Ecosustainability through Transitivity: An ecolinguistic analysis of Marine Discourses in Pakistani English Newspaper Dawn (Jan 2019- Dec 2022)

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Abstract

This study attempts to investigate how marine discourses are represented linguistically in the English-language Pakistani newspaper Dawn. Transitivity processes, which were taken from Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (1984), serve as the study's analytical tool. There are both qualitative and quantitative components to this study. Ten news stories about marine discourses were examined from the Dawn Newspaper, which served as the source of the data. Purposive sampling was the method utilized in this study to analyze news articles about marine issues. According to the results, verbs that are 80% material, 70% behavioral, 10% mental, 75% relational, 85% linguistic processes, and 30% existential have all been examined. According to analysis, the transitivity process is a way for people to develop their experiences and viewpoints about ongoing marine issues through their behaviors, attitudes, sentiments, and viewpoints.

Keywords: linguistically, processes, create, nurturing, marine, discourses.

Introduction

Ecological discourses examine the ways in which language has framed ecological issues, such as the marine issue. Among the significant ecological discourses that use language to describe the sea or ocean life are marine discourses. The transitivity procedures employed in this study were taken from Systemic Functional Grammar by Halliday. Three meta-functions of language, such as ideational, interpersonal, and textual functions, are described by Halliday (1984). Ideational function uses language to explain the experiences of the outside world. Ideational function is separated into processes related to transitivity. Processes with transitivity are realized into other processes. There are processes involving the body, mind, behavior, relationships, existential thinking, and language. These procedures aid in the representation of people's deeds, attitudes, and behaviors in discourses. These procedures assist in identifying the harmful or constructive types of discourses. (Heng & Liu, 2018).

Research Question

1. How does the language represent the marine discourses in Pakistani English Newspaper Dawn?

Literature Review

Through the use of language, ecological discourses explain the ecological challenges they represent. According to Halliday (1984), language constructs realities and gives discourses meaning. Zuo (2019) studied International Ecological Discourses and its Transitivity Analysis Model using main research. The qualitative examination of global ecological discourses is the focus of this work. It demonstrates how discourses in ecological discourses may encourage the constructive or harmful use of language. Analysis of transitivity processes had been done. The results demonstrate how constructive and positive language use is produced by global ecological discourses.

. Cheng studied "A Summary of New Developments of Ecological Discourse Analysis," a book. This he used to describe ecological discourse analysis and the Hallidayan method. The results indicate that this book offers an alternative paradigm for analyzing ecological discourses, which aids in locating the discourses' constructive linguistic usage.

Note that there aren't many research using Stibbe's (2015) ecolinguistic method in the literature, which focuses on finding tales that are further compared to an ecosophical perspective. Stibbe contends that language represents reality and encodes tales. His goal is to re-establish the connection between language and environment via fresh storytelling. In order to learn more about the views of academics on the field of ecolinguistics and its newfound difficulties, Vasseur (2014) administered a survey. He discovered that the "Ecological Turn" is being led by ecolinguistics, an emerging field. Ecolinguistics is a neglected and underappreciated field of study for the study of human-nature interaction. His research focused on the necessity of having a functioning definition of ecolinguistics, a single methodology, and a strategy for examining the relationships between language and environment.
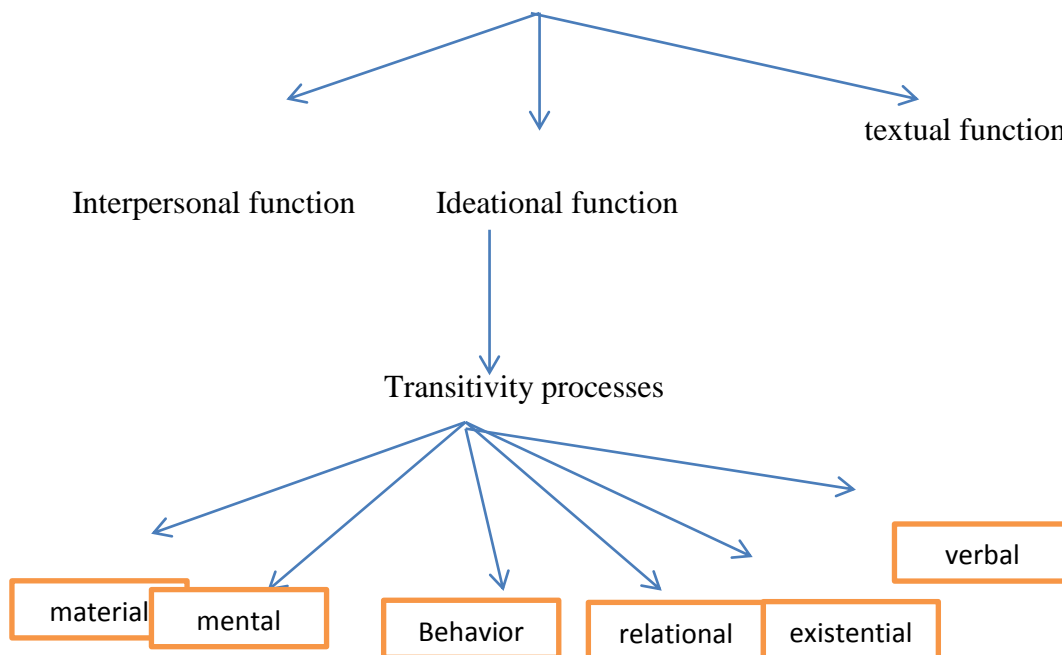
Research Methodology

Purposive sampling was utilized in this study to gather data. Both qualitative and quantitative methods are used in this study. Ten news articles about marine-related topics have been chosen from the Dawn Newspaper, which is the source of the data. Transitivity processes have been examined for the study of news articles pertaining to marine issues using Halliday's Systemic Functional. The three meta-functions of language, in which the ideational function is realized through transitivity processes, were distinguished by Halliday (1984). Additionally, there are five categories of transitivity processes: material, mental, relational, behavioral, existential, and linguistic. This study has used the framework that is listed below in Figure 1.

Figure 1
Transitivity processes in marine related news reports
Systemic Functional Grammar

Data analysis

Report 1 Analysis of Transitivity Processes

The research reveals that this report uses material verbs a lot. These verbs are employed to draw attention to specific and palpable activities (Abed, 2013). Material verbs like "highlighting," "summing," and "developing" are frequently used. It draws attention to how important the initiatives launched to preserve marine life are. In marine discourses, these verbs facilitate the achievement of ecological sustainability. Mental verbs have to do with how individuals think and feel. This report does not include these verbs. Verbs of behavior utilized, such as investigated, encouraged, and enhanced. It is crucial in influencing how people behave and how they feel about marine concerns. The investigation demonstrates that these verbs encourage the constructive behaviors and responses of those who contribute to achieving sustainability in marine discourses. Relational verbs, such as that and some was, are employed to establish a relationship while narrating people's experiences and behaviours around marine concerns. This report uses a lot of existential verbs. These verbs describe what is happening with the steps that both governments and individuals have done to protect marine life from pollution and other dangers, such as to be in order for both. A few verbal verbs, such as spoke and called, are also employed to indicate vocal acts made in favour of marine problems. The comprehensive transitivity study demonstrates that these processes demonstrate the good deeds of humanity and a peaceful coexistence with the natural world (Marbun, 2016).

Table 1

Transitivity Processes in Report 1

Material	Mental	Relational	Behavior	Existential	Verbal
highlighting, summing, participating, including, developing	-----------	had, was, as a, some, that	established, explored, enhanced, help promote prevent	to be, for both, In order, accordance, as well as	pointed out, said, called for

Report 2 Analysis of Transitivity Processes

The transitivity process has been examined in this study. It suggests that language is utilized to explain human behaviors, attitudes, and emotions (Alfiania, 2012). There is usage of material processes, such as rising, floating, and influencing. These verbs express the people's actual behaviors in relation to maritime challenges. According to the findings, material verbs in marine discourses support eco-culture. This report does not contain any mental verbs. Behavior processes, such as sustain, enlarge, smell, halt, and save, are seen to enhance people's good attitudes and their appreciation of marine life while discouraging the thought of marine pollution. Relational verbs, such as at least, but, as, and before, are used to show how people's responses, attitudes, and behaviours relate to maritime concerns. The existential process e.g. "this," "now," and "their," which are often employed in this report, promote the taking of action pertaining to maritime issues. verbal functions, such "said" and "address." It assists the public in recognizing and addressing marine-related concerns.

Table 2
Transitivity Processes in Report 2

Material	Mental	Relational	Behavior	Existential	Verbal
saplings, depleting, rising, affecting fisherman, floating	-------------- -	at least, as, but, does, to be, behind, in terms of, has been, into, since, along, have to go, instead, any, before	sustain, enlarge, untreated, unfiltered, smell, stopped, save	this, all, now, their, they, it	address, said

Report 3 Analysis of Transitivity Processes

Materials verbs, such as sharing, cutting, and existing, are utilised in this study. In marine discussions, it aids in the construction of ecological sustainability. It depicts the people's active and tangible engagement. Very few verbs in the mind are seen. These verbs, such as feel, observe, and found, express how individuals feel and believe about marine-related topics. Relational verbs such as as, either, and over are used to demonstrate how concepts are linked and to provide a beneficial effect in the report. Verbs of behaviour such as pressured, impassioned, and shielded. It brings harmony and sustainability to marine discussions and reveals the public's stance towards the issue of the sea. Verbs like "it," "this," and "being" are existential. It demonstrates the activities' existence. verbal operations, such as call, declare, and added. It's employed to display what people were saying about marine concerns. In discourses, transitivity processes aid in illustrating the experiences and gravity of the given circumstance, incident, or problem (Abbas and Talaat, 2019).

Table 3
Transitivity Processes in Report 3

Material	Mental	Relational	Behavior	Existential	Verbal
sharing, highlighting, lying, existing, cutting, alarming	feel, Observations, found	as, over past, had, either away	protected, threats, passionate, disturbed, slowed, pressure,	this, it, is being, there, if, few	asked, declare, call, pointed out,

Report 4 Analysis of Transitivity Processes

The analysis of transitivity processes reveals how language is used in marine discourses. Analysis is done on material verbs like writing, increasing, and vanishing. It serves as a display of the participants' sustainable efforts to enhance marine life. In this report, these verbs are used a lot. Seldom are mental verbs like "see" and "found" utilized. It is meant to symbolize the opinions of those who urge others to support the right actions of those who care for marine life. Relational verbs, such as unless, during, and so, are examined to demonstrate the relationship and harmonious relationships between humans and nature. Behavior verbs such as altered, supported, and effect are employed. It demonstrates how

individuals feel and act towards certain topics. In marine discourses, these behavior verbs are crucial in defining eco-sustainability. Existential verbs like many and which are utilized. It serves as evidence that steps have been done to enhance marine life. In marine discourses, verbal processes like "added" and "said" are employed to demonstrate claims and convey ideas from the public in order to take action towards reaching nurturing features. These procedures interpret the participant's actions, attitudes, and experiences related to ecological concerns, which aid in determining the kinds of discourses that are being discussed (Asad, Noor, and Jaes, 2019).

Table 4
Transitivity Processes in Report 4

Material	Mental	Relational	Behavior	Existential	Verbal
writing, increasing, disappearing	see, found	unless, according to, during, at least, to do so, as usual	changed, support, effect, disappear	many, which, there, they, these, their	said

Report 5 Analysis of Transitivity Processes
The processes of transitivity have been examined. Material verbs, such as speaking, concerned, and fishing, are more commonly employed to highlight people's concrete acts, which aid in illuminating the delicate nature of the marine issue. These material verbs emphasize people's tremendous opportunities to achieve nurturing elements in maritime discourses. Verbs of behavior such as requests and acceptance show people's good intentions towards protecting marine life from pollution. This report does not include any mental processes. Speaking, stated, and stressed are examples of verbal processes that are employed to convey proverbs about marine life. Existential verbs, such as there and many others, are employed to emphasize how important the activities are. Relational verbs, such any and with, are employed to establish a connection between the people's thoughts. Transitivity processes contribute to the creation of a powerful influence and improve scenario analysis (Gul, Hussain, and Ali, 2021).

Table 5
Transitivity Processes in Report 5

Material	Mental	Relational	Behavior	Existential	Verbal
speaking, ending, led carrying, concerning, facing, fishing, destroying	------------	were, with, any, had failed	demands, acceptance, against, tolerate	there, their	said, bemoaned, stressed

Report 6 Analysis of Transitivity Processes
The processes of transitivity have been examined. In order to give the report more realism, material processes like moving, supplying, and assuming are examined and their physical acts and external experiences explored. Mental processes are employed to demonstrate the mental state inside. A few thought processes, such as belief, are visible and aid in illuminating how individuals think about marine-related concerns. The link between

two important concepts that examine the nurturing influence in marine discourses is explained by relational processes. Existential processes, like bring, are employed. It depicts the way things are and how they are happening. Word processing is employed, such as adding and tweeting. According to Marbun (2016), these procedures support motivating participants to do worthwhile activities.

Table 4.8.1

Transitivity Processes in Report 6

Material	Mental	Relational	Behavior	Existential	Verbal
relocating, providing, assuming, showing, initiating, leading, placing,	believe,	that, after, however, while, with, an,	shared, developed, convinced, looked for,	bring, its, it,	tweeted, sharing, added, consulted

Report 7 Analysis of Transitivity Processes

Transitivity mechanisms have been examined in this research. It exposes the characteristics of marine discourses, which support people's positive attitudes and behaviours. Verbs like "involving," "gathering," and "restoring" are material verbs. It is important for examining the factual facts and community efforts to prevent damage to marine life. Verbs in the mind are invisible. Relational verbs like although and because to are utilised. It demonstrates the relationship between the decisions and actions made by the agencies to create a nurturing effect in maritime discourses. Behaviour processes, such as distribution, celebration, and awareness, are employed to show support among the public for marine-related concerns. There aren't many existential verbs like this, where, and when. It provides proof that activities are being taken and promotes an optimistic outlook on others. The verbs that lend credence to people's assertions are known as verbal processes (Marbun, 2016). This article uses language cues, such as "said" and "opinions," to motivate readers to pay attention to marine-related topics.

Table 4.9.1

Transitivity Processes in Report 7

Material	Mental	Relational	Behavior	Existential	Verbal
involving, gathering, Restoring, Persisting Gathering	-----------	were, however, due to, under, meanwhile, had been, despite, held in, with	celebrates, Distributed Awareness Dedicated Betterment Discharged Enactment Regretted	this, it's, where when	said, opinion

Report 8 Analysis of Transitivity Processes

The processes of transitivity have been examined. Material activities, such as lifting, addressing, and staging, demonstrate the tangible steps taken and offer encouragement in the effort to save the environment, particularly marine species, from pollution and other threats. Mental operations, such as accepted and negotiated, are observed. It conveys how the public thinks. The use of relational verbs, such as without and held, demonstrates the relationships between the sentences and gives accurate information about marine life. Existential verbs, such as there, are examined. It demonstrates the acts' presence and progress. It is crucial in supplying evidence of the occurrence. There is usage of verbal processes, such as stated and explained. It stands for the opinions of those who contribute to the attainment of environmental sustainability in maritime debates. These procedures back up the acts that taken in an effort to preserve aquatic life. Promoting people's favorable attitudes towards ecosystem protection is one way to attain ecological sustainability (Stibbe, 2014).

Table 4.10.1
Transitivity Processes in Report 8

Material	Mental	Relational	Behavior	Existential	Verbal
lifting Addressing Staging Step out	acknowledged, Negotiation	without, into,were, had,which, more	participated Compelled Implemented Closure	there, they, last week	stated said added called for

Report 9 Analysis of Transitivity Processes

Clauses are used to analyses transitivity processes. The framework of the acts that mankind have taken to conserve marine life is provided by material verbs, such as send, destroy, and save. It shows how pragmatic individuals are about issues pertaining to the maritime environment. There aren't many mental verbs, like detection, that support how individuals think about marine-related difficulties. Relational verbs, such as since, after, and then, support the relationship and interconnectedness of concepts. Behavior methods are employed to demonstrate how individuals treat and feel about issues relating to the marine environment. There are also not many existential verbs that highlight the necessity of performing activities, such as these. Verbal processes, such as added and spoken, are noted. It displays the people's spoken expressions. In ecological discourses, transitivity processes stand in for the human behaviors that promote sustainability (Abbas and Talaat, 2019).

Table 4.11.1
Transitivity Processes in Report 9

Material	Mental	Relational	Behavior	Existential	Verbal

savings	detection	have been,	rejected	these	Added
destroying		since,	banned		said
sending		after,	arrived		
exporting		instead of ,			
farming		then			
facing					

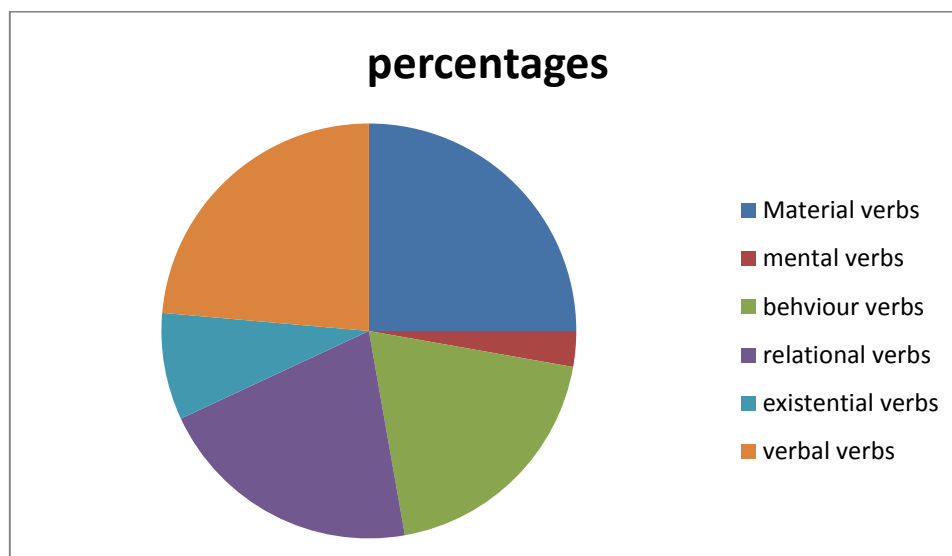**Report 10 Analysis of Transitivity Processes**

Analysis has been done on transitivity analysis. Material verbs, such as fishing and diminishing, are employed to depict people's actual, tangible responses to concerns pertaining to the sea. Verbs of behaviour, such as desired and uncontrolled. It demonstrates how individuals handle and feel about marine concerns. The analysis of verbal processes, such as spoken and asked questions, exposes how individuals articulate their thoughts and behaviors in relation to maritime concerns. Existential verbs, such as there, are employed to demonstrate the presence of acts and the capacity of humans to save marine life. Relational operations, such as under, such, and as. They serve to highlight the connections between concepts and deeds. These procedures describe people's realities and sincerity in making attempts to advance eco-culture, which serves to depict how things are done and their perspective (Gul, Hussain, & Ali, 2021).

Table 4.12.1
Transitivity Processes in Report 10

Material	Mental	Relational	Behavior	Existential	Verbal
fishing	revealed	as, but,	uncontrolled,	their, they	said,
dwindling	value	under, was,	preferred		questioned
increasing	cleared	have, since,	protected		declared
supporting		which,			
		however			

Fig 1
Percentages of Transitivity Processes in Marine related Discourses

The various percentages of material, mental, behavioural, relational, existential, and linguistic processes are illustrated by the transitivity process analysis. In news stories on marine life, verbs relating to material subjects make up 90%, mental verbs make up 10%, behaviour verbs make up 70%, relational verbs make up 75%, existential verbs make up 30%, and verbal verbs make up 85%. These procedures encourage features of marine discourse that are nourishing and life-giving.

Findings and Conclusion

The study's conclusion is that the transitivity processes found in news stories about marine issues contribute to the development of ecosustainability in marine discourses. The enforcement and encouragement of the participants to take concrete and accountable steps in promoting the nurturing and life-giving features in marine discourses is represented by the examination of transitivity processes. According to the study, news stories on marine issues are regarded as eco-constructive discourses. Verbal verbs make up 85% of the total, followed by mental verbs (10%), behaviour verbs (75%), relational verbs (70%) and existential verbs (10%). Marine discourses are positively encouraged and promoted by these processes.

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