

RELATIONAL PROCESSES IN MANDALIKA'S TOURISM TEXTS: A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Mandalika is an Indonesian tourist destination notable for sports tourism, as a result of the construction of the Mandalika circuit as an infrastructure for various international events to be held. Moreover, Mandalika also contains natural and cultural resources that can be explored. Therefore, it is categorized as one of the 5 Super Priority Destinations and is still being developed to attract domestic and international visitors. This research analyses relational processes found in five selected Mandalika tourism texts uploaded on the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy website under the Systemic Functional Linguistics point of view. Based on the data acquired in this study, a qualitative method is used. Based on the analysis, each clause broadly reflects Mandalika's features, but the participants involved have different ways of describing each feature. In addition, the dominance of identifying relational processes in intensive clauses (33%) highlights the most prominent elements of Mandalika, providing readers with the greatest recommendations to enjoy throughout their vacation to Mandalika.

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics research, tourism texts have been widely analyzed as they provide a complex perspective that allows us to examine how language represents and promotes particular destinations. Moreover, instead of recreational activity, Manca (2016) states that tourism can be perceived as the representation of a nation's cultural identity. Therefore, the language employed in the tourism texts also highlights tourist attractions and cultural values that characterize a particular country or destination. Furthermore, as part of a promotion, tourism texts are particularly persuasive since their primary objective is to promote a product in the form of destinations by conveying a reality that potential visitors might perceive as genuine and creating the illusion of a holiday experience.

Tourism texts can be employed as promotional media in Indonesian tourism. Through the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, the Indonesian government actively promotes the country's unique attractions through various outlets, including digital platforms, especially websites. On this website, there is a specific section that contains articles on Five Super Priority Destinations (5 SPDs), including Mandalika, Labuan Bajo, Likupang, Lake Toba, and Borobudur. The 5 SPDs is the Indonesian government program that represents a more targeted development effort on destinations with the potential to become the "New Bali." Apart from highlighting the appeal of Indonesia as an archipelago, the articles additionally highlighted sports tourism and the diversity of Indonesian culture. By doing that, Indonesian tourism is expected to achieve the target of tourist visits set by the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy. Moreover, the achievement of the Indonesian tourism industry in improving people's economic lives can be sustained or even increased by providing jobs, producing creative economy products, and developing Nusantara cuisine output (Aliansyah & Hermawan, 2019).

Promoting tourist products has resulted in the development of a specific tourism discourse in which language is employed to persuade and attract an increasing number of visitors (Kiss, 2018). As promotional media, tourism texts utilize various communicative procedures, especially language, to educate and encourage the target audience's decision-making. Thus, it can be seen that language usage in tourism texts emphasizes the beauty of particular destinations while also producing enticing imagery of destinations. Based on this fact, the efficiency of tourism texts is substantially influenced by their linguistic aspects. It is also supported by Rahardi et al. (2020) that language enables someone to accomplish something and become something. This principle is also aligned with Systemic Functional Linguistics,

which recognizes that language is not merely a means of communication but a social resource for thinking, creating, and participating (Schleppegrell & Oteiza, 2023).

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) provides theoretical concepts for recognizing meanings in texts and understanding how they are interconnected and generated within a text. Halliday (2004) proposed three language metafunctions as the realization of meaning: interpersonal, textual, and ideational. Specifically, ideational metafunction expresses the role of language in representing the human experience (Cheng, 2023). Ideational metafunction is embedded in a transitivity structure, which results in the realization of the meaning of the clause (Downing, 2015). Furthermore, Halliday (2004) proposed six processes: material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential. Each type of process has different participants, either directly or indirectly involved.

Studies using transitivity have been previously conducted in various discourses. A transitivity analysis has been conducted in a speech. This research was conducted by Karisa and Lauwren (2020) and is entitled “A Transitivity Analysis of Greta Thunberg’s 2019 Climate Action Summit Speech.” The study reveals that transitivity processes are employed to inform the audience about the existing difficulties with the climate crisis, state the source of climate change, and elicit feelings of guilt and responsibility for the climate crisis. Moreover, the domination of the material process emphasized environmental destruction. However, this finding contrasts with other studies that discuss discourse in the tourism field.

It can be seen in research conducted by Pratiwi et al. (2017), which reveals that the relational process has the highest number compared to other processes in the Bali tourism advertisement video. Moreover, the adjectives and noun phrases utilized in the advertisement served as the Carrier and Value, emphasizing the attractiveness of Bali as a travel destination that explores nature, culture, and tourism facilities (Pratiwi et al., 2017). Furthermore, the research conducted by Tia and Syahputra (2022) also examines the relational process as the dominant process in the tourism text “Welcome to Sydney.” This endeavor aims to provide readers with a comprehensive understanding of Sydney (Tia & Syahputra, 2022).

This phenomenon demonstrates that tourism texts contain information that informs readers about particular destinations. Therefore, some quality or entity is attributed to or identified in a destination. Moreover, Francesconi (2014) reveals that the prevalence of relational processes, particularly attributive processes, emphasizes the depiction of tourist attractions. Based on this explanation, the researchers triggered to analyze the relational process in Mandalika’s tourism texts as part of 5 Super Priority Destinations. However, the analysis of the relational process commonly finishes with determining the modes, whether attributive or identifying. At the same

time, Halliday (2004) stated that two modes of relational process can be realized in three clauses: intensive, possessive, and circumstantial, which represent different relationships. Moreover, the ‘attributive intensive’ clause explicitly has some types that are distinguished based on the participants of the clause.

The explanation above demonstrates that the relational process has a complex set of ways of connecting two entities through the participants and processes used. Thus, this research goes beyond the mode analysis of the relational process; instead, the type of clause, possessive relationships, and circumstantial elements in the clause will be thoroughly analyzed. Moreover, the function of those relational processes will be revealed. Hence, it is expected that the authors’ lexical choices in constructing reality by attributing and identifying the tourism features of Mandalika, as well as how those choices are organized to achieve a specific communication goal, can be examined clearly.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

SFL is a theory developed by Michael Halliday (1994) that demonstrates how simultaneous strands of meaning, consisting of ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions, are communicated in clause structures (Eggs, 2004). In ideational metafunction, the clause is used to represent patterns of experience. In this regard, the clause is a grammatical unit representing a configuration of a process, its participants involved, and any associated circumstances (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). They act as the elements of a grammatical system called transitivity, which examines the interactions between processes and their associated participants. The process is manifested by the verbal group in the clause, while the nominal group encodes the participant involved.

Moreover, the circumstance is exemplified by the adverb or prepositional phrase of the clause (Gunawan, Kuraedah, Amir, Ubaidillah, & Boulahnane, 2023). Halliday (2004) proposed six processes: material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential. Each type of process has different participants, either directly or indirectly involved. The summary of six types of processes and the participants is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Types of Processes Proposed by Halliday (2004)

Process Type	Category Meaning	Participants
Material	Doing	Actor, Goal
	Happening	
Mental	Seeing	Senser, Phenomenon
	Thinking	
	Wanting	
	Feeling	

Process Type	Category Meaning	Participants
Relational	Attributing	Carrier, Attribute
	Identifying	Token, Value
Verbal	Saying	Sayer, Verbiage
Behavioural	Behaving	Behaver
Existential	Existing	Existent

Material processes represent an action or activity typically carried out by a ‘doer’ who possesses the energy and intention to initiate and control the action, usually to cause a change in location or attributes in itself or others. Meanwhile, mental processes are how we organize our mental interactions with the world. In other words, it includes processes of perception, cognition, affection, and desideration (Downing, 2015). Moreover, a relational process does not represent acts or events but states of being and relates to two participating entities (Thompson, 2014). The following process is the verbal process that depicts an action related to communication between people (Hardiyanti, Setiawan, & Sari Oktaviani, 2023). One type of process, known as behavioral processes, is a transitional between mental and material processes, which is peculiar to human physiological processes (Thompson, 2014). Furthermore, existential processes demonstrate where particular entities are stated to exist (Faizin, Azizah, & Jwalita, 2022).

As previously mentioned, analyzing relational processes does not merely distinguish clauses into two modes: Attributive and Identification. Systematic structures occur in three types of relationships: intensive, possessive, and circumstantial (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

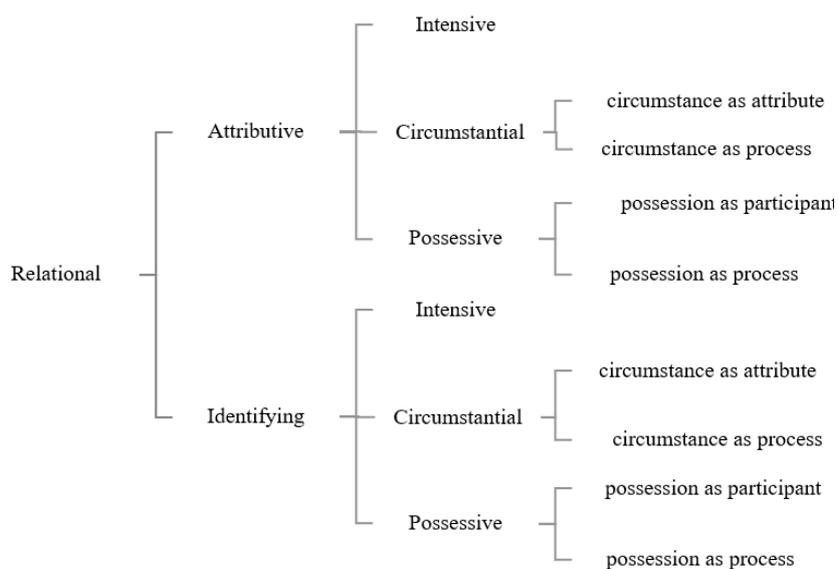


Figure 1: Relational Process (Eggins, 2004)

There are three kinds of attributive intensive clauses proposed by Halliday (2004): membership specification (entity/quality), phase of attribution, and domain of attribution. First, in membership specification, the carrier is defined by its manner of realization: entity attributes are expressed using nominal groups with a thing as the head, while nominal groups convey quality attribute with an epithet as the head, represented by an adjective (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Second, in the attribution phase, the attributive relational process occurs throughout time. In the unmarked case, the phase of attribution is neutral. Otherwise, the phase is determined to be either time phase, which is realized through the verbs *become*, *remain*, and so on, or reality phase, which can be seen through the verbs *seem* and *look* (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

Third, the intensive attributive relational process has two types of domains of attribution: material or semiotic. Within a semiotic domain, attributes convey a sensing quality related to ‘mental’ clauses. They can be constituted as components of mental process verbs. Meanwhile, in the ‘material’ domain, attributes denote a material quality associated with ‘material’ clauses and can be constituted as components of material verbs (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). In addition, the relational process might also be realized in circumstantial clauses, both in attributive and identifying modes. In attributive mode, the circumstantial element can be regarded as an attribute or process. When circumstance functions as an attribute, it is expressed by a prepositional phrase or adverbial group.

Moreover, in the circumstances of process, lexical verbs in the verbal group denote the process, while nominal groups signify attributes. Furthermore, in identifying mode, the circumstantial elements such as time and place can be realized as the participants, both token and value. A token can be a nominal group, an adverbial group, a prepositional phrase, or an embedded sentence, while the value is typically a nominal group. Meanwhile, in another case, the circumstantial verbs, such as *span*, *cause*, and *take up*, act as the process. The last clause type that can indicate relational processes is the possessive clause, which demonstrates the ownership relationship between two entities. In attributive mode, possessive relationships can be realized in attributes coded by possessive pronouns or by an ‘s phrase such as *my brother’s* in *These keys are my brother’s* (Downing, 2015).

In addition, the possessive relationship can also be seen in the process, which is demonstrated by the verbs *has* and *belong to*. Furthermore, in identifying mode, possession can be expressed through the participant or process. When a participant states possession, the intensive verb *to be* is employed in the clause. Moreover, the most typical identifying possessive process is *to own*, which can take on a passive form, allowing the token or value to

become the subject (Eggins, 2004). Furthermore, a fundamental aspect of the attributive mode is that attributive clauses, unlike the identifying mode, are not reversible, which means that the subject can never be associated with the attribute but is always associated with the carrier (Eggins, 2004; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, 2014). Based on the explanation above, Downing (2015) concluded that there are three ways in which the syntax reflects the distinction between the attributive and identifying patterns: the identifying mode can be reversed, the attribute can be expressed through an adjective, and nominal groups that realize value are typically definite, whereas the attribute is typically indefinite.

METHOD

This research employed qualitative methods based on descriptive characteristics that refer to qualitative phenomena that cannot be assessed quantitatively (Kothari, 2004). Moreover, Tavakoli (2012) stated that the qualitative method provides a rich and thorough overview of the phenomenon under examination. Specifically, the researchers examined the data from the Systemic Functional Linguistics point of view. Moreover, according to Creswell (2018), data studied in qualitative research include interviews, observation, documents, and audiovisual data. This research utilized qualitative documents in online articles published on a website. The data source of the research is tourism texts that contain Mandalika destinations taken from the website of the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (<https://kemenparekraf.go.id/en/dsp/mandalika>) in a specific section titled “5 Super Priority Destinations”. The texts used were written in English and uploaded in 2023. There are five articles used in this research: “5 Best Place to Travel in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB),” “World Superbike 2023 Will be Held at Mandalika Circuit,” “5 Mandalika’s Unique Souvenirs, From Woven Fabrics to Jewelry,” “SPORTIVE 2023, Many International Sport Events in May,” and “Mandalika GP 2023 Is Ready to be Held, Here Are the Preparations.”

After determining the texts used as data sources, the researchers listed the clauses contained in the texts one by one. After that, the data was analyzed in four steps. First, the researchers identify the process of the clauses as the central part of the clause. As this research concerns relational processes, the researcher refined the data and focused on examining relational clauses. This step involved identifying the verbs that connect one participant to an attribute or identify one participant with another. Relational processes are commonly characterized by *be*, stative verbs (*keep, remain, appear*), and transitional dynamic verbs (*become, change, grow*). Second, the participants of relational clauses are also identified. Third, based on the transitivity elements in the relational clause and their characteristics, the researchers determined the mode

of the relational process and the types of relationships: intensive, circumstantial, and possessive. Fourth, the researchers described the intention of using the clause to construe Mandalika's representation in the text.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Following the research objectives mentioned beforehand, the researchers investigate the types of clauses and subtypes of clauses in both relational process modes, namely attributive and identifying. Table 2 presents the findings for the clause types that realize the relational process and its frequency in Mandalika's Tourism Texts on the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy Website.

Table 2. Types of Clauses Realizing Relational Processes in Mandalika's Tourism Texts

Mode	Type of Clause		Frequency	Percentage	
Attributive	Intensive Clause	Membership Specification	Quality	14	22%
			Entity	9	14%
		Phase of Attribution	Time Phase	2	4%
		Reality Phase	1	1%	
	Circumstantial Clause	Circumstance as Attribute		10	15%
		Circumstance as Process		2	3%
Possessive Clause	Possession as Process		4	6%	
	Possession as Attribute		1	1%	
Identifying	Intensive Clause		22	33%	
	Possessive Clause	Possession as Process		1	1%
Total				66	100%

Based on the data presented in Table 2, it can be seen that intensive clauses with identifying mode are primarily encountered in the text. Moreover, in attributive mode, the intensive clause with quality attributive has the highest frequency, which characterizes an entity by referring to certain qualities. Circumstantial clauses in the Identifying mode are not present in the texts. In total, there are 66 relational clauses found in 5 selected Mandalika's tourism texts. The following sections present examples of each subtype of relational mode clauses.

Attributive Relational Process

In the attributive relational process, an entity is assigned or attributed to a particular class (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). There is one participant, the carrier, who represents an entity. Moreover, another participant is the attribute, which characterizes the entity in a certain way. The attributive mode can be realized in intensive, circumstantial, and possessive clauses. Based on the analysis, the attributive relational processes are present in all three types of relation. The explanation and data for each clause are presented below.

'Intensive' clauses: 'attributive'

This type of clause characterizes the entity referred to as the carrier, so an assessment is done by assigning evaluative attributes to the carrier (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). In an intensive clause, there are three categories of attribution: the attribute might be characterized by an entity or a quality, the attribution process can be neutral or phased, and the domain of attribution might be material or semiotic. Based on the membership specification, the attributes in the nine clauses are characterized by entities. The data is presented as follows.

Data 1	May	is considered	a sports month	in Indonesia	due to many international sports events held during this month.
	Carrier	Process: Relational, Attributive	Attribute	Circ: Place	Circ: Reason

In this clause, the participants are carrier, attribute, and circumstances about place and reason. The author uses the verb *is considered* as the process. Moreover, as the carrier, *May* carries *a sports month* as the attribute. Furthermore, the circumstances consist of *in Indonesia* specify the place, while *due to many international sports events held during this month* specify the reason. This clause specifically provides information regarding the time of upcoming sports events held in May in Indonesia, especially for sports event enthusiasts. Another data of entity attribute can also be found in the following clause.

Data 2	Although	Indonesia	would be	the third time hosting the 2023 World Superbike event.
		Carrier	Process: Relational, Attributive	Attribute

The participants of this clause are carrier and attribute. The relational process is marked by the verb *would be*. In addition, the carrier is represented by *Indonesia*. Furthermore, the attribute is encoded by *the third time hosting the 2023 World Superbike event*, which consists of nominal groups with *time* as head. Based on the examples provided, those clauses specified the carrier by associating it with the entities that form a particular category using the nominal group. This clause also emphasizes that the Mandalika circuit, which is more broadly represented by carrier *Indonesia*, has its advantages, thus gaining the trust for the third time hosting that international event.

As previously mentioned, the quality attributes are also found. The following data exemplify the intensive clause with quality attribute.

Data 3	Moreover,	the VIP Premiere Class WSBK Mandalika tickets, which went on sale on January 12,	have already been	sold out
		Carrier	Process: Relational, Attributive	Attribute

This clause consists of carrier and attribute as the participants. The carrier is in the form of a noun phrase, *the VIP Premiere Class WSBK Mandalika tickets, which went on sale on January 12*, while the attribute is exemplified by the adjective *sold out*, which characterizes the quality attribute. This clause provides information on the sold-out WSBK event tickets, showing the high interest in the event. Another data of quality attribute can be seen in the following clause.

Data 4	As we commonly know,	NTB	is	reputable	due to the magnificent Gili Nanggu.
		Carrier	Process: Relational, Attributive	Attribute	Circ: Reason

The participants of this clause are carrier, attribute, and circumstance of reason. The attribute is exemplified by the adjective *reputable*, which marks the quality. Moreover, the process is signed to the be *is* and *NTB* as the entity characterized by the quality attribute. This clause states the characteristics of NTB as a destination that is recognized, not only with its sports tourism but also with natural resources such as the attractive island of Gili Nanggu.

If the differences in intensive attributive clauses were previously distinguished based on the type of attribute, the following categorization is done based on the phase revealed through the process: time and reality phases. The intensive attributive clause containing the time phase process specifies such inceptive and durative states. The data is provided as follows.

Data 5	As we know,	weaving	has become	a daily life of Sasak women.
		Carrier	Process: Relational, Attributive	Attribute

This clause consists of carrier and attribute as participants. The verb *has become* exemplifies the time phase in the process. Moreover, the gerund *weaving* encodes the carrier and carries *a daily life of Sasak women* as the attribute. This clause specifically signifies the activities that have been a tradition of the Sasak people, which cultural enthusiasts can enjoy. Furthermore, the employment of the reality phase in the relational process can be seen as follows.

Data 6	At first glance,	this <i>ketak</i> wickerwork	looks like	a typical Balinese rattan bag.
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Carrier	Process: Relational, Attributive	Attribute
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The participants of this clause include carrier and attribute. In this clause, the verb *look like* signifies the reality phase in the process. Halliday (2004) argues that the reality phase process corresponds to the apparent. Moreover, the carrier *this ketak wickerwork* is characterized by having features like *a typical Balinese rattan bag* as an attribute. This description familiarizes the reader with the physical form of wickerwork but still suggests that the two objects are different.

Circumstantial clause

The 'circumstantial' type defines the relationship between the two concepts based on time, cause, role, matter, and other circumstantial elements (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). The circumstantial element can be seen as an attribute in the clause, which is realized in preposition phrase or adverbial group. The data can be seen as follows.

Data 7	Besides the international circuit as one of the attractions of sport tourism,	NTB	is also known	for having such beautiful sceneries and well-preserved cultural heritages.
	Circ: Additive	Carrier	Process: Relational, Attributive	Attribute

The participants of this clause consist of carrier and attribute and start with the circumstance of additive. In this clause, NTB as carrier carries the prepositional phrase *for having such beautiful sceneries and well-preserved cultural heritages*, which expresses the circumstantial relation as an attribute. This clause demonstrates the variety of attractions available in NTB, highlighting that NTB is not a monotonous destination that exclusively focuses on sports tourism over the Mandalika circuit, as natural resources may be experienced simultaneously. Another data containing circumstantial elements as a process is expressed as follows.

Data 8	It	takes	only 15 minutes	to reach the hill on foot to see the natural beauty of NTB.
	Carrier	Process: Relational, Attributive	Attribute	Circ: Purpose

This clause consists of carrier, attribute, and circumstance of purpose as participants. Here, the attribute is expressed by the pronoun *it*, and the verb encodes the circumstantial relation *takes* as a process. Moreover, the circumstance provides additional information regarding the

purpose of the process performed. This clause describes the duration and the way to reach Bukit Merese.

Possessive clause

According to Lock (1996), the possessive process encompasses the relation of ownership. This research found four attributive relational clauses contain a relationship of possession as a Process, and one clause contains a relationship of possession as an Attribute. The data can be seen as follows.

Data 9	It	has	a length of 4.31 km with 17 turns which are ready to be conquered by world racers in the upcoming 2023 World Superbike.
	Carrier	Process: Relational, Attributive	Attribute

The participants in this clause consist of Carrier and Attribute. The noun phrase, *a length of 4.31 km with 17 turns, which are ready to be conquered by world racers in the upcoming 2023 World Superbike*, is the Attribute that is ascribed to the pronoun *it*, which refers to the Mandalika circuit. This clause highlights the features possessed by the Mandalika circuit, which is the infrastructure that supports the 2023 World Superbike event. Another data containing possessive relationship as attribute is expressed as follows.

Data 10	The difference	is	that ketak wickerworks have a harder and stronger texture
	Carrier	Process: Relational, Attributive	Attribute

The participants in this clause consist of Carrier and Attribute. In this clause, *that ketak wickerworks have a harder and stronger texture* acts as the attribute ascribed to the noun phrase *the difference* as the carrier. Moreover, the relational process is represented by the be *is*. Unlike the previous data, this process does not portray a possessive relationship, yet the attribute represents it. In this case, the attribute highlights the differences possessed by *ketak wickerworks* compared with Balinese rattan bags.

Based on the analysis, it can be seen that the characteristics of Mandalika are developed through relational processes. For instance, Data 7 portrays West Nusa Tenggara as a destination with beautiful scenery. This case shows that the relational process allows Mandalika to be assigned desirable characteristics. It can influence the reader's perception of Mandalika, thus portraying it as an appealing destination. The persuasiveness of tourism texts is strengthened by the presence of characteristics that align with the preferences of readers.

Identifying Relational Process

Another form of the relational process is the identifying mode, which consists of two participants having an equal position: a token is the participant being defined, whereas a value is the participant that defines (Isti'anah, 2014). Similar to the attributive mode, the identifying mode also can be realized in intensive, circumstantial, and possessive clauses. This research found that the identifying mode occurred in intensive and possessive relations. The explanation and data for each clause are presented below.

'Intensive' clauses: 'identifying'

In the 'identifying' mode, one entity is used to identify another: 'x is identified by a', or 'a acts to define the identity of x' (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). The data is presented as follows.

Data 11	This	is	one of the most magical places to enjoy the beautiful sunset	in NTB
	Token	Process: Relational, identifying	Value	Circ: Place

This clause consists of token, value, and circumstance of place. The token is expressed by the demonstrative pronoun *this*, which refers to *Bukit Merese*, a natural resource in NTB. Here, the token is identified by assigning it to a value, *one of the most magical places to enjoy the beautiful sunset*. Moreover, this clause also includes a circumstance of place highlighting the place where the readers can find *Bukit Merese*. By utilizing this clause, the authors suggest tourist attractions found in Mandalika. In addition, the authors also use this type of relationship to exemplify another feature of Mandalika, especially the Mandalika circuit in identifying mode.

Data 12	One exciting thing	is	the Special Stand for Marc Marquez's "Baby Alien" Fans.
	Token	Process: Relational, Identifying	Value

This clause consists of a token and a value as the participants. The token is expressed by the noun phrase *one exciting thing*. Another participant is realized in *the Special Stand for Marc Marquez's "Baby Alien" Fans* as the value. The token demonstrates that value is one of the highlights of the 2023 MotoGP event. Considering the massive number of Marc Marques' international fans, this clause emphasizes the one thing that can be the biggest attraction for readers. Other clauses use different verbs as the process is also present. The data is presented as follows.

Data 13	Which means,	the rest of 99% of the marshals	will be	Indonesian citizens.
		Token	Process: Relational, Identifying	Value

This clause consists of a token and a value as participants. The verb expresses the process *will be*. Here, *the rest of 99% of the marshals*, which act as the token, is given an identity *Indonesian citizens* as the value. This process demonstrates the relationship between those two entities. It expresses the difference between the 2023 World Superbike event and the previous one conducted in Mandalika. It provides a new element for readers who had attended the event in previous years.

Possessive Clause

In the ‘identifying’ mode, possession involves a relationship between two entities, which might be expressed as a participant or the process. This research found one identifying relational process in the possessive clause as a process. The data is presented as follows.

Data 14	Recent preparations	include	repainting the curbs (edge of the track) and installing sensors and timing systems.
	Token	Process: Relational, Identifying	Value

Token and value are the participants involved in this clause. Here, the possession is signified as a process realized by the verb *include*. Halliday (2004) mentions that *include* is one of the verbs that appears frequently in this function. This clause shows the identity of *recent preparations* as Token through its possession of *repainting the curbs (edge of the track) and installing sensors and timing systems* as Value.

Based on the analysis, it can be seen that the excellence manifested through value is defined as an identity of Mandalika. Moreover, the dominance of identifying relational processes in intensive relationships is a characteristic of Mandalika’s tourism texts. The texts offer the greatest suggestions for readers and highlight the advantages and distinctiveness of each Mandalika tourism feature. It enables prospective tourists to effectively organize their trips and provide a memorable experience.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis, the relational process found in Mandalika’s tourism texts is reflected in both attributive and identifying modes. The attributive relational process occurs in intensive, possessive, and circumstantial clauses. Meanwhile, the identifying relational process occurs in an intensive and possessive clause. Each clause generally revealed features available in

Mandalika, such as natural resources, culture, the Mandalika circuit, and the events held. However, the participants involved made different ways of depicting each feature. For instance, the attributive relational clause with entity attribute provides information regarding the events in Mandalika, using noun phrases to convey information that an entity belongs to a particular category, as in the clause *international sports events have been a part of sport tourism*. Meanwhile, using quality attributes, the clause reflected the image of Mandalika using adjectives such as *reputable*, *popular*, and *unique*, creating a shared perspective with readers regarding the quality that is embedded.

Moreover, possessive clauses signify the resources that Mandalika possesses through the possessive verb. In addition, circumstances are encoded as attributes in prepositional phrases to present relevant information while still focusing on the features of Mandalika being referred to. Furthermore, the domination of identifying relational processes in intensive clauses shows the most highlighted features of Mandalika so that readers get the best recommendations that can be enjoyed during the trip to Mandalika. As this study primarily examines relational processes, future research can examine each type of transitivity process in various tourism texts. This investigation allows the researchers to observe the strength of verbs as the processes and the participants in expressing the image of particular destinations. Thus, the significance of language use in tourism texts can be revealed through linguistics studies, especially Systemic Functional Linguistics.

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