

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background of the study, research questions, research aims, scope of the research, significance of the research, clarification of the related terms, and organization of the research.

1.1 Background of Study

Genre-based approach has been adopted in teaching English in Indonesia. The approach is integrated into national curricula in both the 2006 school-based curriculum and the 2013 curriculum (Nurlaelawati & Novianti, 2017). In Indonesia context, the understanding of genre-based approach is language instruction using texts in which the texts are selected and arranged according to text types such as descriptive, recount, narrative, news item, procedure, etc., while the teaching stages are organized according to building knowledge, modeling, joint construction and independent construction of the texts (Spolsky & Sung, 2015). Therefore, the implementation of genre-based approach results in using various text types in teaching and learning English.

The implementation of genre-based approach also provides several benefits in teaching and learning English. In writing skill, the genre-based approach is considered relevant for students in low competencies and motivations by guiding them to write from simple to complex form and finally leads them to learn in autonomous learning way (Dirgeyasa, 2016). In reading skill, the genre-based approach is able to reveal students' strength and skills in reading comprehension such as recognizing the text structure, establishing the purpose of the genre, learning to work collaboratively, and expressing their feelings and opinions (Ochoa & Pérez, 2017). In addition, in speaking skill, the genre-based approach implemented to teach dialogue interpreting in the medical consultation indicates the students are able to understand the social purpose and discourse structure of specific professional speech events through genre-based approach. Therefore, they can learn

to interpret the communicative intention, content, and ways of speaking of both the professional and client (Tebble, 2014).

In learning the various text types, textbook plays an important role (Meihami & Khanlarzadeh, 2015; Dahmardeh, 2009; Knight, 2015; Azarnoosh & Ganji, 2015; Karimnia & Jafari, 2017; & Gharbavi & Mousavi, 2012) since textbook is designed around the text types (Kirkpatrick, 2016, p. 132). In fact, many teachers rely heavily on the textbook as instructional resource (Ramazani, 2013; Bergqvist & Rundgren, 2017; & Bruhn & Hasselbring, 2013). Moreover, in some schools, textbook becomes one of dominant instructional resources, and leads the teacher to establish and to formulate the course based on the content of textbook (Kochhar, 2005, p. 94). Doughus (n.d) states, “The teacher is the workman who moulds the lives of the student into various forms. He has to use the textbook as the instruments. If the instruments are not good the workman shall not be able to present his best” (as cited in Kumar, 2004, p. 169). Consequently, textbook should provide a good quality.

One of the text types learned by students is news item. Based on the Syllabus 2013 curriculum revised 2016, it will be learned by the grade XII senior high school students. They are expected to be able to differentiate the social purpose, structure, and language features of the text, and newspaper, radio, or TV are the main resources of news item. In other word, the news item material in textbook is adapted from the authentic material such as newspaper. Producing newspaper itself is not an easy job; it is a teamwork, and takes a long step. For example, after a journalist or a reporter writes a news item, editor will evaluate the material coverage. However, the final decision whether the news item deserves to publish or not is decided by producers (White, 2005). This issue leads the writer to conduct a research whether the news item material adapted from newspaper in textbook still fulfil the characteristic news item or not. News item genre has three characteristics such as social purpose, structure (organization), and language features (Emilia, 2011). The three characteristics construe the meanings of the text in which they are realized through the organization and language features (the selection of words and grammar) to social functions and culture context (Mickan, 2013). The analysis will focus on the language feature (the selection of words and grammar) which is called lexicogrammar.

For conducting the research, Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) provides a tool for analyzing text. SFL has also proved to be keystone for investigating text and genre patterning within a situational context (Kornetzki, 2012). In SFL, language is considered serving three metafunctions, ideational, interpersonal, and textual. In lexicogrammar, ideational metafunction is realized in transitivity system; the interpersonal metafunction is realized in modality system; and the textual metafunction is realized in theme-rheme system (Liu, et al., 2002, p. 158). The transitivity system will be employed to analyze the characteristics of news item in terms of significant lexicogrammational features because the system reveals how the clause represents a slice of experience in news item texts (Christie & Derewianka, 2008, p. 8).

Furthermore, there are several previous studies about the transitivity system. First, transitivity system reveals that in *bahasa inggris when english rings the bell* textbook, the descriptive texts have appropriately maintain the competence stated in the Curriculum (Salsabila, Saleh, & Kurniasih, 2014). Second, transitivity system reveals that material process is the dominant process in the *Practice Your English Competence textbook grade 8th* textbook published by Erlangga (Arifiani, 2017). Third, in newspaper analysis, transitivity system reveals media bias can be analyzed through verbal process (Chen, 2005). The last, the ideology of two newspaper can be revealed by transitivity system (Seo, 2013). What makes the research differ from the previous studies is the research analyzes news item text in senior high school textbook.

1.2 Research Questions

In line with the background of the study stated beforehand, this research is conducted to answer the questions, as follow.

1. To what extent do the news item texts in senior high school textbook meet the characteristics of the news item in terms of the significant lexicogrammatical features?
2. What are process types employed in news item text in senior high school textbook?

1.3 Research Aims

The study aims at answering the questions, as follow.

1. To what extent do the news item texts in senior high school textbook meet the characteristics of the news item in terms of the significant lexicogrammatical features?
2. What are process types employed in news item text in senior high school textbook?

1.4 Scope of the Research

The research focuses on analyzing the news item texts in the senior high school textbook in terms of significant lexicogrammatical features not the social purposes or schematic structures. The transitivity system developed by M.A.K Halliday and his follower (Flowerdew, 2013) is employed to conduct the analysis. In addition, the textbook is based on the 2013 curriculum not the 2006 school-based curriculum and the news items selected are based on material that adapted from the newspaper in the textbook.

1.5 Significance of the Research

The research is significant theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich and to develop the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics especially in transitivity system. Practically, this result is expected to provide information about the quality of news item text in textbook as reference to the teacher to select the material from the textbook.

1.6 Clarification of Terms

This part presents explanation of related terms used in the study to avoid misinterpretation. The following related terms, as follows:

1. Lexicogrammar

Lexicogrammar is a term coined by Halliday (1994) to capture that lexis and grammar form a continuum of linguistic resources for the expression of meaning.

2. News item

News item is one of factual genres that has social function to inform the readers, listeners, or viewers about events of the day, which are considered newsworthy or important (Gerot and Wignel, 1995).

3. Systemic Functional Linguistics

The theory refers to conception of language as a network of system or choice to express meaning (Flowerdew, 2013, p. 10).

4. Transitivity system

Transitivity is part of ideational metafunction providing the fundamental and powerful semantic concept for analyzing representation (Fowler, 1991, p. 70)

1.7 Organization of the Paper

This recent research paper is presented in five chapters. This organization of paper is described further as follows:

Chapter 1 is Introduction. This chapter consists of background of the study, research questions, research aims, scope of the research, significance of the research, clarification of terms, and organization of the paper.

Chapter 2 is Literature Review. This chapter presents a variety of theoretical frameworks underpinning the study: Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), text and context, register, genre, transitivity, news item, and review the previous study.

Chapter 3 is Research Methodology. This chapter presents the research design, data collection techniques, instrument, and the data analysis of this study.

Chapter 4 is Findings and Discussion. This chapter elaborates a number of facts as found in the study, and the interpretation of the findings in relation to the theoretical frameworks discussed in Chapter 2. The discussion of the research results is aimed at addressing the research questions.

Chapter 5 is Conclusion and Suggestions. This chapter presents the conclusion of the research outcomes and several suggestions for English instructors, and further study