

TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS REPRESENTING HONG KONG PROTEST 2019 IN *THE GUARDIAN* NEWS ARTICLE

Shafira Rahmasari

Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University
Jl Afandi Gejayan, Mrican, Yogyakarta 5528 1
Rahmasari_shafira@yahoo.com

Abstract

News is one of a medium to give new and recent information regarding particular event including the person that is involved that is published by news publishers. One of the leading publishers in The United Kingdom is The Guardian. The Guardian reported an international news which was the activists and pro-democracy figures arrested on Hong Kong protest 2019 that was published in August, 30 2019. The paper attempts to find out the transitivity process to see how the protest is represented. It applied transitivity as the theoretical framework and discourse analysis as the approach. Based on the analysis, material process appears as the most frequent process followed by verbal, mental, and relational process. It is seen that the authorities and the government have the authority to control the protest including the activists and the activists are powerless during the arrest. Besides, the pro-democracy figures still have a room to express their opinion while the activists give their statement after being released seen through the verbal process. Relational process and mental process remark that the activists are prominent figures through the protest. In addition, circumstances are used to give detail information regarding the process.

Keywords: *discourse analysis, news article, systemic functional linguistics, transitivity*

INTRODUCTION

Since it was first published in 17th century, news has been a medium to report an event (Dmitrievna, 2015). News is used to provide new and recent information regarding certain events including the person involved (van Dijk, 2013). The growth of news publisher became wider in particular in the United Kingdom since the demand in the society was quite huge (Rahmasari, 2021). One of the leading newspapers is *The Guardian*. *The Guardian* was meant for regional scope established in Manchester. Nowadays, as the internet becomes one of the basic needs in human life, many news publishers launch their official website as the

medium to report the recent information regarding a particular event or person.

The Guardian launches their online platform in 2008 in which 20 million users subscribe the cite (Cole, 2015). Since it can be accessed online, they do not only report national scope phenomena but also international scope. Therefore, 120 million netizens visit the website lead *The Guardian* become the first British media to win the most prestigious award in journalism, the Pulitzer Prize (Cole, 2015). Meaning to say, *The Guardian* is a reliable source to get recent information.

One of the international issues that has been reported is the Hong Kong protest

that was being such a hot news in mid-2019 for about three months. The protest becomes a huge event since it was triggered by Hong Kong leader's statement in which they decided to delay the extradition bill that makes the citizen flood the street as a movement to reject the extradition bill along June until August (Purbrick, 2019). The data shown in google trending, it reached the highest trend in mid-August as the leaders of the protest were arrested on August, 30 2019 due to their action. In addition, the data shows that the news in *The Guardian* website have been shared within 4000 times as a post in other social media platforms.

The article published by *The Guardian* entitled Hong Kong protest: Joshua Wong and Other Pro-democracy Figures Arrested is taken as the source of the data. The independent clauses within the article are observed to see the transitivity patterns which lead to the representation of event by *The Guardian*. News article, here, is used since it composed of language and other grammatical elements such as words, clause, or sentences (van Dijk, 2013). Therefore, news article can be the object of the research that will be analyzed through systemic functional linguistics as the theoretical framework together with discourse analysis since news article is a form of discourse. In addition, *The Guardian* is chosen because it is managed in the United Kingdom which uses English as the first language as well as the relationship between the nations (Chan, 1997).

In order to analyze the news article, Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) can be a tool to criticize the text in which it deals with language. Hence, it is applied as the theoretical framework in this research since it aims to reveal the representation of the event through the use of the language. In addition, according to Eggins (2004), SFL can be a framework for viewing language as social semiotic system which can serve particular social function. In other words, language carries implicit and explicit meaning. In order to reveal the meaning behind, it can be seen through the linguistics units in which there are three metafunction. There are textual, inter-personal, and ideational. Ideational metafunction, then, realized in transitivity system which focuses on the grammatical choice involved (Eggins, 2004).

Transitivity sees the process involve and the participants in certain circumstances in a clause (Thompson, 2013). Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) explain that those three components can be realized by a verbal group (process), nominal group (participant) and adverbial group or prepositional phrase (circumstance) Therefore, some parts of speech such as verbs, noun, and adverb will be observed. To see the process, a verb is the tool to determine the type of each process. The processes are material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential (Downing & Locke, 2006). At the same, Discourse Analysis is applied as the approach since it focuses on the text as well as the context as

Fairclough (2010,p. 17) states that Discourse Analysis “show systemic links between text, discourse practices, and sociocultural practices.”

Some scholars have conducted research applying transitivity on news articles to figure out how the media reports the event or a figure. Wati and Ariyanti (2014) take the headline news article that report APEC in Indonesia 2013 published by Jakarta Post during September, 9th until October, 9th 2013. They observe the word choices to represent the event also the transitivity process to reveal the ideology behind the news. In this case, critical discourse analysis is used as the approach. It is found that the headlines are written in a form of simple present tense and in a form of clause. Material process is found as the most frequent in which the actor has positive verbs that can be conclude it has a dominant power.

Suparto (2018) conducts a research comparing two different news articles that report Ahok who has been sentenced to two years published by Indonesian publisher and United State publisher. The researcher analyzes the article using transitivity to reveal the different perspective of those news article. It is found that the most frequent process that appears in the article is material process in both articles whilst the participant is presented as the verbiage in the first article and the goal in the second article. The researcher argues that the transitivity process could examine the position of the reader.

The last study was conducted by Isti'anah (2016) in which four selected opinions that talks about capital punishment for drug convicts are taken as the object of the study, Transitivity is applied as the theoretical framework and the approach in this study is critical discourse analysis. It is found that material processes dominate the opinions followed by relational, mental and verbal process. Critical discourse analysis is used to reveal the ideology of capital punishment in which before the execution, pessimism dominate the opinions. Meanwhile, after the execution, criticism dominates the opinions. However, in general, power appears in both situations.

Based on the explanation in previous paragraphs, this study aims to find out what are the transitivity processes applied in *The Guardian* news article on Hong Kong protest 2019 and how is Hong Kong protest 2019 represented in *The Guardian* news article? Hence, the objective of this study is to know the transitivity processes that are applied in *The Guardian* news article on Hong Kong protest 2019 and to reveal how Hong Kong protest 2019 is represented in *The Guardian* news article.

METHODS

In this study, the language and the way the media represent the event is observed. The data were taken from a news article in www.theguardian.com entitled Hong Kong Protest: Joshua Wong and Other

Pro-democracy Figures Arrested published by *The Guardian* on August, 30 2019. The research was conducted to figure out how transitivity patterns in which some grammatical feature relies in it reveal the representation of Hong Kong protest 2019 on Joshua Wong and pro-democracy others figures arrested. Therefore, transitivity is applied to find out the patterns and discourse analysis is used as the approach in this research.

This study was considered as descriptive qualitative approach since it was used to uncover the complexity and to provide in-depth examination (Nassaji, 2015). In this research, within 1,054 words in length, forty-seven clauses were employed to find out the transitivity process occurs in every clause. The clauses were analyzed to determine the process, the participant, and the circumstance. Thompson (2013, p. 92) explains that “processes are the core of the clause which primarily talking ‘about’ the action, event, or state that the participants are involved in.” Thus, the verbs that were employed was observed firstly which would show the type of the process. It is marked with bold and the others participants are in italic. After knowing the type of the process,

the participant and the circumstance needed to be examined.

The clauses were put in a table based on the transitivity process to examine the most dominant process employed in the clauses as well as the participant and the circumstance. It led to answer the second problem which is to know how the Hong Kong protest 2019 is represented by *The Guardian*. Using discourse analysis which attempts to produce explicit and systematic, description of units of language, according to van Dijk (2013), it was a tool to reveal the representation of the event.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are 47 clauses in the news articles reporting the activist arrest published in *The Guardian* website. The verb in each clause is observed to find out the transitivity process. It is found that material process is dominating the article followed by mental process. There are 28 clauses of material process and the rest are described as follows.

Material is found as the most frequent process that is used in the article that the remark has 28 clauses or about 60%. It is followed by verbal process which is 16 clauses.

Table 1. Types of Transitivity Process

No.	Transitivity process	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Material	28	60
2.	Verbal	16	34
3.	Mental	2	4
4.	Relational	1	2
	Total	4	100%

It owns about 34%. The third process that owns 2 clauses is mental process. It is realized in 4%. Relational process is found only a clause which own 2% from the whole clause.

Since transitivity observes the verbs found in the clauses, there are various verbs

that is used to report and to present the event. It is found that certain verbs are used for different clause. Hence, the table below is the example of verbs found in the remark. It is categorized based on their type of transitivity process.

Table 2. Examples of Verbs Found in the Articles

No.	Transitivity process	Example of Verbs
1.	Material	Arrest, detain, charged, bundle, accuse, work, ban, order, attend, maintain, disqualify, pose, attack, come, promise,
2.	Verbal	Charge, say, call, comment, accuse, speak, and promise
3.	Mental	Expect and mean
4.	Relational	Belong

Material Process

Material process is described as a process that involves action and it depicts something that is happening. In this process,

at least one participant is involved. Below is the summary of the patterns found in the material process.

Table 3. Summary of the Patterns Found in Material Process

No.	Patterns	Frequency
1.	Goal – process	12
2.	Actor – process – Goal	14
3.	Actor – process – Scope	2
	Total	28

Another participant that has significance role to the process is circumstance. According to Thompson (2013), Circumstances is realized by circumstantial adjunct that encode the background. The background is related to the place, time, manner, contingency, accompaniment, cause, role, matter, and angle (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The table below presents the summary of circumstances that remark the article.

It is found that there are six clauses

that employed those structure. The first example employs intransitive verb and it is in a form of active voice. Meanwhile the second clause takes transitive verbs in which it requires an object also the structure of the second clause is a passive voice. In the first clause, the actor, the one who does the action, does something that involves physical or mental effort to the goal. The actor is realized in the word ‘authorities’ that put such an effort to suppress the

protests. Since ‘the protests’ is affected by the action, it is categorized as the goal. In addition, the reason for the authorities work

to suppress the protest is because the protest would be the 13th protest that is held straight.

Table 4. Summary of the circumstances found in material process

No.	Circumstance	Type	Frequency
1.	Location	Place	10
		Time	7
2.	Manner	Means	2
		Quality	2
3.	Cause	Purpose	1
		Reason	6
4.	Contingency	Default	1
5.	Accompaniment	Additive	1
6.	Angle	Source	2

Below are the two clauses of the structures that employ actor and goal as the participants.

(TGD/19) *As mass protests continue in Hong Kong, now entering what would be its 13th straight weekend of demonstrations (cir.: reason), authorities Actor) **have worked to put down the protests (Goal).***

(TGD/3) *Andy Chan, the head of a now banned pro-independence party (goal), **was detained** by police(actor) on Thursday (cir: time).*

The second clause, it depicts that the goal is being the center of the utterance who receives the action from the actor because the clause is in a form of passive. In this clause, the NP, ‘the police’, keep Andy Chan in a certain place on Thursday. Hence, ‘Andy Chan’ is the goal because he affected by ‘the police’.

On the other hand, it is observed that there are fourteen clauses that employ

material process in which the goal plays as the single participant. Below are the examples.

(TGD/1) *Several prominent pro-democracy figures (goal) **have been arrested** in Hong Kong in an apparent crackdown (cir: place) on protests that have plunged the city into its worst political crisis in decades (cir: reason).*

(TGD/15) *Wong (goal) **has also been accused** of organizing an unlawful assembly (cir: reason).*

Those two examples above are the clause that is in a form of passive structure. Since, it is in a form of passive clause, the goal can stand alone (Isti’anah, 2016). Even though, the actor is not mentioned but it refers to the police. It is because of the meaning of ‘arrest’ and ‘accuse’ are an action done by authorities triggered by a crime (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary). Therefore, it can be stated that the actor is the

police who does the process to the goal. In the first clause, the NP ‘several prominent pro-democracy figures’ are affected by the police while in the second clause, Wong was affected. Hence, both are the goal. Both of the clauses employ circumstance of reason. It is used to give a background of the arrest. However, in the first clause, it utilizes a circumstance of place to show where the pro-democracy figures arrest.

The last participant that is found in the article is scope. There are four clauses observed having an actor-process-scope pattern. A scope is described as the one which is unaffected by the action. Two examples are stated below.

(TGD/34) *Chow (actor) **has also attended** recent demonstrations (scope).*

(TGD/35) *and **maintains** an active social media account (scope) in support of the protest, but has otherwise kept a relatively low (cir: reason).*

Those two clauses derive from a sentence that is in a form of parallel structure in which they share the same subject. The subject is Chow who is the actor of the process. The verbs that mark the process are transitive verbs which requires object. Therefore, the NP “the recent demonstration” and “an active social media account” are the object. In this case, the objects are not affected by the action so that, it is categorized as a scope. Besides, in the second clause, it employs circumstance of reason in which it

expresses Chow motivation to maintain the social media account.

Verbal process

It is found that sixteen clauses utilize the verbal process. It shows the act of ‘saying’. It employs three participants which are sayer who communicates carrying the message which is called as verbiage and it addresses to the recipient (Downing & Locke, 2006). Below are the findings

(TGD/9) *“This won’t scare us. Adding to public anger only pushes more people to rebel,”(verbiage) one user (sayer) **commented** on a protest forum (cir: place).*

(TGD/34) *Wong (sayer) **has spoken out** frequently (cir. Quality) in support of the demonstrator’s demands. (Cir. Purpose).*

In the first clause, the verb is an intransitive verb which does not require any object. Therefore, it is used only to report that the sayer is commenting. However, in this case, the verbiage, the message said by the sayer, is written in a form of direct quote. It used to emphasize the message stated by the sayer.

The second clause is rather the same as the first one since it employs intransitive verb to mark the process. Since intransitive verb does not require any object, circumstance of purpose appears to give the specific information that explains why the sayer utter that. Here, the sayer is Wong that refers to Joshua Wong.

Mental Process

Mental process is described as a process of sensing (Zhang, 2017). According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004), it is divided into four different category which are cognition (related to desire and hope), emotive (related to the process of thinking, understanding). Perceptive (related to the process of sensing) and desiderative (related to the feeling). It employs senser and phenomenon as the participants. These are the two mental clauses.

(TGD/8) *Many (senser) expect the arrests will only generate more public anger and clashes with police (phenomenon)*

(TGH/29) *Saturday's rally was meant to mark five years since Beijing's proposal for direct elections in Hong Kong, which would only allow candidates screened by Beijing (phenomenon)*

The first example employs present active clause in which the verbs is transitive verb. The second example is in passive voice while the verb that mark the mental process is also a transitive verb. In the first clause, the senser, the one who senses, feels, or thinks (Isti'anah, 2014), is realized in the word 'many' that refers to Hong Kong people. The people believe that the phenomenon, the one who is sensed, will embark public anger and clash with the authorities. This process is considered as emotive process.

On the other hand, in the second clause, since it is in a form of passive clause, the senser is not written explicitly because it

only focuses on the participant. The phenomenon points that the senser wants to mark five years since Beijing's proposal for direct election in Hong Kong in a form of Saturday's rally. In this case, the senser refers to the democracy activists that initiate the event. In addition, the second clause is categorized as cognitive process since the verb related to initiation.

Relational process

It is found that there is only one relational process in the article. The clause is stated as follows.

(TGD/36) *All three activists (carrier) belong to political organizations that advocate for independence or "self-determination" (attribute).*

Relational process is a process of 'being'. It has two categories which are attributive and identifying process in which the participants are called as carrier and attribute as well as value and token. The attributive process is marked with the attribute that attaches to the carrier. On the other hand, the identifying process is marked with the token that is describing the value. In addition, the attributive process is not reversible, so that the position of the words that belong to the carrier and attribute cannot be changed while in identifying process, it is reversible.

The clause 36 is categorized as attributive process since the position of carrier and attribute cannot be reversed. The

carrier is in a form of NP in which the activists is the head of the phrase. It describes the attribute which is also in a form of NP in which the organization is the head of the phrase. Meaning to say, 'the activists' is a part of the organization.

Representing Hong Kong protest 2019

Discourse analysis is "helpful in understanding how people organize language in texts, textual features, and language choices," (Montes et al, 2014). It is also used to investigate the functional aspects of the language. In this research, transitivity is used as the theoretical framework to analyzes the language features in the news article. In order to find out how the topic represented by the news publisher, discourse analysis is applied.

After observing the transitivity process, it is found that material process is the most dominant process that appears in the text. It employs several participants to describe the information as well as the circumstance that give background information. Besides, the most frequent participant that is employed in the material process is the Goal while circumstance of time appears most frequent. On the other hand, relational process is used as the less frequent in the text.

Another aspect to consider is the circumstance as complement in the clause. Circumstance of location appears the most frequent. It functions to give further information related to the arrest in order to report factual event. Circumstance of time

also has the same function as circumstance of location which denotes the time when the events occur.

It is observed that all the actors that are employed in the clauses are the authorities that are realized in words such as police and Beijing as a representation of Chinese government are described as the one who got the power to control this event. Meanwhile, the goals are the activists or the pro-democracy figures. Since actor is described as the one who does the action and the goal is the one who receives the action, it depicts that the authorities are having the control of the protest and the activists or pro-democracy figures are powerless. It is seen through the clauses below.

*(B/TGD/21) Police **had banned** Saturday's demonstration, organised by the Civil Human Rights Front (CHRF), which has held several peaceful major marches.*

*(B/TGD/26) According to a report by Reuters, Beijing **has ordered** Lam not to accede to any of the protesters' demands, which also include launching an independent investigation into police behaviour and implementing direct elections.*

In clause 21, the police can stop the demonstration because the police have the authority to secure the nation since the demonstration is considered as a high-risk event. It is also seen in the clause 26 that Beijing instructs the Hong Kong leader to not grant the demands from the pro-democracy protesters. Both of the actors have the power

to control the protest. It is not only to control the protest but also the activists and pro-democracy figures. It is depicted in these clauses.

(TGD/3) *Andy Chan, the head of a now banned pro-independence party, was **detained** by police on Thursday.*

(TGD/2) *The democracy activists Joshua Wong and Agnes Chow, former student leaders of pro-democracy protests in 2014, were **arrested** on Friday*

The authorities in particular the police are the actor in both of the clauses although it is not stated clearly in the second clause since it applies passive clause. In addition, the activists are pictured in goal who received the action. Both of the clauses are employed the police as the one who do action since the verbs 'detain' and 'arrest' mark the process. It is stated that police officers could arrest a person in which is the action taking into custody of a person for the purpose of detaining and holding to answer a criminal charge (Signorelli, 2017).

It is not only in the form of material process but also it seen in a form verbal process. It is described that the authorities are powerful to control the protest observed in the clause below.

(TGD/25) *Hong Kong's chief executive, Carrie Lam, **has said** the bill is "dead" but protesters continue to demand it be permanently withdrawn.*

In that clause, the bill refers to the extradition bill which is a law that allows

Hong Kong resident to be sent to mainland China for trials. Because of this bill, some of Hong Kong residents insist the government to repeal the bill that spark the protest. Thus, Carrie Lam is the ruler of Hong Kong in which she has the authority to control the nation and, in this case, to decide whether or not she signs the bill. Furthermore, Carrie lam as the sayer announces that the bill is no longer valid as the verbiage, the message carried. It is because of the protesters that urge her.

Even though, the protesters have huge role to the government, in this arrest, the activists are pictured as defenseless and vulnerable. It is seen from the clauses below.

(TGD/11) *On Friday morning, Wong **was bundled** into a van on the street while he was walking to a metro station, according to Wong and Chow's political organisation, Demosistō.*

(TGD/12) *Chow **was arrested** at home,*

(TGD/13) *while Chan, in a separate incident, **was detained** at Hong Kong airport.*

(TGD/17) *Demosisto's chairman Ivan Lam **was charged** in absentia*

(TGD/18) *and (he) reportedly **could not be arrested** because he is in Taiwan.*

In clause 11, 12, 13 the actor is not written explicitly but it refers to the police since the verbs connote to the authorities. In addition, the activists do not defense and rather conform while the police since they submit the arrest, an arrest has occurred.

However, in contradiction, clause 18 depicts that the activist could not be arrested because the police is unable to bring the person physically into custody. Furthermore, those clauses are written in passive voice which functions to emphasize on what happened to the activists. Thus, it describes that the activists being the main topic of the news articles.

In addition, the police take them because of particular reasons which are realized in circumstance of reason that is used to give further information. It pictures that the activists are powerless since the activists submit the arrest because of the excuses are truly happened. It is realized in following clauses.

(TGD/4) Wong and Chow were charged with offences including taking part in an unlawful assembly on June 21 at Hong Kong police headquarters and released.

(TGD/14) The pair were arrested on suspicion of participating and inciting others to participate in an unauthorized assembly during protest outside police headquarters on 21 June.

(TGD/15) Wong has also been accused of organizing an unlawful assembly.

The police arrest the activist because they were taking part in unlawful assembly at Hong Kong police headquarters during the protest. Therefore, the police can do the action since it employs the elements of an arrest which are the police has the authority and the intention or the reasons.

However, the activists are also described as prominent figures regarding the protest. It is seen through the clauses that categorized as relational which is stated in the following clause.

(TGD/36) All three activists belong to political organization that advocate for independence or “self-determination”.

Clause 36 is a relational process marked by the verb “belong”. It is pictured that the activists which are Wong, Chow, and Chan are introduced as a part of political organization that advocate for Hong Kong independence. They are the leaders of the political party named Demosisto and they are prominent to proclaim the movement. It is seen through the verbal processes that are stated below.

(TGD/5) “All we ask for is just to urge Beijing and the Hong Kong government withdraw the [extradition] bill, stop police brutality and respond to our calls for free elections,” Wong said following his release. “Even though I’ve been jailed three times and I face trial on 8 November – which is three months [away] – we will not stop our fight. We shall never surrender. I urge the international community to send a clear message to President Xi: sending troops or using an emergency ordinance is not the way out. We will continue our fight no matter how they arrest or prosecute us.”

(TGD/27) “This is something the government can do – massive arrests to dry up and sap the strength of the protest

movement,” *said* Joseph Cheng, a retired political scientist who has been following the protests closely.

(TGD/28) *“It’s a campaign, probably a well-planned campaign, to arrest all the activists and this will involve a lot of less famous people who have been standing in the frontlines of the protests,” he said.*

In the clause 5, Wong as the sayer is giving a bold statement after having detained for some moments realized in the verbiage in which he asked the government and stated that the pro-democracy will never surrender and keep their fight. In clause 27 and 28, Cheng as a scientist who considered himself as a pro-democracy supporter, gives his opinion regarding the arrest. Cheng is the sayer in the process deliver his ideas in a form of verbiage in which he argues that the arrest is a way to stop the pro-democracy movement. Since the message is quite important stated by the prominent figure, the direct quote is used to emphasize the message and to keep the message as it is.

It is not only in verbal process but also in material process seen that the activists are prominent figures regarding the protest.

(TGD/31) *Neither **has played** a central role in the current protests, a largely leaderless movement organised via social media.*

It is not the first time for Wong and Chow to lead the protest. In 2014, Wong and Chow were marked by the authorities after leading the movement in which some people

demanded the right to choose their own leader without any intervention from Chinese government. Furthermore, the activists continue their move and in Hong Kong protest 2019, the activists have important role to lead the movement. They utilize their social media as the platform to drive the mass.

In order to give background information, verbal process is utilized seen from the clause that is stated as follows.

(TD/45) *Under the terms of the handover, Hong Kong **was promised** 50 years of a “high degree” of autonomy, in a framework known as “one country, two systems” in which the city would keep an independent judiciary, legislature, a free press and other freedoms.*

Clause 45, Hong Kong as the target got a special status that is realized in a phenomenon. It is described that Hong Kong allows to rule the government without any intervention from Chinese government even though Hong Kong still belongs to Chinese government.

CONCLUSION

Hong Kong protest 2019 that is reported by *The Guardian* employs material, verbal, mental and relational processes. It is found that goal, actor, and scope are involved as the participant in material process. The verbs influence the variation of participant whether it is an intransitive or transitive verb. In addition, material process appears as the most frequent process in the news article.

Following material process, verbal process comes as the second most frequent process. Mental and relational processes appear as the less frequent process. In addition, circumstance is used to give additional information and explanation regarding the process.

The process of arrest is described in a material process. It employs the government and authorities that are pictures as the actor who got the power to control the activists and the protest that are realized in a form of goal. Since the goal receives the action by the actor, the activists and other pro-democracy figures are described less powerful and defenseless throughout the arrest. However, the activists still have a room to express their idea after they got released as well as the pro-democracy figures that have a chance to explain their opinion that is realized in verbal process. Hence, it makes the activists are others pro-democracy figures are prominent to the protest that is seen through mental and relational processes.

This study limits the analysis on transitivity only, it gives others researchers a chance to observe through others metafunctions which are interpersonal metafunction that deals with mood and modality and textual metafunction that utilizes theme and rhyme. In addition, this research suggests observing the whole event of Hong Kong protest 2019 to get fully interpretation of it is represented. Besides, different type of Discourse Analysis can be used to observe the event such as Critical Discourse Analysis.

REFERENCES

- Chan, M. K. (1997). The legacy of the british administration of Hong Kong: A view from Hong Kong. *The china quarterly*, 151, 567–582.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0305741000046828>
- Cole, P. (2015). A changing of The Guardian. *British Journalism Review*, 26(2), 19–28.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0956474815589541>
- Dmitrievna, S. (2015). Lexical and syntactic peculiarities of an English newspaper article. *Russian Linguistic Bulletin*, 3, 37–38.
- Downing, A., & Locke, P. J. (2006). *English grammar: A university course* (2. ed). London: Routledge.
- Eggins, S. (2004). *An introduction to systemic functional linguistics* (2nd ed). New York: Continuum.
- Fairclough, N. (2010). *Media discourse* (Repr). London: Bloomsbury Academic.
- García Montes, P. A., Sagre Barboza, A. M., & Lacharme Olascoaga, A. I. (2014). Systemic functional linguistics and discourse analysis as alternatives when dealing with texts. *PROFILE Issues in Teachers' Professional Development*, 16(2), 101–116.
<https://doi.org/10.15446/profile.v16n2.38113>

- Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. M. I. (2004). *An introduction to functional grammar* (3rd ed). London: New York: Arnold; Distributed in the United States of America by Oxford University Press.
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. M. I. (2014). *Halliday's introduction to functional grammar* (Fourth Edition). Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.
- Isti'anah, A. (2014). Transitivity analysis in four selected opinions about Jakarta governor election. *Journal of Language and Literature*, 14(2), 163–175.
<https://doi.org/10.24071/joll.v14i2.385>
- Isti'anah, A. (2016). The language and ideology of capital punishment for drug convicts found in selected opinions in the Jakarta Post. *Celt: A Journal of Culture, English Language Teaching & Literature*, 15(2), 134.
<https://doi.org/10.24167/celt.v15i2.472>
- Nassaji, H. (2015). Qualitative and descriptive research: Data type versus data analysis. *Language Teaching Research*, 19(2), 129–132.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1362168815572747>
- Purbrick, M. (2019). A Report of The 2019 Hong Kong Protest. *Asian Affairs*, 50(4), 465–487.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/03068374.2019.1672397>
- Rahmasari, S. (2021). *The representation of Hong Kong protest 2019 in BBC and the guardian news articles: Transitivity analysis* (Skripsi, Sanata Dharma University). Sanata Dharma University. Retrieved from <https://repository.usd.ac.id/38883/>
- Signorelli, W. P. (2017). *Criminal Law, Procedure, and Evidence*. Place of publication not identified: CRC Press. Retrieved from <http://www.vlebooks.com/vleweb/product/openreader?id=none&isbn=9781439854501>
- Suparto, A. D. (2018). Transitivity Analysis on Framing in the Online News Articles. *Ranah: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa*, 7(1), 16.
<https://doi.org/10.26499/rnh.v7i1.586>
- Thompson, G. (2013). *Introducing functional grammar* (Third edition). London: New York: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.
- van Dijk, T. A. (2013). *News as discourse* (1st ed.). Routledge.
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203062784>
- Wati, L. A., & Ariyanti, L. (2014). *The choices of words, transitivity, and ideology of the headlines in the Jakarta Post Reporting APEC in Indonesia 2013*. 01, 8.

Zhang, Y. (2017). Transitivity analysis of
Hillary Clinton's and Donald
Trump's first television debate.
*International Journal of Applied
Linguistics and English Literature*,
6(7), 65.
<https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.6>
n.7p.65