

# Transitivity and Context of The Situation in The News Text

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**Abstract:** *This study aims to describe the study of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) about the transitivity process system and the state of the news text situation. The source of data in this study is the news text in the Indonesian textbook published in 2021 at the junior high school /MTs class VII level. Data collection is carried out by reading and recording. This research is a descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Based on the findings and analysis of the study, several conclusions can be made. First, researchers found transitivity consists of five types of processes, namely material processes, mental processes, relational processes, verbal processes, and existential processes. Second, participants consist of recipients or clients. Third, circumscision consists of range, location, way, cause, environment, problem, role, inclusion, view. Fourth, the context of the situation consists of the terrain of discourse, the involvement of discourse, and the means of discourse.*

**Keywords:** *Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL); news text; textbook*

## I. Introduction

Language plays an important role in human life because language is always related to almost all human activities. Text is defined as a language that is used to express social activities, both oral and written, and that has a complete structure of thought (Mahsun, 2014: 1). One of them is a news text. According to Putra (2007: 33) a news story is a report of an event that causes a stir among those who hear and know about it. News is of two types, namely oral news and tulus news. Oral news can be found on television and radio, while written news can be found in print media such as newspapers, magazines, the internet, textbooks and others. Events in news texts contain facts and accurate information in the sense that "new" happened or are being hotly discussed in public. The content of the news text must be factual, not contrived, interesting, and current.

The thing to note in the news text is the environment of the context it is aimed at. The author or speaker of the news needs to know the target environment, know the social, economic, and linguistic background of the reader or listener, so that things do not happen that can offend the intended recipient of the news, so that the author or speaker of the news can prepare a good attitude or way to write and deliver the news. News text materials are also found in Indonesian textbooks that are used as teaching materials to assist teachers in language learning in schools. The intended news text is the student, because by reading the news text the student gains information and knowledge, about which verbs are more common when reviewed the types of processes present in the news text, the circumstance or circumstances contained in the news text, and their relationship to the context of the situation.

The text is oriented towards social goals, meaning that there is a process of communication from the author or speaker to the reader or listener in order to convey certain information and events. So the news text is a language that is closely related to functional. This linguistic term is known as Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), which learns language

from the functions of the language itself. Therefore, it is very interesting to examine the text of the message with a Systemic Functional Linguistics approach. A text contains three elements, namely process, participant and circumstan. The three components of textual analysis aim to describe the linguistic activities involved in writing or conveying an event.

From the point of view of linguistic research, the role of functional linguistics is very important. Minister of Education and Culture (Mendikbud) Anies Baswedan encourages and supports the application of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) in the implementation of language education in Indonesia. This was achieved by organizing and designing the 43rd International Congress on Systemic Functional Linguistics (ILSF) at the Indonesian University of Education (UPI), Bandung, West Java on 19 to 23 July 2016. The purpose of functional linguistics is to increase students' awareness of the importance of literacy in language learning curricula. The importance of literacy in strengthening the fitrah and culture of reading is one of the main goals and strategies of school education in Indonesia.

The pioneer of functional systematic linguistics was professor M.A.K. Halliday of the University of Sydney, Australia. The objective of SFL theory is also to understand the linguistic qualities of a text and to feel why a text can have such a meaning, why a text can be evaluated in this way and to understand how language can vary depending on the user and his activity, what language is used for, to understand the relationship between language and culture, to understand the relationship between language and situation, and to create a system for generating and understanding language speech, as well as for switching between written and spoken (Halliday, 1985: 2). SFL Theory focuses its research on the academic activities of languages, texts, discourses and contexts that theorize, model, describe and explain theories for various needs and purposes.

The reason for researching news texts in Indonesian textbooks is because news textbooks are one of the most important sources for students to learn and understand a subject matter, and the news texts in textbooks provide information that adds to students' knowledge of the event so that they can see how the meaning is used according to the process, participants, and circumstantials involved in information or events presented and organized in news texts. In addition, it checks which processes dominate the news text in the textbook, so that when examining the processes that are most often used in writing, and can see what information is presented. Bringing up the circumstance in the text of the news, can clearly see what, who, how, why, when and where the event was conveyed by the facts used.

Previous research aims to obtain comparison and reference materials. First, research from Warits Kramadanu, et al (2022) entitled "Transitivity and Context of the Situation in the Text of Nadiem Makarim's Speech on World Teacher's Day 2021: A Study of Functional Systemic Linguistics". Second, research from Nidya Fitri (2021) entitled "Transitivity in Indonesian Judicial Texts: A Study of Systemic Functional Linguistics". Third, research from Muhamad Faisal Assyuza (2021) entitled "Systemic Functional Linguistic Studies: Analysis of the Relationship between the Transitivity System and the Context of the Situation in President Jokowi's Speech on Handling the Corona Virus".

Based on the presentation above, it is interesting to study how to apply functional systemic linguistics by analyzing the transitivity and context of the news text situation in Indonesian textbook from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia in 2021 which is used as learning material in junior high school grade VII schools. The realization of the linguistic experience of language users is called

transitivity and the context of the situation which has three components, namely (1) Process, consisting of material processes, mental processes, relational processes, behavioural processes, verbal processes, and existential processes. (2) Participants in the process, according to their characteristics, are realized by nouns or noun phrases. (3) Circumcision, consisting of extent, location, manner, cause, environment, problem, role, accompaniment, angle.

## II. Review of Literature

### 2.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Professor Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday is a pioneer of functional linguistics from Sydney university, Australia. The theory of text and context described by M.A.K. Halliday and Rugaiya Hasan (1985) in his book entitled *Language, Context and Text Aspects of language in social-semiotic perspective*. The book was translated into Indonesian by Asruddin Barori Tou entitled *Bahasa, Konteks, dan Teks: Aspek- aspek Bahasa dalam Pandangan Semiotik Sosial* (1992). Halliday and Hasan (1992) explain and explain that language is text and context.

Functional linguistics has a focus on the relationship of language to context. A person will find it difficult to understand what the meaning spoken or written by others is unless they know something about the language and context in which they are studying. The purpose of SFL is to describe and understand the function and nature of a language, to understand and understand the common aspects that each language has, for example what properties a language has, and what can distinguish between one language and another. SFL theory also aims to make morphemes group/phrase clauses understand the quality of a text, and why a text has such a meaning, and why a text is judged as such, in addition to understanding how language can vary according to the user and according to its functions, as well as what the language is used for.

The clause as a unit in grammar has three components, namely (1) process, (2) participant, and (3) circumstan. Each clause has a function and carries a meaning, that is, an ideational function or meaning, an interpersonal function or meaning, and a textual function or meaning. In the book Sinar explained that the term SFL theory in the form of a group term or phrase is as a unit in grammar that has differences in the meaning of groups which is an extension of the word. The data is in the form of noun groups (the beautiful girl), verb groups (already arrived, will arrive), adverb groups (very beautiful). Instead the phrase is a depreciation of the clause. Phrase data in the form of prepositions (in the office, in that office ). Thus, a word is a unit in grammar as a building factor of a group or phrase and a morpheme that builds a word (Sinar, 2008: 17-18).

### 1. Transitivity

Bayanthi, (2011: 13) argues that the realization of the linguistic experience of language users is called transitivity. Halliday (in Bayanthi, 2011: 13), suggests that a unit of experience is said to be perfect when realized in a clause consisting of (1) process, (2) participant, (3) and circumstantial.

#### a. Process

Process is an activity or activity that occurs in a verb. Process is made the core of an experience. This is due to the process of determining the existence of participants, both in number and category Halliday and Martin (in Bayanthi, 2011: 17). Processes are of six types, namely material processes, mental processes and relational processes. Furthermore, the three complementary experiences consist of the behavioral process (behavioural), the verbal process

and the form process (existential).

A material process is a process of activities and events that have participants, for example objects or humans who involve themselves in an activity with the involvement of other participants. Mental processes are sensing processes, with the presence of a human or human-like participant involved in a process of seeing, feeling, or thinking and can also involve more than one participant. The relational process is the process of connecting, identifying or marking "being", which means that something is considered to have the attributes and markers of an identity. The behavioural process is the physiological or psychological process of behaving or behaving, which can be said to be through the process when humans breathe, dream, smile, laugh, and others. This process deals with behaviors or attitudes that lead to physiological and psychological attitudes, but the process itself functions more powerfully as a process of activity, activity, action, movement, or work in material processes.

The verbal process is the process that leads about activities or activities related to information, for example in the verbs command, ask, explain, convey, bring, tell, exclaim, promise, ask, and others. The existing process is a process that expresses the existence of an object, where it is real or actually exists (Bayanthi: 2011: 21). Sinar (2008: 37) also explains that the process of being is the process of expressing that something has a form of being.

#### **b. Participants**

In addition to the participants above, there are several points that are additional participants that need to be explained and understood, namely (beneficiary) or "utilizing" as a logical object directly, and others as a range and as an object of logic as an individual. These two additional participants can occur in material, verbal, behavioral processes, and occasionally in relational processes. Material processes, beneficiaries can be recipient or client. A resipien is someone who receives the objects we give, while a client is someone who receives the services provided to him. The verbal process on the contrary, which inherits the message is called the receiver. In relational processes an attributive process can have a user who functions as a subject in clauses that have verbs in the form of passive sentences (Sinar, 2008: 38).

#### **c. Circumstance**

Clauses have process, participant, and circumstance elements. Circumstance elements can be determined through the identification of the types of circumscisions that relate to and relate to the six transitivity processes mentioned and described above. Halliday (1994: 152-158) has found nine main types of circumstance in the english transitivity system: (1) Range (2) Location (3) Way (4) Cause (5) Environment (6) Problem (7) Role (8) Accompaniment (9) View. In Indonesian, these nine elements can be seen in use. The circumstance element of the range consists of two elements, namely at place or time. The element of place is expressed in distance, which corresponds to several units of measure such as folds, turns, years, etc. The element of time is expressed in relation to duration and relates to timeframe.

The circumstance element consists of two types of place and time. In this case, location becomes a place if it is expressed through a point in a certain place. Circumstantial elements have three types of elements, namely: (1) tools, (2) quality, and (3) comparison. Tool refers to the object used when the process occurs, and is usually characteristically expressed through the phrase preposition, with preposition by or with. Quality is characteristically expressed through adverb phrases. The data is adverbs with. Comparison is specifically expressed by prepositional phrases such as or not, or adverb phrases that express distinctions

and similarities.

The circumstance element of cause can be divided into three types (1) reason, (2) purpose, and (3) interest. The circumstance element of reason is the reason that relates to the process that is within the clause that is the cause. The circumstance element aims to tell the purpose for which something happened and the intent behind it. Environmental circumstance elements are of three types: (1) conditions, (2) concessions, and (3) urgency. The circumstantial element of condition refers to a specific condition of the course of a process that states the condition under which the process occurs. Concessions describe the ongoing state of affairs expressed with the phrase prepositions without, albeit, though, or complex prepositions such as without concern. Insistence refers to a specific circumstance or activity that has failed to take place.

The circumstance element of the problem relates to the verbal process that is parallel and proportional to the meaning of the proclamation, "something that is described, referenced or told, etc." The form of interrogative question sentences is about what we can know that a circumstance is a problem or not. Usually this element is specifically expressed through prepositions about or complex prepositions such as with respect to, relating to. The circumstantial element role is realized through two types: (1) pseudonym, (2) product. Samaran explains the meaning of being as in attributive means or identification in circumstance form, and relates it to the interrogative form as what? While the product represents the meaning of being, also as contained in the attributive or identification means.

Accompanying circumstantial elements are divided into two types: (1) commirational and (2) additional. Committal describes the process by which two objects of existence can be united into two elements. In addition, on the contrary, describes the process as two things in which two beings share as the same participant, but one of the participants is represented for the purpose of differentiation. The circumstance of views is also related to the verbal process, not to the proclamation as a matter case, but as a speaker who has a point of view or point of view of objects. Simple prepositions express functions according to, for, but likewise, often expressed by complex prepositions such as in my opinion, in my view/opinion, according to the results of meetings, etc. (Sinar, 2008:39-45).

## **2. Context of the Situation**

Halliday (in Darma, 2009: 190) explains that a situation is an environment in which text comes to life. To be able to understand the meaning of the text as well as possible requires an understanding of the situation and cultural context. In Halliday's view, (1978: 110), the context of the situation consists of three elements, namely (1) the terrain of discourse, (2) the involvement of discourse, and (3) the means of discourse). Jones (1989: 258) views the field of discourse as a context for situations that refer to the social activity that is taking place as well as the institutional setting in which the units of material appear. The field of discourse consists of (1) the realm of experience, (2) short-term goals, (3) long-term goals. The terrain of discourse is related to talking about an interacting activity that has two dimensions, namely what is being talked about and what it is talking about, discourse engagement refers to who is talking about, while the means of discourse is how the conversation is carried out.

### **2.2 News Text**

News is a report on various facts or ideas that can attract the attention of readers because it is something extraordinary and important and contains human interests such as humor, emotions, and joy. According to Suhandang (2010: 103), news is just a report or announcement about a real event that attracts the attention of many people. Events with

facts and information that exist in this universe that actually happen in the sense of "now" or are being hotly debated by people. News must be based on facts, not fiction and contemporary. News is a way to communicate about important, current, and interesting events. We can find news in mass media and print media, such as newspapers, magazines, textbooks, the internet, television, radio and even school bulletin boards. Some descriptions of the importance of news suggest that news is published information about events or events that is accurate, reliable, interesting, timely and considered important to the general public.

### **III. Research Methods**

The source of data used as data in this paper is the news text in the Indonesian textbook chapter IV with the theme "Real Action of the Earth Protectors, a book published by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia in 2021 at the junior high school /MTs class VII level, with the title of the news text "It's Time to Look at the Fragile Kalteng Forest". Thus the data of this study is in the form of written or text data. Then sort out the text of the news in the form of paragraphs, from paragraphs sorted into clauses, from these clauses will be obtained a system of transitivity of analyzed data consisting of categories of processes, participants, and circumstantial. Data collection in this study was carried out by reading and recording (read notes).

Data analysis was carried out covering two aspects, namely (1) the transitivity system and (2) the context of the news text situation. The first aspect analysis to suggest that one unit of perfect experience is realized in a clause consisting of process, participant, and circumstantial. The analysis of the second aspect refers to the social activity that is taking place as well as the institutional setting in which the units of material appear.

In this study, the validity of the data was oriented towards a descriptive study in the form of linguistic research using Functional Systemic grammar as a reference. This type of qualitative descriptive research used in research is intended to analyze the transitivity system and the context of the situation in news texts. Functional Systemic Linguistics aims to understand the functions and properties of a language, to understand and understand the similarities of aspects that all languages have, for example what properties a language has, and what distinguishes one language from another. In addition, SFL theory also aims to make morpheme group/word clauses understand the quality of a text, and why text can mean so, and why text can be judged as such, in addition to understanding how language can vary according to the user and according to its functions, and what the language will be used for.

### **IV. Results and Discussion**

#### **4.1 Results**

This study seeks to analyze the transitivity and context of the situation in the news text in Indonesian textbook. The realization of the linguistic experience of language users is called transitivity. The context of the situation refers to the social activity that is taking place as well as the institutional setting in which the units of material appear, the involvement of the discourse to whom it is talking, while the means of discourse is how the conversation is carried out. Furthermore, the research results are displayed in the form of a table in accordance with the research problems that have been determined. The results of the study included (a) transitivity type, consisting of (1) process, (2) participants, (3) and circumscision, and (b) the context of the news text situation. The results of the study are displayed in the form of a table as follows.

**Table 1.** Transitivity Type

<b>Transitivity Type</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>Data</b>
<b>Process</b>	Material Process	(1) Extinguishing fires, (2) saving homes, (3) cleaning yards, (4) searching for borehole points.
	Mental Processes	(5) Kompas sees the energy and experience needed by firefighters. (6) It's time to glance at the fragile kalteng forest.
	Relational Process	(7) Maslani a member of the fire team, (8) Ahmad a resident of Mahir-Mahar street, Palangkaraya City, Central Kalimantan.
	Verbal Process	(9) Greater floods hit Central Kalimantan.
	Existential Process	(10) The fire behind his house, (11) The house which was only wooden was hit by the flood.
<b>Participants</b>	Resipien	(12) Maslani is actively looking for drilled well points for fire suppression, which is where Maslani comes into play.
	Client	(13) He worked odd jobs cleaning the yards of official offices and residents' homes.
<b>Circumstance</b>	Range (extent)	(14) Previously (a year ago), Maslani's life was always busy during the dry season.
	Location	(15) Palangkaraya City
	Way ( <i>manner</i> )	(16) Put out the fire with a bucket and a dipper.
	Cause	(17) Unfortunately, he could not do it again for health reasons.
	Context	(18) Especially when the land fire season arrives.
	Accompaniment	(19) Put out fires with buckets and dippers.
	Roles	(20) His experience is needed by firefighters.
	Problem (matter)	(21) The bleak days colored Maslani's life, the kalteng resident could no longer work according to his skills.
View ( <i>angle</i> ).	(22) Kompas sees the energy and experience needed by firefighters.	

**Table 2.** Context of the Situation

<b>Context of the Situation</b>	<b>Data</b>
<b>Medan Discourse</b>	(23) Maslani, a resident of Central Kalimantan, can no longer work according to his expertise as a drill well point finder when the dry season or land fire season arrives, due to health reasons.
<b>Discourse Engagement</b>	(24) Maslani is a member of the fire department, (25) Kompas is a team of news writers, (26) Ahmad is a resident of Jalan Mahir-Mahar, Palangkaraya City, Central Kalimantan.
<b>Means of Discourse</b>	(27) At least eight districts in Central Kalimantan were flooded in July to September.

## 4.2 Discussions

In this section, the researcher conducts the second stage of analysis, which is to analyze the type of transitivity in the news text in Indonesian textbook. Researchers analyzed from the aspects of process usage, participants, circumscision, and the context of the situation that had been identified in the news text. In the analysis of transitivity in news texts, researchers found five types of processes, namely material processes, mental processes, relational processes, verbal processes, and existential processes. The most dominating types of processes in such speech texts are material processes, mental processes, relational processes, existential processes, and verbal processes. The following describes some types of processes in news texts in Indonesian textbooks.

### 1. Transitivity

#### a. Material Process

(1) *Extinguishing* fires, (2) *saving* homes, (3) *cleaning* yards, (4) *searching* for borehole points.

Participants in the material process as actors, namely participants who are active in the process or someone who works on an action, while participants to whom the deed is intended or who is subjected to the deed are called a goal. In data 1, 2, 3, and 4 there were two participants in the action of *extinguishing, saving, cleaning, and searching*, namely Maslani as the actor and the *fire, house, yard, drilled* well as the goal. A goal is a person or object that is targeted in an activity or deed involved by the process. So, the first clause indicates the material process type of one participant and the second clause indicates the material process of two participants.

#### b. Mental Processes

(5) Kompas *sees* the energy and experience needed by firefighters, (6) It's time to *glancing* at the fragile forests of Central Kalimantan.

Mental processes are the processes of sensing, activities that involve the senses seeing, feeling, and thinking. In the news text the mental processes found are "*seeing*" and "*glancing*". The emergence of such mental processes only wants to prove how it performs with something that can be seen as in a material process, but also involves a process of what it perceives, believes and what it wants. The mental process is a process related to inclination whose territory is in the area of the will and desire of the heart, so that the object of inclination is also related to abstract things called phenomena. In mental processes, these phenomena are things that are known, liked or disliked, and desired.

#### c. Relational Processes

(7) *Maslani a member of the fire team*, (8) *Ahmad a resident of Mahir-Mahar street, Palangkaraya City, Central Kalimantan*.

The relational process is the process of connecting, identifying or marking "being", which means that something is considered to have the attributes and markers of an identity. The data is a marker of *Maslani's identity as a member of the fire team and Ahmad as a resident of Central Kalimantan*.

#### d. Verbal Process

(9) *Greater floods hit Central Kalimantan*.

The verbal process is the process that indicates an activity or activity related to information. The data above shows *information about the major floods that hit Central Kalimantan*. The message that is said is called verbiage. A receiver is a part that receives a message or verbiage that is a newsreader.

#### e. Existential Process

(10) *The fire behind his house*, (11) *The house which was only wooden was hit by the flood*.

The existing process or process of being is a process that expresses the existence of an object, where it is real or true. This process appears in the news text with the form of a *fire behind the house and the form of a house that was hit by a flood*.

### 2. Participants

(12) *Maslani is actively looking for drilled well points for fire suppression*, which is where Maslani comes into play. (13) *He worked odd jobs* cleaning the yards of official offices and residents' homes.

Participants to describe in the data above, namely (beneficiary) or "utilizer" as a direct logic object, and the other range (range), as a seasal logic object. These two additional participants can occur in material, verbal, behavioral processes, and occasionally in relational processes. The data above explains *Maslanai's role, namely as a person who actively looks for drilled well points to help extinguish fires when a fire occurs and as a odd worker*.

### 3. Circumstance

In data 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, circumstance consists of range, location, way, cause, environment, inclusion, role, problem, and view. The range is in the form of distance and time, while the location is in the form of place and time. In the data found several circumstanties and such circumstanties can be seen in the following data. Circumference range: *a year ago*, location: *Palangkaraya City*, how to: *extinguish fires with buckets and dippers*, cause: *Maslani could not help the firefighting team on health*, environmental grounds: *dry season*, accompaniment: *fire extinguished with buckets and dippers filled with water*, role: *Maslani's experience needed to put out fires*, problem: *Maslani could not help the firefighting team to put out the fire because of his declining health*, Views: *Kompas, which is the media team that makes news, sees Maslani's energy and experience as much needed by firefighters*.

### 4. Context of the Situation

Analysis of the context of the situation in the news text will build an understanding of the text from a linguistic point of view. In the analysis of a text using the context of the situation, there are three important domains that play a role, namely the dimension related to social activity called the field of discourse, the dimension related to the relationship between interacting people is called the tenor of discourse, and finally the means of discourse (mode of discourse) in the form of a relationship between the role and function of language.

#### a. Field of Discourse

The discourse field is part of the context of the situation which plays a very important role, because the discourse field is one of the dimensions of the context of the situation that refers to and leads to what is happening, what is occupied by the discourse involvement in which language participates as a certain main element, so that to understand the terrain being discussed, one must master the terrain being discussed so that an interaction and communication can take place smoothly and good. Judging from the data, it was found that the realm of experience in the field of discourse of the news text marked in *data 23 said Maslani had expertise as a drill well point finder when the dry season or land fire season arrived*.

#### b. Tenor of Discourse

Discourse engagement is part of the context of the second situation related to who plays a role, the natural conditions of the participants, their status and role, namely in the form of relationships of what roles are found, including permanent or temporary relationships between one another. So discourse engagement is a relationship between participants, including an understanding of roles and status in the context of the situation. So in this case the tenor includes three things, namely the role of society, social status and social distancing. ***Data 24, 25, and 26 show the role of Maslani as a member of the fire brigade, Kompas as a news writing team, and Ahmad as a resident of Palangkaraya City, Central Kalimantan.***

#### c. Mode of Discourse

The means of discourse is a variable of the third context of the situation that characterizes the intrinsic function of the context of the situation played by the language, in the form of what the language expects. In the means of discourse, it is divided into five parts, namely the role of language, type of interaction, medium, channel and rhetorical mode. ***In the data above, it is found that the role of language is the media used by the author to deliver the news, so with the language of discourse engagement can convey the content of the news. The language used by the author is to convey information related to the dry season which results in land and forest fires, then the impact of flooding in eight districts in Central Kalimantan from July to September.***

### V. Conclusion

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) describes or describes the author's experience as a process that has a relationship with participants and circumstantiality called transitivity. Transitivity is defined as the role of showing people a picture of thoughts related to their reality and the process of connecting the experience itself with the reality around them. Halliday (1994: 107) posits that a unit of perfect experience can be realized in the form of a clause consisting of three elements, namely process, participant, and circumstan. The process leads to actions that appear in sentences or grammar and are called verbs. The process is the core of the transitivity experience, so this process belongs to the definition that indirectly indicates the categories of participants and circumstances. Participants refer to people or objects involved in the process, embodied in nominal groups. Finally, circumstances refer to the environment in which the process and participants are involved.

Based on the results of research and analysis, it can be concluded that the types of transitivity processes found by researchers are divided into five classifications, namely material processes, mental processes, relational processes, verbal processes and existential processes. The system of transitivity in the news text makes it possible to analyze the context of the situation. The process, participants and circumstantials are very helpful to see the content of the text in the context of the situation.

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