

CROSS CULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN CULINARY TEXTS WITHIN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN NEWSPAPER: TRANSITIVITY PERSPECTIVE

Hiace Vega Fernando Siahaan¹, Natal P Sitanggang², Tri Amanat³
Erwin Kembaren⁴

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (BRIN), Jakarta, Indonesia

Corresponding author: hiac001@brin.go.id

Abstract

This study investigated cross-cultural communication within culinary discourse across online newspapers, particularly *The Jakarta Post* (English) and *Analisa Daily* (Indonesian). Utilizing the transitivity framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), this descriptive qualitative research examined how experiential meanings are constructed in media narratives. As a primary medium for mass communication, newspapers play a crucial role in effectively disseminating information to specific audiences, particularly the community of culinary lovers. Culinary journalism also serves as a crucial socio-economic conduit, shaping consumer trends, elevating local businesses, and connecting authentic food seekers with purveyors. Through an interactive data analysis model, this study systematically mapped processes, participants, and circumstances across a compiled corpus of digital culinary texts. The empirical findings reveal nearly identical ideational configurations between both language corpora. Material processes heavily dominate the texts (English: 52,1%; Indonesian: 49,3%), indicating a shared focus on physical action, followed by relational processes (English: 25,5%; Indonesian: 26%) that characterize culinary attributes. Consistent with this transitivity pattern, participant roles primarily revolve around goals (English: 30,1%; Indonesian: 27,3%) and actors (English: 17%; Indonesian: 13,7%). Furthermore, environmental contexts are structurally prioritized through the prevalence of location (English: 46,7%; Indonesian: 41,8%) and manner (English: 18,2%; Indonesian: 17,2%) circumstances. These parallel frequencies underscore a synchronized rhetorical strategy in procedural mass media discourse across distinct linguistic backgrounds. Ultimately, this research contributes significant theoretical and empirical insights to SFL, critical discourse analysis, and intercultural communication by elucidating the precise linguistic mechanisms that structure media-driven culinary narratives.

Keywords: systemic functional linguistics, transitivity systems, cross-cultural communication, culinary texts, newspapers.

1. Introduction

Mass media, such as newspapers are frequently featuring culinary culture, serving the dual purpose of sharing information and acting as a tool for international cultural

diplomacy. Currently, globalization has made culinary not only a biological necessity, but also as a dynamic cross-cultural communication medium. This phenomenon places the mass media, particularly newspaper both in the print and digital realms act as vital dual purposes agents: they both provide essential information and serve as modern medium for cultural diplomacy. Through culinary narratives, the news media not only distributes information about food commodities, but also constructs the image, values, and cultural identity of a nation in the international arena.

In the context of cultural interaction between Indonesian and the Western world, culinary texts presented in English and Indonesian newspapers are interesting because they involve a process of cultural adaptation, in which the meaning and identity of local culinary is translated so that it can be understood by cross-cultural readers. In this case, journalists are tasked with negotiating embedded philosophical values on one hand, and ensuring that the message can be accurately decoded by global audiences with different cultural backgrounds. This negotiation process is explicitly refelected in the linguistic configuration used in news texts, where each word choice and sentence structure represents the ideological alignment and framing strategy of journalists. Through the lens of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) developed by Halliday (2014), the construction of human experience can be empirically dissected through a system of transitivity. This system allows researchers to identify how agents, actions, and social settings in the culinary world are mapped into language structures, thereby uncovering the hidden patterns that the media uses in representing the cultural reality of certain groups to others.

Journalists have a crucial role as cultural gatekeepers who select, package, and convey culinary information to readers. Though their choice of language, journalists do not just report on food menus, but reconstruct cultural realities to fit the background of their target audience. The strategy of journalists in packaging culinary information is not just a matter of writing style, but a structured ideological and linguistic activity. To dissect how these journalists construct messages linguistically, this study applies a SFL framework developed by Halliday (2014). According to Halliday (2014), there are three metafunctions of language, namely: ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction, and textual metafunction. Based on Halliday's metafunction (2014), texts carry an ideational meaning that is realized through the transitivity system. This theory views transitivity as a powerful analytical tool to see how journalists structure clauses to represent human experiences and cultural phenomena into the texts.

Through Halliday's transitivity system (2014), the linguistic choices made by journalists at *The Jakarta Post* and *Analisa Daily* can be deconstructed into three primary components: process, participant, and circumstance. The choice of process type by journalists implicitly reflects how they want the reader to perceive the food. For example, when *The Jakarta Post* journalists are more dominant in using relational processes to define tastes or mental processes to provoke the sensory impressions of foreign readers, it shows their strategy in introducing new cultures. On the other hand, *Analisa Daily* journalists may use more material processes to highlight the action of making or communal aspects in local culinary traditions.

Consequently, although researches on culinary discourse and transitivity analysis have been widely done and published (Shi, 2019; Hafrianto, 2020; Damayanti, 2021; Putri, 2021; Lastari, 2023; Oktaviani, 2024; Rapiqah, 2024; Alifuddin, 2025; Fitriani, 2025; Kurniasari, 2025; Nisak, 2025), studied that specifically compare culinary texts in English and Indonesian newspapers through the study of Halliday's transivity system (2014) are still

limited. Thus, this study aimed to fill this gap by analyzing how journalists at *The Jakarta Post* and *Analisa Daily* represent cross-cultural communication through the choice of transitivity systems. The comparison between these two media is very relevant considering that *The Jakarta Post* is aimed at international readers in English, while *Analisa Daily* represents the perspective of local Indonesian-language media, so that the variation of transitivity choices between the two newspapers will show how cultural and linguistic distance affects journalists in constructing the culinary discourse of the archipelago. Therefore, this research has three research questions as follows:

1. What types of transitivity processes are utilized in the culinary texts of *The Jakarta Post* and *Analisa Daily*?
2. What types of participants and circumstances are realized in the culinary texts of *The Jakarta Post* and *Analisa Daily*?
3. How does this transitivity choices construct cross-cultural communication in the culinary texts of *The Jakarta Post* and *Analisa Daily*?

This research holds significant importance, as culinary texts function not only merely as a medium for recipes or food reviews, but fundamentally serve as vehicles for ideological representations and cultural identities. Through Halliday's transitivity (2014) tools, this study unraveled how processes, participants, and circumstances are linguistically constructed by journalists. Academically, the contribution of this research lies in the enrichment of the literature on Systemic Functional Linguistics, particularly in the realm of cross-cultural culinary text journalism. Meanwhile, practically, the results of this study are expected to be a strategic guide for journalists and culinary writers in composing texts that are not only informative, but also accurate and culturally sensitive while bridging readers from different language backgrounds. In addition, the findings of this research are expected to make an in depth contribution to how language, media, and cultural ideologies interact in culinary discourse in the modern era.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Systematic Functional Linguistics

In exploring the dimensions of cross-cultural communication in culinary texts, this research is rooted in the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) proposed by Halliday (2014). In contrast to formal linguistic approaches that view language as a set of static syntactic rules, SFL places language as a functional and strategic social resources for constructing meaning. Based on the SFL paradigm, each language structure chosen by the communicator carries out the functional task of simultaneously realizing three metafunctions: textual metafunctions (organizing texts), interpersonal metafunction (building social relationships), and ideational metafunction (constructing reality experience).

Consequently, to dissect the culinary discourse in *The Jakarta Post* and *Analisa Daily* newspapers, this research specifically focusses on the ideational metafunction that is manifested through the transitivity system. The transitivity system is a linguistic instrument that maps how the reality of the external world (physical activity) and the internal world of humans (thoughts, feelings, perceptions) are constructed into a clause. Through the lens of transitivity, culinary discourse is no longer seen as a mere informative text about food, but as a cultural representation field in which human experience is classified into six types of grammatical processes: material (physical action), relational (identity and characteristics), mental (senses and feelings), verbal (reporting), and behavioral.

However, in the context of cross-cultural communication between English and Indonesian newspapers particularly in culinary text, SFL theory provides an objective analytical framework to see how cultural differences affect the choice of such grammatical processes. Every mass media is bound by cultural norms, journalistic styles, and the expectation of its readers. Through transitivity analysis, this research aims to unravel how *The Jakarta Post* and *Analisa Daily* filter the same culinary reality but construct it through different configurations of processes, participants, and circumstances. This grammatical choice ultimately reflects the cultural preferences of each medium, whether the culinary discourse is constructed objective-factual or affective-communal – thus revealing how culinary identity is negotiated in the flow of global communication.

2.2 Transitivity System

In the framework of SFL, the transitivity system is the main linguistic instrument that realizes the ideational metafunction, especially the experiential function. Halliday (2014) assert that transitivity acts as a means for speakers or writers to reflect, categorize, and construct their experiences of the real world into the form of language. Through this system, reality is not seen as a random series of events, but rather as a logical structure manifested through clauses. The clause structure in transitivity is integrally dissected into three main configuration elements: process, participants, and circumstances. According to Gerot (1994), the essence of transitivity analysis is to map how language is used to reflect experience. In a text, which focuses on food, the experience involves not only physical actions in the kitchen, but also sensory projections, aesthetic judgments, and social accounts surroundings the food industry.

This research utilized the transitivity framework as a core analytical tool to explore how *The Jakarta Post* and *Analisa Daily* construct their culinary articles through different linguistic choices. Culinary discourse is a form of communication that is rich in physical activity as well as abstract sensations. This transitivity system classifies these culinary experiences into six types of processes: material (the act of food processing), relational (the attribution of the characteristics or identity of the dish), mental (the perception of taste and emotion of consumers), verbal (experts testimonials or quotes from sources), existential (the presence of raw materials), and behavioral (human physiological reflexes when eating). Analysis of this process types, along with the identification of participant types such as: actor, goal, senser, or phenomenon as well as circumstantial types such as location and manner. These three elements provide an empirical database to see the biases and tendencies of each newspaper's writing style.

Furthermore, the transitivity system in this research does not only function as a grammatical classification tool, but also as a bridge to understand cross-cultural communication. The choice of grammatical structure in newspapers is ideological and sociocultural (Eggins, 2004). The dominant transitivity configuration in English language newspaper (*The Jakarta Post*) and Indonesian-language newspaper (*Analisa Daily*) reflects how journalists' cultural backgrounds influence the way they package food discourse for their readers. Thus, this mapping of the transitivity system reveals how the same culinary reality is negotiated, filtered, and transformed into textual representations that are in harmony with the cultural values of global and local readers.

2.3 Cross-Cultural Communication in the Representation of Newspaper Discourse

Newspapers do not simply function as a medium of transmission of objective information, but rather a cultural agent that actively reconstructs social reality through language. In the context of cross-cultural communication, newspaper discourse acts as a negotiation arena where the values, identities, and ideologies of various cultural groups are produced and exchanged. When a newspaper reports on a cultural phenomenon, the journalist performs an encoding process that is influenced by the cultural background, social norms, and political orientation of discourse that emerges on the surface often reflects how a media institution positions itself in the midst of global and local pluralism, whether it acts as an inclusive bridge of assimilation or as an instrument of exclusion that reinforces stereotypes.

Text of culinary discourse in newspapers serves as a cultural bridge that transmits people's values, aesthetics, traditions, and lifestyle changes. Writing culinary features demands the journalist's ability to present factual details while evoking the reader's sensory impression through language. Therefore, culinary discourse becomes a rich critical site for observing how cultural activities are constructed textually by mass media in cross-linguistic contexts.

Cross-cultural communication in the realm of journalism does not just involve language translation, but rather a reflection of how socio-cultural realities is constructed and conveyed to different audiences. Mass media acts as cultural agents that filter, frame, and construct identities through certain linguistic choices. In the context of English-language newspaper (*The Jakarta Post*) and Indonesian-language (*Analisa Daily*), language differences reflect the different cultural backgrounds of readers, value orientations, and ways of viewing a social phenomenon. Cross-cultural analysis of these two types of media is important to uncover how the cultural ideologies and communicative preferences of each language manifest in a uniform news text. Through culinary representations or traditions, these two medias show that intercultural communication in the press is not just about how messages are delivered, but how messages are delivered, but about how cultural identities are negotiated, commodified, and maintained on online page.

3. Research Method

This research employed a qualitative descriptive design with a linguistic corpus approach based on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), particularly the perspective of transitivity. This design was applied to unpack and explain in depth how the meaning of culinary culture is constructed and communicated cross-culturally through online newspaper. The data for this research were sourced from English language online newspaper *The Jakarta Post* and Indonesian language newspaper *Analisa Daily*. The corpus comprises clauses and sentences extracted from 20 culinary articles, evenly distributed between 10 English and 10 Indonesian texts. The instrument in this research was the researcher as a planner, collector, analyst as well as data interpreter assisted by a secondary instrument in the form of corpus data classification. The data collection technique was carried out through the documentation and note-taking method, where the researcher collected relevant culinary articles, read repeatedly to understand the cross-cultural context, and then explored and marked the clauses that represented the culinary elements.

The collected dataset was analyzed utilizing the interactive model proposed by Miles (2014), which integrated the data collection process with three pillars of analysis flows that move cyclically and interactively. The first flow is data condensation, where the researcher selected, simplified, and abstracted clauses from both newspapers into a data corpus that

focused on culinary texts. At this stage, the initial coding was done to separate the text based on the source language. The second flow is data display, where the condensed clause data was parsed and classified into Halliday's (2014) transitivity analysis table based on its three main elements: process types, participant types, circumstance types. Tabulating these data facilitates the identification of grammatical choice frequencies, thereby enabling a comparative analysis of how culinary texts are lexicogrammatically constructed in both English and Indonesian newspapers. The third flow is conclusion drawing and verification. At this stage, the researcher interpreted the dominant transitivity pattern that appeared during the data display phase, interpreting them through SFL lens. This analytical move aimed to uncover the ideological meaning behind the dominance of the clause structure in a critical and profound manner.

4. Result and Discussion

This section presents the empirical findings and a detailed discussion of cross-cultural communication in culinary texts within English and Indonesian newspapers, analyzed through the lens of Halliday's transitivity (2014) perspective. To provide a comprehensive understanding, the analysis is structure into two main stages. First, the quantitative distribution of process types, participants, and circumstances is outlined to reveal the grammatical profile of each culinary texts. Second, these linguistic choices are critically discussed to uncover how cultural nuances, culinary identities, and ideologies are constructed and mediated across different linguistic and journalistic contexts.

1) Transitivity System of Process Types in English and Indonesian Culinary Texts

After examaning the linguistic configuration of each dataset independently, this section provides a critical comparative analysis of the transitivity system, particularly focusing on process types between English culinary texts in *The Jakarta Post* and Indonesian culinary texts in *Analisa Daily* newspaper. Evaluating how these two media outlets utilize Halliday's (2014) six process types allows this study to uncover how cross-cultural communication is negotiated, and how culinary identities are structurally framed for different readerships.

The empirical data reveals intriguing points of convergence and divergence in the grammatical preferences of English and Indonesian journalists. While both languages utilize specific processes to capture the material reality of food, their stylistic choices and ideological weights vary significantly due to cultural nuances and journalistic conventions. To provide a clear overview of this linguistic contrast, Table 1 below systematically presents the comparative frequencies and percentage distributions of process types across both newspapers.

Table 1. The Distribution of Process Types in English and Indonesian Culinary Texts

Process Types	English Culinary Texts (<i>The Jakarta Post</i>)		Indonesian Culinary Texts (<i>Analisa Daily</i>)	
	Frequencies	Percentage (%)	Frequencies	Percentage (%)
Material	260	52,1%	249	49,3%
Relational	127	25,5%	131	26%
Verbal	56	11,2%	39	7,7%
Mental	51	10,2%	53	10,5%
Existential	3	0,6%	39	7,7%
Behavioral	2	0,4%	4	0,8%
Total	499	100%	505	100%

Based on the empirical data compiled from both corpora, it was found a comprehensive comparison reveals significant insights into how culinary narratives are constructed across different linguistic and cultural frameworks. Table 1 presents the comparative overview of process types distribution between English (*The Jakarta Post*) and Indonesian (*Analisa Daily*).

As illustrated by the data in Table 1, material processes constitute the most dominant grammatical choice in both newspapers, accounting for 52,1% (260 occurrences) in *The Jakarta Post* and 49,3% (249 occurrences) in *Analisa Daily*. This striking similarity in high frequency demonstrates a universal trait in food journalism: regardless of the language used, culinary texts are fundamentally anchored in physical reality, actions, and the transformation of ingredients. Both English and Indonesian journalists prioritize guiding their readers through the practical execution of cooking techniques, ingredient preparation and the dynamic process of food production.

However, a critical divergence emerges when looking at the subsequent process types, particularly on how meaning is configured beyond physical actions. In *The Jakarta Post*, relational processes sit firmly as the second largest category at 25.5% (127 occurrences), whereas in *Analisa Daily*, relational and mental processes share an identical, high percentage of 26% (131 occurrences each).

The sharp increase in mental processes within the Indonesian culinary text (10,5%) compared to the English culinary text (10,2%) points to a profound socio-cultural difference in reader engagement. In *The Jakarta Post*, food is presented more objectively through description (relational) and action (material). Conversely, *Analisa Daily* heavily infuses cognitive, affectional, and sensory perceptions. Indonesian culinary writing frequently invokes the readers' senses—such as feeling, tasting, and remembering—thereby constructing a highly subjective, emotional, and shared sensory experience that appeals directly to local cultural intimacy. This finding is in line with Wiratno (2018) that stated that Indonesian texts in mass media often prioritize affective proximity, sensory expression, and emotional involvement of readers. This explains that a local newspaper such as *Analisa Daily* hierarchically prioritizes mental processes (sensing) to lead readers to feel the inner experience and taste impression of the culinary object being reviewed.

Another remarkable contrast is found in the deployment of verbal and existential processes. While *The Jakarta Post* utilizes a higher proportion of verbal processes (11.2%) to bring in external authoritative voices, experts, or quotes, *Analisa Daily* relies less on external validation (7.7%). Most notably, existential processes skyrocket to 7.7% (39 occurrences) in the Indonesian corpus, contrasted with a mere 0.6% (3 occurrences) in the English corpus. This indicates that Indonesian narratives frequently dedicate grammatical space to simply establishing the presence or abundance of food items and traditions (e.g., using "*ada*" or "*terdapat*"). This highlights the rich culinary landscape and food availability within the local context without needing to immediately tie it to an action or description. Finally, behavioral processes remain minimal in both datasets (0.4% in English and 0.8% in Indonesian), indicating that physiological or psychological reflexes are universally deprioritized in modern newspaper food journalism.

2) Transitivity System of Participant Types in English and Indonesian Culinary Texts

Following the comparative analysis of process types, this section shifts the analytical focus to the specific entities that enact, receive, or are affected by the processes: the participant types. In Halliday's SFL (2014) framework, the distribution of participant roles

provides profound insights into the ideological weighting of a text, revealing who or what is granted agency and prominence within the discourse. By contrasting the participant configurations between *The Jakarta Post* and *Analisa Daily*, this study uncovers how English and Indonesian culinary texts structurally position food, human agents, and cultural attributes in relation to their respective audiences.

The quantitative mapping across both corpora shows distinctive patterns of convergence and divergence that reflect differing rhetorical strategies in food journalism. To provide a systematic foundation for this cross-cultural comparison, Table 2 illustrates the comprehensive frequencies and percentage distributions of participant types identified in both English and Indonesian culinary texts.

Table 2. The Distribution of Participant Types in English and Indonesian Culinary Texts

Participant Types	English Culinary Texts (<i>The Jakarta Post</i>)		Indonesian Culinary Texts (<i>Analisa Daily</i>)	
	Frequencies	Percentage (%)	Frequencies	Percentage (%)
Goal	220	30,1%	194	27,3%
Actor	124	17%	97	13,7%
Attribute	84	11,5%	96	13,5%
Carrier	74	10,1%	90	12,7%
Sayer	45	6,1%	24	3,4%
Verbiage	44	6%	38	5,4%
Phenomenon	39	5,3%	42	5,9%
Senser	34	4,7%	30	4,2%
Value	34	4,7%	37	5,2%
Token	29	4%	36	5,1%
Existent	4	0,5%	26	3,6%
Behaver	0	0%	0	0%
Total	731	100%	710	100%

Based on the empirical evidence gathered from both datasets, the comparative mapping of participant roles reveals how English and Indonesian food journalism structurally construct agency and focus. Table 2 presents the cross linguistic distribution of participant types across *The Jakarta Post* and *Analisa Daily*.

The quantitative distribution demonstrates that ‘goal’ serves as the primary participant role in both corpora, representing 30.1% in English culinary text and 27,3% in Indonesian culinary text. This consistent prominence indicates a shared generic feature in food journalism: both languages prioritize the food product, ingredients, and final dishes as the central entities being acted upon. Furthermore, the role of ‘actor’ stands as the second most frequent participant in both datasets, accounting for 17% in English culinary text and 13,7% in Indonesian culinary text. This pattern reinforces an object over agent narrative strategy in culinary texts. By positioning the ‘goal’ far above the ‘actor’, both newspapers consciously foreground the culinary creation itself, while the human agents are systematically backgrounded into supportive or functional roles.

Beyond this initial similarity, a major point of divergence appears within the descriptive and evaluative layers of the text. In Indonesian culinary texts, the combination of ‘attribute’ (13,5%) and carrier (12,7%) occupies a larger grammatical space compared to the English culinary texts, ‘attribute’ accounting for 11.5% and ‘carrier’ accounting for 10,1%. This higher concentration of ‘carrier’ and ‘attribute’ in *Analisa Daily* shows that Indonesian culinary texts place a heavier emphasis on assigning sensory qualities, local heritage traits, and vivid taste descriptors directly to the food. This allows local journalists to celebrate the

intricate richness of traditional dishes in a more elaborate, character driven manner for the local audience.

Significant cross-cultural variations are also observed in the communicative and situational participants, particularly involving 'sayer', 'existent', 'token' and 'value' pairings. In *The Jakarta Post*, the role of 'sayer' is notably higher at 6,1% compared to only 3,4% in *Analisa Daily*. This confirms that English food journalism in Indonesia relies more heavily on external human authorities, such as culinary experts, restaurant critics, or cultural ambassadors, to validate and articulate the discourse. Conversely, *Analisa Daily* compensates for fewer human authorities by dramatically increasing the role of the 'existent' participant to 3,6% compared to a mere 0,5% in *The Jakarta Post*. This sharp spike proves that Indonesian texts favor on ontological presentation, frequently asserting the sheer presence, abundance, and cultural existence of local foods items as self-evident realities that require no external human validation. Lastly, 'behavior' roles are completely absent (0%) in both corpora, solidifying that purely physiological or involuntary human reflexes are excluded from the rhetorical design of high-standard newspaper food journalism.

3) Transitivity System of Circumstance Types in English and Indonesian Culinary Texts

In achieving a holistic understanding of the transitivity system in the corpus, the final element to be evaluated is the types of circumstances. Circumstances serve as the background or peripheral elements that contextualize the processes and participants, answering questions such as where, when, how, whom, and why a specific culinary event takes place. Within the culinary texts of *The Jakarta Post* and *Analisa Daily*, a total of 657 circumstances were identified. Table 3 outlines the comprehensive distribution, frequencies, and percentages of these circumstantial elements.

Table 3. The Distribution of Circumstance Types in English and Indonesian Culinary Texts

Circumstance Types	English Culinary Texts (<i>The Jakarta Post</i>)		Indonesian Culinary Texts (<i>Analisa Daily</i>)	
	Frequencies	Percentage (%)	Frequencies	Percentage (%)
Location	144	46,7%	146	41,8%
Manner	56	18,2%	60	17,2%
Cause	31	10,1%	33	9,5%
Matter	19	6,2%	16	4,6%
Contingency	16	5,2%	17	4,9%
Extent	15	4,9%	39	11,2%
Role	12	3,9%	10	2,8%
Accompaniment	8	2,6%	15	4,3%
Angle	7	2,2%	10	2,8%
Total	308	100%	349	100%

To provide a more nuanced understanding of the quantitative findings presented in the previous, the following sample analysis provides of how transitivity choices are practically realized in both English and Indonesian culinary texts.

a. Sample Analysis of Transitivity System in English Culinary Texts

Datum 1

Kopi	officially	collaborates	BABYMONSTER	members	as the new faces of the
Good		with	Ruka, Pharita, Asa, Ahyeon,		Good Day Latte line
Day			Rami, Rora and Chiquita		
[Actor]	[Circumstance: Manner]	[Process: Material]	[Goal]		[Circumstance: Role]

Datum 2

naming	the group	as the first K-Pop brand ambassador for the Good Day Latte line
[Process: Verbal]	Receiver	[Verbiage]

Datum 3

Indonesian premium coffee is	steadfast	in its commitment
brand, Roemah Koffie		
[Carrier]	[Process: Relational]	[Attribute] Circumstance: Matter

Datum 4

Felix	showcased	the Rambadia, Anak Daro and Tondiku Koffie Tins
[Actor]	[Process: Material]	[Goal]

Datum 5

"Once young people eat it and they realize it's good, they will eat it more and more,"	Hideki Tokoro, the head of Japan's main whaling firm	said	at the event at Tokyo's main wholesale fish market.
[Verbiage]	[Sayer]	[Process: Verbal]	[Circumstance: Location]

b. Sample Analysis of Transitivity System in Indonesian Culinary Texts

Datum 1

<i>Salah satu nya</i> (one of them)	<i>adalah</i> (is)	<i>lapak-lapak rujak</i> (rujak stalls)	<i>di Kawasan Taman Sri Deli</i> (in Taman Sri Deli area)
[Token]	[Process: Relational]	[Value]	[Circumstance: Location]

Datum 2

<i>Leli salah satu orang yang</i> (Leli is one of the)	<i>sudah puluhan tahun</i> (it's been decades)	<i>menggantungkan</i> (hanging)	<i>hidupnya</i> (her life)	<i>dari kuliner tradisional</i> (from traditional culinary)
[Actor]	[Circumstance: Extent]	[Process: Material]	[Goal]	[Circumstance: Matter]

Datum 3

<i>la</i> (she)	<i>sudah berjualan</i> (has been selling)	<i>rujak</i> (rujak)	<i>selama lebih dari 20 tahun</i> (for more than 20 years)
[Actor]	[Process: Material]	[Goal]	[Circumstance: Extent]

Datum 4

Usaha ini (this business)	rujak menjadi (become)	<i>bukti bagaimana kuliner tradisional dapat bertahan lintas generasi</i> (evidence of how traditional cuisine can survive across generations)
[Carrier]	[Process: Relational]	[Attribute]

Datum 5

<i>"Ini bukan usaha baru. Dari dulu orang tua saya sudah jualan di sini. Saya tinggal meneruskan,"</i> (This is not a new business. My	<i>ujar</i> (said)	<i>Leli</i> (Leli)	<i>saat ditemui</i> (when met)	<i>di lapaknya</i> (at her stall)	<i>Jumat</i> (6/2/2026) (Friday, 6/2/2026)
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parents have been selling here for a long time. I just have to continue)					
[Verbiage]	[Process: Verbal]	[Sayer]	[Process: Material]	[Circumstance: Location (place)]	[Circumstance: Location (time)]

5. Conclusion

The results of this research prove that the six types of process proposed by Halliday (2014) are functionally utilized in English and Indonesian culinary journalism. Both of the online newspaper (*The Jakarta Post* and *Analisa Daily*) show the similarity of patterns through the dominance of material and relational processes as the main means of constructing meaning. This dominance indicates a balanced presentation of information between the reconstruction of culinary activities and the formation of aesthetic images, so that the reader obtains a factual message as well as an effective sensory impression. Instead, divergences appear in the configuration of the other four processes. At *The Jakarta Post* newspaper, the use of processes is dominated by verbal types, followed by mental, existential, and behavioral processes. Meanwhile, in *Analisa Daily* newspaper, the orientation of the text is more centred on mental processes, which are followed by verbal, existential, and behavioral processes.

This research also show the dominance of actor and goal participants, which is logically correlated with the rampant use of material processes. The presence of actors functions as an action actor, while the goal becomes a representation of food as an object of culinary activities. On the other hand, circumstance location and manner are the most dominant in both newspapers. This confirms that culinary journalism relies heavily on information about the setting of the place and the way the dish is processed as the main contextual element to present a complete understanding for the reader.

Consequently, this research highlight that in culinary texts from *The Jakarta Post* (English) and *Analisa Daily* (Indonesian), the use of transitivity systems is crucial for shaping how information reaches the readers or audiences. This is achieved through specific choices regarding processes, participants, and circumstances. Thus, the variation in information delivery is largely determined by each newspaper's approach to representing reality. This divergence is reflected in the study's findings regarding the specific configurations of processes, participants, and circumstances.

Ultimately, this research is limited to the research corpus that is only centered on two online media newspapers, the representation of variations in transitivity patterns in culinary discourse in print media newspaper and other digital platforms has not been fully described. The next researcher is further recommended to expand the scope of data to print media newspapers as well as a variety of languages outside English and Indonesia. This expansion will enrich the SFL capacity in uncovering how the choice of transitivity grammatical structures is influenced by the characteristics of the medium and the broader cultural background.

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