



**INTERPERSONAL AND IDEATIONAL MEANINGS
ANALYSIS OF NEWS ON JOKOWI'S SPEECH TOWARDS
FAKE NEWS IN *ANTARA NEWS, THE JAKARTA GLOBE* AND
THE JAKARTA POST E-NEWSPAPERS**

a final project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan*

in English

by

Nisaul Choiriyah

2201413076

UNNES
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS

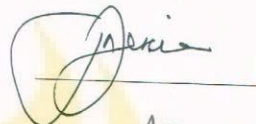
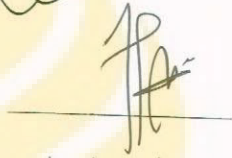
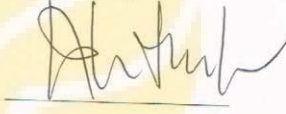

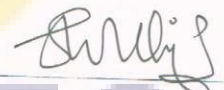
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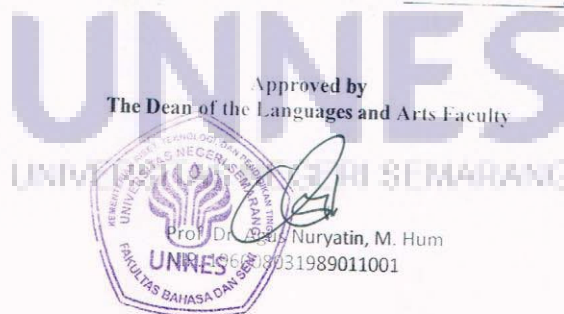
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APPROVAL

This final project was approved by the Board of Examination of the English Department of the Languages and Arts Faculty of Semarang State University on November 2017.

Board of Examination

1. **Chairman**
Dr. Sri Rejeki Urip, M. Hum
NIP. 196202211989012001 
2. **Secretary**
Bambang Purwanto, S. S., M. Hum
NIP. 197807282008121001 
3. **First Examiner**
Dr. Djoko Sutopo, M. Si.
NIP. 195403261986011001 
4. **Second Examiner/ Second Advisor**
Arif Suryo Priyatmojo, S. Pd., M. Pd.
NIP. 198306102010121002 
5. **Third Examiner/ First Advisor**
Sri Wuli Fitriati, S. Pd., M. Pd., Ph. D
NIP. 197510262005012001 



DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Nisaul Choiriyah hereby declare that this final project entitled *Interpersonal And Ideational Meanings Analysis Of News On Jokowi's Speech Towards Fake News In Antara News, The Jakarta Globe And The Jakarta Post E-Newspapers* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, October 2017



Nisaul Choiriyah

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MOTTO

Have we not uplifted your heart (o Muhammad)?
and We relieved you of your burden
Which weighed so heavily upon your back
And elevated your reputation for you?
So surely along the hardship there is ease
Surely with that hardship comes more ease
So once you have fulfilled your duty, strive in devotion
And only to your Lord you hope

Quran (94: 1-8)



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Dedicated to:

- Saints of my life, My Mother and My Father
- My dreams and my future

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For my parents who always give their best smiles which light up my motivation, support both financial and mental needs, and provide comfort environment to grab my future, this is a little gift from me to prove that I am struggling for your old age, Mom and Dad. For my 5 siblings, your attention, affection, annoyance, hug and vicious acts completely swung my mood during writing this final project, I do love you my candles.

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ABSTRACT

Choiriyah, Nisaul. 2017. *Interpersonal And Ideational Meanings Analysis Of News On Jokowi's Speech Towards Fake News In Antara News, The Jakarta Globe And The Jakarta Post E-Newspapers.* English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Semarang State University. First Advisor: Sri Wuli Fitriati, S. Pd., M. Pd., Ph. D., Second Advisor: Arif Suryo Priyatmaja, S. Pd., M. Pd.

Key words: mood type, news, subject, transitivity system

The topic of the study is interpersonal and ideational meanings analysis of news on Jokowi's speech towards fake news in *Antara News*, *The Jakarta Globe*, and *The Jakarta Post* e-newspapers. The objectives of this research were to find out how interpersonal and ideational meanings were realized. This research focussed on subject, mood type, and transitivity were investigated. Subject was analyzed to identify what was mostly being talked about. Transitivity was analyzed to reveal how speech was presented as news article, and mood type was discussed to find out how subject and finite were put together. This research applied a discourse analytical approach. The data were news articles taken from *Antara News*, *The Jakarta Globe*, and *The Jakarta Post* e-newspapers about Jokowi's speech towards fake news, published on February, 9th 2017. The analysis of the data used the following steps: First, every news article was broken down into clauses and then analyzed through transitivity and mood systems. The last step was drawing the conclusion and arranging the report based on the findings. The researcher revealed that subject "Jokowi" had highest ranking. The mood type used by all the three e-newspapers was declarative mood. In *Antara news*, verbal process had the highest number, in the *Jakarta Globe* the process was dominated by material process and in the *Jakarta Post* was dominated by relational process. According to the researcher, it can be concluded that subject can reveal the thing which was being talked about. It leads the things that is wanted to be highlighted by the writer. By analysing the transitivity especially the process, the choice of finite can represent the writer's intention to share experience. Mood type can display the writer's role in sentence. Although the three e-newspapers demonstrate the same speech, each news article has its point of view in presenting the news. It is better to teach how the verb works in the text to increase students' awareness. By mastering part of speech such as noun and verb the student can create appropriate text and lead it into a story they want to share.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter I presents introduction of the study. It consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and outline of the report.

1.1 Background of the Study

It goes without saying that finding the recently news seems as an important activity nowadays since people become thirsty with the up to date information. Local, national, and international issues are scattering every day via radio, TV, or platform in internet. Distance and time do not matter anymore because everything can be settled in one click. Technology has brought fresh air to this digital era, and it is followed by the human freedom right. As the consequences, people have opportunity to speak up their thoughts, opinions, critiques or comments in any forms whether written or spoken, whether in reality or in virtual world especially social media.

The freedom and adequate acces to speak up can bring both advantages and disadvantages. People who can give speech or write well particularly and aware with their environment have bigger chance to be famous, in demonstrating what they think or feel. It can be seen by mushrooming news published by laymen and their writing seems as convincing as the real journalist. Many writers ignite the the internet platform (especially in social media) using their writing

masterpiece. It causes difficulties to see whether the news is true or only a fictitious story (hoax).

Recently, Indonesian is panicked and confused by some people through their news in social media, especially Facebook. People are easily quarrelling and attacking others because of unsure news article written by some unreliable persons who rely on their opinions. The articles shared are able to make the readers to judge, blame, hate, a curse in the real world. From kidnapping issue, political tendency, economy chaotic, until sensitive things: belief and religion point of view are widely spread and able to polarize netizen contrastly.

From those facts, the Indonesian President, Jokowi, spoke up his attitude toward the fake news issue in National Press Day in Ambon, Thursday (09/02/2017). His speech was being disseminated by almost all Indonesian press, both for national or international consumption. It was also published by English e-newspapers from Indonesia.

Since 1980s, according to Bo Xu (2015) English media has been gradually internationalizing, Indonesia is not the exception. As we know English is Indonesian foreign language which is taught from elementary school until bachelor degree. It is not something new anymore to have newspaper in English. English network news is one of the media in Indonesia publicity to foreigners; it gives foreigners chance to learn more about Indonesia.

The Jakarta Globe, *The Jakarta Post* and *Antara News* are three of English e-newspapers published in Indonesia. They are used to be analysed because the writer is interested in and familiar with it.

Comparing an issue from different sources would be an impressive analysis since each newspaper has its characteristic. To answer the question about how the writer presented spoken speech to written text among *Antara News*, *The Jakarta Globe* and *The Jakarta Post* e-newspapers, the study would base on the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics proposed by Halliday and assisted by Gerot and Wignell, Suzanne Eggins, Mathiessen and Halliday books which have the same point of view about how Systemic Functional Linguistic works. Eggins (2004) states that functional grammar not only uncovers deeper than as the construction of language and how language is structured but also how language is used to deliver meaning.

Moodtype, subject and transitivity in the news were revealed. Textual metafunction was not included in this analysis because the writer did not focus on analysing its cohesiveness and how the sentences were put together but only focussed on how the writer of the news chooses the words to present the spoken to the written text and how the writer positioned the main idea being talked about in the news.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

This study investigates the differences of interpersonal and ideational meanings constructed by *Antara News*, *The Jakarta Globe* and *The Jakarta Post* e-newspapers based on the following reasons.

First, based on the researcher observation, analysis of systemic functional grammar is usually done in spoken area such as speech, while written (especially newspaper) is rarely analysed by UNNES English Education's students. Second,

e-newspaper is easier to be accessed than the printed one, the news can be gathered anytime and anywhere as long as has internet connection. Third, *Antara News*, *The Jakarta Globe* and *The Jakarta Post* e-newspapers were chosen because they are Indonesian English e newspapers which are close with the researcher environment. Fourth, the Jokowi's speech in responding issue about fake news was used as the object of the study because it was a speech which was reported and presented in written form. Jokowi's speech toward fake news was chosen since fake news are flooding social media platforms. In addition, it was more neutral and did not consist of any SARA aspects. Fifth, interpersonal and ideational meaning were analyzed while textual meaning was not analyzed. It was because the researcher focused on transitivity to unveil how the news' writer chose the words to present Jokowi's speech as a news article. Although transitivity system has participants and process, the researcher only discussed about the process because the researcher was more interested in the verb used in the sentence. Mood system which covers subject and mood type were investigated to uncover how the writer positioned the main idea or the actor which was being talked about in the news. Mood type was investigated to know how both subject and finite were put together in the clause.

1.3 Research Problems

By writing this study, the researcher would like to find out the answers of the following problems:

1. How are the interpersonal and ideational meanings realized in the news about Jokowi's speech related to the fake news in *Antara News*?

2. How are the interpersonal and ideational meanings realized in the news about Jokowi's speech related to the fake news in *The Jakarta Globe*?
3. How are interpersonal and ideational meanings realized in the news about Jokowi's speech related to the fake news in *The Jakarta Post*?
4. How are the similarities and differences of the realization of ideational and interpersonal meanings in the *Antara News*, *The Jakarta Globe* and *The Jakarta Post*?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

There are objectives that the researcher wants to achieve in conducting this study.

They are defined as follows:

1. To describe and explain how the interpersonal and ideational meanings are realized in *Antara News*.
2. To describe and explain how the interpersonal and ideational meanings are realized in the *The Jakarta Globe*.
3. To describe and explain how the interpersonal and ideational meanings are realized in *the Jakarta Post*.
4. To describe and explain how the similarities and differences of interpersonal and ideational meanings are realized in *Antara news*, *The Jakarta Globe* and *The Jakarta Post*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study hopefully gives benefit practically, theoretically and pedagogically to the readers. Theoretically, this study will give review about the differences and

similarities of how spoken text is presented to written text by the three English e-newspapers.

Pedagogically, the researcher has heart set on giving reviews to the teacher that it can be used to shape students' knowledge in using words to present a news in News Item subject or can be applied to another genre text.

Practically, this study hopefully increase the readers' awareness in choosing words to present their thoughts since it can draw out our attitudes in the sentence or utterance, and build readers' conscious in responding news, whether it is true or only a hoax.

1.6 Scope of the Report

This analysis would highlight on the finding of subject, mood type and transitivity among news articles about Jokowi's speech in *Antara News*, *The JakartaGlobe* and *The Jakarta Post* which published on 9 February 2017. This analyses would let the researcher know about what was being talked about, how speech was presented, and how both subject and finite were put together in the news articles.

1.7 Outline of the Report

To present the investigation about the study to the readers, the report is systemized as follows:

Chapter I presents the introduction. It consists of general background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and the outline of the study. Chapter II discusses about review of related literature which has four sub

chapters: review of previous studies, review of related literature, the theoretical framework and context of the situation. Review of previous study contains some works that have been done in the area of the researcher talks about. In review of related literature the researcher presents about the theory from the expert used as the guidance to do this work. The theoretical framework displays how the researcher works in this study. Context of the situation leads the readers' knowledge to understand the underlying situation and context of the study. Chapter III is about the methodology of investigation which covers research approach, object of the study, role of researcher, type of data, procedures of collecting data, procedures of analyzing data and triangulation. Chapter IV concentrates on the result of collecting and analyzing the data which consists of the discussion of interpersonal and ideational meaning. Chapter V presents conclusion of the investigation and offers some possible suggestions, or recommendation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents about several literatures that are related and applied in the project. Review of previous studies is explored in this chapter. The theoretical studies that can reinforce the research findings will be explored in the next part. The chapter is closed with theoretical framework of the study and the context of the situation.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

There has been a lot of research conducted related to the present study. They could be the references of this study. The first research was conducted by Ayoola (2013) entitled *An Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Some Selected Political Advertisements in Some Nigerian Newspapers* which aimed to find out how the politicians use language to express their view points to reflect the political context through advertisement. He took eight different political advertisements from two political parties collected from *The Tribune*, *The Nation* and *The Punch* newspapers. Four advertisements for Peoples' Democratic Party (PDP) and the remains for Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN). Analysis of mood and modality of the various clauses were identified. The researcher revealed that both ACN and PDP adverts mostly used declaratives and interrogatives to persuade the readers, draw out to their emotions and create a relation with them. The rest used imperatives to offer service of the readers. He said the context of

political adverts points out that ACN is an opposition party while PDP is the ruling party with her presidential candidate as the incumbent President. From his study, the writer concludes that interpersonal metafunction of a text can draw how the way the writer applies language to create a relation and state himself as the subject without saying clearly who she is. He also proved the statement from Butt, et al (1995 in Ayoola) that lexico-grammar is not always in line with interpersonal meanings in presenting information. By using imperative and declarative mood as well as interrogative, information still can be reached. The study also presents that the interpersonal meaning of a structural choice is not determined by the lexicogrammar, but contextual factors.

Although the previous study was about advertisements, the writer supposes that this study is really useful. This study presented a number of facts about the relational of lexico grammar and contextual meaning in which they can be the references for the next researchers who have the same topic. Also, the result of the study is useful for the readers, to know more about meaning under the sentence.

After analyzing the study, there are some similarities between the previous study and the present study. First, both studies revealed the interpersonal meaning through mood and modality analyses. They used Systemic Functional Linguistics as the tool to get the answer of research problems. However, although the two studies had heart set on finding interpersonal meaning, the present study included the Subject analysis, and not only interpersonal but also transitivity which focussed on the process only.

Other study comes from China, Bo Xu (2015) entitled A Metafunctional Analysis of the News “ROK, DPRK Agree to Defuse Tension after Talks” on China Daily. One piece of news named “ROK, DPRK Agree to Defuse Tension after Talks” on China Daily (August 25, 2015) was taken as the datum of this study. Discourse analysis approach was applied to answer the problem research. It was analyzing the experiential, interpersonal and textual functions in order to get the characteristics of the political news, which covered transitivity system, personal pronoun used, theme types, grammatical cohesion, and lexical cohesion analyses in the news. After doing analysis, the researcher found 79% for material process, 6% for relational process, 15% for verbal process and zero for the rest in term of transitivity. The fact that the number of using material process was highest indicated that objectivity was achieved in the news. Mental process did not appear means that the news writer does not employ any mental verbs to convey the writer's idea or opinion. The frequency of personal pronouns in the news used to interact and negotiate meaning, mostly the writer used third person "his", "it" and "they", first person and second person personal pronoun did not appear at all. Theme type was dominated by declarative clause which meant that the objectivity of the news was achieved. Cohesion analysis in the news showed that *reference* had highest ranking in grammatical cohesion and *collocation* for the lexical cohesion.

From that fact the researcher drew out a conclusion that political web news is thick of objectivity and accuracy which realized via transitivity systems and third person pronoun in the news. Meanwhile, objectivity of the network news

feature is also realized through themes in declarative clauses that are most frequently employed in the news. Thematic structure and cohesion, being the embodiment of the textual function, breathes relevance into the transitivity and interpersonal function.

The previous study and the present study have similarities and differences. Both studies were working on metafunction analysis, however the present study only did analysis on transitivity, subject, and mood type, while the previous covered all meanings incuded interpersonal, ideational, and textual meanings. Although both studies were working in subject, mood type, and transitivity, the previous study had reason to find the characeristics of political news, while the present study did subjecct analysis to find what is being talked about, how speech is presented into news article was answered by doing transitivity analysis, and mood type analysis was done to find how sebject and finite were put together.

Other work dealing with metafunctional analysis comes from Zarina (2013) entitled *Modality Analysis of the Newspaper Articles about the Scottish Ship RMS Queen Elizabeth*. She intended to unveil the authorial subjectivity on the launch of RMS Queen Elizabeth, a ship built on the River Clyde in Scotland in 1938 on *The Glasglow Herald* (14 issues), *The Times* (19 issues), and *The Scotsman* (4 issues) which published in 1938 by using mood and modality system that led to interpersonal meaning analysis. the study of the use of modality markers as tools of authorial stance. This was done by identifying the Mood choices found in both independent and dependent clauses in the news articles. The analysis also included the identification of the tense elements realized through the

Finite of each clause. From her study, she found that all the clauses were in the declarative mood. It offered information that were construed by the writers as not as likely to be challenged by its readership. It reported in the corpus were imbued with the authors' subjective assessment of the propositions. The author's subjective assessment of the message realized by the presence of several modal verbs in engaging readers in the communicative context. The past and past perfect tenses were used to simply describe occurrences initiated and completed in the past while the present tense indicated the current and immediate affairs of interest.

After reviewing the previous study, the writer assumes that this study is really useful. It applied some linguistic theories that can give the readers knowledge about how SFL works in discourse, especially in journalistic text. Modality and mood helped to examine the traces of authorial subjectivity. Based on the overall analysis, it could be concluded that modality and mood analyses could be used to position author inside the text which inject their subjective voices into the texts.

There was similarity of the corpus of the two studies, both were interested in the newspapers. However, the present study did not take modality as the unit of analysis while the previous study did. Both studies found that newspapers article was dominated by declarative mood which meant that the writer only gave information and did not challenge the readers, because newspaper only presents information, not interacts with the readers.

Silachai and Poonpon (2016) conducted an analysis of linguistic features and functions in news editorial discourse related to human trafficking in the ASEAN community. This study which entitled Analysis of Linguistic Features and Functions in News Editorial Discourse Related to Human Trafficking in the ASEAN Community, aimed to analyze the use of discourse in news discourse by answering the question about what linguistic features and functions of it. They focused only on transitivity and mood. They took five news editorial related to human trafficking published in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand e-newspapers (*The Jakarta Post* from Indonesia, *New Straits Times Online* from Malaysia, and *The Nation* from Thailand). The study found that material process had the highest percentage which implied that most of the used discourse contained the information of doing words which responded toward the issue. Declarative mood dominated the *Jakarta Post*'s article and *Straits Times Online* had the highest of interrogative mood, whereas in *The Nation*, imperative mood was mostly found. The researchers concluded that ideational function mostly appeared in news editorial content. Material process had the highest percentage among others. Relational process appeared rarely while mental process, verbal process and behavioural process were not found in some news editorials. However, the interpersonal meaning was still hard to recognize because news editorials are written texts. As the conclusion they claimed that each news editorial had its own stylistic use of language to convey its point.

From the review above, it can be said that both previous and present study were working on transitivity and mood analyses. The domination of declarative

mood found in both studies. The previous study used news editorial as the corpus while the present study used news report as the corpus. Each kind has its own communicative purposes. For instance, news reports aim to present a short report of new information and current events, while featured articles represent the depth information of specific events, subjects, or people. That is why the previous study had *material process* as the highest percentage while *verbal process* dominated in the present study.

The last one is my final project which focuses on an investigation to reveal the differences of mood and transitivity system used among three news articles which talk about same issue from three e-newspapers (*Antara News*, *The Jakarta Globe* and *The Jakarta Post*). This research is aimed to unveil how the writers from the three e newspapers above present Jokowi's speech into the form of news articles.

2.2 Theoretical Studies

Theoretical studies demonstrates several theories that are related and applied in the study. It is started by serving wider explanation to the narrower field of the study. The first discussion is text, context and discourse, systemic functional linguistic, metafunction, interpersonal and ideational meanings. To complete the theoretical studies, the researcher gives review about the definition, function, and quality of the news as addition information.

2.2.1 Text, Context and Discourse

Widdowson (2007) defines text as an actual use of language, as distinct from a sentence which is an abstract unit of linguistic analysis. Whether simple or complex, all texts are the usage of language which are delivering with an intention to refer something for some purposes. The intention is showed by the diction used and some characteristics of the text called as *language features* to label a text which it is a report, discussion, procedure, narrative or recount text. For example in the notice 'Turn off the phone!' inside the mosque. It is very easily to be understood, we will not think that it is a report, because we know the characteristics of report is not something like that. By seeing the words-order we directly state that it is a written notice that asks us to turn off our phone, it is addressed to the mosque's visitors and phone refers to our own and the writer can be the mosque's committee. We know the communicative purpose of it.

The text producer's intention in delivering text is what we call as discourse. So the term discourse refers to both what a text producer meant by a text and what a text means to the receiver (Widdowson, 2007). The study of discourse has been developed since the mid-1960s in most of humanities and social sciences (Van Dijk, 2008). The development of the discourse studies is showed by its more complex research in linguistics domain.

Van Dijk (2008) states that the study of discourse is

- a. More than about formal grammars or abstract sentences but more focuses on natural language use of real language users in real social situations of interaction and communication.

- b. The unit analysis of it includes the the structures and strategies of “whole” written or spoken discourses or communicative events.
- c. Analyzing as complex phenomena in their own right.
- d. A complex multimodal event of interaction and communication.

Besides producing a framework, text also always has context. Context is an abstract representation, a mental construct (Widdowson, 2007). Context is the framework of the text itself. Gerot and Wignell (1994, p. 10) explain that all meaning is situated in a context of situation and culture. Context of culture includes being (who we are), doing (what we do) and saying (what we say).

Whereas in the context of situation can be meant through the *register* variables. They are:

- a. Field, tells you which domain experience the text about or we can say what is going on, including activity focus (nature of social activity) and object focus (subject matter). So field specifies what is going on with reference to what. It is an element of the experiential metafunction. (Gerot and Wignell, 1994)
- b. Tenor, refers to the social relationships between those taking parts. These are specifiable in terms of status power (agent roles, peer or hierarchic relations), affect (degree of like, dislike or neutrality) and contact (frequency, duration and intimacy of social contact. (Gerot and Wignell, 1994)
- c. Mode, is about what role is being played whether language as mode of action or reflection and the channel of communication is spoken or written.

Language usage is a matter of constructing and construing texts by keying them into contexts so as to realize discourse meaning. So the message in the mind

is intended by the text producer on the one hand, and as interpreted by the text receiver on the other.

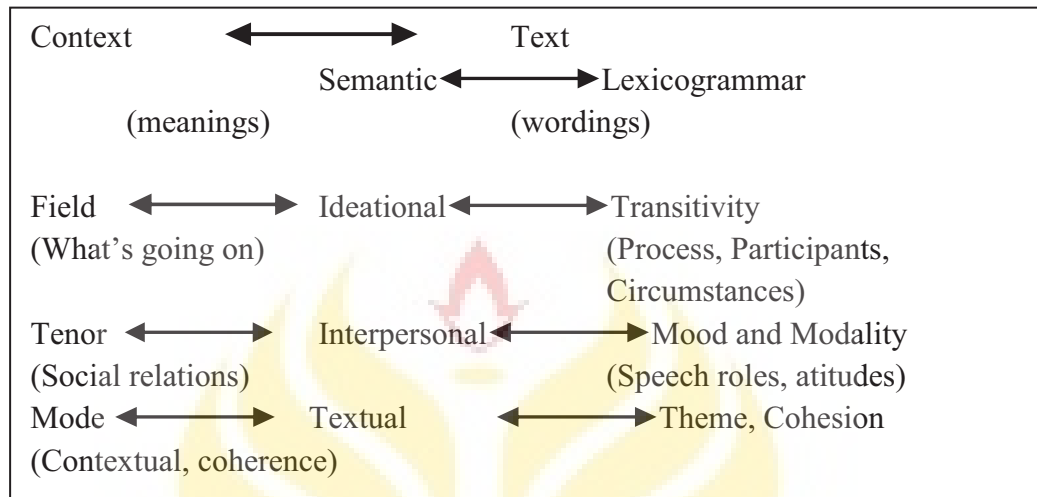


Figure 2.1 Context and Text

(Gerot & Wignell, 1994, p. 15)

2.2.2 Systemic Functional Linguistics

In order to answer the differences and similarities of the three texts we need to know how the text is constructed, but more than about putting the words together to check whether it is correct or not. In analysing of sentence ordered correctly is in traditional domain (Gerot & Wignell, 1994). The function of language itself later is developed by Halliday as Systemic Functional Linguistic or often called as Systemic Functional Grammar in the 1960's based on the model of language as social semiotic (Apriliani, 2016).

Gerot & Wignell (1994) explain that SFG points out language in the deeper level than its structure. It reveals the meaning based on the clause function. It displays the overall system of grammar rather than only fragment and takes the

resource perspective rather than rule perspective (Halliday & Mathiessen, 2004 in Ayoola, 2013).

SFG observes the metafunction as constructions which has functional relationships between the elements. Halliday suggests that clause is a message, representation and an exchange. Each of these strands of meaning is construed by configurations of certain particular functions (Halliday 1994, in LaPolla 2013).

SFG was used as a theoretical framework for this study. It provides a view of grammar as the option that the human uses to communicate with other with meaningful clauses to reach their communicative purposes. Texts of news were analyzed following Systemic Functional Grammar methods which could show different of language used by the three e – newspapers.

2.2.3 Metafunction

A clause always brings its meaning and of course its function. Metafunction will answer the questions about what are the basic functions of language, in relation to our ecological and society environment. Making sense of our experience and acting out our social relationship (Mathiessen and Halliday, 2013).

Metafunctions is the systematic relationship between context and text. The wordings of text simultaneously encode three types of meaning: ideational, interpersonal and textual (Gerot and Wignel, 1994). Interpersonal meanings are meanings which show a speaker's attitudes & judgments and those are meanings for acting upon and with others. It is realized by the usage of personal pronoun and mood and modality system. Ideational meaning is the meaning about what is the topic of the text. It is realized by Transitivity. It deals with different kinds of

Participants in varying Circumstances. The third is textual meaning which expresses the relation of language to its environment, including both the verbal environment- what has been said or written before(co-text) and the non-verbal, situational environment (context).It deals with Theme and Rheme.

2.2.3.1 Ideational Meaning

Ideational meaning is closely tied to the transitivity system, which enables us to to construe the world of our experience into a limited set of process types (material, mental, behavioural, verbal, and existential). Processes are realized as a configuration of *transitivity* functions (Martin et al, 1997 in Tabrizi and Nabifar, 2013). Ideational function concerns with the play role of our experience both of the external world and internal world (Baseer, 2011).

(1) Transitivity

Lyons (1974) state transitivity as the effects of action expressed by the verb ‘pass over’ from ‘agent’ (or ‘actor’) to the ‘patient’ (or ‘goal’). The analysis and interpretation of the transitivity systems of the clause of a certain language is dealwith the phenomenon that how the ideational function of that particular clause is constructed in terms of processes, participants and circumstances.Transitivity systems belong to the experiential metafunction (ideational function). “These systems analyze the clause construes a quantum of change in te flow of events as a figure or configuration of a process, participants involved in it and any attendant circumstances” (Matthiesen & Halliday, 2014)

Transitivity systems choose from choices available to them in the three following components, processes, participants, and circumstances (Gerot and Wignel, 1995).

These three elements of a clause are recognized as follows: verbal groups realize the processes, nominal groups realize the participants, adverbial group or prepositional phrases realize the circumstances.

a. Process

1. Material

Material process describes process of doing, usually concrete, real tangible actions. Eggins (2004) presents the definition of material process is that some entities do something undertakes some action. This is reinforced by the statement of Gerot and Wignell (1995), saying that material processes express the notion that some entities physically do something-which may be done to some other entities. The direct participants of material process are *Actor* and *Goal*.

<i>The exhausted bushwalker</i>	<i>dropped</i>	<i>his pack</i>
Actor	Material	Goal

(Gerot and Wignell, 1994, p. 55)

2. Mental

Mental processes are ones of sensing: feeling, thinking, and perceiving. Gerot and Wignell (1994) argue that there are three types of mental process: affective or reactive (feeling); cognitive (thinking); and perceptive (perceiving through the five senses) the participant roles in mental processes are *Senser* and *Phenomenon*.

<i>The toaster</i>	<i>doesn't like me</i>	<i>Me</i>
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

(Gerot and Wignell, 1994, p. 58)

3. Behavioural

These processes of typically human physiologically and psychologically behaviour, like breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming and staring.

- a. The participant who is behaving labelled as Behavior
- b. The process labelled as Behavioural
- c. The behaviour enacted labelled as Range

<i>He</i>	<i>threw</i>	<i>a tantrum</i>
Behavior	Behavioural	Range

(Gerot and Wignell, 1994, p. 58)

4. Verbal

These processes represent human experience “in the form of language” (lingually, signalling). The participant who is sensing labelled as Sayer. The process labelled as Verbal. There are three participants that may be incumbent upon Verbal Process: *receiver* is the one to whom the verbalisation is adressed, *target* is one acted upon verbally and *range/verbiage* is a name of the verbalisation itself.

<i>She</i>	<i>said</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>don't like</i>	<i>brussel sprouts</i>
Sayer	Verbal		Senser	Mental: Affect	Phenomenon

<i>John</i>	<i>told</i>	<i>Jenny</i>	<i>a rude joke</i>
Sayer	Verbal	Receiver	Verbiage

(Gerot and Wignell, 1994, p. 62-63)

5. Relational

Relational processes involve states of being (including having). Gerot and Wignell (1995) classify the relational process to whether they are being used to identify

something. Processes which establish an identity are called Identifying Process and processes which assign a quality are called attributive process. Each process has its own characteristics Participants role. In attributive these are *Carrier* and *Attribute*, and in identifying these are *Token* and *Value*.

Attributive processes contain two participants, *Carrier* and *Attribute*.

<i>Barry Tuckwell</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>a fine horn player</i>
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

Identifying processes also contains two participants, *Token* and *Value*.

<i>Barry Tuckwell</i>	<i>may be</i>	<i>the finest living horn player</i>
Token	Identifying	Value

(Gerot and Wignell, 1994, p. 67)

6. Existential

These are the processes through which every kind of phenomenon is considered to “be”, to exist, or to happen. The entity or event that is being said is labelled as Existent (it can be person, object, institution, abstraction, and event). There does not stand for anything.

<i>There</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>a unicorn</i>	<i>in the garden</i>
	Process	Existent	Circumstance

(Gerot and Wignell, 1994, p. 72)

2.2.3.2 Interpersonal Meanings

Interpersonal functions play the role in creating social relations and indicating the roles of the participants in the communication (Halliday, 2002 in Nur, 2015).

(1) Mood

Gerot and Wignell (1994) state that interpersonal meanings are realized in the lexicogrammar through selections from the system of MOOD”(p. 22). Eggins

(1994) identifies —two essential functional constituents of the MOOD element of the clause: the Subject and the Finite.

a. Subject

Subject is realised by a nominal group. The subject is that upon which speaker rests his case in exchanges of information, and the one responsible for insuring that the prescribed action is or is not carried out in exchanges of goods and services.

b. Finite

According to Halliday and Mathiessen (2014) finite is part of the verbal group. It gives reference in the here and now in making something arguable. Finite carries the *primary tense* in the clause (clause is the smallest sentence), *modality*, *polarity* and the agreement determines the speech functions and enables you to converse – to negotiate meanings.

According to Declerck, Red and Bert (2006) tense is a linguistic concept; it denotes the form taken by the verb to locate the situation referred to in time, i. e. to express the temporal relation between the time of the situation in question and an ‘orientation time’. The category of tense has to do with time-relations in so far as these are expressed by systematic grammatical contrast (Lyons, 1968). There are three primary tenses that realized by finite. They are past, present and future (Mathiessen and Halliday, 2014). Through primary tense, we can argue over when an event did/will/should occur.

Mathiessen and Halliday (2014) state that modality construes a region of uncertainty where I can express, or ask you to express, an assessment of the

validity of what is being said. It points out the speaker judgement of the probabilities or the obligation involved in what he or she is saying (Gerot and Wignell, 1994). Modality is the expression of the writer's attitudes or comment towards a proposition. It is expressed through the modal verbs (may, can, could, will, should); semi-modal verbs (have to, be going to, have got to); and other adjectives, adverbs and nouns (probably, probable, probability). It also expresses an interpersonal element of meaning that is concerned with the speaker's assessment of probabilities, degree of obligation, possibility, prophecy, intention, and so on. Different degrees of assertiveness suggested by a text can convey different kinds of interpersonal relationship between the writer or speaker and reader or listener. Polarity is about the choice between positive and negative (Mathiessen and Halliday, 2014).

Polarity and Modality relation can be drawn as follow:

Table 2.1 Finite Verbal Operators

Temporal Operators			
	Past	Present	Future
Positive	Did, was, had, used to	Does, is, have	Will, shall, should
Negative	Didn't, wasn't, hadn't,	Doesn't, isn't, hasn't	Won't, shan't, wouldn't, shouldn't
Modal Operators			
	Low	Median	High
Positive	Can, may, could, might,	Will, would, should, is/was to	Must, ought to, need, has/had to
Negative	Needn't, doesn't, need to, have to	Won't, wouldn't, shouldn't	Mustn't, oughtn't to, can't, couldn't

(Mathiessen & Halliday, 2014, p. 145)

(2) Residue

Egins (2004) suggests residue as the part of the clause which is somehow less essential to the arguably of the clause than is the mood component. It can also contain a number of functional elements: a Predicator, one or more Complements, and any number of different types of Adjuncts.

a. Predicator

Predicator is realized by a verbal group minus the temporal or modal operator. There are also non – finite (“to + verb” and “verb+ing”) clauses containing a Predicator but no Finite element (Gerot and Wignell, 1994). Predicator signs the time reference other than reference to the time of the speech event, various other aspects and phases like seeming, trying, it defines whereas the voice is active or passive and it determines the process (action, event, mental process, relation) that is predicated of the Subject (Mathiessen and Halliday, 2014).

b. Complement

Complement has potential of being Subject within the Residue. It will answer about ‘is/had what?’, ‘to whom?’ and ‘did to what?’(Gerot and Wignell, 1994).

c. Adjunct

An adjunct is not potential of being Subject (Mathiessen, 2014). It is typically realized by an adverbial group or a prepositional phrase (Mathiessen, 2014).

Adjunct can be divided into Circumstantial Adjuncts, and the centrally relevant to the analysis of MOOD which fall outside of analysis of MOOD, they are Conjunctive Adjunct and Comment Adjunct. Simply we can say circumstantial adjunct is the answer the questions of how, when, where and to whom (Gerot and

Wignell, 1994). The principal items functioning as Mood Adjuncts include the following:

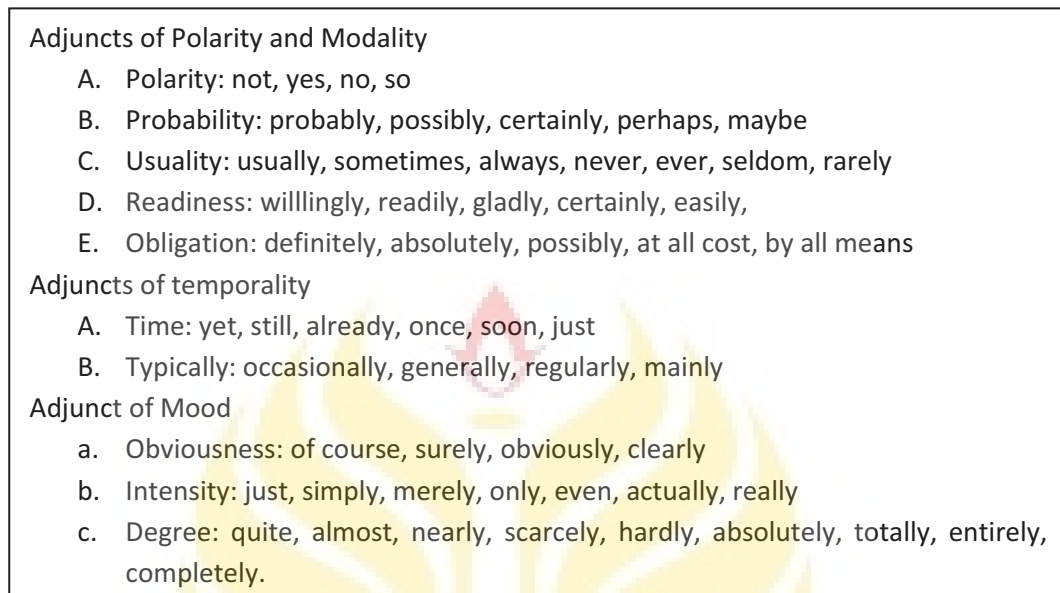


Figure 2.2 Mood Adjunct

(Gerot & Wignell, 1994, p. 36)

According to Halliday and Mathiessen (2004), subject and finite are closely linked together. It shapes one constituent which we called the Mood. Thus, to investigate the interpersonal meaning of a text, it is required to analyze the relationship within subject and finite in a text.

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994) mood is classified into two major types, Indicative Mood and Imperative Mood. On the level of grammar, the Mood classification is based on the position of Subject and Finite.

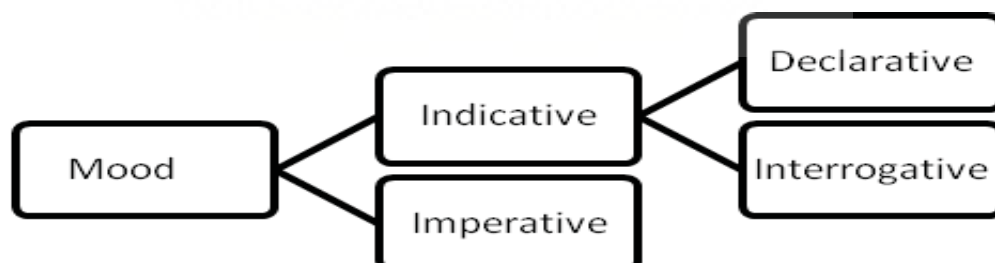


Figure 2.4 Mood Types

(Gerot & Wignell, 1994, p. 38)

1) Declarative

Unmarked: Subject + Finite

As confirmed by Halliday and Mathiessen (2004), the order Subject before Finite realizes declarative mood.

The car	had	four bicycle
Subject	Finite	Complement

Marked: Finite + Subject

Then	came	the production
Adjunct: conjunctive	Finite	Subject
Residue	Mood	

2) Interrogative

Polar (Yes/No Question): Finite + Subject

Did	Henry Ford	Build	his first car	in the backyard
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement	Circ. Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

Wh- Questions: Querying Subject Wh/Subject + Finite

Who	Built		a car	in his backyard
Subject/Wh	Fin	Predicator	Complement	Circ. Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

Querying Residue: Wh + Fin + Subj Where C/Wh (Complement is queried or A/Wh (Adjunct is queried))

What	did	Henry Ford	build?
Complement/Wh	Finite	Subject	Predicator
Mood			

Exclamatives: Wh + S + F + P where C/Wh or A/Wh

What big eyes	you	have!
Complement/ Wh.	Subject	Finite
Residue	Mood	

3) Imperative

In imperative the Mood element may consist of Subject + Finite, Subject only, Finite only, or they may no have no Mood element. There will always be a Predicator.

Don't you put it there.	(Subject + Finite)
Let's put it there.	(Subject)
Don't put it there.	(Finite)
Put it there.	No Subject or Finite)

(Gerot and Wignell, 1994, p. 39-41)

2.2.4 News

2.2.4.1 Definition of News

Van Dijk (1988) says that news can be defined as a new information about events, things or persons, a (TV or radio) program type in which news items are presented, and a news item or news report, i.e., a text or discourse on radio, on TV or in the newspaper, in which new information is given about recent events.

Whereas Sutopo (2008) concludes that news is current information made available to the public about what is going on – information often very important to men and women trying to make up their minds about what to think and how to act.

According to Reah (2002, in Duanprakhon, 2012) news is “information about recent events that are of interest to a sufficiently large group, or that may affect the lives of a sufficiently large group”. Wu and Tang (2010, in Tabrizi and Nabifar, 2013) state that news is a style which needs highly accuracy of the fact, the figures of speech which ignite abstract things becomes reality in the reader's

imagination. From the above definitions we can briefly conclude that news is a full and current information made available which is reported through the media to the public. It will provide information about what is going on, who is the subject, whom is the object, when, where and how it can happen. However in this study, the researcher will only focus on the news which published on the electronic newspaper.

2.2.4.2 *The Qualities of News*

There are some characteristics that should be fulfilled to give a sign that it is a “news”. Sutopo (2008, p. 19.) notes that news should be accurate, balance, fair and objective, clear, concise and current News is balanced means to be fair to its audience, it is a matter of emphasis and completeness. Objectivity in news is one of important principles of modern journalism, it means that news is reported to the consumer untainted by any personal bias or outside influence that would make it appear anything but should be what it is. A news story must follow the news form, it should be direct, terse, and logically coherent; it should be well – paced, unified, and above all, written so clearly that the meaning of the story is absolutely plain. News media are specific about time, even the time at which news of future events is announced, to show that their news is not only recent but truly the last word on the subject.

2.2.4.3 *The Functions of News*

There are some responsibilities of news in order to give information to the public, they are: (Sutopo, 2008)

- a. News must give readers opportunity to know, understand, and evaluate all facets of important news situations.
- b. The press almost without exception recognizes as valid the principles behind the restrictive laws that make false or malicious libel punishable and that forbid indecent and obscene publication.
- c. The press recognizes a positive obligation to give its readers the news of genuine significance to their lives as fairly, completely, and without bias as competent professional practice and judgment permit.

2.3 Context of the Current Research

Mainstream media such television, radio and newspapers are below under surface by the flooding of social media existence lately. Nowadays Indonesian are facing phenomenon where everything can be exposed to the public. Everyone freely builds public opinion by taking advantages of any social media platforms, especially Facebook. They are not only free to write but also give comment, critique, or correct everything in it. Every second we can easily update our information from it. Some of them are blowed by mainstream media indeed. From famous people hottest gossips, conspicuous political tendency, hard religion and belief point of view until economy chaotic are written by every single person who has ability to write and pour his thoughts well seems like an abiding issue.

Nobody is banned in doing so, as the consequences it is hard to differentiate whether the issue is trully happens or only a hoax.

Indonesians were scared by kidnapping issue lately, almost all parents didnot allow their children to go outside alone. Parents were haunted by kidnapping. Articles about selling organ, mutilation until the price list of every single organ were displayed and disseminated via groups in Instagram, Facebook, WhatssApp, Line, Blackberry Messenger without checking whether it was only fake news or not, parents were scared then cursed the suspect blindly. The situation was taut for some days but in the end police party clarified that news about kidnapping was hoax, not trully happened. Although this kind of issue brought positive effect, to make parents more aware and careful in bringing up their children, the government should not neglect it because it will cause more serious problem in the future.

The case above is only one of thousand examples of fake news that could cause unpredictable effect. It should be fixed and prevented before threatening nation's unity. In a good moment, in National Press Day, Thursday 2 February 2017, president Jokowi gave speech responding fake news. Jokowi warned and noticed people to be smarter in responding news. He also said that press has important role to play greater in nation's development.

Jokowi's speech about fake news was seizing public attention because it was the hot issue which has been being struggled by many people/institutions until now. As a matter of fact, it was the right time to warn Indonesians in preventing and tackling fake news. In doing so, journalists had chance to inform it

to the public by packing it as a news. *Antara News*, *The Jakarta Globe* and *The Jakarta Post* did it.

Among the three e newspapers, the writer has his point of view in presenting and summarizing what the speaker (Jokowi) has said. It can be drawn by seeing how the writer uses mood inside the texts. In order to answer the researcher curiosity about how the writer chooses the words to retell the speech into written style, transitivity analysis is applied. Those are under Systemic Functional Linguistic responsibility. Hence, the researcher relies on SFL theory from Halliday.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

This study focuses on written text. The writer investigated a same issue which published on the same day by The Jakarta Post, The Jakarta Globe and Antara e-newspapers by analyzing the metafunctions. The concept that was done by the researcher was collecting data concerning on metafunctional analysis on newspaper. The writer gathered data from The Jakarta Post, The Jakarta Globe and Antara News e-newspapers and revealed the differences by looking at its subject, mood type and transitivity. First, subject and mood type lead us to interpersonal meaning. Interpersonal meanings are meanings which show a speaker's attitudes and judgments and those are meanings for acting upon and with others. Second, transitivity which leads us to ideational meanings. Ideational meaning are meanings about phenomena – about things (living and non living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the things are or do) and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. It deals with different

kinds of participants in varying process and circumstances. Hopefully the result of this study could be a review of metafunction analysis in finding differences and similarities of three articles from *Antara News*, *The Jakarta Globe* and *The Jakarta Globe* newspapers.

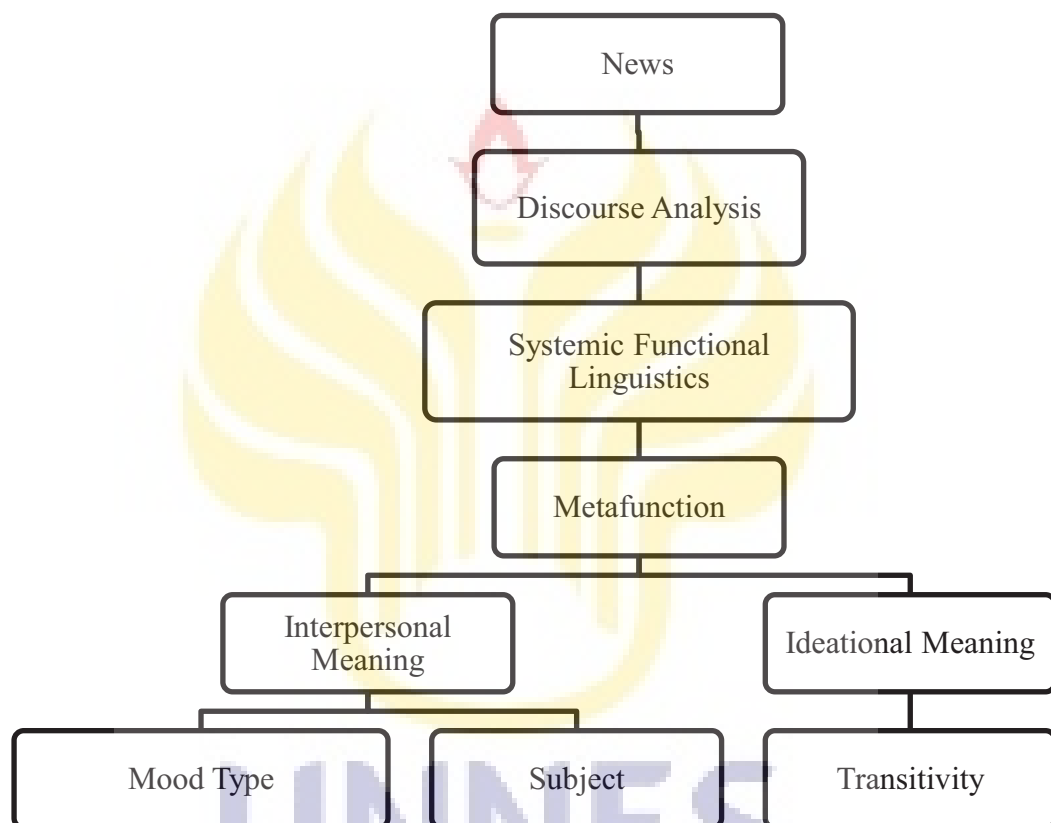


Figure 2.4 Theoretical Framework in the Present Study

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This final chapter presents conclusion derived from the whole analyses and discussion presented in the previous chapter. This chapter also covers some recommendations based on the study for readers.

5.1 Conclusion

Discussion from the previous chapter is summarized as follows:

Interpersonal and ideational meanings were revealed in the three news of e newspapers which were taken as the samples of the investigation. Working on something which is still warm and being talked about in the reality is more impressive and interesting study. Here, speech which has its language features is presented in written style. And in doing so, the three e newspapers are not lost their objectivity and the originality of the information itself. In one speech, each writer has his point of view in delivering the message.

By conducting analysis in the subject and mood types matters, the researcher revealed that subject is not only used to discover the objectivity of the news but also display the main idea of the news which is being talked about. How the choice of subject in the clause allows the journalists to highlight information to shift the readers' attention onto or away from the agent reported in his/her story.

Declarative mood type dominated the three e newspapers. In *Antara News* and *The Jakarta Globe* were not found another. However, imperative type appeared once in *The Jakarta Post*. The lack of imperative and interrogative mood types in the news properly happens because the writers intend to deliver information and entrust message through their sentence; the writer stands as the informant only and do not expect any feedback. So, only one way interaction happens.

By conducting transitivity analysis, the researcher got some facts that the choice of words can represent the writer attitude toward an issue. Although the three news articles delivered a same speech, the way they poured the content of information experience is different. Each writer had its intention to share the experience. It can emphasize the author's position inside the news. It also provides an atmosphere that the author wants to build. The transition from speech into news article gave more understanding about process type in transitivity system. The variation of process which appeared in the three news article broke the statement which asserts that "news is about what people say than what is done".

News stories represent the outcome of a series linguistic choices which reflect journalists' individual views of the world and their desire to create consensus with their readers.

5.2 Suggestions

First suggestion is addressed to readers who are especially interested in studying Systemic Functional Linguistics in which the study could be able to demonstrate

how lexicogrammatical analysis can be used as a powerful tool to reveal the interpersonal and ideational in a written text especially news.

Second suggestion is also addressed to the readers especially those who want to be teacher in the future, it is better to teach how the verb works in the text to increase students' awareness. By mastering part of speech such as noun and verb the student can create appropriate text and lead it into a story they want to share.

Finally, the last suggestion is addressed to the next researchers who are interested in the field of interpersonal and ideational meanings. They are expected to explore deeper about how the word works inside the text/utterance for the sake of language education.



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