A Comparative Analysis on Engagement of Two Texts Exposing US Armies Urinating Corpses of Dead Afghan

(Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach)

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Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirement for the Sarjana Degree in English Department Faculty of Letters and Fine Art Sebelas Maret University

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I state wholeheartedly that the thesis entitled *A Comparative Analysis on Engagement of Two Text Exposing US Armies Urinating Corpses of Dead Afghan* is originally me. It is not a plagiarism nor made by others. The things related to other people works are written in quotation and included in the bibliography. If it is then proven that the researcher cheats, I am ready to take the responsibilities.

Surakarta, July 2012

Astrid Herera
MOTTO

"Verily, with every difficulty there is relief"
(Asy-Syarh: 1301)

"We must be able to motivate ourself in order to get success"

-The writer-
DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to

- My Mom and Dad
- My brother
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah SWT, Who is the Most Loving, and the Most Merciful, all praise be to Allah, the Lord of the world. Peace and blessing of Allah SWT be upon our Prophet Muhammad SAW, and in his family and companions.

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Surakarta, July 2012

Astrid Herera
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ABSTRACT


This study attempts to find out the types of engagement employed in two texts exposing US Armies Urinating Corpses of Dead Afghan, to find out the most dominant type of engagement in the texts and to find out the reason why the most dominant type of engagement is used in the texts. This study used descriptive qualitative method with total sampling technique. This study used primary and secondary data. The primary data of this study covers types of engagements found in the text. The secondary data covers the information about profile of The Jakarta Post as daily newspaper online, as mass media and Islamic background of both writers related to US Armies Urinating Corpses of Dead Afghan issue.

The data and source data of this research were two texts of Readers Forum of The Jakarta Post newspaper online. The first text is entitled “Marine abuse may dent peace talk” by Mr. Gynt Roemadal from Jakarta, and the second text is entitled “The Marines’ inhuman incident” by Khawaja Umer Farooq from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

The result shows that both texts use types of engagement: monogloss and heterogloss covering projection (proclaim), modality (entertain) and concession (disclaim). In the first text, the most dominant type of engagement is heterogloss covering 42% projection (proclaim), 42% modality (entertain). Meanwhile, the second text, the most dominant type of engagement is heterogloss covering 39% projection (proclaim), 23% modality (entertain) and 23% concession (disclaim). The first and second texts only use 16% monogloss and 15% monogloss, meaning both texts employs more objectivity.

The reason of the most dominant type of engagement used in both texts is related to Islamic background of both writers. The writer of the first text is from Indonesia and Indonesia is the largest Muslims in the world. The writer of the second is from Saudi Arabia a country where Islam was born. Meanwhile, US Armies Urinating Corpses of Dead Afghan incident happened in Afghanistan, also an Islamic country dominated by Taliban. Because of the writers’ Islamic background, heterogloss dominates both texts to respond the issue objectively in order to hide the fact that both writers are from Islamic background.
CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

This chapter presents some literature reviews related to the topic or discussion in the research. Here, this chapter presents at least seven topics, covering media, internet, The Jakarta Post, Readers Forum and US Armies Urinating the Dead of Afghans issue, appraisal, engagement.

A. Media

Media is a device to spread information. Commonly media is produced massively. According to Raharjo in kompasiana, Media is a device which connects us to outside world. It is a main source of information for people in the world because without media, it is difficult to know matters surrounding us. Media is divided into three types. They are print media (such as newspaper, magazine), electronic media (such as television, radio) and online media such as internet (http://m.kompasiana.com/post/sosbud/2010/06/16/ilmu-tentang-broadcasting/). People can get information surrounding them from print media, electronic media and online media.
B. Internet

Internet is created to people who need information fast. Agusli (2007) states that Internet is a network of computer which is able to reach all areas in the world, and can exchange information or data each other. By using internet, people can get information or data in the world fast.

Many people access internet to get news, information fast. They access websites of internet that give information that people need. Website contains content media including text, music, video, images and many others (http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Jakarta_Post). People can get information as soon as possible by using internet through websites.

C. The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is one of daily newspapers that give information in English. It is published into printed edition and online edition (asiatoday.com/profile/Jakarta-post). It was founded in 1983 and digitized in 1994. It is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara. The head office is in the nation’s capital Jakarta. The targeted readers of The Jakarta Post are Foreigners and educated people. (http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Jakarta_Post). There are some sections available in the Jakarta Post. They are Editor’s Choice, Sci-tech, Sport, Business, Art &
In The Jakarta Post, people can find various information.

**D. Reader’s Forum and US Armies Urinating The Dead of Afghans Issue**

Reader’s forum is one of sections in The Jakarta Post. In reader’s forum, people can read and send letter containing opinion or view about recent issues. People can post comment on letter published. In reader’s forum on January, there are two letters from reader published. Both of them posted their opinion or view about US armies urinating the dead of Afghans issue on You Tube video. Issue about US armies urinating the dead of Afghans appeared from a video uploaded through YouTube at 11th January 2012. You Tube video showed about four US armies urinating corpses of the dead Afghans. The uploaded video produced many critics and curses from people in the world. Moreover the video is not fake. Two of the armies have been identified. The disgusting video raised sentiment anti-
America, especially in Afghanistan. Many people are interested in giving opinion about the issue.


E. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistic is created by M.A.K. Halliday. It is a theory which describes that language is as realization of situational and cultural contexts. (Halliday, 1994). Systemic functional linguistic can be called as representation of combination between context of situation and context of culture.

In theory of systemic functional linguistic itself, it can be found that there are three metafunctions which are related to the use of language in society. According to
Halliday (1994), the metafunctions are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. Ideational meaning refers to meaning of speaker or author. Interpersonal meaning refers to speaker or author as smuggler of involved words. Textual meaning refers to combination between both of them. (Halliday, 1978). The three metafunction complete each other.

F. Appraisal

Appraisal theory is taken from systemic functional linguistic. It is a theory which evaluates expression and reaction of perspective of speaker or author of text or discourse. “Appraisal is concerned with the expression of (and reaction to) personal views, it is part of interpersonal metafunction of language.” (www.alvinleong.info/sfg/sfgappraisal.html). By using appraisal theory, the personal view of writer or author can be known. Appraisal theory is divided into three aspects. They are graduation, attitude and engagement.

Graduation is an appraising way of modified message in the text whether it is more or less intense (force) and modified message in the text whether it is sharpened or blurred (focus). The examples of force and focus are below
Table 2.1: Graduation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Graduation Types</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Types</td>
<td>Focus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus</td>
<td>Sharpen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soften</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Taken from Martin & Rose, 2003:43)

Attitude is an appraising way evaluating human behavior positively or negatively based on social norms (judgement), evaluating non-human entities or non-living and phenomena based on social norms (appreciation) and evaluating words of emotion which express various emotional states in the text. Here is the examples of attitude which are taken from Martin and Rose (2003:38)
Engagement is a way of evaluating how writer affirms or distances himself/herself from what he said or wrote to respond attitude. (www.alvinleong.info/sfg/sfgappraisal.html). Text can be analyzed by the three aspects of appraisal theory.
G. Engagement

In engagement, there are some aspects of engagement. According to Martin and Rose (2003), engagement is divided into two aspects. They are monogloss (one voice) and heterogloss (more than one voice). Monogloss is a subjective view of writer/person. It describes the opinion and ideology of the writer which are conveyed subjectively in a text. Meanwhile, Heterogloss is additional voice or source. It means that writers do not only convey their opinion or ideology subjectively but also give alternative opinion or ideology from others to empower his or her opinion so that the text does not seem too subjective. Heterogloss itself is divided into four aspects. They are projection, modality and concession. Martin & Rose (2003)

1. **Projection**

Projection is quotation of what somebody says, thinks or feels. The characteristic of projection commonly uses speech mark (") and words like “understand, know, wish, realize”. the examples of projection are below.

Table 2.2: Projection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projecting Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projecting clauses Then <em>he says</em>: He and three of our friends have been promoted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Names for <em>I know</em> where everything began, the background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines that my wasted vulture said to me</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*commit to user*
they broadcast substantial extracts:

Projecting Many of those who have come forward had previously been
within clause regarded as respectable

Such offices as it may deem necessary

Scare quotes ‘those at the top’, the ‘cliques’ and ‘our men’

(Taken from Martin & Rose, 2003: 48)

2. Modality

Modality is one of additional voices that uses modal words to figure out
whether it is probability, usuality, possibility, obligation or inclination. Modality
itself is differentiated into two. They are modulation and modalization. The examples
of modulation and modalization are below.

Table 2.3: Modulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modulation (&quot;how obligatory or permissible&quot;)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You must do it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You should do it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You could do it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Don’t do it

Negative

(Taken from Martin & Rose, 2003:48)

Modulation is one of parts of modality to show expression of a command or exchange in a clause. There are two kinds of modulation. They are obligation and inclination. Obligation is often found in a command such as allowed, support, required. Meanwhile, inclination is often found in an offer such as, keen, determined, willing. The positive polarity points to “Do it!” And the negative polarity points to “Don’t do it!”

Table 2.4: Modalization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modalization (“How likely”)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It must be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It should be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It might be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It isn’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

( Taken from Martin & Rose, 2003:48)
Modalization is one of parts of modality which is used in a clause to give information. There are two types of modalization. They are probability such as possibly; probably; certainly and usuality such as sometimes, usually, always. The positive polarity of modality points to “it is”. Meanwhile, The negative polarity of modality points to “it is not”.

3. Concession

Concession is one of additional voices whose function is to counter expectation. Concession can be known from concessive conjunction found in a text. There are several examples of concessive conjunction. Here are examples of concessive conjunction: (“but, however, although, even if, even by, in fact, at least, indeed, nevertheless, needless to say, of course, admittedly, in any case”)

Table 2.5: Concession

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concession</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He tried to hide his wild consuming fear, <strong>but</strong> I saw it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual murder is more inhuman than a messy, physical murder. <strong>At least</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*commit to user*
murder victim rest.

Table 4 taken from Martin & Rose (2003:52)


Engagement version of Voloshinov (1995) uses different terms of aspects of engagement to refer to heterogloss. It is not like Martin and Rose (2003) which uses terms of engagement like projection, modality and concession. Heterogloss of engagement version of Voloshinov uses terms which explore more detail. The heterogloss is divided into four types. They are disclaim, proclaim, entertain and attribute. Then the terms are also used by Martin in Martin and White (2005) in “The Language of Evaluation”.

1. Disclaim

Disclaim, commonly is called disclamation. It is a way of writer or speaker for expressing objectivity when the writers or speakers do not agree with what somebody else wrote or said. Commonly it uses outright denials, counter-arguments, and concession.

Example of disclamation

- It is **allegedly** that men are apes
- I deny that men are apes
- I concede that men are apes
- This can’t be true
- What is a “free” gift? Aren’t all gifts free?
- Jessica ate rice most days she still lost weight

2. **Proclaim**

Proclaim, commonly is called proclamation. It is a way of writer or speaker for expressing objectivity by subscribing a particular position. There are three types of proclaim. They are pronouncement of personal statements which express agreement (concurrence); endorsement of what somebody else said; pronounce.

- Example of pronounce
  - I believe..
  - Personally/ to my mind/ in my opinion
  - I argue..
  - I compelled to conclude…

- Example of Endorsement
  - X has shown that
X has demonstrated that

Example of concur

Naturally, of course, obviously

3. **Entertain**

Entertain, commonly is called entertainment. It is a way of writer or speaker for expressing objectivity by using a range of possibilities which are considered or acknowledged. It can be known by the use of modals and modal adjuncts of probability and usuality.

Examples of entertain:

- **Modal**: will, can, must, shall, might
- **Modal adjunct**: probably, perhaps, maybe
- It seems that, apparently, in my view, I hear that

The modal adjunct can be divided into modalization and modulation. They are similar to modality of engagement version of Martin and Rose (2003).
Modulation is one of parts of modality to show expression of a command or exchange in a clause. There are two kinds of modulation. They are obligation and inclination. Obligation is often found in a command such as allowed, support, required. Meanwhile, inclination is often found in an offer such as, keen, determined, willing).

Modalization is one of parts of modality which is used in a clause to give information. There are two types of modalization. They are probability such as possibly; probably; certainly and usuality such as sometimes, usually, always.

4. Attribution

Attribution is a way of writer or speaker for expressing objectivity by using reports what someone else said or write. Attribution is divided into two. They are acknowledging attribution and distance. Commonly, attribution as acknowledge uses words such as say, report, state, declare, according to, announce, believe and think. Meanwhile, distance uses reporting verb such as to claim.

Example of acknowledging attribution

- She says that...
They convincingly showed that research causes cancer in mice

According to Rowan, comedians should have moles.

Example of attribution: distance

They claimed that...

(www.alvinleong.info/SFG/sfgappraisal.html)


In this study, Approaches of Martin and Rose’s engagement version and Voloshinov’s engagement version are used and combined. Engagement is divided into two. They are monogloss and heterogloss. Heterogloss is divided into three forms. The forms are projection, modality and concession. Projection is divided into two. They are proclaim and attribute. Modality is down to entertain. Concession is down to disclaim.
a) Monogloss is used to find out the subjectivity of writer to respond the issue.

b) Heterogloss is used to find out the objectivity expressed by writer to respond the issue.

c) Projection is a way of writer to express the objectivity to respond the issue by using reports from other voice. Projection is down to proclaim and attribution.
Proclaim is a way to find out the objectivity of writer in expressing agreement of the issue. According to Martin & White (2005), there are three types of proclaim. They are concur, pronounce and endorse.

- (concur) *naturally..., of course..., obviously..., admittedly...etc*; some types of rhetorical or 'leading' question
- (pronounce) *I contend..., the truth of the matter is..., there can be no doubt that...etc*
- (endorse) *X has demonstrated that...; As X has shown...etc*

Taken from Martin & White (2005: 98)

Meanwhile, Attribution is a way of writer or speaker for expressing objectivity by using reports what someone else said or write. Attribution is divided into two. They are acknowledging attribution and distance.

d) Modality is a way of writer to find out the objectivity to respond the issue by using modal auxiliaries and modal adjunct. Modality is down to entertain.

Entertain is a way of writer or speaker for expressing objectivity by using a range of possibilities which are considered or acknowledged. It can be known by the use of modals and modal adjuncts of probability and usuality.
e) Concession is a way to find out the objectivity of writer in expressing disagreement of the issue. Concession is down into disclaim. Disclaim is a way of writer or speaker for expressing objectivity when the writers or speakers do not agree with what somebody else wrote or said. Commonly it uses outright denials, counter-arguments, Disclaim has three types. They are deny (negotiation) and counter-
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Engagement is one of parts of appraisal system which is an extension from Systemic Functional Linguistic. Engagement is dealing with position of author or writer as subject of his or her own writing. By engagement, the author or writer can state or hide from what is written. (Volshinov, 1995:139). Engagement concerns with the linguistic resources which explicitly position a text’s proposals and propositions inter-subjectively. (http://gramatics.com/appraisalOutline-07.htm). In other words, through Engagement, the writer is able to show distance his or her own statements on his or her writing.

Engagement is derived from appraisal theory which consists of graduation, attitude and engagement. Appraisal theory is a further development of the Halliday framework to comprehend more complex ways which expresses the personal view of writer and react to the views of others. (http://gramatics.com/appraisalOutline-07.htm). Appraisal theory itself is an extension from Systemic Functional Linguistics which concerns at language used, which is explained as a system accompanied by forms through meaning which is able to be carried into effect or realized (Halliday, 1985).
Martin and Rose (2003) state sources of attitudes or engagements are divided into one voice (monogloss) and more than voice (heterogloss) which consist of projection, modality and concession.

The theories above can show the position of writer on his or her own writing. Therefore, this research is intended to analyze the position of writers of the texts exposing US Armies urinating Afghans. The title of first text “Marine abuse may dent peace talk” written by Mc. Gynt Roemalenn from Jakarta, and second text is entitled “The Marines’ inhuman incident” written by Khawaja Umer Farooq from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, discovered in Readers Forum of Jakarta Post.(http://www.thejakatapost.com/paper/2012-01-17).

In short, this research is going to compare types of engagements used by the texts’ writers and analyze why the most dominant type of engagement is used in the texts. For instance:

From the first text, Mc. Gynt Roemalenn wrote:

“A video showing [[what appeared to be American forces in Afghanistan urinating on dead Taliban fighters( the Post, Jan 13, p.1) ]] could set back efforts to broker peace talks.”

- the word ‘showing’ is counted as engagement-heterogloss-(projection) because it is explains what there is inside the video. The
word ‘could’ is counted as engagement-modality-modalization because it explains that probably, the video makes set back efforts to broker peace talk. (Martin & Rose, 2003)

To have comparative study of engagement, in the second text, Khawaja Umer Farooq wrote:

“Recent pictures of US Marines urinating on the corpses of dead Afghans clearly show how the US is trying to win the hearts and minds of the Afghan people.”

- The words ‘show, win and minds’ are counted as engagement-projection because they are idea/mental projection. Martin & Rose (2003)

Based on the analysis above, it can be found out that both writers would rather use heterogloss-projection or attribution to start their letter (from first text and second text)

This research is related to previous appraisal researches that analyzed engagement in English Department, Faculty of Lettes and Fine Arts, UNS. The research of appraisal was conducted by Idha Dwi Prasetyo (2011) entitled “A Comparative Analysis of Appraisal between Editorial and Opinion Column Exposing Ahmadiyah Issue Published on The Jakarta Post Websites (A Study Based on
Systemic Functional Linguistics)” and the research of appraisal was conducted by Umi Dwi Lestari (2011) entitled “A Comparative Analysis of Appraisal of Two Texts Exposing the Controversy of Sex Education Given in US Public Schools (Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics Study)”. In those researchers, the writers, Idha and Umi have not analyzed engagements covering aspects of engagement.

The situation makes the researcher conduct an analysis of engagement to investigate monogloss, heterogloss (projection, modality and concession on the texts exposing US armies urinating Afghans. This research attempts to analyze that phenomenon to find out kinds of engagement, the most dominating type of engagement in the texts, the reasons why the type of engagement dominates in the text. Therefore, This research entitled “A Comparative Analysis on Engagement of Two Texts (Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach).

B. Research Question

The research question of this research are

1. What types of engagements are discovered in the texts?
2. What is the most dominant type of engagement in the texts?
3. Why is the most dominant type of engagement used in the texts?
C. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are:

1. To find out kinds of engagements discovered in the texts
2. To figure out the most dominating type of engagement in the texts
3. To determine why the most dominant type of engagement is used in the texts

D. Research Significant/ Benefits

The research on engagement discovered in the Jakarta Post exposing about US armies urinating Afghans has the following benefits:

1. To provide information about aspects of engagement covering monogloss, heterogloss (projection, modality and concession discovered the texts.
2. To present the most dominating engagement in the texts to do further study.

E. Scope of Research

This research is limited on kinds of engagements (one of appraisal systems). Especially, this research is concerned of analysis of engagement of two texts exposing US armies urinating Afghans. The first text entitled “Marine abuse may dent peace talk” written by Mr. Gunt Roemalean from Jakarta, and second text is entitled “The Marines’ inhuman incident” written by Khawaja Umer Farooq from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia discovered in Readers Forum of Jakarta Post. The analysis of engagement will find out engagements (Monogloss and Heterogloss (projection,
modality, concession) of the texts. The limitation is used to make the analysis concern only on the texts.

**F. Thesis Organization**

This research is divided into 5 chapters, i.e.:

Chapter 1 contains Introduction. In this chapter, the research describes the background, problem statement, research objectives, research questions, research significance/benefits, scope of research, and thesis Organization.

Chapter 2 contains Literature Review. It consists of some theories which are related to this research. It includes mass media, Internet, The Jakarta Post online, US Armies Urinating Afghans, Systemic Functional Linguistics, appraisal, engagements of Martin & Rose (2003).

Chapter 3 contains Research Methodology. It describes the research paradigm, research method, research location, sample and sampling technique, data and source data, data validity, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter 4 contains Finding and Discussion. The chapter is to answer the research question about Engagement.

Chapter 5 contains conclusion and recommendation. The chapter is to draw conclusion and provide some suggestions and recommendations.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Research is related to observe object. It is an activity observing object using certain methodology in order to get data or information for increasing quality of something which is observed and interesting for researcher (Aqib, 2009). Methodology itself means general approach of topic of research (Alwasilah, 2011). To get data, observation should be done using appropriate methodology. In general, research is divided into qualitative research (collecting and observing data to get information to increase certain quality) and quantitative research (collecting and observing numeric data to predict population or future things) (Aqib, 2009).

This research belongs to qualitative research because according to Prastowo (2011), qualitative research uses verbal description and definition more. Qualitative research is concerned on something and if it finds more data in the field, it may be developed but it has to use some limitation in order that data can be analyzed effectively. Hence, the limitation on qualitative research may develop in the field (Prastowo, 2011). Besides, based on the purpose of this research, it is descriptive research because according to Aqib (2009), descriptive research is conducted to collect information or data about phenomenon observed. Hence this research is
descriptive qualitative research because according to Bogdan and Taylor (1993:30), qualitative methodology is procedure of research to produce descriptive qualitative data which are in the form of written or spoken words being observed, (adopted from Prastowo, 2011).

B. Research Method

Method is a way for achieving the objectives of research (technique of certain research). In research method, there are several things that should be conducted. They are the research location, data and source data, sample and sampling technique and data validity, (Alwasilah, 2011).

1. Research Location

This research takes place in the letters entitled "Marine abuse may dent peace talk" by Mc. Gynt Roemalean from Jakarta, Indonesia and "The Marines' inhuman incident" by Khawaja Umer Farooq from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Two texts are called letters in Readers Forum of the website The Jakarta Post.com.

Both texts can be called research location because they fulfill elements of research location covering setting, participants, and events (Spradely, 1980). The setting of the research is readers’ letter taken from the website The Jakarta Post.com. The participants of the research are the writers and other participants who are involved in the texts. The events are happening in the readers’ letters published on the Jakarta Post.com.
2. Data and Source of Data

According to Prastowo (2011), Data are fact, information, or evidence for interpreting symptom or phenomenon. In this descriptive qualitative research, source of data are taken from texts from readers forum of website www.thejakartapost.com at 2012/01/20. They are letters entitled “Marine abuse may dent peace talk” written by Mc. Gynt Roemalean from Jakarta and “The Marines’ inhuman incident” Khawaja Umer Farooq from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The primary data of this descriptive qualitative research are types of engagements found in the letters. They are monogloss and heterogloss (projection: proclaim and attribute, modality: entertain, concession: disclaim). The secondary data of this descriptive qualitative research are the information about profile of The Jakarta Post as daily newspaper online, as mass media where the letters or texts are taken from related to US armies urinating the dead of Afghans issue.

3. Sample and Sampling Technique

According to Prastowo (2011), sample means a part of population that will be observed. Meanwhile, sampling technique means technique of choosing sample (Prastowo, 2011). In choosing the sample, the researcher employed total sampling because the researcher used all data gained in this research.
4. Data Validity


5. Technique of Data Analysis
According to Moleong (2006), Data Analysis is a process of organizing and arranging data. In this research, technique of data analysis uses Spradely’s technique, the steps are domain, taxonomy, componential analysis and cultural values analysis. Prastowo (2011). This analysis of engagement compares texts using terms of engagement belonging to Martin & Rose (2003)

a.1. Domain analysis

This domain analysis is identifying engagement by identifying the monogloss and heterogloss as part of engagement and belonging to the data. In this step, the collected data are taken from two different texts about US armies urinating the dead of Afghans issue. These are examples of analysis of engagements in the both texts:

- **Title: Marine abuse may dent peace talk** *(monogloss)*

  The title is counted as monogloss because the title belongs to the ideology of the writer so that it can be determined as one voice or monogloss.

- A video **showing** [(what appeared to be American forces in Afghanistan urinating on dead Taliban fighters( the Post, Jan 13, p.1))] could set back efforts to broker peace talks. *(heterogloss)*
The word ‘showing’ is counted as engagement-heterogloss because it is explains what there is inside the video. The writer points ‘a video’ as the actor who shows the incident so the source of the incident is not from the writer but it is from the video.

b.1. Taxonomy analysis

This taxonomy analysis is classifying types of heterogloss (projection, modality and concession) as the form of engagement and (proclaim, attribute, entertain and disclaim) as the meaning of the form of engagement. This is categorization of the data (the types of engagement):

Table 3.1: Analysis of Heterogloss Found in Text

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Form of Heterogloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A video <strong>showing</strong> [[what appeared to be American forces in Afghanistan urinating on dead Taliban fighters( the Post, Jan 13, p.1) ]] <strong>could</strong> set back efforts to broker peace talks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The clause in the table belongs to projection because it is counted as attribute because of word ‘showing’ as report. The clause also belongs to modality because it is counted as entertain because of modal auxiliary ‘could’.

c.1. Componential analysis

In this step, the componential analysis is used for answering the second question of research question which asks the most dominating engagement in the texts. The data are displayed in the table to show what have been identified and classified by domain analysis and taxonomy analysis. Here are the examples of the data.

Table 3.2: Analysis of Engagement in Text

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engagement</th>
<th>Frequency of occurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Text1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monogloss (one voice)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterogloss (additional voices)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projection</td>
<td>Proclaim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modality</td>
<td>Entertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concession</td>
<td>Disclaim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
d. Cultural values analysis

In this step, cultural values analysis of this study is related to the result of this study which shows the domination of subjectivity or objectivity of the texts related to the issue of you tube video which shows US armies urinating the dead of Afghans who comes from Islamic country, Afghanistan. In the texts, writers who comes from Indonesia and Arab do protest the act of the US armies. The writers attempts to do protest the incident objectively but actually they protest by hiding their subjectivity because they come from countries whose majority of Islamic people. Afghanistan is Islamic country dominated by Taliban. The war between Afghanistan and US happened because Taliban refused to handed over Osama Bin Laden who was accused as masterminding the attacks on the US on 11 September 2001. (http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-south-asia-12011352). Indonesia is a country whose the biggest population of Muslim in the world. The population in Indonesia is about 182,570,000 Muslims. (http://mylaboratorium.blogspot.com/2012/10-Negara-berpopulasi-Muslim-terbanyak.html?m=1). Saudi Arabia, it is a country where Islam was born. (http://www.al-islam.org/restatement/2.htm). Because of their Islamic background, the writers tend to do protest objectively in order to hide their subjectivity.
CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Introduction

This chapter presents findings and discussion. The findings cover types of engagement discovered in the texts, the most dominating type of engagement in the texts and the aspects of dominant engagement in the texts. In analyzing engagement, this research employs Martin and Rose theory (2003), Voloshinov (1995) and Martin and White (2005). Meanwhile, the discussion tries to find the reasons behind the use of the engagement. The answers of the questions will be given and described below.

B. Findings

This sub-chapter describes the types of engagement in the texts covering monogloss, heterogloss, projection (proclaim and attribute), modality (entertain) and concession (disclaim).
1. First Text

1.1 Analysis of Engagement

In the first text entitled “Marine abuse may dent peace talk” by Mc. Gynt Roemalean from Jakarta, there are monogloss and heterogloss found. Heterogloss is more dominant than monogloss in the text. By using domain and taxonomic analyses, types of the engagement and the classification can be seen in Table: 4.1. below

Table: 4.1: Analysis of engagement in the text 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engagement</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage of occurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monogloss (one voice)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterogloss (additional voices)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projection</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proclaim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modality</td>
<td>Entertain</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concession</td>
<td>Disclaim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table: 4.1 shows the domination of heterogloss in the first text. Mc Gynt Roemalean, the first text’s writer only employs 16% Monogloss in the text. Meanwhile, the total number of heterogloss is 84%. There are only two kinds of heterogloss found in the first text. They are projection especially proclaim and

commit to user
modality (entertain). The total of projection and modality are the same. Each of them is 42%. The detailed explanation and picture of kinds of engagement will be discussed below.

**a. Analysis of Voice (Monogloss and Heterogloss)**

As explained in chapter II, to differentiate between subjective expression and objective expression, Engagement is mainly divided into two, monogloss (one voice) and heterogloss (other voice). The table 4.2 will present the data especially engagement (monogloss and heterogloss) in the first text and then followed by its description.

Table 4.2: Analysis of monogloss and heterogloss in text 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Monogloss</th>
<th>Heterogloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine abuse may dent peace talk (title)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a.</td>
<td>A video showing [[what appeared to be American forces in Afghanistan urinating on dead Taliban fighters( the Post, Jan 13, p.1) ]] could set back efforts to broker peace talks</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b.</td>
<td>just As Obama administration is launching a fresh round of shuttle diplomacy.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The video, which was posted on You Tube and</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*commit to user*
other websites, shows four men in camouflage Marine combat uniform, urinating on three corpses.

3. One of them joked, “Have a nice day buddy.”

4. Another made lewd jokes.

5a. The Marines’ behavior is really inhuman.

5b. and it will worsen the situation in Afghanistan amid President Obama’s plan to fully withdraw the “surge” force of 33,000 troops by summer, 2012.

6. The Marines should refocus on al-Qaeda, reverse the Taliban’s momentum, and train the Afghan security forces.

7. These types of incidents will merely elicit the hatred of Afghan people particularly Taliban, and show [[that US will not manage their withdrawal safely]].

8. The troops will still be target of Taliban’s attack, [[which only strengthens the opinion of US forces that Taliban fighters deserve this type of punishment, and that the US must stay]]
The table 4.2 shows that monogloss is not present very often in the first text. There are only two monogloss discovered in the text. Firstly, title of the text is monogloss because it is the ideology of the writer. There is no reference or other voice of the title. Secondly, monogloss is also discovered in clause 5a “The Marines’ behavior is really inhuman”. In the clause, there is neither reference nor other voice. It is really the writer’s ideology.

In the first text, heterogloss is discovered in clause 1a, clause 1b, clause 2, clause 3, clause 4, clause 5b, clause 6, clause 7, and clause 8. The detailed forms of heterogloss can be seen in Table 4.3 and also the explanation.

Table 4.3: Analysis of Heterogloss in text 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Form of Heterogloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Projection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proclaim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>A video showing [[what appeared to be American forces in Afghanistan]],</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Afghanistan urinating on dead Taliban fighters (the Post, Jan 13, p.1) [ ]

**could** set back efforts to broker peace talks.

1b. Just as Obama's administration is launching a fresh round of shuttle diplomacy, the video, which was posted on YouTube and other websites, shows four men in camouflage Marine combat uniform, urinating on three corpses.

3 One of them joked, “Have a nice day buddy.”
4. Another made lewd jokes.

5a. The Marines’ behavior is really inhuman.

5b. And it will worsen the situation in Afghanistan amid President Obama’s plan to fully withdraw the “surge” force of 33,000 troops by summer 2012.

6. The Marines should refocus on al-Qaeda reverse the Taliban’s momentum, and train the Afghan security forces.
7. These types of incidents will merely elicit the hatred of Afghan people particularly Taliban, and show that US will not manage their withdrawal safely.

8. The troops will still be target of Taliban's attack, [[which only strengthens the opinion of US forces that Taliban fighters deserve this type of punishment, and that the US must stay longer to make sure that Taliban can’t stir up trouble in Afghanistan]].
Table 4.3 shows that the forms of engagement especially heterogloss discovered in the first text are projection and modality. They are used by Mc Gynt Roemalean as a way of the writer to hide his subjectivity. Projection is used five times in the text and modality is also used five times in the text.

**Projection**

Firstly, based on Table 4.3, clause 1a is counted as projection because the writer subscribes to use you tube video which shows American forces in Afghanistan's urinating on dead Taliban fighters. The clause is also counted as proclaim because the word “showing” is a part of endorsement and the video is valid. Secondly, clause 1b is counted as projection because it is the fact that Obama administration is launching a fresh round of shuttle diplomacy. Because of the fact, this clause is also counted as proclaim.

Thirdly, clause 2 is counted as projection because there is a word “show” counted as proclaim (endorse). Forth, the clause 3 is counted as projection because it is part of action inside the video. Fifth, the clause 4 is counted as projection because it is part of action inside the video. The video is considered as evidence. Because of proclaiming the evidence, the clauses belong to projection.
Modality

Modality is also discovered in clauses of the text. They are in clause 1a, clause 5b, clause 6, clause 7 and clause 8. They belong to modality because there are modal auxiliaries such as “can, will, should” found in the clauses. Because of the modal auxiliaries, the clauses are counted as entertain.

2. Second Text

2.1 Analysis of Engagement

In the second text entitled “The Marines’ inhuman incident” written by Khawaja Umer Farooq from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. There are monogloss and heterogloss found. Heterogloss is more dominant than monogloss in the text by using domain and taxonomic analyses, the types of the engagement can be found. The findings of the text 2 can be seen in Table 4.4. below.
Table 4.4: Analysis of engagement in text 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engagement</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage of occurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monogloss (one voice)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterogloss (additional voices)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projection</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proclaim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertain</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concession</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclaim</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.4 shows that the domination of heterogloss in the second text. Khawaja Umer Farooq, the second text’s writer only employs 15% Monogloss in the text. Meanwhile, total number of heterogloss is 85%. There are only three kinds of heterogloss found in the first text, projection especially proclaim, modality (entertain) and concession (disclaim). The total number of projection especially proclaims is 39%. The total number of modality (entertain) is 23% and the total number of disclaim is 23%. The detailed explanation and picture of kinds of engagement will be discussed below.

a. Analysis of Sources (Monogloss and Heterogloss)

As explained in chapter II, to differentiate between subjective expression and objective expression, Engagement is mainly divided into two. They are monogloss...
(one voice) and heterogloss (other voice). The table 4.5 will present the whole data of monogloss and heterogloss in the first text and then followed by its description.

Table 4.5: Analysis of monogloss and heterogloss in text 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Monogloss</th>
<th>Heterogloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>The Marines’ inhuman incident</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Recent pictures of US Marines urinating on the corpses of dead Afghans clearly show how the US is trying to win the hearts and minds of the Afghan people.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>People are still in shock to see this type of inhuman act.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Pentagon has identified all four soldier and confirmed that genuine.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4a</td>
<td>At a time when US authorities are trying hard to bring Afghan resistance forces to the negotiating table,</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4b</td>
<td>This video will surely be a terrible setback.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>These types of incidents are the main reason [(that despite decade of war and the presence of most advance technology in the world,]</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Only year ago, some US soldiers were displaying body parts of dead Afghans as trophies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Despite several requests of Afghan President Hamid Karzai, night time raids and air strikes still continue in several parts of Afghanistan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Last year, record numbers of civilians lost their lives due to US and NATO air strikes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9a</td>
<td>Despite serious violations of human rights by US and NATO forces, no responsible parties have been brought to justice.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9b</td>
<td>And it seems that the US administration is using torture as weapon of war.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Water boarding, illegal detention, keeping detainees in inhuman condition, and 10 years of Guantanamo Bay have marked the worst chapter of human rights violations in US war history.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Incidents from Bagram, Abu Ghardaib and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*commit to user*
Guantanamo Bay should be enough to open the eyes of the so-called champions of human rights.

Table 4.5 shows that monogloss is not present very often in the first text. There are only two monogloss discovered in the text. Firstly, title of the text is monogloss because it is the ideology of the writer. There is no reference or other voice of the title. Secondly, monogloss is also discovered in clause 2 “People are still in shock to see this type of inhuman act”. In the clause, there is neither reference nor other voice. It is really the writer’s ideology.

Meanwhile, there are a lot of heterogloss discovered in the first text. Heterogloss is discovered in clause 1, clause 3, clause 4a, clause 4b, clause 5, clause 6, clause 7, clause 8, clause 9a, clause 9b, clause 10 and clause 11. The detailed forms of heterogloss can be seen in Table 4.6 and also the explanation.

Table 4.6: Analysis of heterogloss in text 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Form of Heterogloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Projection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proclaim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* The Marines “inhuman incident”

commit to user
1. Recent pictures of US Marines urinating on the corpses of dead Afghans clearly show how the US is trying to win the hearts and minds of the Afghan people.

2. People are still in shock to see this type of inhuman act.

3. The Pentagon has identified all four soldier and confirmed that genuine.

4a. At a time when US authorities are trying hard to bring Afghan resistance forces to the negotiating table,
4b. This video **will** surely be a terrible setback.

5. These types of incidents are the main reason [despite decade of war and the presence of most advance technology in the world, Things are going bad to worse for US forces and resistance is growing everywhere]]

6. Only year ago, some US soldiers were displaying body parts of dead Afghas as trophies.

7. **Despite** several requests of Afghan President Hamid
Karzai, night time raids and air strikes still continue in several parts of Afghanistan.

8. Last year, record numbers of civilians lost their lives due to US and NATO air strikes.

9a. Despite serious violations of human rights by US and NATO forces, no responsible parties have been brought to justice.

9b. And it seems that the US administration is using torture as weapon of war.
10. Water boarding, illegal detention, keeping detainees in inhuman condition, and 10 years of Guantanamo Bay have marked the worst chapter of human rights violations in US war history.

11. Incidents from Bagram, Abu Ghraib and Guantanamo Bay should be enough to open the eyes of the so-called champions of human rights.

Table 4.6 shows that the forms of engagement especially heterogloss discovered in the first text are projection and modality. They are used by Khawaja Umer Farooq as a way of the writer to hide his subjectivity. Projection is used eight times in the text,
seven projections ad one attribute. Modality (entertain) is also used in the text but it happens only once. Concession (disclaim) is used three times in the second text.

**Projection**

Firstly, based on Table 4.6, clause 1 is counted as projection because the writer subscribes pictures of US Marines urinating on the corpses of dead Afghans which show the incident. The clause is also counted as proclaim because the word "show" is part of endorse. Secondly, clause 4a is counted as projection because it is the fact that at a time when US authorities are trying hard to bring Afghan resistance forces to negotiating table. Therefore, this clause is also counted as proclaim.

Thirdly, clause 6 is counted as projection because there is the words “US soldiers were displaying body parts of dead Afghans as trophies” counted as proclaim (endorse). Forth, clause 8 is counted as projection because it is recorded so that it additional voice. Fifth, the clause 10 is counted as projection because the word “has marked the worst...” The incidents are additional voices; this is why it is part of projection.

Attribute belonging projection presents once in the text, especially clause 3 “The Pentagon has identified all four soldiers and confirmed that genuine.” The clause is counted as projection especially attribute because The Pentagon is as additional voice that reported or confirmed that the truth of the video is genuine.
**Modality**

Based on Table 4.6, modality is also discovered in clauses of the text. They are in clause 4b, clause 9b and clause 11. They are including modality because there are modal auxiliaries such as “can, will, should” and modal adjunct like “seems” found in the clauses. Because of the modal auxiliaries and modal adjunct, the clauses are counted as entertain.

**Concession**

Concession is discovered in clauses of the text. They are in clause 5, clause 7, and clause 9a. They are counted as concession because of the word “despite”. The word “despite is as sign that the writer does not agree fully with other voice. Because of the reason, the clauses are also counted as disclaim.

**C. Discussion**

In this part, discussion is used to answer the three research questions in Chapter 1. The questions cover the kinds of engagements discovered in the texts, the most dominant type of engagement in the text and the reason why the aspects of engagement are able to be called the most dominant engagement in the text.

1. **Kinds of Engagements Discovered in The Texts**
As explained before, there are 2 kinds of engagement. They are monogloss, and heterogloss. The forms of heterogloss involve projection, modality and concession. The meaning of Projection is divided into proclaim and attribute. Modality means entertain. Concession means disclaim. (Martin and Rose 2003, Martin and White 2005). In both texts, monogloss does not appear very often. Monogloss appears twice in the both texts. The texts tend to use heterogloss more often than monogloss.

Kinds of heterogloss that appear in both text covers projection, modality and concession. In the texts, the use of projection especially the use of proclaim is more often than attribute. There is no attribute in the first text. Attribute only appears once the second text. In the text, modality (entertain) appears very often. The both text, there are several modal auxiliaries and modal adjuncts. Concession (disclaim) appears only in the second text.

2. The Most Dominant Type of Engagement in The Texts

The most dominant type of engagement discovered in the texts is heterogloss. It can be seen in each frequency of occurrence table. The use of monogloss in the both texts shows that monogloss does not appear very often. Monogloss appears only twice in the both texts. The texts tend to use heterogloss more often than monogloss. The first text tends to use heterogloss especially projection (proclaim) and modality...
(entertain). Meanwhile, the second text tends to use heterogloss especially projection (proclaim and attribute), modality (entertain) and concession (disclaim).

3. The Reason Why The Most Dominant of Engagement Is Used in The Texts

Both texts use heterogloss more often than monogloss. The domination of heterogloss can be seen from a lot of types of heterogloss discovered in the texts in the first text, monogloss is 16% while, heterogloss is 84%. In the first text, monogloss can only be found in the title and clause 5a ‘the marines “behavior is really inhuman”.’ However, there are many types of heterogloss found in the first text, projection (proclaim) and modality (entertain). The first text tends to use projection by proclaiming what You Tube video showed and modality by employing modal auxiliaries such as will, should.

Meanwhile, in the second text, it can be found that monogloss is 15% while heterogloss is 85%. Monogloss can only be found in the title and clause 2 “People are still in shock to see this type of inhuman act”. However, many types of heterogloss can be found in the second text. They are projection (proclaim), modality (entertain) and concession. The second text tends to use projection by proclaiming what recent pictures of US Marines urinating on corpses of dead Afghans show; incident of US soldiers were displaying body parts of dead Afghans as trophies; record number of civilians lost their lives due to US and NATO air strikes and incident in Guantanamo...
Bay. They are called evidences. It also uses modality (entertain) by employing modal auxiliaries such as will, should. Concession can be found in the second text by employing the word “despite”. Both texts tend to use heterogloss more than monogloss. So in other words, heterogloss dominates both texts.

This study also analyzes the background of both writers. Based on the background of the writers, the writer of first text, Mc. Gynt Roemalane tends to use heterogloss more often to respond the issue. In the Jakarta Post, Gynt Roemalane as first text writer is from Jakarta, Indonesia. Indonesia is a country that has the largest population of Muslims in the world. The population in Indonesia is about 182.570.000 Muslims. (http://mylaboratorium.blogspot.com/2012/10-Negara-berpopulasi-Muslim-terbanyak.html?m=1).

Khawaja Umer Farooq is mentioned that he is from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia, it is a country where Islam was born. (http://www.al-islam.org/restatement/2.htm). There is correlation of Islamic background of both writers.

Meanwhile, the result of this study which shows the domination of subjectivity or objectivity of the texts related to the issue of you tube video which shows US armies urinating the dead of Afghans who comes from Islamic country, Afghanistan. In the texts, writers who come from Indonesia and Arab do protest the act of the US armies. The writers respond the incident objectively but actually they protest by hiding their...
subjectivity because they come from countries whose majority of Islamic people. Afghanistan is Islamic country dominated by Taliban. The war between Afghanistan and US happened because Taliban refused to hand over Osama Bin Laden who was accused as masterminding the attacks on the US on September 11th 2001. (http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-south-asia-12011352).

Because of their Islamic background, the writers of both texts tend to do respond the issue objectively in order to hide the fact that they are from Islamic background.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents conclusion and recommendations of this study. This study is conducted to find out types of engagements discovered in the texts, the most dominant type of engagement in the texts and the reason of the use of the most dominant type of engagement used in the texts.

A. Conclusion

Based on the finding and discussion stated in Chapter IV, conclusion can be drawn from this study.

1. Types of engagements discovered in the texts

Both texts employ engagement: monogloss and heterogloss. The first text employs monogloss heterogloss covering projection (proclaim) and modality (entertain). Meanwhile, the second text employs monogloss and heterogloss covering projection (proclaim), modality (entertain) and concession (disclaim). Hence, first and second texts employ monogloss and heterogloss covering projection (proclaim) and modality (entertain). Concession (disclaim) only appears in the second text.

2. The most dominant type of engagement in the texts

Monogloss and heterogloss appear in both texts. The first text employs 16% monogloss and 84% heterogloss covering 42% projection (proclaim) and 42% modality (entertain). Meanwhile, the second text employs 15% monogloss and 85%
heterogloss covering 39% projection (proclaim), 23% modality (entertain) and 23% concession (disclaim). Heterogloss appears more often than monogloss. Therefore, heterogloss dominates both texts.

3. The reason why the most dominant of engagement used in the texts

Both texts employ heterogloss more often than heterogloss. In the first texts monogloss is 16% while heterogloss is 84% covering projection (proclaim) and modality. The first text tends to use projection by proclaiming what You Tube video showed and modal auxiliaries. Meanwhile, in the second text, monogloss is 15%, while heterogloss is 85% covering projection (proclaim), modality (entertain) and concession (disclaim). Hence, the dominant of heterogloss is used in both text to respond the issue of US armies urinating the dead of Afghans objectively.

Ways of both writers responding the issue of US armies urinating the dead of Afghans subjectively and objectively are related to Islamic background of the writers of both texts. In the Jakarta Post, Gynt Roemalean as first text writer is from Jakarta, Indonesia. Indonesia is a country that has the largest population of Muslims in the world. The population is about 182,570,000 Muslims. (http://mylaboratorium.blogspot.com/2012/10-Negara-berpopulasi-Muslim-terbanyak.html?m=1). The writer of the second text, Khawaja Umer Farooq is mentioned in the Jakarta Post that he is from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia, it is a country where Islam was born. (http://www.al-islam.org/restatement/2.htm). There is a correlation of Islamic background of both writers. Meanwhile, the result of this
study shows the domination of objectivity of the texts related to the issue of you tube video. The video shows US armies urinating the dead of Afghans who comes from Islamic country, Afghanistan. In the texts, the writers who come from Indonesia and Arab do protest the act of the US armies. The writers respond the incident objectively but actually they protest by hiding their subjectivity because they come from countries whose majority of Islamic people. Afghanistan is Islamic country dominated by Taliban. The war between Afghanistan and US happened because Taliban refused to hand over Osama Bin Laden who was accused as masterminding the attacks on the US on September 11th 2001. (http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-south-asia-12011352).

Because of the writers’ Islamic background, both texts tend to use heterogloss to respond the issue objectively in order to hide the fact that both writers are from Islamic background.

**B. Recommendation**

There are several recommendations to the next research:

1. In analyzing engagement, this study has not employed types of engagement in detail like stated in Martin and Rose (2003) and Martin and White (2005). The next research is expected to analyze types of engagement in detail like stated Martin and Rose (2003) and Martin and White (2005).
2. This research uses the information about both texts, the issue and the Islamic background is from Internet as secondary data. This is expected that the next research can get information not only from internet but also from some interviews with the writers or participants of the texts.