodka	and	cognac-based	"Perfect Bliss"	as well as "Infinite Hell"
Identifying : poss.	SD	T		C	T	Q
Value						
Simple Present						

a	vodka, raspberry liqueur and cranberry	juice	concoction	with a splash of tonic water.
D	Pre-C	C	T	Q
Value				

⁽¹⁷⁾ The	special	is called	"Enslavery to love and Lust"
SD	PD	Identifying	T
Token		: intens.	Value
Simple Present			

an	⁽¹⁸⁾ costs	around ¥800 (US\$8.51).
d	Attributive: intens.	Q
		Attribute
Simple Present		

⁽¹⁹⁾ "Every day,	my	heart	gets tainted	by	dirt	in the secular world,
Cir: Time	SD	T	Mental: aff.		T	Q
		Senser	Phenomenon			
Simple Present						

s	(20)I	come	here	to repurify	it	over	some	drink	and	fun,"
o	T	Material : dis.	Cir: Place	Mental: cog	T	Phenomeno n	D	T		T
	Actor				Cir: Manner					
Simple Present										

(21)said	regular	patron	Noriko Urai,	a	42-year-old	businesswoma n.
Verbal: quot.	E (att)	C	T	D	C	T
Sayer						
Simple Past						

(22)"Vowz"	is	a	play	on the Japanese word for monk.
T	Attributive: intens.	D	T	Q
Carrier		Attribute		
Simple Present				

2. Text analysis of "Goat that walked into bar taken zoo".

Goat that ¹walked into bar taken zoo

Abstract

²BUTTE, MONTANA: So the goat ³that walked into a bar last weekend... was stolen from a petting zoo.

Crisis

⁴Fairmont Hot Springs Resort general manager Steve Luebeck says ⁵staffers knew ⁶the goat was missing but ⁷didn't realize ⁸it had been stolen until ⁹they saw a story in *The Montana Standard* on Wednesday ¹⁰reporting that ¹¹a goat had been taken into a Butte bar early Sunday.

Reaction

¹²The pygmy goat, named Shirley, was returned to the resort's petting zoo. ¹³Luebeck tells *The Standard*, ¹⁴he has never had an animal ¹⁵stolen from the zoo, ¹⁶which has goats and miniature horses.

Coda

¹⁷He says ¹⁸zoo managers would like to know ¹⁹who took the animal so ²⁰they can press charges. -AP

(The Jakarta Post April 6, 2013:2)

Analysis:

Goat	that	⁽¹⁾ walked	into	bar	taken	zoo
T	Q					
Actor	Material: dis.	Cir: Place	Material: dis.	Actor		
Simple Past						

BUTTE, MONTANA: So	⁽²⁾ the	goat	that	⁽³⁾ walked	into	a	bar
	SD	T	Q				
	Goal		Material: dis.	Cir: Place			
Simple Past							

last	weekend	...	was stolen	from	a	petting	zo
			Material: dis.		D	C	T
	Cir: Time		Cir: Place				
Simple Past							

⁽⁴⁾ Fairmont Hot Springs Resort	general	manager	Steve Luebeck	says
SD	PD	C	T	Verbal: rep.
Sayer				
Simple Present				

⁽⁵⁾staffers | knew | ⁽⁶⁾the | goat | was missing | but | ⁽⁷⁾didn't realize

T	Mental:	SD	T	Existential	Mental: cog.
Senser	cog.	Existent			
Simple Past		Past Continues			Simple Past

⁽⁸⁾ it	had been stolen	until	⁽⁹⁾ they	saw	a	story
T	Material: dis.		T	Mental:	D	T
Goal			Senser	per.	Phenomenon	
Past Perfect			Simple Past			

in	<i>The Montana Standard</i>	on	Wednesday	⁽¹⁰⁾ reporting	that
T		T		Verbal: rep.	
Cir: Place		Cir: Time			

⁽¹¹⁾ a	goat	had been taken	into	a	Butte	bar	early	Sunday.
D	T	Material: dis.		D	C	T	C	T
Goal		Cir: Place			Cir: Time			
Past Perfect								

⁽¹²⁾ The	pygmy	goat,	named	Shriley,	was returned
SD	C	T	E (att)	T	Material: dis.
Goal					
Simple Past					

to	the	resort's	petting	zoo.
	SD	PD	C	T
Cir: Place				

Luebec	tells	The Standard,	⁽¹⁴⁾ he	has	never	had	an	animal
T	Verbal:	T	T	Attributive: poss.		D	T	

Sayer	rep.	Receiver	Carrier		Cir: Manner		Attribute
Simple Present			Present Perfect				

(¹⁵)stolen	from	the	zoo	(¹⁶)which	has	goats	an d	miniature	horses
Material: dis.		SD	T	T	Identifying: poss.	T		C	T
	Cir: Place		Token		Value			Simple Present	

He	says	(¹⁸)zoo	managers	would like to know
T	Verbal:	C	T	Mental: cog.
Sayer	rep.	Senser		
Simple Present				

(¹⁹)who	took	the	animal	so	(²⁰)they	can press	charges.	-AP
T	Material:	SD	T		T	Material:	T	
Actor	dis.	Goal			Actor	dis.	Goal	
Simple Past								

3. Text analysis of “Museum finds missing tortoise in elevator”.

¹Museum finds missing tortoise in elevator

Abstract

DUBUQUE, IOWA: ²An 18-pound African leopard tortoise ³which went missing from an Iowa museum has been found alive in an elevator in the building.

Crisis

⁴KWWL-TV reports that ⁵officials at the National Mississippi River Museum & Aquarium in Dubuque believe the tortoise named Cashew ⁶was stolen, but that ⁷the thief quietly returned the animal.

Reaction

⁸The museum says ⁹a visitor found Cashew on the elevator floor Thursday. ¹⁰She appears to be in good health.

Coda

¹¹The museum discovered Cashew ¹²was missing Tuesday from an exhibit with a 4-foot glass wall. ¹³Museum officials suspected ¹⁴she was taken as a prank of to sell. ¹⁵Museum officials are reviewing surveillance video to try figure out exactly ¹⁶what happened and find a possible suspect. -AP

(The Jakarta Post April 6, 2013:2)

Analysis:

⁽¹⁾ Museum	finds	missing	tortoise	in	elevator
T	Material: dis.	E (att)	T		T
Actor		Goal		Cir: Place	
Simple Present					

DUBUQUE, IOWA:	⁽²⁾ An	18-pound	Africa	leopard	tortois
	D	N	n	PC	e
	Goal				

⁽³⁾ which	went missing	from	an	Iowa	museum
T	Existential		D	C	T
Existent		Cir: Place			
Simple Past					

has been found	alive	in	an	elevator	in	the	building.
Material: dis.	Cir: Manner		D	T		SD	T
		Cir: Place					
Present Perfect							

⁽⁴⁾ KWWL-TV	reports	that	⁽⁵⁾ officials	at the National Mississippi River Museum
T	Verbal:		T	Q
Sayer	rep.		Senser	
Simple Present				

& Aquarium in Dubuque	believe	the	tortoise	named	Cashew	⁽⁶⁾ was stolen,
	Mental	SD	T	E (att)	T	Material: dis.
	: aff.	Phenomenon				
Simple Present						Simple Past

but that	⁽⁷⁾ the	thief	quietly	returned	the	animal.
	SD	T	Cir: Manner	Material: dis.	SD	T
	Actor				Goal	
Simple Past						

⁽⁸⁾ The	museum	says	⁽⁹⁾ a	visitor	found	Cashe w
SD	T	Verbal:	D	T	Material:	T
Sayer		rep.	Actor		dis.	Goal
Simple Present			Simple Past			

on	the	elevator	floor	Thursday.	⁽¹⁰⁾ She	appears	to be
	SD	C	T	T	T	Material : dis.	Identifying: intens.
Cir: Place				Cir: Time	Actor		
Simple Present							

in	good	health.
	E (exp)	T
Value		

(11)The	museum	discovered	Cashew	(12)was missing	Tuesday
SD	T	Material:	T	Existential	T
Actor		dis.	Goal		Cir: Time
Simple Past				Past Continues	

from	an	exhibit	with	a	foot	glass	wall.
	D	T		D	N	C	T
Cir: Place			Cir: Accompaniment				

(13)Museum	officials	suspected	(14)she	was taken	as	a	prank	of to sell.
C	T	Mental:	T	Material:		D	T	Q
Senser		cog.	Actor	dis.	Cir: Role			
Simple Past				Simple Past				

(15) Museum	officials	are reviewing	surveillance	video	to try figure out	exactl y
C	T		C	T	Q	
Actor		Material: dis.	Goal		Material: dis.	Cir: Manne r
Present Continues						

(16) what	happened	and	find	a possible suspect.	-AP
Actor	Material: dis.		Mental: cog.	Phenomenon	
Simple Past					

4. Text analysis of “Bieber given month to collect pet monkey”.

Bieber given month to collect pet monkey

Newsworthy Event

BERLIN: ⁽¹⁾Teenage pop sensation Justin Bieber has been given a month to provide German authorities with the papers ⁽²⁾ they need to release his pet monkey “Mally”.

Background Event

⁽³⁾Customs officials seized Bieber’s capuchin monkey at Munich Airport last week when ⁽⁴⁾the 19-year-old failed to present the health and species protection certificates required to bring the pet into the country.

⁽⁵⁾Bieber was visiting Munich to give a concert and ⁽⁶⁾has since continued on his tour.

Sources

⁽⁷⁾“If he doesn’t [present the papers], ⁽⁸⁾Mally will be taken to good animal shelter that ⁽⁹⁾has experience rearing groups of young capuchin monkeys and ⁽¹⁰⁾can ensure disoriented Mally ⁽¹¹⁾becomes a healthy little capuchin,” ⁽¹²⁾the shelter currently caring for the monkey said.

⁽¹³⁾The shelter said ⁽¹⁴⁾Mally, ⁽¹⁵⁾who is around 14 weeks old, had been taken away from its mother too early and ⁽¹⁶⁾was receiving veterinary care.

Sources

⁽¹⁷⁾A spokesman for Munich’s customs office said ⁽¹⁸⁾it would decide ⁽¹⁹⁾whether to keep the animal at the current shelter or move it elsewhere at the end of the four-week deadline.

⁽²⁰⁾He added that ⁽²¹⁾Bieber would likely have to pay a fine, but ⁽²²⁾declined to give details of the amount. -*Reuters*

(The Jakarta Post April 8, 2013: 2)

Analysis:

Bieber	given	month	to collect	pet	monkey
T	E (att)	T	Q		
Client	Material: dis.	Goal	Material: dis.	Goal	

BERLIN:	⁽¹⁾ Teenage	pop	sensatio n	Justin Bieber	has been given	a	mont h
	E (att)	Pre-C	C	T		D	T
	Client				Material: dis.	Goal	
Present Perfect							

to provide	German authorities	with	the	papers
Q			SD	T
Material: dis.	Recipient	Cir: Manner		

⁽²⁾ they	need to release	his	pet	monkey	"Mally".
T	Mental: cog.	SD	C	T	T
Sense r		Phenomenon			
Simple Present					

⁽³⁾ Customs	officials	seized	Bieber's	capuchi n	monke y	at	Munich	Airport
C	T	Material	SD	C	T		C	T
Actor		: dis.	Goal			Cir: Place		
Simple Past								

las t	week	when	⁽⁴⁾ the	19-year-old	failed	to present	the	health	a n d
	T		SD	C	Mental: cog.	Material: dis.	S D	C	
Cir: Time			Senser				Goal		
Simple Past									

species	protection	certificate	required	to bring	the	pet	into	the	country.
Pre-C	C	T	Q				SD	T	
			Mental: cog.	Material: dis.	Goal	Cir: Place			

⁽⁵⁾ Bieber	was visiting	Munich	to give	a	concert	and
T	Material: dis.	T	Material: dis.	D	T	
Actor		Goal		Goal		
Past Continues						

⁽⁶⁾ has	since	continued on	his	tour.	“if	⁽⁷⁾ he	doesn't [present	the	paper],
			SD	T		T	Material: dis.	SD	T
		Material: dis.	Goal		Actor			Goal	
Present Perfect					Simple Present				

⁽⁸⁾ Mally	will be taken	to	good	anima	l	r
T	Material: dis.		E (exp)	C	T	
Goal		Cir: Place				
Simple Future						

tha	⁽⁹⁾ has	experienc	rearing	groups of young capuchin monkeys
t	Q			
	Identifying: poss.	Value	Material: dis.	Client
Simple Present				

an d	(10)can ensure	disoriented Mally	(11)becomes	a healthy little capuchin,”
Existential Token Identifying: intens. Value				

(12)the	shelter	currently	caring for	the	monke y	said.
SD	T	Cir: Manner	Material: dis.	SD	T	Verbal: qout.
Sayer				Client		
Simple Past						

(13)The	shelter	said	(14)Mally,	(15)who	is	around 14 weeks old,
SD	T	Verbal:	T	T	Attributive:	Q
Sayer		rep.	Goal	Carrier	intens.	attribute
Simple Past			Simple Present			

had been taken away	from	its	mother	too early	an d
Material: dis.	SD		T	Cir: Manner	
	Cir: Place				
Past Perfect					

(16)was receiving	veterinary	care.
Material: dis.	C	T
	Goal	
Past Continues		

(17)A	spokesma n	for Munich's customs office	said	(18)it	would decide
D	T	Q	Verbal: rep.	T	Mental: cog.
Sayer			Phenomenon		

Simple Past	Past Future
-------------	-------------

(19)whether	to keep	the animal	at the current shelter	or	move	it	elsewhere
Q							
	Material : dis.	Client	Cir: Place		Material : dis.	Client	Cir: Place

at	the	end	of the four-week deadline.
	SD	T	Q
Cir: Time			

(20)He	added	(21) Bieber	would	likely	have to pay	a	fine,
T	Verbal: rep.	T		Cir: Manner		D	T
Sayer		Actor		Material: dis.		Goal	
Simple Past			Past Future				

but	(22)declined	to give	details of	the	amount.
	Mental: cog.	Material: dis.	Pre-C	SD	T
Goal					
Simple Past					

5. Text analysis of “The dog that eats money”.

The dog that ⁽¹⁾eats money

Abstract

HELENA, MONTANA: ⁽²⁾A man ⁽³⁾whose 12-year-old golden retriever ate five US\$100 bills hopes to be reimbursed by the federal government.

Crisis

⁽⁴⁾Wayne Klinkel tells the *Independent Record* that ⁽⁵⁾his dog Sundance ate the bills while ⁽⁶⁾he and his wife were on a road trip to visit their daughter.

Reaction

⁽⁷⁾Klinkel says ⁽⁸⁾he carefully picked through the dog’s droppings, and ⁽⁹⁾his daughter recovered more when ⁽¹⁰⁾snow melted. ⁽¹¹⁾He says ⁽¹²⁾he washed the remnants of the bills and ⁽¹³⁾taped them together and ⁽¹⁴⁾sent them to the US Treasury Department’s Bureau of Engraving and Printing with an explanation of what happened.

Coda

⁽¹⁵⁾The bureau’s website says ⁽¹⁶⁾an “experienced mutilated currency examiner” will determine ⁽¹⁷⁾if at least 51 percent of a bill is present and eligible for reimbursement. ⁽¹⁸⁾The process can take up to two years. –AP

(The Jakarta Post April 10, 2013: 2)

Analysis:

The	dog	that	⁽¹⁾ eats	money
SD	T	Q		
Actor			Material: dis.	Goal
Simple Present				

⁽²⁾ A	man	⁽³⁾ whose	12-year-old	golden retriever	ate	five	US\$10	bills
D	T	SD	C	T	Material: dis.	N	C	T
Senser		Actor				Goal		
Simple Past								

hopes | to be reimbursed | b | the | federal | government.

		y			
Mental: aff.	Material: dis.		SD	E (att)	T
Actor					
Simple Present					

⁽⁴⁾ Wayne Klinkel	tells	the	<i>Independent Record</i>
T	Verbal:	SD	T
Sayer	rep.	Receiver	
Simple Present			

tha t	⁽⁵⁾ his dog Sundance	ate	the bills	w h i l e
Q				
Actor		Material: dis.	Goal	
Simple Past				

⁽⁶⁾ he	and	his	wif e	were	on a road trip	to visit	their daughter.
T		SD	T	Identifying: cir.	Q		
Token					Value	Material: dis.	Client
Simple Past							

⁽⁷⁾ Klinkel	says	⁽⁸⁾ he	carefully	picked	through	the	dog's	droppings,
T	Verbal:	T	Cir:	Material		SD	PD	T
Sayer	rep.	Actor	Manner	: dis.	Cir: Manner			
Simple Present			Simple Past					

and	(9)his	daughter	recovered	more	when	(10)snow	melted.
	SD	T	Material: dis.	Cir: Manner		T	Material: dis.
	Actor					Actor	
Simple Past				Simple Past			

(11)He	says	(12)he	washed	the remnants of	the	bills	and
T	Verbal:	T	Material:	Pre-C	SD	T	
Sayer	rep.	Actor	dis.	Goal			
Simple Present		Simple Past					

(13)taped	them	together	and	(14)sent	them
Material: dis.	T	Cir: Accompani ment		Material: dis.	T
Goal					Goal
Simple Past				Simple Past	

t	the	US	Treasury	Department's	Bureau	of Engraving and Printing
o	SD	C	T	SD	T	Q
Cir: Place						

with	an	explanation	of what	happened.
	D	T	Q	
Cir: Manner			Material: dis.	

(15)The bureau's	website	says
SD	T	Verbal:
Sayer		rep.

Simple Present

⁽¹⁶⁾ an	"experienced	mutilated	currency	examiner"	will determine
D	E (att)	E (att)	C	T	Mental: cog.
Senser					
Simple Future					

⁽¹⁷⁾ if at least	51 percent of	a	bill	is
	Pre-N	D	T	Attributive: intens.
Carrier				
Simple Present				

present	and	eligible	for	reimbursement
E (att)		E (att)		T
Attribute			Cir: Cause	

⁽¹⁸⁾ The	process	can take up	to	two	years.
SD	T	Identifying:		N	T
Token		cir.	Cir: Time		

6. Text analysis of "Jail sneakers may be locked up".

⁽¹⁾Jail sneakers may be locked up

Orientation

NEW YORK: ⁽²⁾A man ⁽³⁾who repeatedly used phony credentials to gain entry into New York City's jails may get his wish to do more time.

Event

⁽⁴⁾Prosecutors told a judge last Thursday that ⁽⁵⁾they want Matthew Matagrano to be locked up for 10 years. ⁽⁶⁾Matagrano, a former inmate, pleaded not guilty to felony burglary in Manhattan Supreme Court. ⁽⁷⁾The judge doubled his bail to US\$100,000 and ⁽⁸⁾ordered him to get medical attention.

Twist

⁽⁹⁾*The New York Post* reports that according to police statements released in court, ⁽¹⁰⁾Matagrano said ⁽¹¹⁾he repeatedly sneaked into jails because ⁽¹²⁾the people inside were “nice” and ⁽¹³⁾made him “feel important”. –AP

(The Jakarta Post April 10, 2013: 2)

Analysis:

⁽¹⁾ Jail	sneakers	may be locked up
C	T	Material: dis.
Client		

⁽²⁾ A	man	⁽³⁾ who	repeatedly	used	phony	credentials	to gain entry
D	T	T	Cir:	Material	E (att)	T	Material:
Actor		Actor	Manner	: dis.	Goal		dis.
Simple Past							

into	New York	City's	jails	may get	his	wish	to do	more	time
	C	SD	T	Material:	SD	T	Material	N	T
Cir: Place				dis.	Goal		: dis.	Goal	

⁽⁴⁾ Prosecutors	told	a	judge	last Thursday	that
T	Verbal:	D	T	Q	
Sayer	rep.	Verbiage			
Simple Past					

(5)they	want	Matthew Matagrano	to be locked up	for	1	0	years.
T	Mental:	T	Q		N	T	
Senser	cog.	Client	Material: dis.		Cir: Time		
Simple Present							

(6)Matagrano,	a	former	inmate,	pleaded	not	guilty
T	D	PD	T	Verbal:	D	T
Sayer				rep.	Verbiage	
Simple Past						

to felony	burglary	in	Manhattan	Supreme	Cour	t.
Material:	T		C	E (att)	T	
dis.	Goal	Cir: Place				

(7)The	judge	doubled	his	ball	to	US\$100,000
SD	T	Material:	SD	T		T
Actor		dis.	Goal		Cir: Matter	
Simple Past						

an	(8)ordered	him	to get	medical	attentio	n.
d	Verbal: rep.	T	Q			
		Target	Material: dis.	Goal		
Simple Past						

(9)The	New York Post	reports
SD	T	Verbal:
Sayer		rep.
Simple Past		

that	according to	police	statements	released	in court,
		C	T	Mental:	Q
		Cir: Manner		aff.	

⁽¹⁰⁾ Matagrano	said	⁽¹¹⁾ he	sneaked	into	jails	because
T	Verbal:	T	Material		T	e
Sayer	rep.	Actor	: dis.	Cir: Place		
Simple Past			Simple Past			

⁽¹²⁾ the	peopl e	inside	were	"nice"	and
SD	T	Q	Identifying:	E (exp)	
Token			intens.	Value	
Simple Past					

⁽¹³⁾ made	him	"feel	important"
Material:	T	Attributive:	E (exp)
cre.	Client	intens.	Attribute
Simple Past			

⁽¹⁸⁾ The	process	can take up	to	two	years.
SD	T	Identifying:		N	T
Token		cir.	Cir: Time		

7. Text analysis of "Woman calls 911 seeking divorce".

⁽¹⁾Woman calls 911 seeking divorce

Orientation

GIRARD, PENNSYLVANIA: ⁽²⁾Police have cited a 42-year-old woman for disorderly conduct after ⁽³⁾she called 911 requesting a divorce and police assistance to make her husband leave.

Event

⁽⁴⁾Troopers say ⁽⁵⁾the woman called just after 1 a.m. on Saturday ⁽⁶⁾asking that officers be sent to her home in Girard Township in northwestern Pennsylvania. ⁽⁷⁾Police say ⁽⁸⁾they explained to the woman, whom ⁽⁹⁾they did not identify, ⁽¹⁰⁾that a divorce is a civil matter and ⁽¹¹⁾that they could not make her husband leave the residence because ⁽¹²⁾no crime had been committed.

Re-orientation

Instead, ⁽¹³⁾police have cited the woman for disorderly conduct and misusing the Erie County 911 system.-AP

(The Jakarta Post April 17, 2013: 2)

Analysis:

⁽¹⁾ Woman	calls	911	seeking	divorce
T	Verbal:	T	Material:	T
Sayer	rep.	Receiver	dis.	Goal
Simple Present				

GIRARD, PENNSYLVANIA:	⁽²⁾ Police	have cited	a	42-year-old	woman
	T	Verbal: rep.	D	C	T
	Sayer		Target		
Present Perfect					

for	disorderly	conduct	after	⁽³⁾ she	called	911	requesting
	C	T		T	Verbal: rep.	T	Verbal: rep.
	Cir: Matter			Sayer		Receiver	
Simple Past							

a	divorce	and	police	assistanc	e	to make	her husband	leave.
D	T		C	T	Q			
Verbiage					Material: cre.	Actor	Material: dis.	

⁽⁴⁾ Troopers	say	⁽⁵⁾ the	woma	called	just after	1	a.m.	o	Saturday
T	Verbal:	SD	T	Verbal:		N	T		T
Sayer	rep.	Sayer		rep.	Cir: Time				
Simple Present		Simple Past							

⁽⁶⁾ asking	that officers	be	sent
Verbal: rep.	Q		Mater ial: dis.
	Goal		

to her home in Girard Township in northwestern Pennsylvania.

Cir: Place	
------------	--

⁽⁷⁾ Police	say	⁽⁸⁾ they	explained to	the	woman,
T	Verbal:	T	Verbal: rep.	SD	T
Sayer	rep.	Sayer		Receiver	
Simple Present		Simple Past			

⁽⁹⁾ whom	they	did not identify,
T	T	Material: dis.
Client	Actor	
Simple Past		

that	(10)a	divorce	is	a	civil	matter
t	D	T	Attributive	D	E (att)	T
	Carrier		: intens.	Attribute		
	Simple Present					

and	(11)they	could not make	her	husband	leave	the	residence	because
d	T	Material: cre.	SD	T	Material	SD	T	e
	Actor		Actor		: dis.	Goal		

(12)no	crime	had been committed.
D	T	Material: dis.
Goal		
Past Perfect		

Instead	(13)police	have cited	the	woman	for	disorderly	conduct
,	T	Verbal: rep.	SD	T	Cir: Matter	C	T
	Sayer		Target				
	Present Perfect						

and	misusing	the	Erie County	911	system.
d	Material: dis.	SD	Pre-C	C	T
		Client			

8. Text analysis of “Swallowed ring recovered by police”.

Swallowed ring recovered by police

Abstract

MACHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE: ¹Police say ²they've got the US\$3,200 engagement ring ³a man allegedly swallowed during an attempted jewelry store theft.

Coda

⁴Authorities charged 52-year-old Ronald Perley with theft and falsifying physical evidence after ⁵they say ⁶X-rays showed the 14-karat white-gold ring with princess-cut diamonds inside him.

Reaction

⁷WMUR-TV reports ⁸Manchester police had recovered the ring as of Saturday.

Orientation

⁹Perley allegedly went into Bellman's Jewelers on Thursday ¹⁰asking about engagement rings.

Crisis

¹¹Workers said ¹²he grabbed a ring then ¹³swallowed it after being confronted.

Reaction

¹⁴Police say ¹⁵surveillance footage shows ¹⁶Perley taking the ring and ¹⁷putting his hand to his mouth. ¹⁸Perley was being held on \$50,000 bail. ¹⁹It's not clear if ²⁰he has an attorney.-AP

(The Jakarta Post April 17, 2013:2)

Analysis:

Swallowe d	ring	recovered	by	police
E (att)	T	Material:		T
Goal		dis.	Actor	

⁽¹⁾ Police	say	⁽²⁾ they	ve got	the	US\$3,200	engagement	ring
T	Verbal:	T	Material:	SD	Pre-C	C	T
Sayer	rep.	Actor	dis.	Goal			

Simple Present	Present Perfect
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⁽³⁾ a	man	allegedly	swallowed	during	an	attempted	jewelry	store	theft.
D	T	Cir:	Material:		D	E (att)	Pre-C	C	T
Actor		Manner	dis.	Cir: Time					
Simple past									

⁽⁴⁾ Authorities	charged	52-year-old	Ronald Perley
T	Material:	C	T
Actor	dis.	Client	
Simple Past			

with	theft	and	falsifying	physical	evidence	after	⁽⁵⁾ they	say
	T		E (att)	C	T		T	Verbal: rep.
Cir: Cause						Sayer		
						Simple Present		

⁽⁶⁾ X-rays	showed	the	14-karat	white-gold	ring	with princess-cut diamonds
T	Material:	SD	C	E (att)	T	Q
Actor	: dis.	Goal				
Simple Past						

inside	him.	⁽⁷⁾ WMUR-TV	reports
	T	T	Verbal: rep.
Cir: Place		Sayer	
Simple Present			

⁽⁸⁾Manchester | police | had recovered | the | ring | as of | Saturday.

C	T	Material: dis.	SD	T	T
Actor			Goal		
Past Perfect					

⁽⁹⁾ Perley	allegedly	went	into	Bellman's	Jewelers	on	Thursday
T	Cir: Manner	Material: dis.		SD	T		T
Actor			Cir: Place			Cir: Time	
Simple Past							

⁽¹⁰⁾ asking	about	engagement	rings.
Verbal: rep.		C	T
Cir: Matter			

⁽¹¹⁾ Workers	said	⁽¹²⁾ he	grabbed	a	ring	the	⁽¹³⁾ swallowed	it	after
T	Verbal: rep.	T	Material: dis.	D	T		Material: dis.	T	
Sayer		Actor		Goal			Goal		
Simple Past		Simple Past			Simple Past				

being confronted.	⁽¹⁴⁾ Police	say
Material: dis.	T	Verbal: rep.
	Sayer	
Simple Present		

⁽¹⁵⁾ surveillance	footage	shows	⁽¹⁶⁾ Perley	taking	the	ring
C	T		T	Material: dis.	S	T
Actor		Material: dis.	Actor		Goal	
Simple Present						

and	(17) putting	his	hand	to	his	mouth.
	Material: dis.	SD	T		SD	T
		Goal			Cir: Place	

(18) Perley	was being held	on	\$50,000	bails.	(19) It	's not	clear
T	Material: dis.		N	T	T	Attributive: intens.	E (exp)
Actor			Cir: Matter				Attribute
Past Continues					Simple Present		

if	(20) he	has	an	attorney.
	T	Identifying: poss.	D	T
	Token		Value	
	Simple Present			

9. Text analysis of “Woman, 80, swallows diamond”.

¹Woman, 80, swallows diamond

Orientation

TAMPA, FLORIDA: ²The idea behind the Tampa Women’s Club charity event was simple. ³For US\$20, you could buy a flute of champagne and a chance to win a one-carat, \$5,000 diamond. ⁴Organizers of the Saturday event placed \$10 cubic zirconia stones in the bottom of 399 of the 400 champagne glasses. ⁵The prized diamond, ⁶donated by Continental Wholesale Diamonds, was placed in the last.

Crisis

The problem? ⁷Eighty-year-old Miriam Tucker accidentally swallowed it.

⁸Tucker told local news media that ⁹she didn’t want to put her finger in the champagne, so ¹⁰she drank a bit. While ¹¹laughing with women at the table, ¹²she realized ¹³she had swallowed it.

Reaction

Embarrassed, ¹⁴she had to tell the jewelers ¹⁵who were frantically searching for the winner.

Coda

¹⁶Already scheduled for a colonoscopy on Monday, ¹⁷she had a doctor recover the jewel.-AP

(The Jakarta Post April 27, 2013: 2)

Analysis:

⁽¹⁾ Woman,	80,	swallows	diamond
T	N	Material:	T
Actor		dis.	Goal
Simple Present			

TAMPA, FLORIDA: ⁽²⁾The idea behind the Tampa Woman's Club charity event

SD	T	Q
Token		
Simple Past		

was	simple.	For	US\$20,	⁽³⁾ you	could buy
Identifying	E (exp)		T	T	Material:
: intens.	Value		Cir:	Actor	dis.

a	flute	of champagne	and	a	chance	to win a one-carat, \$5,000 diamond.
D	T	Q		D	T	Q
Goal						

⁽⁴⁾ Organizers	of the Saturday event	placed	\$10	cubic	zirconia	stones
T	Q	Material	N	Pre-C	C	T
Actor		: dis.	Goal			

Simple Past

i n	the bottom of	339 of the 400	champagne glasses.
	Pre-D	Q	T
Cir: Place			

(5)The	prized	diamond,	(6)donated by	Continental Wholesale Diamonds,
SD	E (att)	T	Material: dis.	T
Goal			Actor	

was placed	in	the	last.
Material: dis.		SD	T
Cir: Time			
Simple Past			

The	problem?	(7)Eighty-year-old	Miriam Tucker	accidentall y	swallowed	it.
SD	T	C	T	Cir: Manner	Material: dis.	T
Actor						Goal
Simple Past						

(8)Tucker	told	local	news	media	that
T	Verbal: rep.	E (att)	C	T	
Sayer		Receiver			
Simple Past					

(9)she	didn't want	to put	her	finger	in	the	champagne,
T	Mental: aff.	Material: dis.	SD	T		SD	T
Senser			Goal			Cir: Place	

Simple Past

so	⁽¹⁰⁾ she	drank	a	bit.
	T	Material: dis.	D	T
	Actor		Cir: Manner	
Simple Past				

While	⁽¹¹⁾ laughing	with	women	at the table,	⁽¹²⁾ she	realiz ed
	Behavioural	Cir: Accompaniment		T	Q	T
					Senser	Ment al: aff
Simple Past						

⁽¹³⁾ she	had swallowed	it.
T	Material: dis.	T
Actor		Goal
Past Perfect		

Embarrassed,	⁽¹⁴⁾ she	had to tell	the	jewelers
Identifying: intens.	T	Verbal: rep.	SD	T
	Sayer		Receiver	

⁽¹⁵⁾ who	were	frantically	searching	for	the	winner.
T		Cir: Manner			SD	T
Actor		Material: dis.			Recipient	
Past Continues						

⁽¹⁶⁾Already scheduled fo a colonoscop on Mond

	r		y		ay,
Mental: cog.		D	T		T
		Cir: Cause		Cir: Time	

⁽¹⁷⁾ she	had	a	doctor	recover	the	jewel.	-AP
T	Identifying:	D	T	Material	SD	T	
Token	intens.	Value		: dis.	Goal		
Simple Past							

10. Text analysis of “ Bird egg fetches \$101,813 at auction”

¹Bird egg fetches \$101,813 at auction

Newsworthy Event

LONDON: ²A massive, partly fossilized egg ³laid by a now-extinct elephant bird has sold for more than double its estimate at a London auction.

Sources

⁴Christie’s auction house said on Wednesday that ⁵the foot-long, nearly 23 centimeters in diameter egg fetched £66,675 (US\$101,813).

Background Event

⁶It had been valued at £20,000 to 30,000 pre-sale, and ⁷was sold to an anonymous buyer over the telephone after about 10 minutes of competitive bidding. ⁸Elephant birds were wiped out several hundred years ago. ⁹The oversized ovum, ¹⁰laid on the island of Madagascar, is believed to date to back before the 17th century. ¹¹Flightless, fruit-gobbling elephant birds resembled giant ostriches and ¹²could grow to 3.4 meters in height.

Sources

¹³Christie’s said ¹⁴their eggs were 100 times the size of an average chicken’s.-AP

(The Jakarta Post April 27, 2013: 2)

Analysis:

⁽¹⁾ Bird	egg	fetches	\$101,813	at	auction
C	T	Attribute:	T		T
Carrier		intens.	Attribute	Cir: Place	
Simple Present					

LONDON :

⁽²⁾ A	massive,	partly	fossilized	egg	⁽³⁾ laid by
D	E (exp)	Cir: Manner	Material: cre.	T	Material: dis.
Goal					

a	new-extinct	elephant	bird	has sold	for	more than double	its	estimate
D	E (att)	C	T	Material: dis.		Pre-N	D	T
Actor					Cir: Cause			
Simple Present								

at	a	London	auction.
	D	C	T
Cir: Place			

⁽⁴⁾ 'Christie'	auction	house	said	on	Wednesday	that
SD	C	T	Verbal: rep.		T	
Sayer	Cir: Time					
Simple Past						

⁽⁵⁾ the	foot-long,	nearly	23 centimeters in diameter	egg	fetches
SD	E (exp)	Cir: Manner	Q	T	Identifying: intens.
Token					
Simple Past					

£66,675 (US\$101,813).	⁽⁶⁾ It	had been valued	at	£20,000	to 30,000 pre-sale
T	T	Identifying: intens.		T	Q
Value	Value		Cir: Manner		
Past Perfect					

and	⁽⁷⁾ was sold to	an	anonymous	buyer	over	the	telephone
Material: dis.	D	C		T		SD	T
	Actor				Cir: Manner		
Simple Past							

after	about 10 minutes of	competitive	bidding.
	N	C	T
Cir: Time			

⁽⁸⁾ Elephant	bird	were wiped out	severa	l	hundred	years	ago.
C	T	Material: dis.	D	N	T		
Goal		Cir: Time					
Simple Past							

⁽⁹⁾ The	oversize	ovum,	⁽¹⁰⁾ laid	on	the	island of	Madagascar,
SD	E (att)	T	Attributive:		SD	Pre-C	T
Phenomenon			intens.	Attribute			

is believed	to date	to back before	the	17th	century.
Mental:	Cir:		SD	N	T
cog.	Time	Cir: Time			
Simple Present					

⁽¹¹⁾ Flightless,	Fruit-gobbling	elephant	bird s	resembled	giant	ostriches
E (att)	E (att)	C	T	Attributive: intens.	E (exp)	T
Carrier					Attribute	
Simple Past						

and ⁽¹²⁾could grow | to 3.4 meters in | height.

Attributive: cir.	Q	T
	Attribute	

⁽¹³⁾ Christie's	said	⁽¹⁴⁾ their	egg s	were
SD	Verbal: rep.	SD	T	Identifyin
Actor		Token		g: cir.
Simple Past		Simple Past		

100 | times | the | size | of an average chicken's. -AP

N	Q	SD	T	Q
Value				