A comparative study of register, genre and ideology of experts opinion toward Hamas victory in Palestinian legislative election
(a study based on systemic functional linguistics)

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

The Islamic militant group Hamas swept to victory over the long dominant Fatah party in Palestinian’s parliamentary polls. Hamas was announced as the winner after received more than 70 seats in the 132-seat Palestinian parliament in Wednesday’s election on 25 January 2006. Unprecedented not only in the history of Palestinian but also in the Arab world. This is the first time an Islamic party won a democratic election.

After its surprising election victory, Hamas is the new governing power among Palestinians. The result certainly is causing a rethinking in Israel and the West. In the U.S, President George W. Bush, who often talks of his hope that democracy will sweep the Middle East, applauded the fact that Palestinians had spoken at the ballot box, and he said the results were a wake-up call for the Fatah
leadership. But he also said the vote did nothing to change the American position that Hamas is as terrorist organization. If it wants to deal with the U.S. Hamas must recognize Israel and renounce violence. (TIME magazine, February 6, 2006)

Founded in 1988, Hamas has been responsible for the majority of suicide bombings in Israel. Israel main ally, the United States and the European Union, both consider Hamas as terrorist organization although its non-military branch carries out considerable social work. It is the thorniest problems that make people are doubt on Hamas’ ability to rule Palestine.

As a social creature, a man should concern about humanity problem. Taking a part of the world problem is one kind of his attention to another social creature. There are some ways to do such social awareness. One of the ways is by giving an opinion to the issues. By revealing an opinion, a man at least has informed other people about the issue and therefore stimulated them to understand further about the issue and think about the solution.

People needs medium to reveal their opinion. There are many kinds of media such as electronic media and printed media. Newspapers, books, magazines belong to printed media. In addition, the electronic media covers radio, television and internet. Magazine is a kind of media, which carries message in written form. Since the writer’s opinion is printed in the magazine, the form of their statement is writing. Writing is performed by language. As language is functional, in the sense that it is inseparable from its context of use, language actually reflects the attitude, opinion and the ideology of the language user (Wiratno; 1994, p:1)
Reflections as part of In the World column in TIME magazine is provided especially as a forum in which a panel of experts tell based on the issue exposed in In the World column. It also special because we can not find it in every edition. Usually it appears when the topic of the issue in In the World column is about politic and economy.

Considering the elaborated statement above, the researcher is stimulated to conduct a research on how public encourage themselves in revealing their opinion dealing with Hamas’ victory. The researcher analyzes people’s perspective in discussing what Hamas’ victory might bring through the analysis of register, genre, and ideology of opinion exposed by three experts i.e, Abdul Sattar Kasim, a political scientist at An-Najah National University from Palestine, Richard Haass, a President of the council on Foreign Relations from the United State, and Daniel Pipes, a Director of the Middle East Forum from the United State. The researcher compares them through Reflections as part of In the World column in TIME magazine. TIME magazine is chosen because it is an International magazine, which has great influence to all part of the world.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is taken as an approach of the research. SFL makes the research possible to conduct since it is designed to account for how the language is used (Halliday, 1985). The study of SFL views a language as a system of meanings, accompanied by the forms through which the meaning can be realized. The way of writers in constructing their opinion can be seen through the analyzing of the genre being able to be detected by the activity sequence constructing the Generic Structure Potential (GSP). The use of rhetorical
structure in GSP gives certain social function, which is realized into certain staging. Moreover, every staging has its own function depending on the contexts. Besides, it is influenced by the writer's ideology. Observing the power and domination that exist in the text will identify the ideology of the writer in writing text (Santosa; 2003:p.42)

B. Problem Statement

Considering the research background above, the researcher proposes the problems of the research as follows:

1. How is the register system of each text realized?
2. What is the genre of each text?
3. What is the ideology of each text?
4. What are the similarities and differences of three texts?

C. Research Objectives

Based on the problem statement, this research was intended:

1. To describe the register system of each text.
2. To discover the genre of each text.
3. To discover the ideology of each text.
4. To discover the similarities and differences of three texts.

D. Research Limitation

This research was limited on Reflections of the issue in In the World column in TIME magazine. This research was emphasized on register, genre, and ideology of the text using Systemic Functional Linguistics. The texts are responses toward Hamas’ victory written by the writers from different nations.

E. Research Significance

The research is conducted to describe and to compare the register, genre, ideology of opinion texts from the writers with different nations under Reflections of In the World column in TIME magazine, especially in discussing what Hamas’ victory might bring. The description includes many aspects from which the register, genre, and ideology among opinion texts can be seen through lexicogrammar, cohesion, and text structure.

The research is aimed at seeing how language is applied in the texts for revealing opinion. The language used shows how each writer tries to persuade the readers through their opinion. Therefore, this study is very useful to discover that the ideology has its role in deciding the type of the genre in which the application of it helps the writer expresses his or her opinion based on his or her ideology.

F. Research Benefits
This research is expected to be beneficial to:

1. Public
   
The research will stimulate the readers in taking part in an issue and express their opinion.

2. Other researchers
   
The result of this research can be an idea to analyze further about register, genre, and ideology or other point of views in Systemic Functional Linguistics.

3. The student
   
The result of this research can be used as an additional input in improving the ability in analyzing a text based on SFL.

G. Research Methodology

This research is a descriptive qualitative that collects the data, analyzes it, interpretes, and draws conclusion. Besides, the researcher also employed a comparative method to see the similarities and differences of the texts.

The source of the data in this research was taken from the written texts in TIME magazine under Reflections of In the World column issued on February 6, 2006, especially discussing what Hamas’ victory might bring.

H. Research Organization
This thesis is organized by some chapters as follows:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION which covers Research Background, Problem Statement, Research objectives, Research Limitation, Research Significance, Research Benefits, Research Methodology, and Research Organization.


CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY which consists of Type of Research, Data and Data Source, Sampling and Sampling Technique, Technique of Collecting Data, Research Procedure and Technique of Analyzing Data.

CHAPTER IV : DATA ANALYSIS which consists of Introduction, Data Description, Data Interpretation, and Discussion.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW
A. The 2006’s Palestinian Election

On January 25, 2006, elections were held for the Palestine Legislative Council (PLC), the legislature of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). These were the first elections to the Palestine Legislative Council (PLC) since 1996 because subsequent elections had been repeatedly postponed due to the on going Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Palestinians voters in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank including East Jerusalem were eligible to participate in the election.

Notwith standing the previous elections, in advance of the 2006 elections, Palestinian electoral law changed to expand the PLC from 88 to 132 seats and create a degree of proportional representation via a parallel voting system. Each voter receives two ballots. On the first, the voter chooses one of several nationwide party lists. Sixty six of the PLC seats are distributed proportionally to those lists that receive more than 2% of the total list votes; if a list receives six seats, then the six candidates at the top of the list are elected to the PLC. The second ballot is for the voter’s local constituency. The voter can cast up to as many votes for individual candidates as there are seats in his or her constituency. Votes are unweighted and top vote getters are elected to the PLC. For example, a voter in the Nablus district could cast up to six candidates with the highest vote totals are elected (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palestinian_election from wikipedia, the free encyclopedia).

There were at least seven parties participating in the election, they are; Fatah (Liberation Movement of Palestine), List of Change and Reform (Islamic Resistance Movement), Independent Palestine, Martyr Abu Ali Mustafa (Popular
Front for the Liberation of Palestine), The Alternative and Wa’ad (National Coalition for Justice and Democracy).

The Central Election Commission released the final result on Sunday, 29 January 2006 and announced that Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement) had won 74 of the 132 seats to the ruling Fatah’s 45. According to the result, Hamas won the large majority of the constituency seats providing Hamas with the ability to form a majority government on their own. “Hamas won 44% of the popular vote but 56% of the seats, while Fatah won 42% of the popular vote but only 34% of the seats,” according to the New York Times. Analysis of election results indicates that both parties won seats in proportion to their shares of the vote for the 66 list seats. Hamas is overrepresented in the 66 district seats because it nominated more strategically than Fatah and did not have to compete with third parties and independents for the same voter’s support.

B. Mass Media

Everyday and for most of their life, people spend most of the day to communicate or being communicated to. Communication plays a significant role to create and maintain the social connection with various groups in society. Communication is the foundation of all interpersonal relationships. Through communication, some people can reach some understanding of each other, learn to like, influence and trust each other, start and end relationships and learn about them selves and how others see them (Vallence in Dimmick; 1995). This means that when people are communicating with others, they are not only sharing
information and experiences to each other, but by means of the language they use, they are also influencing and even dominating each other.

The need of people to communicate has made the mass media as a central part of life. Gamble and Gamble (1989:10) defines mass media as tools or instruments of communication to help people in recording and transferring information and experiences rapidly to large and heterogenous audiences by overcoming barriers caused by time and space. The presence of mass media like the electronic media of television and radio and the printed media of newspapers and magazines are very crucial in human life as they make it possible for people to transfer message in vast scale and various social groups who are differentiated by time and separated by place.

Further, mass media perform a number of essential functions such as: they serve an important or surveillance function, serve agenda setting and interpretation function, help us create and maintain connections with various groups in society, help us socialize and educate us, persuade us to purchase certain items or accept certain ideas and finally, they entertain us (Gamble and Gamble: 1989:15)

C. Magazine

Communication is needed for human to interact with one another. Mass communication is like other forms of communication, which involves people, messages, channel, feedback, effect and context. But, mass communication
attempts on wider range public, so the message is intended to be acceptable to many people, and relies on technical devices to transmit the message.

Magazines are one form of mass media that are published periodically (traditionally, less frequently than newspapers) in a bound format, have a durable and contain better quality paper (W. Gamble & Kwal Gamble, 1989:15). Magazines, the most specialized of the mass media, give readers a wide range of publications reflecting the many diverse interests in our popular culture (Vincent Dellaperuto in Wilson :1995)

The specialty of magazine from other printed media is that it focuses on narrow topics such as politics, sports, or fashions. Even news-oriented magazines cover the news more specialized manner than newspapers. Magazines are also often used as forums for opinion, not strictly for news. People around the world prefer using magazines as a means for spending their leisure time to use any another medium. They prefer using magazines to the other medium because there are many advantages of using magazines. Magazines provide more durable information than newspapers.

Emery explained that magazines have four functions, they are (1) to inform their readers objectively about what is happening in their community, country and world, this function is conveyed in the news and advertisement column, (2) to educate their readers in order to exchange knowledge conveyed in the column of articles, (3) to entertain their readers in order to provide recreation and enjoyment through the column of humor, puzzle, short story, (4) to persuade
their readers about something that one should do in certain matter or case which is conveyed in editorial column (1996, p.289)

Kinds of content categories of magazine are very large in order to maintain social need of information. Therefore, there are at least five categories of its content according to Dominick (1996), namely:

1. General Consumer Magazines

The movement is various from broad, general appeal to the more specialized. These magazines are generally shelved at the corner newsstand or local bookstore. Besides, the consumers can acquire through a subscription or a single-copy purchase or by obtaining a free copy. People, TIME, Reader’s Digest, Newsweek, belong to general type, while PC World, Parenting, Penthouse, Seventeen, belong to the more specialized type. They are better known as consumer magazines.

2. Business Publications/Trade Publications

They serve a particular business, industry or a profession. They are not sold on newsstand and their readership is limited to those in the profession or business. Some of them are put out by professional organizations, which publish the magazines as a service to their members.

3. Literary Review and Academic Journal
They are founded by universities, foundations, or professional organization. The publications cover the entire range of literary and academic interest, including some journals.

4. Newsletters

Their coverage area may be broad or narrow. It might deal with one particular business or government agency or it might report on a business function that crosses industry lines. Most newsletters try to provide their readers inside information, news that they could not normally get elsewhere. A personal tone between the writer and reader is the achievement of them.

4. Public Relation Magazines

They are published by sponsoring companies and are designed to be circulated among the company's employees, dealers, customers, and the stockholders (Dominick: 1996)

However regarding its function, magazine is effective medium in sharing information and it can be read. A magazine is more persistent and attentive than any other medium. It is less perishable, provokes results and receives reactions (Mott: 1958)

D. TIME

TIME magazines was created by Henry Luce & Britton Hadden in 1923. It is an American magazines and published weekly. It becomes a popular news magazine in the United Stated and also in most parts of the world. From the first edition until 1970 as Gamble and Gamble stated in Introduction to Mass
Communication, TIME magazine had built more than 4,000,000 circulations. Even in the globalization era where America becomes popular in the center of the world. Especially, TIME has its own feature in delivering news like a note taken from Introduction to Mass Communication (1997): *Henry R. Luce formulated TIME was so organized and "written as if by one man". TIME describes news as too busy so spend all the time necessary to pursue the other medias, coverage all national affairs, foreign affairs, science, religion, education, business and other areas to be written for this ‘busy man’ not for expert in each of the fields* (p.181).

It is clear that TIME covers any news including science to business.

TIME is published by TIME incorporation New York, USA that is a pioneer group of newsmagazines. TIME is printed in Singapore and other sites of Asia. TIME involves the International issues that are received by people in 190 countries around the world. The first issue was printed at one plant on west 36th street in Manhattan. Now it takes fifteen plants around the globe to print more than 235 regional, metropolitan and demographic editions that serve TIME readers and advertisers.

E. Reflections

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression including freedom to hold opinion without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and idea through any media. Besides, everyone also has right to argue, to debate, or to propose his/her opinion, idea, feeling freely and openly of certain issue in an open public form.
Nowadays, there are many great news happening overseas. As an International media, which is very well known and has a great subscriber, TIME provides In the World column being able to be used to expose an issue or phenomenon, which is happening in the world. Reflections as part of In the World column is provided especially as a forum of experts to reveal their opinion dealing with the issue exposed there.

F. Hamas

Hamas is the Arabic acronym for “The Islamic Resistance Movement” (Harakat al-Muqawammah al-Islamiyya). The main Islamic movement in the Palestinian territories Hamas was born soon after the first Palestinian intifada erupted in 1987. The organizational and ideological sources of Hamas can be found in the movement of the Muslim Brotherhood (MB) which was set up in the 1920s in Egypt and renewed and strengthened its activity in the 1960s and 1970s in the Arab world, mainly in Jordan and Egypt. The Muslim Brothers were also active in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The cornerstone of the Muslim Brotherhood is the system of essentially social activity which they call Da’wah. In twenty years preceding the intifada, they built an impressive social, religious, educational and cultural infrastructure, which gave them a political stronghold both in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The movement change its named to the Islamic Resistance Movement Hamas. It was legally registered in Israel in 1987 by a 64-years old man Sheikh Ahmed Yassin; the movement spiritual leader. Hamas does not recognize the right of Israel to exist, nor does it recognizes the
Palestinian authority. Today it is the second most powerful group, after Fatah; and is sometimes viewed as threatening the hegemony of the secular nationalist (http://flagspot.net/flags/ps%7Dhamas.html)

G. Systemic Functional Linguistics

The theory of systemic functional linguistics were originally formulated by M. A. K Halliday in the early 1960. Systemic theory is a theory of meaning as choice, by which a language, or any others semiotic system is interpreted as a network of interlocking options (Halliday, 1985). This systemic approach is increasingly being recognized as providing a very useful descriptive and interpretive framework for viewing language as a strategic, meaning making resource (Eggins, 1994).

Systemic Functional Linguistics has been marked by its recognition that all language whether it occurs in the form of book, a letter, a group discussion, a casual conversation, or a person’s emotional outpourings, takes place in the context of a social situation. The situation has an impact on the nature and meaning of the language used and that any account of language must therefore include reference to the context of use (Morley, 2000). Furthermore, Morley states that language is a social activity, which always takes place in a context. The context of situation handles the dimension of the situation, which has a bearing on the language, used and is studied under register (2000).

Related to the contextual dimension, Halliday in Eggins has argued that language is structured to make three main kinds of meaning simultaneously. This,
which allows experiential, interpersonal, and textual meaning to be fused together in linguistic units, is possible because language is a semiotic system; a conventionalized coding system, organized as sets of choices (1994). The experiential meaning provides for the expression of our experiences of the world as the factual or context element of what we say. The interpersonal meaning enables us to develop social relationship, to interact with others and to get things done. The textual meaning allows us to organize what we say or write into a coherent and cohesive piece of text, which will both relate to what has already been said and take account of relevant aspects of the content (Morley, 2000).

**H. Genre and Generic Structure Potential (GSP)**

Genre is a verbal social process. It happens in cultural context having cultural values within the society. Generally, it is a social process having social purpose through the activity sequence (Santosa, 2003:23). Hasan in Santosa, defines that genre is a meaning obtained from language doing the job in particular contextual configuration (2003:24). Martin states that genre is defined as a stage, goal oriented social process realized through register (1992:505). Genres are social process because member of a culture interact to achieve them; they are goal oriented because they have evolved to achieve things and they are staged because meanings are made in steps, and it usually takes writers more than one step to reach their goals (Hyland, 2004:25). There are three main kinds of genre: service encounter, factual, and narrative genre.

1. **Service Encounter Genre**
This genre can be called selling-buying genre. It is a social process between the seller and the buyer or the servicer and the customer. The genre will be different in different cultural context.

2. Factual Genre

There are eight kinds of factual genre: recount, report, procedure, description, explanation, discussion, exposition, and exploration. They have social function, GSP, and lexicogrammar features. The social function is to tell what the function of the genre whereas GSP is how the arrangements of the genre staging. Meanwhile, lexicogrammar features are the things including in lexicogrammar which is used by the genre.

a. Recount Genre

Recount genre has a social function to retell events for the purposes of informing or entertaining. The GSP is orientation (provides the setting and introduces participants); events (tell what happened, in what sequence); and reorientation (optional-closure of events). Recount has significant lexicogrammatical features. They are focusing on specific participants; using of Material Processes, Circumstances of time and place; using of past tense, and focusing on temporal sequence (Gerot & Wignell, 1994:194). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural features</th>
<th>On Tuesday we went on a harbour cruise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orientation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event in chronological order</td>
<td>We went underneath the harbour bridge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and then we went past some submarines. When we got to Clifton Gardens we had a picnic. After we finished we played on the climbings. Then Mr. Robinson came over and said Mr. Moses was giving out frozen oranges. Then after we finished that we went home. Although it was tiring, we were happy.

(Adapted from MEDSP, 1989)

b. Report Genre

Report genre has function to describe the way the things are, with reference to a range of natural, man-made and social phenomena in our environment. Its GSP is general classification (tells what the phenomenon under discussion is like in terms of parts, qualities, and habit or behaviours). The significant lexicogrammatical features are focusing on generic participants; using of Relational Processes; use of simple present tense; and there is no temporal sequence (Gerot & Wignell, 1994:196). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural Features</th>
<th>Tertiary education in Indonesia may be distinguished on the basis of the field and scope of study provided and of the purpose of the study to be achieved. Based on the first principle, there are two types of institutions, i.e.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General opening statement or classification</td>
<td>Tertiary education in Indonesia may be distinguished on the basis of the field and scope of study provided and of the purpose of the study to be achieved. Based on the first principle, there are two types of institutions, i.e.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Adapted from MEDSP, 1989)
Sequence of related statements grouped in *topic* areas.

| university and institute. University provide various fields of study and very wide areas of study in scope. It can be seen from the big number of faculties and departments it has. On the other hand, institute only provides some specific types of education with limited fields of study. For example, an institute only provides fields of study related to arts, another only provides fields of study related to science and technology. Meanwhile, based on the purpose to be achieved, tertiary institutions can be categorized into two groups, i.e university and institute on the first group, and polytechnic and academy on the other. University and institute basically educate students to be scientists in certain fields of study, without much considering instrumental purposes. However, polytechnic and academy mainly train students to be skillful in particular areas of work. They are prepare to be ready for entering job markets. |

*(Adapted from *Menulis Karya ilmiah*, 2003: 46-47)*

c. **Procedure Genre**

Procedure has social function to describe how something is accomplished through a sequence of actions or steps. The GSP is goal; material (not required
for all procedural texts); steps 1-n. the lexicogrammatical features are focussing on generalised human agents; using of simple present tense, often imperative; using mainly of temporal conjunctions (or numbering to indicate sequence); and using mainly of Material Processes (Gerot & Wignell, 1994:206). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural Features</th>
<th>HOW TO OPERATE THIS WASHING MACHINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statement of the aim or purpose</td>
<td>1. Open the door, and load the machine with clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step or action in series.</td>
<td>2. Close the door securely, and put “Fizz” into the soap compartment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Select the washing temperature (hot or warm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Put a 50 pieces into the slot on the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. The clothes are ready.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Adapted from Menulis Karya Ilmiah, 2003: 23)

d. Description Genre

Description has social function to describe a particular person, place or thing. The GSP is identification (identifies phenomenon to be described); description (describes parts, qualities, characteristics). Description also has lexicogrammatical features. They are focusing on specific participants; using of Attributive and Identifying Processes; frequent use of Ephitets and Classifiers in nominal groups; and using of simple present tense (Gerot & Wignell, 1994:208). For example:
### Structural features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Specific description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deserts are very dry and hot regions where only few plants and animals can live. Deserts in the world have several characteristics in common. Firstly, they all have an annual rainfall of less than ten inches. Although there is no water on the surface of deserts, there is much underground. Secondly, there are great differences between day and night temperatures. During the day, temperature is very high, but at night it becomes very low. Finally, they are inhabited by plants animals which have adapted to the lack of water and the changing temperatures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Adapted from Menulis Karya Ilmiah, 2003: 29*

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e. **Explanation Genre**

Explanation has social function to explain the processes involved in the formation or workings of natural or socio cultural phenomena. The GSP is a general statement to position the reader, a sequenced explanation of why or how something occurs. The lexicogrammatical features are focusing on generic, non-human participants; using mainly of Material and Relational Processes; using mainly of temporal and causal circumstances and conjunctions; using of simple present tense, some use of passive voice to get theme right (Gerot & Wignell, 1994:212). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural features</th>
<th>The coffee plant, an evergreen shrub or small tree of African origin, begins to produce fruit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
General statement about phenomenon to be explained

Sequenced explanations

3 or 4 years after being planted. The fruits is hand-gathered when it is fully ripe and reddish purple in color. The ripened fruits of the coffee shrubs are processed where they are produced to separate the coffee seeds from their covering and from the pulp. Two different techniques are in use: a wet process and a dry process.

The wet process. First the fresh fruit is pulped by a pulping machine. Some pulp still clings to the coffee, however, and this residue is removed by fermentation in tanks. The few remaining traces of pulp are then removed by washing. The coffee seeds are then dried to a moisture content of about 12 per cent either by exposure to the sun or by hot air driers. If dried in the sun, they must be turned by hand several times a day for even drying.

The dry process. In the dry process the fruits are immediately placed to dry either in the sun or in hot-air driers. Considerably more time and equipment is needed for drying than in the wet process. When the fruits have been dried to a water content of about 12 per cent the seeds are mechanically freed from their coverings.

(Reading and Thinking in English: Discovering Discourse, 1979: 39)

f. Discussion Genre
Discussion has social function to present (at least) two points of view about an issue. The GSP is issue (statement, preview); arguments for and against or statements of differing points of view; point, elaboration; conclusion or recommendations. The lexicogrammatical features are focusing on generic human and generic non-human participants; using of Material, Relational, and Mental Processes; using of comparative: contrastive and consequential conjunction, reasoning expressed as verbs and nouns (abstraction) (Gerot & Wignell, 1994:214). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural features</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statement of issue</td>
<td>Nuclear energy is commonly offered as an alternative to overcome the crisis of energy. The debate whether the use of nuclear energy is an appropriate choice has not come to an end. Some people agree with the utilization of it because of its benefits. Some others, however, disagree because of its risks to environment. For the sake of the environmental safety, nuclear energy should be avoided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument for</td>
<td>Those who agree with the operation of nuclear reactors usually argue that energy produced from them can be used for multipurposes. The reactors can produce radioisotopes utilized in medical, industrial, and agricultural fields. They also claim that nuclear energy is the only feasible choice to answer the ever-increasing energy needs. According to them, the other sources of energy: oil, coal, and liquid natural gas are not renewable and safe, while nuclear energy can be sustainably</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Argument against

Produced in a safe way. However, people disagreeing with the use of nuclear energy, on the other hand, keep criticizing that to choose it as the best alternative to overcome the growing energy needs is silly. The silliness can be seen from the question why they are interested in nuclear power when there is still an abundance of natural energy resources: oil, coal, hydroelectric, thermal, etc. in reaction to environment, they add that the operation of the nuclear reactors does not make any sense. Some NGOs specializing in efforts to save environment argue that their waste products completely destroy environment and human lives. On the other hand, it is true that the other kinds of energy like oil and coal support the environmental pollution, but their contributions can still be tolerated. It is also true that the nuclear reactors provide energy in great quantities, but their contributions to destroy environment and lives cannot be avoided.

Recommendation

It is obvious that nuclear energy should be avoided because it endangers environment. If we continue using it, while the radiation is very poorly controlled, then it will kill ourselves sooner or later. The government should pay much attention to the fact and revise the choice.

*(Adapted from Menulis Karya Ilmiah, 2003: 73-74)*

g. Exposition Genre
Exposition has social function to persuade the reader or listener that something should or should not be the case. The GSP is thesis (announcement of issue of concern); arguments (reason for concern, leading to recommendation); recommendation (statement of what ought or ought not to happen). The lexicogrammatical features are focusing on generic human and non-human participants (except for speaker or writer referring to self); using of Mental, Material, and Relational Processes; and using of simple present tense (Gerot & Wignell, 1994:209-210). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural features</th>
<th>It’s important not to read too much in this.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thesis</td>
<td>Hamas did not campaign on the question of Israel. They won because they stood for change, and they weren’t associated with corruption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument I</td>
<td>No matter who had won, the only peace process for the foreseeable future was one of continued Israeli withdrawal. If Ehud Olmert wins the upcoming election in Israel, the Israelis will make several withdrawals from the West Bank and then say, “We’ll only go beyond here if we have Palestinian partner”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument II</td>
<td>My sense is, no matter what happened last week, we’d have several years of sorting out on the Palestinian side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reiteration</td>
<td>(Adapted from TIME, February 6, 2006)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

h. Exploration Genre
Exploration has function to explore the process involved in the formation (evolution) of a socio-cultural phenomenon, as though a natural phenomenon. The GSP is general statement, sequenced explanation.

3. Narrative Genre

There are four kinds of narrative genre. They are recount, anecdote, exemplum, and narrative. They have social function, GSP, and lexicogrammar features as well as factual genre. The social function is to tell what the function of the genre whereas GSP is how the arrangements of the genre staging. Meanwhile, lexicogrammar features are the things including in lexicogrammar which is used by the genre.

Recount genre is also included into factual genre. The genre has a social function to retell events for the purposes of informing or entertaining. The GSP is orientation (provides the setting and introduces participants); events (tell what happened, in what sequence); and reorientation (optional-closure of events). Recount has significant lexicogrammatical features. They are focusing on specific participants; using of Material Processes, Circumstances of time and place; using of past tense, and focusing on temporal sequence (Gerot & Wignell, 1994:194).

Anecdote has function to tell unusual incident to the others. Anecdotes need to be related to jokes, and possibly comedy of various kinds (Martin, 1992:569). The staging is abstract (signals the retelling of an unusual incident); orientation (sets the scene); crisis (provides details of the unusual incident); reaction (reaction to crisis) and coda (optional-reflection on or
evaluation of the incident). The lexicogrammatical features are using of exclamations, rhetorical questions and intensifiers (really, very, quite, etc) to point up the significance of the events; using of Material Processes to tell what happened; and using of temporal conjunctions (Gerot & Wignell, 1994:202).

Exemplum, as well as anecdote has function to tell unusual incident to the others. With exemplum, the incident makes a point-the story functions as a macro-modulation on how the world should or should not be. It has staging abstract, orientation, incident, interpretation, and coda (Martin, 1992:565). The lexicogrammatical features are using of temporal conjunction; using of past tense; focusing on human participants; and using of Mental Relational, and Material Processes.

Narrative genre has function to share the unusual incident to the others. It is to entertain (Martin, 1992:567-568). Its staging is orientation (sets the scene and introduces the participants); evaluation (a stepping back to evaluate the plight); complication (a crisis arises); resolution (the crisis’s resolved, for better or for worse); and reorientation (optional). The lexicogrammatical features are focusing on specific and usually individualised participants; using of Material, Relational, and Mental Processes; using of temporal conjunction, and temporal circumstances; and using of past tense.

I. Text and Context

Systemic Functional Linguistics focuses on the study of text analysis. The text may consist of a single word or one or more one sentence, or in the prose or
verse, monologue or dialogue as far as it carries meaning. According to Eggins, the term text refers to a complete linguistic interaction (spoken or written, preferably from beginning to end (1994:5). A text’s length is not important, what is important is that a text is harmonious collection of meanings appropriate to its contexts (Butt et. al, 1995). According to Martin, texts are social process and need to be analyzed as manifestation of the culture they in large measure construct (1992:493). Furthermore, Halliday states that a text is a semantic unit, not a grammatical one (1985a:xvii). Meanwhile, Santosa argues that text is a language used to express social function in context of culture and context of situation (2003:17).

In SFL tradition, a text does not only have grammatical function but it also carries socio-cultural function. Therefore, to get an adequate understanding of a text, it is necessary to discuss the environment surrounding it. Actually, a text always occurs in two contexts, one within the other.
The outer context around a text is known as the context of culture. The context of culture is sometimes described as the sum of all the meanings; it is possible to mean a particular culture (Butt et. all, 1995). Santosa states that context of culture includes the norms and values in the society (2003). Within the context of culture, speakers and writers use language in many more specific contexts of situations. Each of these is an inner context, which functional linguistics calls the context of situation. According to Santosa, context of situation ia a context that covers the social process directly (2003:15). Context of situations is a useful term to cover the things going on in the world outside the text which are given substance in the words and grammatical patterns which speakers and writers are consciously or subconsciously to construct text of different varieties and which their audience uses to classify and interpret (Butt et.all, 1995:12). The combination of context of culture and context of situation results in the differences between one piece of language and another.

SFL approaches to context derived from the work of Malinowski. He developed his idea with respect to the problem of translating specific texts in particular context. He argued that the text had to be understood in relation to their context of situation (register) and context of culture (genre) (Martin, 1992: 497). Context of situation is then organized metafunctionally into field, tenor and mode.
J. Ideology

Ideology is recognized as the worldview as the result of an interaction between cultural norms and values toward social phenomenon in the society. Ideology discussed the problems of cultural and social conflict, the absence of consensus about values and beliefs, the relation among action, institution and social structures (Martin, 1992).

The important aspect on ideology aspect on ideology is the relation between social power and actor in the text, including between the writer and the audience, and the relation between dominating the social group and the dominated one (Santosa, 2003). These aspects are then realized in the semiotic systems through the choice of genres and the supporting register.

Martin (1985) presents a model dealing with ideology involving two axes: protagonist / antagonists and left / right.

![Diagram of ideological axes](image)

(adapted from Martin, 1985 : p.35)

Antagonist is characterized as interlocutors who are interested in creating issue; protagonist as interlocutors attempting to dissolve to gain through the ensuing the debates; while the right is used for those with power to lose.
Generally, an art will apply exposition genre, whereas protagonist prefers to use discussion genre in his discourse. Exposition genre is a type of the text frequently employed to support or challenge the status quo from one side. While the use of discussion genre enables for protagonist to present arguments from all sides before giving the recommendation.

**K. Register**

Halliday in Martin (1992 : 498) defines register as the configuration of semantics resources that the member of culture associates with a situation type. It is the meaning potential that is accessible in a given social context. Malinowski, further, argues that register refers to the context of situation. It is then organized metafunctionally into field, tenor, and mode (ibid).

1. **Field**

   Halliday in Martin (1992 :499) states that field refers to what is happening to the nature of social action that is taking place; what is that participants are engaged in, in which the language figures as some essential component. It provides the semiotic interpretation of what context as the answer to the question what you do. Field is the contextual projection of experimental meaning.

2. **Tenor**

   Tenor refers to who is taking part to the nature of participants, their status and roles, what kind of role relationship on one kind or another (ibid: 499). In
short, it points to the negotiation of social relationship among participants within register, it is projection of interpersonal meaning of the language (Martin, 1992: p.523).

Tenor is concerned with the semiotics relationships of status, contact, and affect. Martin again states that the status is related to the relative position of interlocutors in a culture’s social hierarchy while contact refers to their degree of institutional involvement with each other. The rest, affect according to Halliday refers to as “the degree of emotional charge” in relationship between participants (ibid: p.525)

3. Mode

Mode refers to the role language is playing in realizing social action (ibid: p.508). It is the projection of textual meaning. Mode comprises into channel and medium. Channel questions whether the language used is written or spoken including the rhetoric function of the text. Meanwhile, medium is the media used to express the language.

L. Lexicogrammar

Lexicogrammar is a register concrete realization. It concerns the choice of words and the formation of structure in the system of wordings or signings, which simply means words and the ways they are arranged (Butt et. all, 1995)

Santosa (2003: p. 77) says that lexicogrammar will pay attention to the clause system in realizing the three metafunctional meanings namely ideational, textual, and interpersonal meanings. The three meanings are working together
with cohesion system in presenting the texture of text in certain context. Moreover, the meanings have a close relationship to the grammatical structure in expressing the functions, namely: transitivity system, clause system, group system, mood system, theme-rheme relation, lexis, and metaphor.

a. **Transitivity System**

Transitivity means the representation of a process in a clause. It consists of ‘going-on’ of doing, happening, feeling, and being. Transitivity specifies the different types of process that are recognized in the language and the structure by which they are expressed. There are three components of a process in transitivity. They are the process itself, participants in the process, and the circumstances associated with the process (Halliday, 1985:101).

According to the transitivity system in systemic functional, there are six kinds of process, namely Material, Mental, Verbal, Behavioural, Relational, and Existential Process.

1). Material Process

Material Process is process of doing and happening. It means that the participant is doing action in the certain happening. Material Process has three participants. They are:

(i). Actor and Goal

The actor is one that does the deed (Halliday, 1985:102) or action of the clause, the term Goal implies ‘directed at’; another term that has been used for
this function is patient, meaning one that ‘suffers’ or ‘undergoes’ the process (Halliday, 1985:103). Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter state that Goal is the participant that is impacted by the performance of the process by the actor (1997:118). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Israelis</th>
<th>will make</th>
<th>several withdrawals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Goal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii). Range

Range is a restatement or further specification of the process itself. It represents the scope of the performance of the process, so it can be preceded by a preposition that indicates the nature of this scope (on, at, in, etc) (Martin et. all, 1997:119). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hamas</th>
<th>won</th>
<th>the election</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iii). Beneficiary

The term Beneficiary is used to describe this participant (Lock, 1996:76). The beneficiary has two participants: Recipient (the one who receives the goal) (Lock, 1996:75) or recipient is one that goods are given to; and Client is one that services are done for (Halliday, 1985:132). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>They</th>
<th>give</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>nothing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Process</td>
<td>Recipient</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>cooked</th>
<th>them</th>
<th>dinner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Process</td>
<td>Client</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2). Mental Processes
Mental processes are process of feeling, thinking, and perceiving (Halliday, 1985:107). Lock in Functional English Grammar states that Mental Process includes processes of thinking and believing, seeing and hearing, liking and hating, and wanting and hoping. This process has two participants: Senser and Phenomenon. The Senser is the conscious being that is feeling, thinking, or seeing. The Phenomenon is that which is ‘sensed’-felt, thought or seen (Halliday, 1985:111).

There are subtypes in Mental Process. Halliday states three subtypes of Mental Process. They are perception, affection, and cognition. Furthermore, Lock adds one subtype that is volition. Therefore, there are four subtypes of Mental Process. They are: (1). Perception, include processes such as seeing, hearing, noticing, feeling, tasting, and smelling. (2). Affection includes processes such as liking, loving, admiring, missing, fearing, and hating. (3). Cognition includes processes such as thinking, believing, knowing, doubting, remembering, and forgetting. (4). Volition includes processes such as wanting, needing, intending, desiring, hoping, and wishing. (Lock, 1996:105).

For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senser</th>
<th>Mental Process</th>
<th>Phenomenon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palestinians</td>
<td>want to see</td>
<td>an end to the corruption and chaos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3). Verbal Processes

Verbal Processes are processes of saying (Halliday, 1985:129). There are three participants: Sayer, the one doing process of saying; Receiver, the one to
whom the verbalization is addressed; and Verbiage, a name for the verbalization itself. (Halliday, 1985:130). In other words, Sayer is the one who/which speaks something; Verbiage is something, which is said; and Receiver, the one who/which gets the Verbiage (Santosa, 2003:82). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hamas</th>
<th>told</th>
<th>Palestinians</th>
<th>about social phenomenon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sayer</td>
<td>Verbal Process</td>
<td>Receiver</td>
<td>Verbiage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i). Behavioural Processes

These are processes of physiological and psychological behaviour, like breathing, dreaming, smiling, coughing (Halliday, 1985:128). There are two kinds of Behavioural Process. They are Verbal and Mental Behavioral Processes.

a. Verbal Behavioural Processes

Verbal Behavioural Process are Behavioural Processes using verbal element in doing the action, for example, suggest, claim, discuss, explain, etc. (Santosa, 2003:82). It is a combination between Mental and Verbal Process. The participants are Behaver, Verbiage, and Receiver. Behaver is the participant doing the processes; Verbiage, then, is something that is said; and Receiver is the participant who gets the thing or the Verbiage. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hamas</th>
<th>campaign</th>
<th>their program</th>
<th>to Palestinians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behaver</td>
<td>Verbal Behaviour</td>
<td>Verbiage</td>
<td>Receiver</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Mental Behavioural Processes
Mental Behavioural Processes are processes using mental element in its physically processes, for example *look at, memorize, survey, smile, cry*, etc. It is a combination between Mental and Material Processes. The participants are Behaver, the participant doing the process; and Phenomenon, to whom the process is dedicated for. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arab islamists</th>
<th>have already achieved</th>
<th>electoral success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behaver</td>
<td>Mental Behavioural Pro</td>
<td>Phenomenon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4). Relational Processes

Relational Processes are those of being. The central meaning of the clauses of this type is that something is (Halliday, 1985:112). There are two kinds of Relational Processes: Attributive and Identifying Relational Processes. These processes give either attribute or value toward the first participant (Santosa, 2003:83)

(i). Attributive Relational Processes (ARP)

ARP is a process-giving attribute toward the first participant. The participants of ARP are Carrier and Attribute. The Carrier is normally mapped on to the subject, and the Attribute is normally mapped on to the Complement (Lock, 1996:126). In the attributive mode, an Attribute is described to some entity; either as a quality (intensive), as a circumstance of time, place, etc. (circumstantial) or as a possession (possessive). In the case of the attributive mode, in which some qualitative attribute is assigned to a ‘carrier’, the meaning is ‘x is a member of class a’ (Halliday, 1985:113-115). The ARP is not reversible so that it has no passive form. For example:
(ii). Identifying Relational Processes

The ‘identifying’ type, have as a distinguishing feature the fact that they are reversible (Halliday, 1985:112) so that IRP has passive form. In the identifying mode, the meaning is ‘a serves to define the identity of x’. Here, a and x are two distinct entities, ones that is to be identified, and another that identifies it (ibid. 115). Its participants are Token and Value. Token is the thing, which is given a value whereas Value is the value of the thing. These processes can be realized by using ‘be’ (Santosa, 2003:84). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>They</th>
<th>weren’t associated with</th>
<th>Corruption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Token</td>
<td>IRP</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5). Existential Processes

These represent something exist or happens. There is only one participant, Existent. The existent may be a phenomenon of any kind, and is often, in fact, an event. These clauses typically have the verb be. Or some other verb expressing existence, such as, exist, arises followed by a nominal group functioning as Existent (Halliday, 1985:130). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There</th>
<th>has been</th>
<th>so much damage</th>
<th>in the Palestine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existential Process</td>
<td>Existent</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cir. Loc.:place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. **Circumstance**
The process has 8 Circumstances, namely: Angle, Extent, Location, Manner, Cause, Accompaniment, Matter, and Role. The Circumstance elements will explain as follow:

1). Angle

Angle circumstance is point of view circumstance whose verbal characteristic. It is realized into according to…, to…(me). It can be checked with a question: ‘who says?’ (Santosa, 2003:87). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>According to him</th>
<th>playing guitar is easy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cir. Angle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2). Extent

Extent circumstance shows time duration or certain distance (Santosa, 2003:88). Extent is expressed in terms of some unit of measurement, like laps, rounds, years, yards. The interrogative forms for Extent are how for? How long? How many (measure units)?, how many times? The typical structure is a nominal group with quantifier + either definite or indefinite (measure units) + with or without preposition for (Halliday, 1985:137). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maria cleaned the floor</th>
<th>for ten minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cir.: Extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3). Location

Location circumstance shows location and the time (Santosa, 2003:87). The general interrogatives of location are where? (spatial/place), when? (temporal/time). The typical structure is an adverbial group or prepositional phrase (Halliday, 1985:1370). For example:
The Israelis will make several withdrawals from the West Bank

We have felt for the past few years

4). Manner

The circumstantial element of Manner comprises three sub-categories: Means, Quality, Comparison (Halliday, 1985:139).

(i). Means

Means refers to the means whereby a process takes place. It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with the preposition by or with. The interrogative forms are how? And what with? (Halliday, 1985:139). For example:

Mother washed her cloth with washing machine

(ii). Quality

Quality is typically expressed by an adverbial group, with-ly adverb as head. The interrogative is how? Or how...? Plus appropriate adverb (Halliday, 1985:139). For example:

Uyun muzizah rides her bicycle quickly

(iii).Comparison
Comparison is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with like or unlike; or an adverbial group of similarity or difference. The interrogative is *what...like?* (Halliday, 1985:139-140). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unlike the others</th>
<th>she rides her bicycle quickly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cir. Manner: comparison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iv). Cause

There are five cause circumstances, namely *reason, purpose, condition, concession, and behalf* (Santosa, 2003:89-90).

a. Reason

Reason represents the reason for which a process takes place-what causes it. It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with *through* or a complex preposition (Halliday, 1985:140). This circumstance can be checked with question: “*why?*” (Santosa, 2003:90). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He fired from his job</th>
<th>because of corruption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cir. Cause: reason</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Purpose

Purpose represents the purpose for which an action takes place-the intention behind it. They are typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with *for* or with a complex preposition (Halliday, 1985:140). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>They stood</th>
<th>for change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cir. Cause: purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Condition circumstantial gives certain condition on the happening. It can be checked with question: “what if“. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In case of reining</th>
<th>we prepare umbrella</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cir. Cause: condition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Santosa, 2003:90)

d. Concession

Concession circumstantial is giving concession on the happening. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John prepare the room</th>
<th>in spite of his sickness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cir. Cause: concession</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Santosa, 2003:90)

e. Behalf

Behalf represents the entity, typically a person, on whose behalf or for whose sake the action is undertaken-who it is for. They are expressed by a prepositional phrase with for or with a complex preposition. The usual interrogative is who for? (Halliday, 1985:140). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Michael spoke</th>
<th>on behalf of his students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cir. Cause: behalf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(v). Accompaniment

This element represents the meanings ‘and’, ‘or’, ‘not’ as circumstantial; it corresponds to the interrogatives and who/what else?, but not who/what?. It is expressed by prepositional phrases with prepositions such as with, without, besides, instead of (Halliday, 1985:141). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John cooked pizza</th>
<th>instead of cake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cir. accompaniment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Santosa, 2003:91)

(vi). Matter

The element corresponds to the interrogative *what about?* And is expressed by prepositional phrases with prepositions such as *about, concerning, with reference to* and sometimes *simply of*. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I worry</th>
<th>about her health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cir.: matter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Halliday, 1985:142)

(vii). Role

This corresponds to the interrogative *what as?* And represents the meaning of ‘be’ (attribute or identity) in the form of a circumstance. The usual preposition is *as*; other complex prepositions with this function are *by way of, in the role/shape/guise/form*. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I come here</th>
<th>as a friend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cir.: role</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Halliday, 1985:142)

c. Group

1. Nominal Groups

Nominal group (NG) is group of words having noun as a constituent (Santosa, 2003:100). In systemic grammar, NG can be either subject or complement in mood, and transitivity it can be participants there are elements of NG: Deictic, Numerative, Ephitet, Classifier, Thing, and Qualifier.

1). Deictic (D)
Deictic is an element that functions as a modifier indicating whether a thing has been identified or not. This can typically be expressed by indefinite article such as *a, an, all, each, every, either, neither, none, some, both*; definite article: *this, that, the, these, those, which (ever), what (ever)*; and possessive adjective: *my, your, our, his, her, their, its, one’s, whose (ever), john’s and the like.*

2). Numerative (N)

Numerative represents a numerical feature of subset: either quantity or arder, either exact or inexact. This further can specified into: the qualifying numerative which is specifying either an exact number (cardinal numerals, e.g. *four cars*) or an inexact number (e.g. *many cars, lot of cars*) and the ordering numerative which is specifying either an exact place in order (ordinal numerals, e.g. *the first plane*) or an inexact plane (e.g. *a subsequent plane*).

3). Ephitet (E)

Ephitet is a modifier that describes things into shape, size, and physical and psychological condition. This can typically be realized in adjective, present participle phrase, and past participle phrase, for instance: *black hair, sleeping baby, and shrewd politician.*

4). Classifier (C)

Classifier classifies thing into types or kinds. This modifier can be in the form of noun, adjective, and gerund, for instance: *blonde hair.*

5). Thing (T)
Thing is the head of NG. The class of noun realizes it. Proper name likes Charles Dickens; personal pronoun, such as I, you, we, they, he, she; countable noun like house, plate, pen, etc.; uncountable noun, for example water, money, etc., can be thing. Their presence can be with or without modifiers.

6). Qualifier (Q)

Qualifier is post-modifier that function to add information into the thing. This is realized in the form of adjective clause, present participle, past participle and ordinal number. In addition, it is mostly embedded into the thing, e.g. he goes with his friend [who has much money].

2. Verbal Group

Verbal group (VG) is the constituent that functions as finite plus predicator (or as predicator alone if there is no finite element) in the mood structure; and as process in the transitivity structure (Halliday, 1985:175). According to Santosa VG refers to the group of words having verb constituent. In English, verb can be classified according to form, finite, non-finite; voice, passive or active. Finite verb is a verb that has either tense or modal, whereas non-finite one is a verb that has neither tense nor modal. Meanwhile, active verb is a verb used to point toward the agent as a subject, and passive verb is used to point toward the goal, phenomenon, verbiage, value as a subject, within passive clause (2003:104). There are two structures in VG, experiential and logical.

1). Experiential Structure of VG
The experiential structure of the finite VG is finite + event, with optional auxiliary (one or more) (Halliday, 1985:175). For example, I must go to Jakarta.

2). Logical Structure of VG

It deals with tense. The logical structure of the VG realizes the system of tense. Within the VG, there are primary and secondary tense. The primary tense (present, past, or future) is that functioning as head, shown as α. The modifying elements, at β and beyond; are secondary tense; they expressed past, present, or future relative to the time selected in the previous tense. It is useful to have notation also for the tenses themselves; we use (-) for ‘past’, (+) for ‘future’, and (0) for ‘present’. For example:

The homework have been done by her

3. Adjunct Group

Adjunct group refers to a group of words having an adjunct as Head, which may or may not be accompanied by modifying elements. The modifying elements can be in a form of pre-modifiers or post-modifiers. The pre-modifiers are grammatical items, such as ‘much more, rather, not, and so’. For instance: more expensive, not too short, and etc. whereas post-modifiers are embedded either (i) embedded clauses such as much more dangerous [than he did previously] or (ii) embedded prepositional phrases such as longer [than one hundred and twenty meters] (Halliday, 1985:p. 187).

d. Clause System
There are two kinds of clause: Major and Minor clause

1. Major Clause

Major clause is a clause having process activity. It is divided into two kinds simplex and complex clause.

a. Simplex Clauses

Simplex clauses have one activity or process in the VG. It can be defined as a single independent clause. For example: He cooks the fried rice.

b. Complex Clauses

Complex clause consists of more than one clause that has a close relationship one another; one clause serves as the independent clause and the other(s) serves as the dependent clause(s). the relation between clauses in a complex clause can be characterized into two dimensions: (i) interdependency or ‘taxis’, and (ii) logico-semantic relations.

**Interdependency relation** is the relation of modification where by one element modifies another (Halliday, 1985a: p. 195). This modifying relation comprises of hypotactic and paratactic relations.

1. **Hypotactic** is a relation between a dependent element and its dominant, the element on which it is dependent. In clause, this relation is usually applied in the conjunction, such as when, since, before, after, for, as, then.

The structure is presented by Greek letter notation like $\alpha, \beta, x, \gamma \ldots$

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palestinnans want to see and end</td>
<td>that we have felt for the past few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the corruption and chaos</td>
<td>years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\alpha$</td>
<td>$\beta$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Paratactic** is a relation between two like elements of equal status, in which one of the element is initiating and the other is continuing (Halliday, 1985: p. 195). The both elements are actually independent clauses. The conjunctions usually used in this clause are and, or, but, so (that), not only…but also, both…and, (,), (;). The structure of this relation is represented by a numerical notation, such as: 1, 2, 3,…Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>They won</th>
<th>because they stood for change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Logico-semantic relation** is a relation holding between a primary and secondary number of a clause complex (ibid: p. 196). It is based on two types of relationship: expansion and projection. The logico-semantic of expansion occurs when the secondary clause expands the primary clause by (1) elaborating it, (2) extending it, and (3) enhancing it.

1. **Elaboration** is an expansion of a clause when one clause expands another by elaborating on it (or some portion of it) by restating in the other words, specifying in greater details, commenting, or exemplifying. Elaboration is symbolized by = representing ‘equal’. The combination of elaboration with hypotactic gives the category of non-defining relative clause identified by conjunctions, such as: which, who, whose, when, where.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Hamas victory will have the largest impact not in relation with Israel, where its goals and those of its predecessor Fatah resemble each other</th>
<th>α =β</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>α</td>
<td>β</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Extension** is an expansion of one clause that expands another by extending beyond it, adding some new element, giving an exception to it, on offering an alternative (ibid: p. 197). The symbol used for this type of expansion is + determining *is added to*. When this is combined with paratactic, it results in what is known as Co-ordination characterized by conjunction like *and, or, nor, but*, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hamas cleaning up corruption</th>
<th>and building the social welfare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Enhancement** is interpreted as one clause, which enhances the meaning of another by qualifying it with some circumstantial feature of time, place, manner, cause, or condition (ibid: p. 197). This is initiated through the symbol of `x` as *is multiplied by*. The conjunctions usually used in hypotactic enhancement are such as: *as while, as soon as, as far as, unless, inspite of, despite of, besides and the like.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Israelis will make several withdrawals from the West Bank,</th>
<th>and then say</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>x2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The logico-semantic of **projection** is interpreted as the secondary clause projected through the primary clause. This is categorized into two types of projections, namely (a) locution and (b) idea.

1. **Locution** is a projection occurring when one clause is projected through another, which presents it as a locution, a construction of wording. This is expressed by verbal expressions like say, ask, tell, etc. it is notated by “ (double quotes).
2. **Idea** is a projection occurring when one clause is projected through another that presents it as an idea, a construction of meaning. Idea refers to verbal expressions such as think, wondered, and the like. This is notated by ‘ (single quote).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>She thought</th>
<th>‘she will go to Jakarta tomorrow’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>α</td>
<td>β</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Minor Clauses**

Minor clauses are not open to any of the major systems of the Theme, Mood, or transitivity (Martin et.al, 1997:71). It has function as calls, greetings, or exclamations.

- **Calls.** It usually in vocative form, e.g. *God, Ineed your help tonight*
- **Greetings.** It is usually occur in the beginning or in the ending of conversations, e.g. *how are you?*
- **Exclamations.** Commonly used to react, e.g. *Hi!*

e. **MOOD System**

MOOD system is the grammatical aspects of clause organized to represent its interpersonal function. This is concerned about a system whereby a clause belongs to indicative: declarative and interrogative, or imperative. **Indicative** refers to the exchange of information. It is about the choice between declarative (giving information) and interrogative (demanding information). **Imperative**, meanwhile, concerns the exchange of goods and services. They
are observed through this system by looking at its mood structure, which consists of Mood and Residue.

In addition, there are also the semantic meanings through which interpersonal meaning of a clause can be interpreted as a proposition or a proposal. A **proposition** is used to explore information or to tell something. This deals with a statement and a question. The proposition meaning is expressed in the sense of declarative clauses and interrogative clauses, either polar or WH-question. **Proposal**, on the other hand, is used to give command or for exchange of goods and services among participants in texts. This is typically expressed in the imperative clauses (Halliday, 1985a: p. 68-71).

### f. Mood Structure

Mood structure is used to identify the exchange of information between writer and readers or between speaker and audiences in a text. The structure includes two elements, Mood and Residue. The mood element is a constituent combined from (1) the subject realized in any nominal group, and (2) the finite expressed in polarity system, the modality system, and the tense system (Santosa, 2003: p. 111).

The polarity system is the choice of positive and negative forms of sentences. It is presented in finite verbal operator, which is positive (*is, was, has, can, etc*) and negative (*isn’t, wasn’t, hasn’t, can’t, etc*). The modality system, according to Halliday (1985a: p. 335), is the area that lies between yes and no which is the intermediate ground between positive and negative
polarity. In relation to the proposition and proposal clauses, this system can be
classified into: Modalization and Modulation.

**Modalization** is a proposition modality expressing information. There are
two kinds of it: (a) degree of probability: possibly/probably and certainly and
(b) degree of usuality: sometimes/usually/always. The positive polarity of this
modality is it is while the negative one is it is not. Meanwhile, Modulation is a
proposal modality (imperative type) expresses a command or exchange. In
this sense, the meaning of positive and negative pole is prescribing and
proscribing: positive ‘do it’, negative ‘don’t do it’. It is categorized into two
types: (a) in a command, the intermediate points represent degree of
obligation: ‘allowed to, supposed to, required to’; (b) in offer, the intermediate
points represent the degree of inclination: ‘willing to, anxious to, determine

In modality system, there are three levels of modality: high, median, and
low. The lower level the closer it is to the negative pole. For a better
understanding, the three levels can be figured out as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Usuality</th>
<th>Obligation</th>
<th>Inclination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>High</strong></td>
<td>certain</td>
<td>always</td>
<td>required</td>
<td>determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium</strong></td>
<td>probably</td>
<td>usually</td>
<td>supposed</td>
<td>keen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low</strong></td>
<td>possible</td>
<td>sometimes</td>
<td>allowed</td>
<td>willing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Adapted from Halliday, 1985a: p. 337)
Residue is the reminder of the clause, comprising of the three functional elements: Predicator, Complement and Adjunct. Predicator represents in all non-elliptical major clauses. This is presented by verbal group minus the temporal or modal operator functioning as finite in the mood element. Complement is realized by a nominal group. It is an element that has the potential to be Subject but it is not. The Adjunct is an element that has no potential to be Subject. It is typically realized by an adverbial group or a prepositional phrase (Halliday, 1985: p. 78-79). For example:

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ehud Olmert</td>
<td>wins</td>
<td>the upcoming election</td>
<td>in Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>F/P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Adjunct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mood</td>
<td></td>
<td>Residue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

g. **Theme-Rheme Structure**

Brown and Yule (1983: p. 126-127) claim that each simple sentence has a theme—the starting points of the utterance, and a rheme—everything else that follows in the sentence which comprises of what the speaker states about, or in regard to the starting point of the utterance. Halliday (1985a: p. 38) then adds that theme is a point of departure of the message and rheme is the reminder of the message.

There are three kinds of theme: ideational/topical, interpersonal, and textual theme.

1). Ideational/Topical Theme

It can be recognized as the first element in the clause that expresses some kind of ‘representational’ meaning. It might be a ‘participant’ or
‘circumstance’, giving information about time, place, manner, cause, etc (Martin et.al., 1997:24). Therefore, there are two kinds of ideational/topical theme:

(i). Unmarked Topical Theme

It is also the subject of the clause, which gives the theme no special prominence (Martin et.al, 1997:24). For example:

| I mean Israel and the U.S | Unmarked topical theme | Rheme |

(ii). Marked Topical Theme

It is not the subject of the clause. It gains a greater textual prominence (Martin et.al, 1997:24). For example:

| At the same time | I hope | Marked top. theme | Rheme |

2). Interpersonal Theme

It may be vocative, modal (adjunct), finite, WH-element. For example:

| God | I need your help tonight | Interpersonal theme | Rheme |

3). Textual Theme

The textual element within the theme may have any combination of (i). Continuative (yes, no, well, oh, now); (ii). Structural and (iii). Conjunctive themes, in that order (Halliday, 1985:54). For example:

| Well, I have to go now | Textual theme | Rheme |
h. **Metaphor**

Metaphor is usually described as variation in the use of words: a word is said to be used with a transferred meaning. A meaning may be realized by a selection of words that is different from that which is in some sense typical or unmarked. From this end, metaphor is variation in the expression of meanings (Halliday, 1985:320). The grammatical metaphor is classified into two. They are ideational and interpersonal metaphor.

1. **Ideational Metaphor**

   Ideational metaphor is an expression describing inanimate activity, which is like animate, or human being. For example: The flowers *dance* for the sunshines brightly.

2. **Interpersonal Metaphor**

   Interpersonal metaphor is metaphor in the expression of mood and modality (Halliday, 1985:332). The metaphor of mood expressed the speech function, which determines the four basic speech functions of statement, question, offer, and command. There is possibility of metaphorical transference by contrasting set involved in modality. For example, ‘treat’ is ‘give’ (as opposed to ‘demand’), ‘goods and services’ (as opposed to ‘information’), and undesirable (as opposed to ‘desirable’) e.g. “I'll shoot the pianist!” reported as “He threatened to shoot the pianist” (Halliday, 1985:342). For example:

   I’ll take the money for you (congruently)

   I promised to take the money for you (metaphorically)
i. **Lexis**

According to Santosa, lexis refers to words used to realize verbal social process or text. It is a realization of ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning. The meanings, however, cannot be differentiated clearly for they work simultaneously, and are symbolized into one symbol. Language in the form of words reflects the realization of social and experiential reality around us. This is then realized through congruency and incongruency systems, especially in technicality and abstraction. In addition, descriptive and attitudinal lexis are used to represent textual meaning.

1. **Congruency and Incongruency**

Words used to represent the realization of social and experiential reality can be Congruent or incongruent. **Congruency process** refers to a direct symbolization process, being transparent towards the realization of reality into the realization of symbol. For example: *The boy smiled when his father bought him a new car.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Reality</th>
<th>Symbolic Reality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boy, father, car---(things)</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new---(condition)</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smiled, bought---(process: activity)</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when---(logical relation: time)</td>
<td>Conjunction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the sentence, between physical reality and symbolic reality is transparent and consistent, directly symbolized. The word ‘*the boy*’ and ‘*car*’
in physical reality are considered as things, so they are realized by Noun. This direct process of realization is known as ‘Congruent realization’.

**Incongruent process** is an indirect symbolized process. The process not transparent in realizing the reality into the symbol. For example: *Practising made a great success*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Reality</th>
<th>Symbolic Reality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Practising</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>made</td>
<td>Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>success</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word ‘practicing’, ‘made’, and ‘success’ is not transparent and inconsistent, indirectly symbolized. The word ‘practicing’ is a process in physical reality, but it is realized as Noun in symbolic reality. Then, the word ‘made’ is logical reality: cause-effect, in physical reality, but it is expressed by verb in symbolic reality. The word ‘success’ is a condition in physical reality, but it is represented as Noun in symbolic reality. These indirect processes of realization are known as ‘Incongruent Realization’.

2. Descriptive and Attitudinal Lexis

Descriptive lexis is pure lexis describing experiential reality without inserting any opinion or illustrating from the speaker or writer (Santosa, 2003:p. 126). This lexis is usually found in academic texts trying to describe the phenomena objectively. Meanwhile, attitudinal lexis is a lexis describing the experiential reality accompanied with opinion and personal judgement.
This lexis is commonly found in political, economical, social, and cultural discourse. For example:

1. *The livestock sector* in Nigeria is characterized by low *productivity.*
   (Descriptive Lexis).

2. The *dissolute* evangelist *betrays* his revealed *truth,* but scientists who rushes *half-cooked* into print, *worse* yet, *falsifies* the data, *subverts* the idea of truth. (Attitudinal Lexis).
   (Adapted from Santosa, 2003: p. 127).

**M. Cohesion**

Cohesion is non-structural resources for discourses are what are referred to (Halliday, 1985: 288). There are two kinds of cohesion. They are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion.

1. **Grammatical Cohesion**

   It consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

   a. Reference

   It is participant or circumstantial element introduced at one place. In the text can be taken as a reference point for something that follows (Halliday, 1985:288). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Hamas won the election</strong></th>
<th>Because <strong>they</strong> are reasonable and rational</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Reference</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Substitution

It is a substitute of part of constituent in the clause into grammatical form (Santosa, 2003:66). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simon likes badminton and so does Alvent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Substitution</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


c. Ellipsis

It is a clause, or a part of a clause, or a part of a verbal or nominal group, maybe presupposed at a subsequent place in the text by the device of positive omission that is by saying nothing, where something is required to make up the sense (Halliday, 1985:288). For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“who is your name?”</th>
<th>“Shinta”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ellipsis</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The answer “Shinta” is from “my name is Shinta”.

d. Conjunction

It is a clause or clause complex, or some longer stretch of text, may be related to what follows it by one or other of a specific set of semantic relations (Halliday, 1985: 289). Conjunction has two kinds: internal and external. Internal conjunction means conjunction used to relate an idea in two simplex clauses whereas internal one means used in clause complex to relate two ideas. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second, Arab islamist have already achieved electoral success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conjunction: internal</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>They can achieve a lot If they want to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conjunction: external</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Lexical Cohesion**

It is continuity may be established in a text by the choice of words (Halliday, 1985:289). Lexical cohesion can be seen through lexical strings. There are some types of lexical cohesion, namely:

a. Repetition

Repetition is a repeating of the words. It can be verb 1, verb 2, verb3, and also verb-ing. For example: watch-watched-watching.

b. Antonymy

Antonymy is using of opposite words. For example: good >< bad

c. Synonymy

Synonymy is using of words having same meaning. For example:

hear >< listen

d. Meronymy and Co-meronymy

Meronymy is using of words of a thing having certain parts. For example: house-door. Meanwhile, co-meronymy is using of words of a parts of the thing. For example: door-window.

e. Hyponymy and Co-hyponymy

Hyponymy is general words of certain class, such as class of flower, animal, etc. for example: flower- rose. Meanwhile, Co-hyponymy is words part of the class. For example: rose-orchid

f. Collocation

Collocation is employing of words that can change to each other. Since the words have same meaning. For example: smoke-pipe
N. Text Structure

Text structure is defined as a unity of symbol and meaning (interpersonal, logical and textual) holistically that shows the purpose or social function of a text. This unity consists of opening, body, closing and becomes the realization of the GSP. Thus, these structure, opening, body and closing are considered as a text staged system to reach the social function of a text (Santosa, 2003). Text structure refers to the way that most pieces of language in use will contain certain obligatory structural elements appropriate to their purpose and context (Butt et all, 1995).

Text structure may have an optional structural element since it is situational and it will not change the social function of a text. The opening, body and closing in a text are not obligatory. The opening and closing can be reconstructed by the interaction between the participant and the text itself since a text can be functioning as process.

Example:

Double bay has pretentious to being Sydney’s most stylish shopping centre but its Christmas decoration – tizzy insel trees and holy springs bolted to lamp standards – are a tad sad Perhaps they may reflect the current State of business there

[Diagram showing the structure of the text with boxes labeled 'THESIS', 'ONE SIDED ARGUMENT', and 'Restatement of thesis']
O. Abstraction and Technicality

Abstraction and technicality are results of nominalization. Nominalization is a placing group of words into other grammatical system. It employs incongruent symbolization process that is the process of changing verb and adjective into noun. Nominalization is known as abstraction. Besides incongruent symbolization process, there is congruent symbolization that is process placing nominal group as participants, verb as process, and adverbial as circumstance. Martin (1992) states high levels of nominalization characterize abstract written English, especially in the context of science, the humanities and administration (1992:138). Santosa states that incongruency and congruency symbolization will make the text have certain style or register. He adds, since the level of abstraction/incongruency correlates with the level of intelligence of someone. A text will have academic style, if the text has more incongruency or abstraction in it. On the contrary, if the text lacks of abstraction or incongruency, it will be more popular (Santosa, 2003:124).

Technicality is the result of nominalization, which has specific terms. It usually appears in specific field of study, for example politics, economics, social, etc. Martin states that one of the main functions of nominalization is in fact to build up technical taxonomies of process in specialized field. Once technicalised, these nominalizations are interpretable as things (Martin, 1992:238). Meanwhile, Santosa states that technicality is giving named process of physical or social reality through nominalization. It is process which tries to see the natural of social phenomenon that relatively consistent through the natural paradigm namely
understanding, identifying, and classifying. The phenomena are relatively consistent and same in every place and time, then, it can be understood, identified, and classified into specific natural phenomenon (Santosa, 2003: 124-125).

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

G. Type of Research

This research belongs to qualitative employing descriptive method. This is due to the fact that the purpose of this research is to describe the genre and ideology of the texts concerning with the issue of what Hamas’ victory might bring. Descriptive method is a research which is conducted by collecting data, analyzing data, finding the method and finally drawing conclusion based on the data without taking into general conclusion (Hadi, 1983). Meanwhile, the research was a qualitative one for the data used were in the form of words or sentences (Miles and Huberman, 1992).

Besides, a comparative method also employed in this research to compare one data to others to know the similarities and differences of the object which are analyzed.

The Source of Data
This source of data refers to the subject from which the data are obtained. The source of data of this research was *Reflections of In the World* column in TIME magazine which include experts opinion toward what Hamas’ victory might bring.

Data are the material which are used in the research. The data used in this research were the lexicogrammar including the clause system, nominal group, verbal group, MOOD system, mood structure, thematic structure, cohesion and text structure.

**Sample and Sampling Technique**

Sample is a part of a population that will be investigated, while sampling technique is a technique of choosing sample (Hadi, 1983). In choosing the sample, the researcher employed total sampling since the researcher used all data obtained in this research covering the clause system, nominal group, verbal group, MOOD system, mood structure, thematic structure, cohesion and text structure. After investigating, the researcher choose the three texts as the sample based on the differences of the writer’s nationality.

**Technique of Collecting Data**

The data in this research were collected by applying “Teknik Pustaka”. Therefore, in collecting the data, the researcher used written resources such as
magazine, newspaper, booklet, etc (Subroto, 1992). TIME magazine was selected as the written resource for this research’s data. The technique was further followed by “Teknik Simak Catat”. It means that the researcher observed the language by reading the text and then noting the text as the data.

**Research Procedures**

Research procedure is a description of steps taken by a researcher in conducting the research. The procedure was arranged as follows:

- Collecting the texts from *Reflections of In the World* column exposing experts opinion toward what Hamas’ victory might bring published on February 6, 2006.
- Choosing and determining the texts that will be analyzed.
- Analyzing the texts based on Systemic Functional Linguistics.
- Interpreting the analyzed data.
- Determining the genre and ideology of each text.
- Comparing the similarities and differences between the genre and ideology of all texts.
- Drawing conclusion.

**H. Technique of Analyzing Data**

The data were analyzed by applying these following techniques:

- Dividing the texts into clauses
Describing the lexicogrammar system covering the clauses system, nominal group, verbal group, mood system, mood structure, thematic structure, transitivity, cohesion and text structure.

Determining the GSP and the genre of the texts.

Determining the ideology of the texts.

Determining the register of the texts covering field, tenor and mode.

Comparing the genre and the ideology of the texts.

Describing the result of the analysis and the comparison.

Drawing conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

Introduction

This chapter constitutes the essence of this work and consists of four parts. They are; Introduction, Data Description, Interpretation and Discussion. The first part, Introduction describes the contents of the chapter and its organization. The second, Data Description, discusses broadly the data taken; those are three texts of Reflection on In The World column in TIME magazine consisting different point of views toward What Hamas’ victory might bring. The third, Interpretation, discusses the aim of the data interpreted to find out the two elements comprising the genre and the ideology. The last part of this chapter, Discussion, is the results of the Interpretation on three different data which are compared to find the similarities and differences.
Data Description

Text 1

2. Data Description of text 1

a. Contextual Configuration

The text being analyzed was taken from Reflections of the issue on In The World column in TIME magazine February 6, 2006. It talks about the writer’s opinion toward What Hamas’ victory might bring dealing with the prospect for peace in the Middle East countries. It was written by Abdul Sattar Kasim, a political scientist at An-Najah National University in Nablus. This text was addressed especially to Hamas in order to focus on domestic issues like fighting graft and getting a grip on the many Palestinian security organizations. Further, he wanted to inform all readers about what made Hamas win the election.

It also talks about the writer’s expectancy that Hamas should do reasonably and rationally to build a new Palestinian society. Besides, Hamas must concern on Palestinian security. As a Palestinian, he knows more about what Palestinians want and he hopes that Hamas can realize it. Hamas won because Palestinians wanted to see an end to the corruption and chaos happening for the past few years.

b. Lexicogrammar

1). Clause system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of clause</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simplex</td>
<td>2, 4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex</td>
<td>1a, 1b, 3a, 3b, 5a, 5b, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>83.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2). Interdependency
### Type of interdependency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of interdependency</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypotactic</td>
<td>1a,1b,3a,3b,6b,6c,6d</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>63,64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paratactic</td>
<td>5a,5b,6a,6b</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>36,36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3). Mood system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mood system</th>
<th>Indicative, Declarative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clause number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposition</td>
<td>1a,1b,2,3a,3b,4,6b,6c,6d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal</td>
<td>5a,5b,6a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4). Modality and Polarity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of modality</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modalization</td>
<td>5b,6c</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Modalization - They can achieve a lot
- Hamas will not cut all threads to past negotiations

5). Transitivity system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of process</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mental process</td>
<td>1a,1b,5a,6a,6d</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45,45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material process</td>
<td>3a,5b</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18,18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute Relational Process</td>
<td>4,6b</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18,18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Behaviour Process</td>
<td>6c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9,09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existential Process</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9,09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6). Thematic Pattern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top. Unmarked</td>
<td>1a,1b,2,3a,3b,4,5b,6a,6b,6c,6d</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>68,75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top. Marked</td>
<td>5a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6,25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual</td>
<td>1b,3a,6c,6d</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7). Nominal Group
8). Verbal Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of verbal group</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simplex</td>
<td>1b,2,3b,4,5a,5b,6a,6b,6c,6d</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>83.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex</td>
<td>1a,3a</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9). Nominalization and Technicality

   a. Nominalization
      - corruption
      - negotiation

   b. Technicality
      There is no technicality in this text.

10). Lexical Density

Seen from the item references and the clause system, the lexical density is counted as:

\[
\text{item references} = \frac{45}{\text{clauses}} = 3.75 \text{ (densed construction)}
\]

11). Congruency and Incongruency

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palestinians (T)</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamas (T)</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International community (T)</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timetable (T)</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priorities (T)</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption (process)</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaos (process)</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the data above, it can be seen that the text contains similar reality symbol. Therefore, the text is more congruent than incongruent. It shows that the text is spoken in using the words

12). Attitudinal Lexis

- They are *reasonable* and *rational*
- There has been so much damage to the *ethical* and *social fabric*

13). Metaphor

There is no metaphor in this text

14). Cohesion system
1. Conjuntive Relation

1a. exp / projection (that)

1b. exp / contrast (but)

2. exp / contrast (but)

3a. exp / contrast (but)

3b. exp / contrast (but)

4. exp / contrast (but)
2. Lexical Strings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>Palestinians</td>
<td>want</td>
<td>chaos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>syn</td>
<td>syn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3a</th>
<th>Hamas</th>
<th>timetable</th>
<th>international community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
3b. ref Israel the

4. It rep timetable

5a. ref hope

5b. Hamas

6a. ref hope

6b. They

6c. They

6d. They want

15). Text Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Activity Sequence</th>
<th>Rhetorical Function</th>
<th>Staging</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1a, 1b</td>
<td>Introduction of the issue</td>
<td>Statement of the issue</td>
<td>Thesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Explanation about what happens in Palestine</td>
<td>Giving argument to support the thesis</td>
<td>Preview</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on text structure above, it is concluded that the text employs an exposition genre. There are obligatory elements of this genre, namely Thesis, Preview and Argument. Thesis functions to give position to the reader about in which side the writer sees the issue. The subject matter of this text is “What Hamas’ victory might bring.” The thesis is supported by the argument saying that Hamas will not work to the timetable of the international community because they have their own timetable and priorities. Then recommendation adds the suggestion to the Hamas to behave wisely, rational and reasonable to build Palestine.

Based on the text structure above, once again it is concluded that the text employs an **Exposition genre** in which it has social function to argue an issue from one point of view.

Text 2

1. Data Description of Text 2
a. Contextual Configuration

The text was taken from Reflections of the issue on In The World column in TIME magazine published on February 6, 2006. The text talks about the writer’s point of view toward what Hamas’ victory might bring. It was written by Richard Haass, the President of the Council on Foreign Relations.

He describes that Hamas won the election because they did not campaign on the question of Israel, they won because they stood for change and they were not associated with corruption.

The text talks about the writer’s opinion on Hamas’ victory and his expectancy on process for peace between Palestine and Israel. He describes that the only peace process for the foreseeable future was one of the continued Israeli withdrawal. He also said that no matter what happened, we’d have several years of sorting out on the Palestinian side.

b. Lexicogrammar

1). Clause System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of clause</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simplex</td>
<td>1, 2, 6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex</td>
<td>3a,3b,3c,4a,4b,5a,5b,5c,5d,5e</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>76.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2). Interdependency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Interdependency</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypotactic</td>
<td>3a,3b,4a,4b,5a,5b,5d,5e</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>61.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paratactic</td>
<td>3b,3c,5b,5c,5d</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>38.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3). Mood System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mood System</th>
<th>Indicative, declarative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clause number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposition</td>
<td>1, 2, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4). Modality and Polarity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Modality</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modalization</td>
<td>5b, 5d</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Modalization - we’ll only go beyond here - the Israeli will make several withdrawals

5). Transitivity System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Process</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material Process</td>
<td>3a, 3b, 5a, 5b, 5d</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>41,66 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Process</td>
<td>5c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8,34 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute Relational Process</td>
<td>1, 5e</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16,66 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifying Relational Process</td>
<td>3c, 4b, 3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Behaviour Process</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Behaviour Process</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8,34 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6). Thematic Pattern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top Unmarked Theme</td>
<td>1, 2, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4b, 5a, 5b, 5d, 5e</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>68,75 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Marked Theme</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual Theme</td>
<td>3b, 3c, 5a, 5c, 5e</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>31,25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7). Nominal Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Nominal Group</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

8). Verbal Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Verbal Group</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simplex</td>
<td>1, 2, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4b, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>91.66 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex</td>
<td>3c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.34 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9). Nominalization and Technicality

a). Nominalization
- Campaign
- Corruption
- Continued Israeli withdrawal
- Election

b). Technicality
There is no technicality

10). Lexical Density

- Seen from the item references and the clause system, the lexical density is computed as:
  \[
  \text{Item referentes} = \frac{58}{15} = 3.86 \text{ (densed contruction)}
  \]

11). Congruency and Incongruency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Reality</th>
<th>Symbolic Reality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hamas</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compaignment</td>
<td>Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Important</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdrawal</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestinians Partner</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the data above, it can be seen that the text contains similar reality symbol. Therefore, the text is more congruent than incongruent. It shows that the text is spoken in using the words.

12). Attitudinal Lexis
   - They stood for change
   - We’d have several years of sorting out on the Palestinians side

13). Metaphor
   
   There is no metaphor

14). Cohesion System

1. Conjunctive Relation
2. Lexical Strings

1

2. Hamas

ref

ant

Israel

3

3a. They

rep

won

4

3b. They

rep

stood for

rep

syn

rep

3c. They

weren’t associated

* 5

4a. won

rep

matter

6

4b. withdrawal

syn

5

5a. wins

* mer

Israel

rep

mer

5b. withdrawals

ref

*

5d. we

rep
5e. Palestinians we

6 Palestinians we matter

15). Text Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Activity sequence</th>
<th>Rhetorical function</th>
<th>staging</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,2 3a,3b,3c</td>
<td>Introduction of the issue Stating about Hamas attitude to win the election</td>
<td>Statement of the issue Giving argument about Hamas’ victory</td>
<td>Thesis Argument I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4a,4b</td>
<td>Stating about the writer’s view of the peace process</td>
<td>Giving argument about peace process</td>
<td>Argument II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a,5b,5c,5d,5e</td>
<td>More explanation about Israelis attitude to make several withdrawals for peace process</td>
<td>Giving argument to support the point of argument II</td>
<td>Elaboration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Stating about the writer’s conclusion</td>
<td>Giving conclusion of the statement</td>
<td>Restatement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the text structure constructed, it is concluded that the text employs an exposition genre. There are obligatory elements of this genre namely, Thesis, Argument. Thesis functions to give position to the reader in which side the writer sees the issue. The thesis is supported by the argument saying that Hamas did not campaign on the question of Israel. Besides, Elaboration is added to support the argument. Then restatement is used to strengthen the thesis.
Based on text structure above, once again it is conclude that the text employs an **Exposition genre** in which it has social function to argue an issue from one point of view.

---

### Text 3

3. Data Description of Text 3

a. Contextual Configuration

   The third text consists of eight clauses which are constructed into four simplex clauses and four complex clauses. This text was written by Daniel Pipes, Director of Middle East Forum. He talked about the impact of the Hamas’ Victory from two sides. First, he saw the impact within Palestinian authority. Second, he compared it with comparable groups in other countries.

b. Lexicogrammar

1). Clause System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Clause</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simplex</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex</td>
<td>4a, 4b, 5a, 5b</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>50 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2). Interdependency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Interdependency</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypotactic</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paratactic</td>
<td>4a, 4b, 5a, 5b</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3). Mood System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mood System</th>
<th>Indicative, declarative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clause number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposition</td>
<td>1, 2, 4a, 4b, 5a, 5b, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4). Modality and Polarity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Modality</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modalization</td>
<td>1, 2, 5a</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>75 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The Hamas victory will have the largest impact not in relation with Israel.

- Hamas will run a very different show from the anarchic, corrupt, sloopy dictatorship bequeathed by Yasser Arafat.

- Comparable groups in countries such as Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco will watch and be encouraged.

5). Transitivity System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Process</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mental Process</td>
<td>3, 5a, 5b</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>37.5 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6). Thematic Pattern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top Unmarked Theme</td>
<td>1, 4a, 4b, 5a</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>57.14 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Marked Theme</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14.28 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textual Theme</td>
<td>4a, 5b</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28.58 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7). Nominal Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Nominal Group</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simplex</td>
<td>5a, 5b</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>75 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8). Verbal Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Verbal Group</th>
<th>Clause number</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simplex</td>
<td>1, 2, 4a, 4b, 4b, 5a, 6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>75 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex</td>
<td>3, 5b</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9). Nominalization and Technicality

a. Nominalization
- Largest impact - Acceptance
- Authority - Electoral success
- Show

b. Technicality
- Arab Islamists
- Governments
- Arenas

10). Lexical density

Seen from the item references and the clause system, the lexical density is counted as:
Item references 80
11). Congruent and Incongruency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Reality</th>
<th>Symbolic Reality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Largest (Condition)</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal (T)</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predecessor (T)</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arenas (T)</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority (T)</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anarchic (Condition)</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrupt (Condition)</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloopy (Condition)</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dictatorship (T)</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious (Condition)</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electoral success (Process)</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorist (Condition)</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data above, it can be seen that the text contains similar reality symbol. Therefore, the text is more congruent than incongruent. It shows that the text is spoken in using the words.

12). Attitudinal Lexis

- Hamas will run a very different show from the anarchic, corrupt, sloopy dictatorship, bequeathed by Yasser Arafat.

- Hamas represents the first Arab Islamist terrorist group.

13). Metaphor

a. Ideational Metaphor

- Arab Islamist have already achieved electoral success.

b. Interpersonal Metaphor

- Should there be any show of acceptance of Hamas by the US and other governments.

14). Cohesion System
1. Conjunctive Relation

1c imp / seq

imp / sequence

imp / cause

imp / addition

2 imp / sequence

4a exp / contrast (but)

5a exp / addition (and)

b. Lexical String

1

1. Hamas

rep

2

Fatah

mer

3

Hamas ----------- Palestinian ----------- Yasser Arafat

mer
Fatah Mahmoud Abbas

4a. Arab Islamists

4b. Hamas Arab Islamist terrorist group

5a. will watch

5b. be encouraged

6. Hamas

---

15). Text Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Activity sequence</th>
<th>Rhetorical function</th>
<th>Staging</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Introduction to the issue</td>
<td>Statement of the issue</td>
<td>Thesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Explanation about the impact of Hamas’ victory</td>
<td>Giving argument about the impact of Hamas’ victory</td>
<td>Argument I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the text structure above, it is concluded that the text employs an exposition genre. The text begins with thesis which describes the issues exposed by the writer. Then, the writer presents his first argument of Hamas’ victory impact elaborated in clause 3 and the second argument elaborated in clause 5. Finally, the writer adds reiteration to give suggestion to the U.S and the other governments to accept Hamas.

Considering that, the text consists of Thesis – Argument I – Elaboration – Argument II – Elaboration - Reiteration, once again, it is concluded that the text employs an **Exposition Genre**.
Data Interpretation
1. Data Interpretation Text 1

1). Field

The first text is about the writer’s view on Hamas. It also talks about the writer’s expectancy to Hamas as the new governing power among Palestinians. The writer constructs his idea through two simplex clauses (16,67%) and ten complex clauses (83,33%). In this text, complex clauses happen to be results of expansion logico-semantic relation through extension and enhancement relation presented with hypotactic (63,64%) and paratactic relation system (36,36%). An explicit internal conjunction showing contrast relation (but) is employed to contrast the idea in clause 2 and clause 3a. An explicit external conjunction showing cause effect relation (because) is also employed to give more description of what Hamas should do.

On group realizations, the text employs simplex nominal group amounting up to 58,33% out of 41,67% of complex nominal group. The dominant simplex nominal groups indicate that the writer wants to perform liquid information to the readers. Meanwhile, the verbal groups are distributed in more simplex forms (83,33%) than complex forms (16,67%) showing that the writer wants to make the information tight.

The thematic structure of the text reveals the dominant use of topical unmarked themes. By doing this, the writer wants to focus on the attention on the topic. Meanwhile, some textual themes found in the text show the relation between the clauses as cause effect relation (clause 1b, 3a, 6c, 6d). Besides, the
employments of topical marked themes are used to show time (clause 5a). The using of meronymy in the lexical string also strengthens the topic discussed.

Based on the transitivity system, the text is dominated by mental process, 6 clauses (50%) from 12 clauses. The use of mental processes is aimed to invite the readers to feel the condition of the issue and also to warn Hamas about Palestinian’s expectancy. Material processes in clause 3a and 5b indicate that the writer gives explanation about what Hamas did. Then, the attributive relational processes in the text (clause 4, 6b) function to show the judgement of the writer by giving attribute attitudinal lexis as can be seen in clause They are reasonable and rational. The employment of mental behaviour process in the text, can achieve(6c) illustrates psychological action is purposed to give positive judgement to Hamas. The existential process indicates that there has been so much damage in Palestine.

From the lexical analysis, it can be seen that the writer tries to show his opinion toward Hamas by using attitudinal lexis which have positive meaning (reasonable and rational).

Further from the genre analysis, it is found that the text is categorized as an exposition genre. The text structure of this text is composed by Thesis-Preview-Argument-Recommendation. The text staging begins with the thesis, which describes Palestinians want after the legislative election. Then, the writer employs preview to give more information to support his thesis statement. The writer presents his argument about Hamas in clause 3a, 3b and 4. Finally, the text is closed by recommendation giving his suggestion to Hamas.
2). Tenor

a). Status

Status refers to the relative position of interlocutors in a culture’s social hierarchy (Martin, 1992: 525). Moreover, the basic opposition is between equal and unequal depending on whether the social ranking of participants is comparable or not (ibid). It is a position relationship in social hierarchy between participants and their role. Status is represented by personal pronoun, mood structure, modality and genre.

The status between the writer and Hamas is unequal. The personal pronouns used in the text are I and they. There is we in clause 1b (that we have felt). We, here, is not pointed to the writer and Hamas but to Palestinians. The personal pronouns I in the text points toward the writer himself. It can be seen through clause 3b (I mean Israel and the U.S); clause 5a and 6a (I hope). Meanwhile, the personal pronouns they in some clauses, for example clause 6b (they are reasonable and rational); clause 6c (because they can achieve a lot); clause 6d (if they really want to) are pointed to Hamas as the topic to expose.

In term of mood structure, the text is dominated by indicative, declarative, proposition. It means that the clauses of the text are giving information to the readers. Therefore, the status between the writer and the readers is equal. The writer is called an informant of the information whereas the readers are the receiver of the information. Declarative proposal clause (I hope) means that the writer wants Hamas to do something, that is continue all threads to past negotiations. Mental process dominates this text. It is a process of feeling,
thinking, perceiving. The process can not be seen but it can be felt. For example clause 1a (*Palestinians want to see an end to the corruption and chaos*); clause 1b (*that we have felt for the past few years*).

In term of modality, the text has *will* and *can*, such as clause 5b (*Hamas will not cut all threads to past negotiations*) has modalization means medium probability. It means that hopefully the writer wants Hamas to continue all threads. Meanwhile, clause 6c (*they can achieve a lot*) has modalization means certainly. It implies that the writer is absolutely sure of his claims of the statements.

From the genre analysis, the text has an exposition genre which is used to propose one sided argument, that is argument of thesis which describes the writer’s view of Hamas.

On that account, it can be taken into account that the status of the writer and Hamas is unequal for the writer is a Palestinian who is given authorities to judge and to criticize his government. In this case, the writer has higher position as the one who judges than Hamas as the criticized object. Meanwhile, the status of the writer and the readers is equal.

b). Affect

Affect refers to the degree of emotional charge in the relationship between participants (Martin, 1992:525). Affect is divided into two terms; positive and negative judgement. It deals with the judgement and evaluation of the writer to the object of the text. Affect is represented by attitudinal lexis and polarity.
The object of the text is Hamas. The writer’s judgement to Hamas is positive. It can be seen in clause 3a (Hamas is not going to work to the timetable of International community) and clause 5b (Hamas will not continue all threads to past negotiations). These clause inform that Hamas will not be influenced by International community and all threads to past negotiations will be continued by them. It does not give negative impression about Hamas.

There are attitudinal lexis in this text that describe Hamas. It can be seen through clause 6b (they are reasonable and rational). The writer makes use of the words that have good impression in describing Hamas. There are also attitudinal lexis that have negative meaning such as corruption, chaos, damage. These expressions are intended to describe the negative side which occured in Palestine in the past.

In term of polarity, negative and positive polarities are applied in this text. Most of the clauses are positive and negative polarity takes place in clause 3a (but Hamas is not going to work to the timetable of International community); clause 5b (Hamas will not cut all threads to past negotiations). Those clauses do not have negative impression to Hamas. It shows that Hamas will not be influenced by International community and all threads to past negotiations will be continued. Therefore, the readers are led by the writer to think positive about Hamas.

c). Contact

Contact is concerned with the degree of involvement among interlocutors (Martin,1992:528). Contact can be broken down into involved and uninvolved depending on a number of factors influencing the familiarity of participants with
each other (Martin, 1992: 526). Contact also refers about language used to communicate between writer and his readers whether it is familiar or unfamiliar. Personal pronoun, nominalization, technicality, lexicogrammar and lexical string represent it.

The contact between the writer and his readers is **uninvolved-familiar**. It can be seen that the writer does not involve the readers in this text. Most personal pronouns used in the text are *they* and *I*. It shows relation between the writer and Hamas although there is *we* in this text. *We* shows the involvement between the writer and Palestinians not between the writer and his readers. Therefore, the writer judges the contact between him and his readers is uninvolved.

The nominalizations presented in this text function to give liquid information to the readers. There is no technicality in the text. Moreover, the densed lexical density gives the easiness for the writer to explore the language. In conclusion, the writer employs familiar and high readability of language. The language is easy to comprehend since the readers are well educated people.

In term of lexicogrammar, the text employs clear divisions about clause system, nominal and verbal group. The text is composed through complex clauses and simplex clauses. The employment of complex clause is meant to give more information about Hamas. The employment of complex clause is balanced by the using of simplex verbal group. It means that the writer wants to perform liquid information to the readers. Meanwhile, the dominant simplex nominal groups indicate that the writer wants to make the text easier to interpret. In lexical strings, repetition dominates the text. It means that there are words repeated, for example
they, want, timetable, hope. That is why the contact of this text is uninvolved-familiar.

3). Mode

a). Channel

Channel is an aspect which sees whether the text has written style, spoken style or spoken-written style. To figure out the channel of the text, there should be some characteristics from the clause system, lexis system, nominal group, verbal group and cohesion system.

The text has spoken characteristics from the dominant complex clause system, dominant simplex verbal and nominal group, dominant using of topical unmarked themes, dominant using of repetition in the lexical strings and the lexical system, which is congruent. So, it can be concluded that the text is spoken.

b). Medium

Medium means the appropriateness between the medium and the style of the text to find out the effectiveness of the text.

The realization of field, status, affect, contact and channel has indicates the spoken channel. Compared with the media used which is TIME magazine, the use of spoken channel seems appropriate. It is because TIME magazine is an International media, its readers are people around the world; they often give response to the issue exposed as a signal that they are interested on the issu
b. Interpretation on Ideology

Ideology is the underlying constraint that stimulates writer or speaker to come up with a certain genre since this is known as the most abstract level of language and the worldview of everybody has to address when interacting to other people. From the interpretation on genre and register, it can be used to identify the writer's ideology. In the register interpretation, it shows that the writer gives positive judgement to Hamas. The positive judgement is proved by the dominant using of positive polarity. The employment of the exposition genre is able to visualize the writer's ideology by one side argument. Therefore, it can be concluded that the writer uses Right Antagonist ideology.

2. Data Interpretation Text 2
a. Interpretation On Register
1). Field

The second text is about the writer’s view on Hamas’ victory. It also talks about the peace process between Palestine and Israel. The writer constructs his idea through three simplex clause (23.07%) and ten complex clauses (76.93%). In this text, complex clauses happen to be results of expansion logico-semantic relation through extension and enhancement relation presented with hypotactic
(61,54%) and paratactic relation system (38,46%). An explicit external conjunction (because) showing cause effect relation is employed to give more explanation about Hamas’ victory. Besides, the employment of external conjunction (if) is aimed to explain about the Israelis behaviour.

On group realizations, the text employs simplex nominal group amounting up to 58,34% out of 41,66% of complex nominal group. The dominant simplex nominal groups indicate that the writer want to perform liquid information to the readers. Meanwhile, the verbal groups are distributed in more simplex forms (91,66%) than complex forms (8,34%) showing that the writer wants to make the information tight.

The thematic structure of the text reveals the dominant use of topical unmarked themes. By doing this, the writer wants to focus the attention on the topic. Meanwhile, some textual themes found in the text shows the relation between the clause as cause effect relation (clause 3b, 5a, 5e). The using of meronymy in the lexical strings also strengthens the topic discussed.

Based on the transitivity system, there are five material processes in clause 3a, 3b, 5a, 5b, 5d indicate that the writer gives explanation about what Hamas and the Israelis did. The employment of attributive relational processes function to show the judgement of the writer by giving attribute to the participants as can be observed in clause 3b (they stood for change) and clause 5e (we have a Palestinian partner). Identifying relational processes also prove the judgement of the writer. Besides, the text also contains verbal process (8,34%); and verbal behaviour process (8,34%).
From the lexical analysis, it can be seen that the writer tries to show his opinion toward the issue by using attitudinal lexis. The lexis are found in the form of ARP such as clause 3b (they stood for change) and clause 6b (we’d have several years of sorting out on Palestinian side).

Further from the analysis on genre, it is found that the text is categorized as an exposition genre. The text structure of this text is composed by Thesis - Argument I – Argument II – Elaboration – Restatement. The text staging begins with the thesis which describes the issue exposed. Then, the writer presents his first argument about Hamas and the second argument about the peace process. This argument is elaborated in clause (5a-e) by telling about the Israelis plan. Finally, the writer close the text by restating the issue.

2). Tenor
a). Status

Status refers to the relative position of interlocutors in a culture’s social hierarchy (Martin, 1992: 525). Moreover, the basic opposition is between equal and unequal depending on whether the social ranking of participants is comparable or not (ibid). It is a position relationship in social hierarchy between participants and their role. Status is represented by personal pronoun, mood structure, modality and genre.

The status between the writer and Hamas is unequal. The personal pronouns used in the text are they and we. The personal pronouns they in some clauses, for example clause 3a (they won); clause 3b (they stood for change) are pointed to Hamas as the topic to expose. Meanwhile, the personal pronouns we in
the text points toward the Israelis. It can be seen through clause 5d (*we’ll only go beyond here*); clause 5e (*if we have Palestinian partner*)

In term of mood structure, all of the text are indicative, declarative, proposition. It means that the clauses of the text are giving information to the readers. Therefore, the status between the writer and the readers is **equal**. The readers are the receiver of the information whereas the writer is called an informant of the information.

In term of modality, the text has *will*, such as clause 5b (*the Israelis will make several withdrawals from the West Bank*); clause 5d (*we’ll only go beyond here*); clause 6b (*we’d have several years of sorting out on Palestinian side*) which have medium probability. It means that the writer is not a hundred percent sure of his claims of the statement.

From the genre analysis, the text has an exposition genre which is used to propose one side argument, that is the argument of thesis which describes the writer’s view of Hamas and the peace process.

On that account, it can be taken into account that the status of the writer and Hamas is unequal. In this case, the writer has higher position as the one who judges than Hamas as the criticized object. Meanwhile, the status of the writer and the readers is equal.

b). Affect
Affect refers to the degree of emotional charge in the relationship between participants (Martin, 1992:525). Affect is divided into two terms; positive and negative judgement. It deals with the judgement and evaluation of the writer to the object of the text. Affect is represented by attitudinal lexis and polarity.

The object of the text is Hamas. The writer’s judgement to Hamas is positive. It can be seen in clause 2 (Hamas did not campaign on the question of Israel); clause 3b (because they stood for change); clause 3c (and they weren’t associated with corruption). These clauses inform that Hamas is a clean government and they only focus on Palestinian side. It does not give negative impression about Hamas. Clause 4a (no matter who had won) also strengthens the positive judgement of the writer. This clause implies that the writer will support everyone who had won the Palestinian election.

There is attitudinal lexis in this text that describe Hamas. It can be seen through clause 3b (because they stood for change). This clause have a good impression in describing Hamas. There is also attitudinal lexis that have negative meaning such as corruption. This expression is not intended to Hamas but to the past government.

In term of polarity, negative and positive polarities are applied in this text. Most of the clauses are positive, and negative polarity takes place in clause 2 (Hamas did not campaign on the question of Israel); clause 3c (they weren’t associated with corruption). Those clauses do not give negative impression to Hamas but imply that Hamas is better than the past government.
c). Contact

Contact is concerned with the degree of involvement among interlocutors (Martin, 1992:528). Contact can be broken down into involved and uninvolved depending on a number of factors influencing the familiarity of participants with each other (Martin, 1992:526). Contact also refers about language used to communicate between writer and his readers whether it is familiar or unfamiliar. Personal pronoun, nominalization, technicality, lexicogrammar and lexical string represent it.

The contact between the writer and his readers is *uninvolved-familiar*. It can be seen that the writer does not involve the readers in this text. The personal pronouns used in the text are *they* and *we*. *They* shows relation between the writer and Hamas although there is *we* in this text. *We* shows the involvement between the writer and the Israelis not between the writer and the readers. Therefore, the writer judges the contact between him and his readers is uninvolved.

The nominalizations presented in this text function to give liquid information to the readers. There is no technicality in the text. Moreover, the densed lexical density give the easiness for the writer to explore the language. In conclusion, the writer employs familiar and high-readability of language. It will be easy for the readers in catching the meaning of this text.

In term of lexicogrammar the text employs clear divisions about clause system, nominal and verbal group. The text is composed through complex clauses and simplex clause. The employment of complex clauses is meant to give more
information about Hamas. The employment of complex clauses is balanced by
the using of simplex verbal group. It means that the writer wants to perform
liquid information to the readers. Meanwhile, the dominant simplex nominal
groups indicate that the writer wants to make the text easier to interpret. In lexical
strings, repetition dominates the text. It means that there are words repeated for
example; they, Palestinians, won, matter, Israel, withdrawal. That is why the
contact of this text is uninvolved-familiar.

3). Mode
a). Channel

Channel is an aspect which sees whether the text has written style, spoken
style or spoken-written style. To figure out the channel of the text, there should be
some characteristics from the clause system, lexis system, nominal group, verbal
group and cohesion system.

The text has spoken characteristics from the dominant complex clause
system, dominant simplex verbal and nominal group, dominant using of topical
unmarked themes, dominant using of repetition in the lexical strings and the
lexical system which is congruent. So it can be conclude that the text is **spoken**.

b). Medium

Medium means the appropriateness between the medium and the style of
the text to find out the effectiveness of the text.

The realization of field, status, affect, contact and channel has indicates
the spoken channel. Compared with the media used which is TIME magazine, the
use of spoken channel seems appropriate. It is because TIME magazine is an International media, its readers are people around the world; they often give response to the issue exposed as a signal that they are interested on the issue.

b. Interpretation on Ideology

Ideology is the underlying constraint that stimulates writer or speaker to come up with a certain genre since this is known as the most abstract level of language and the worldview of everybody has to address when interacting to other people. From the interpretation on genre and register, it can be used to identify the writer’s ideology. In the register interpretation, it shows that the writer gives positive judgement to Hamas. The positive judgement is proved by the dominant using of positive polarity. The employment of the exposition genre is able to visualize the writer’s ideology by one side argument. Therefore, it can be concluded that the writer uses Right Antagonist ideology.
3. Data Interpretation Text 3

a. Interpretation On Register

1). Field

The third text is about the impact of Hamas’ victory. The writer sees the impact in two other arenas that are within Palestinian authority and other countries. The writer constructs his idea through four simplex clauses (50%) and four complex clauses (50%). In this text, complex clauses happen to be results of expansion logico-semantic relation through extension relation presented with paratactic relation system. Expansion relation is employed to construct text’s rhetorical function organization. An explicit internal conjunction showing time sequence (second) is employed to continue and relate clause 3 and clause 4. Those complex clauses employs external conjunction (but) showing contrast relation which is aimed to contrast the idea in clause 4a and clause 4b.

On group realizations, the text employs simplex nominal group amounting up to 25% out of 75% of complex nominal group. The dominant complex nominal groups indicate that the writer wants to perform dense information to the
readers. Meanwhile, the verbal groups are distributed in more simplex forms (75%) than complex forms (25%) showing that the writer wants to make the information tight.

The thematic structure of the text reveals the dominant use of topical unmarked themes. By doing this, the writer wants to focus the attention on the topic. Meanwhile some textual themes found in the text are used to show time sequence (clause 4a) and addition of information (clause 4b). Besides, the employment of topical marked themes are used to show place (clause 1,2). The using of meronymy in the lexical string also strengthens the topic discussed.

Based on the transitivity system, there are five processes in the text; mental, material, ARP,IRP, existential process. The use of mental processes is aimed to invite the readers to feel the condition of the issue and also to warn International community about the impact which might occured. Material processes in clause 2,4b and 4d indicate that the writer gives description about what Hamas and Arab islamist did. Then the attributive relational processes in the text (clause 1a,1b) function to show the judgement of the writer by giving attribute to the events. The writer’s judgement are strengthened by the identifying relational process (clause 4b). The existential process indicates that there is other government’s show of acceptance of Hamas.

From the lexical analysis, it can be seen that the writer tries to show his opinion toward Hamas by using attitudinal lexis which have negative meaning (terrorist). And to the past Palestinian government by using negative attitudinal lexis such as corrupt, dictatorship,sloopy and anarchic.
Further from the genre analysis, it is found that the text is categorized as exposition genre. The text structure of this text is composed by Thesis- Argument I- Elaboration- Argument II- Elaboration- Reiteration. The text staging begins with the thesis which describes the issue exposed. The writer presents his first argument of Hamas’ victory impact. This argument is elaborated in clause 3. Then, the second argument is elaborated in clause 5. Finally, the text is closed by reiteration telling about the writer’s recommendation given to the U.S and the other governments.

2). Tenor

a). Status

Status refers to the relative position of interlocutors in a culture’s social hierarchy (Martin, 1992: 525). Moreover, the basic opposition is between equal and unequal depending on whether the social ranking of participants is comparable or not (ibid). It is a position relationship in social hierarchy between participants and their role. Status is represented by personal pronoun, mood structure, modality and genre.

The status between the writer and Hamas is unequal. In this text, there is no personal pronouns used by the writer. The absence of personal pronouns in this text shows the unequality between the writer and Hamas.
In term of mood structure, the text is dominated by indicative, declarative, proposition. It means that the clauses of the text are giving or demanding information to the readers. In this text, the writer is as an informant, he gives information about his opinion to the readers. Therefore, the status between the writer and the readers is equal.

In term of modality, the text has will and should such as clause 1 (Hamas’ victory will have the largest impact not in relation with Israel); clause 2 (Hamas will run a very different show from the anarchic, corrupt, sloopy dictatorship […] ); clause 5a (comparable groups in countries such as Syiria, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia and Marocco will watch) which have medium probability. It means that the writer is not absolutely sure of his claims of the statements. Meanwhile clause 6 (should there be any show of acceptance of Hamas by the U.S and the other governments) is the writer’s suggestion about the acceptance of Hamas by the International community.

b). Affect

Affect refers to the degree of emotional charge in the relationship between participants (Martin, 1992:525). Affect is divided into two terms; positive and negative judgement. It deals with the judgement and evaluation of the writer to the object of the text. Affect is represented by attitudinal lexis and polarity.

The writer’s judgement to Hamas is negative. It can be seen through the attitudinal lexis in clause 4b (but Hamas represents the first Arab islamist
terrorist group) which bears negative meaning. It implies that Hamas is included on terrorist group.

In term of polarity, most of the clauses are stated in positive polarities. Eventhough the text is dominated by positive polarities there is clause which have negative impression such as clause 4c (but Hamas represent the first Arab islamist terrorist group). It implies that Hamas is as terrorist.

b). Contact

Contact is concerned with the degree of involvement among interlocutors (Martin,1992:528). Contact can be broken down into involved and uninvolved depending on a number of factors influencing the familiarity of participants with each other (Martin,1992:526). Contact also refers about language used to communicate between writer and his readers whether it is familiar or unfamiliar. Personal pronoun, nominalization, technicality, lexicogrammar and lexical string represent it.

The contact of the writer and the readers is uninvolved-familiar. It can be seen that the writer does not involve the readers in this text. There is no personal pronouns pointed to Hamas and the readers. Therefore, the writer judges the contact between him and his readers is uninvolved.

The nominalization, technicalities and metaphors presented in this text are less in number and they are easy to get its meaning. The densed-lexical density gives the easiness for the writer to explore the language. In conclusion, the writer
employs familiar and high readability of language. It will be easy for the readers in catching the meaning of the text.

In term of lexicogrammar, the text employs clear divisions about clause system, nominal and verbal group. The text uses simplex and complex nominal group and also simplex and complex verbal group. The complex nominal and verbal groups do not invite any difficulty to comprehend the text. Still, the readers will understand directly the text about. In lexical strings, the employment of meronymy and synonymy functioning to make the text cohesive. That is why the contact of this text is uninvolved-familiar.

3). Mode

a. Channel

Channel is an aspect which sees whether the text has written style, spoken style or spoken-written style. To figure out the channel of the text, there should be some characteristics from the clause system, lexis system, nominal group, verbal group and cohesion system.

The text has spoken characteristics from the use of complex clause system (50%), dominant simplex verbal group, dominant using of congruent lexis system. The lexical density of the text is 6,15 shows that the text is dense that belongs to written characteristic. The use of meronymy in the lexical string also indicates the characteristic of written channel. In conclusion, the channel of the text is spoken-written text from the balanced characteristics.

b. Medium
Medium means the appropriateness between the medium and the style of the text to find out the effectiveness of the text.

The text exposes about the impact of Hamas’ victory written down by Daniel Pipes. By employing exposition genre, the writer proposes one side argument and share it with the readers. From the realization of field, status, affect, contact and channel has indicated the spoken-written channel. Compared with the media which is TIME magazine, the use of spoken-written channel seems appropriate. It is because TIME magazine belongs to general magazine spreaded internationally which has main function to be informative to its readers. The use of spoken-written channel makes it possible for the readers to understand the information thoroughly since it has liquid information.

b. Interpretation on Ideology

Ideology is the underlying constraint that stimulates the writer or speaker to come up with a certain genre since this is known as the most abstract level of language and the world view of everybody has to address when interacting to other people. From the analysis of genre, the writer builds up his idea to see the impact of Hamas’ victory by using an exposition genre. The writer visualizes his ideology by putting one side argument. He argues that Hamas’ victory will change the condition of Palestine from the sloppy, corrupt, dictatorship government. In fact, he mentions that it influences comparable groups in other countries. Furthermore, the analysis of affect also illustrate that the writer give negative
judgement to the Hamas. From the explanation, it can be concluded that the writer uses Left Antagonist ideology.
Discussion

This subchapter discusses the general interpretation of all texts on In the World column based on the data description and interpretation that have been analyzed. The discussion is intended to get answer of the problem statements.

1. The Comparison of Register

The first part to be discussed is the interpretation of register. It involves three aspects, i.e, field, tenor and mode. The interpretation of field indicates that the three texts have similar issue, discussing Hamas’ victory. However, the three texts see the issue from different point of view- the first text sees the issue from Palestinian side, the second sees the issue from the peace process between Palestine and Israel, while the third sees the issue from the impact brought by Hamas’ victory. The complex clauses applied in the texts employ dominant hypotactic relation in conveying the writer’s idea. The complex clauses are mostly built in enhancement relation. The conjunction of the texts also has internal and external relation to provide clear explanation of the case. The employment of hypotactic relation refers that the writers tend to continue what they have stated before.

In stage of transitivity system, the text applies various processes that are mostly used by all texts, i.e, material process, mental behaviour process, and attributive relational process. The first process indicates that action and the happening event stated by the writers. Then, mental behaviour process gives a
presentation of the reaction and perception of the problem. Attributive relational process is carried out to describe the phenomenon found in the text.

The theme that is mostly used in three texts is topical unmarked theme functioning to emphasize the writer’s intention to the issue being discussed. This signifies that the writers tend to put the main idea in the first sentence as a subject.

The mood system in all texts is dominated by proposition. It notes that the writers want to share their idea and opinion and to give the information to the readers. The proposition meaning also indicates that the writers put themselves as primary knower of the case. The verbal and nominal group occurring in the texts are mostly simplex indicating that the writers want to make the information easy to understand.

The lexis system in all texts consist of dominant congruency indicating the dense-construction. Congruency of lexis system is supported by nominalization and technicality. Moreover, the attitudinal lexis in three texts purpose to give judgement of the writers.

The second aspect of register, tenor, conveys status, affect and contact. The status between the writers and Hamas in all texts is unequal. Here, they place themselves higher by recommending the other participants to do and to convey what they want. Meanwhile, the status between the writers and the readers is equal. Here, they place themselves as an informant of the information.

In the aspect of affect, the writers of the first and the second texts have positive judgements. This is reflected through the attitudinal lexis, modality and polarity. The modulation does not appear in the text showing that the writers tend
to observe rather than to criticize. Meanwhile, the third text have negative judgement. This is reflected through the attitudinal lexis, modality and polarity. The modality used is median obligation implying proposal meaning. It suggests the U.S and the other governments to accept Hamas.

Final aspect of tenor, i.e, contact carries out high familiarity of the texts due to the simplicity of their arrangement appears in the texts. The high familiarity is reflected by the used of clear text structure, technicality and nominalization. The lexis system does not disturb the tight of the text. The readers of TIME magazine are commonly familiar with the way the writers construct the text due to the educational background level of them is categorized into medium up to high level.

The third register’s part, namely mode, indicates that the texts are in between spoken and written style. However, the first and the second text has a tendency to be spoken style related to the dominancy of spoken characteristics found. The characteristics are reflected by the dominancy of complex clause system employing external conjunction, more simplex groups system, repetition, and congruent lexis.

Meanwhile, the third text employs spoken-written style supported by complex clause system with external conjunction, dense-lexical density, more simplex verbal groups system, more complex nominal groups, congruent lexis and meronymy.

2. The Comparison of GSP and Genre
The genre of all texts is exposition. The exposition genre reveals the writer’s one side argument. The making use of this genre, the writers directly can show their challenge or support towards the issue by means of just presenting the argument for or argument against in performing their position. Text 1 is consisted by thesis, preview, argument and recommendation. Text 2 is consisted by thesis, argument I, argument II, elaboration and restatement. Text 3 is consisted by thesis, argument I, elaboration, argument II, elaboration, and reiteration. It has a tendency as belonging to exposition genre, but also has unusual staging. The obligatory elements of it are reflected by thesis and one-sided argument. The diversity is the way the writer composes the text and chooses the optional element.

3. The Comparison of Ideology

The writer’s ideology can be figured out from the register consisting of field, tenor, mode and genre. The ideology the writers in the texts varies since each writer has his own way to express his own opinion in supporting or challenging the issue. The first writer and the second writer intend to carry out Right Antagonist. The text is supporting Hamas’ victory. It can be seen from the positive judgement of the writers through the using of the attitudinal lexis. Moreover, antagonist signifies that the writers only view the issue from one side by proving the argument or at least suggestion indicating the writer’s one side position.
The third text has Left Antagonist. It signifies that the writer challenges the issue. Left means that the writer has a power to gain. The writer challenge is presented through the attitudinal lexis performing negative meaning.

4. The Similarities and Differences of the Three Texts

From the data description and data interpretation that have been analyzed, the similarities and the differences of the texts can be found. Those are summed up as follows:

a. Register

Basically, the field of all texts has similar issue. They discuss about what Hamas’ victory might bring. The first text is constructed through complex clauses presented with more hypotactic while the second text and the third text are more paratactic. The absence of modulation in the first and second text shows that the writers tends to observe rather than to criticize. However, modulation appears in the third text implies the writer’s suggestion to the other participants. From the mood system, the proposal meaning only appears in the first text. Then, topical marked theme representing specific time of the happening do not appears in the second text.

The three texts have some numbers of similarities. They are the dominancy of proposition meaning, the dominancy of topical unmarked theme, the dominancy of simplex groups system, the dominancy of complex clause system, the dominancy congruency, the same processes being used that are
material process, mental process, attributive relational process, and mental behaviour process.

In term of tenor, unequal status is presented in all texts. It is supported by personal pronouns used. The contact represents high familiarity of all texts. It is supported by nominalization. The simplicity of text structure helped by the taxonomy relation reflects the familiarity of the texts. The status of the texts displayed in In the World column is distant communication. It signifies that there is no contact between the writers and the readers. The readers merely act as the receiver of information provided by the writers.

Besides the texts also have some differences. From the affect, the first and the second text have positive judgement while the third text has negative judgement. The mode system consists of channel and medium. The channel of the first and the second text shows the tendency to be spoken style. On the contrary, the third text is likely to be spoken-written language. It seems that the writer tends to express what are in his minds in combination arrangement to let the readers catch the flow of idea. The medium of the three texts is appropriate due to the function of reflections in In the World column is to express the opinion of the people.

b. Genre and Ideology

All of texts make use of exposition genre. The obligatory elements are thesis and one-sided argument. Those three texts have different unusual staging. The first text is consisted by thesis, preview, argument, and recommendation. The second text is consisted by thesis, argument I, argument II, elaboration, and
restatement. Then, the third text consists of thesis, argument I, elaboration, argument II, elaboration, and reiteration. The argument is used to show the writer’s challenge or support. Since the use of exposition genre, the writers tend to use antagonist side. Moreover, the writers of the text 1 and 2 clearly have positive judgement to Hamas. In so doing, they explore the argument to be right side. Meanwhile, the writer of the third text tends to be left side as clearly seen that he has negative judgement to Hamas.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

I. CONCLUSION

1. Register

There are three dimensions that should be concluded, namely field, tenor, and mode. The interpretation of field of the three texts shows that they talk about Hamas’ victory. The first text is concerned with the writer’s expectation toward Hamas in order to focus more on domestic issues or Palestinian side, and the second text is concerned with the continued peace process between Israel and Palestine, while the third text is concerned with the impact of Hamas’ victory. From tenor interpretation, there are three aspects that should be considered. Referring to the status interpretation, the relationship between the writer and Hamas of the three texts tends to be unequal but the relationship between the writer and the readers of the three texts tends to be equal. Then, the writer of the
first text and the second text judged positively toward Hamas, while the writer of the third text judged negatively toward Hamas. From contact interpretation, it is found that the languages of the three texts are familiar among the readers. Meanwhile, the readers of the three texts are uninvolved in the text. From mode interpretation, it is known that the first text and the second text tends to be spoken style, while the third text tends to be spoken-written style. However, the three texts are appropriate with the media used to present the text.

2. Generic Structure Potential (GSP) and Genre

It is known that the genre of the first text is exposition. The GSP shows that the text consists of Thesis-Preview-Argument-Recommendation. It belongs to exposition because of the obligatory elements of thesis, one-sided arguments, and reiteration.

The second text also employs exposition genre. The GSP shows that the text consists of Thesis-Argument I-Argument II-Elaboration-Restatement. It belongs to exposition genre because of the obligatory elements of thesis, one-sided arguments, and reiteration.

While, the third text also employs exposition genre. The GSP shows that the text consists of Thesis-Argument I-Elaboration-Argument II-Elaboration-Reiteration. It belongs to exposition because of the obligatory elements of thesis, one-sided arguments and reiteration.

3. Ideology
It is found that the writer’s ideology of the first and the second text tends to be right antagonist. The positive judgement directed to the Hamas, implies that the writer thinks positively about Hamas. The use of exposition genre implies his antagonist side.

Meanwhile, the third text tends to be left antagonist due to the one-sided arguments given and his negative judgement toward Hamas and the impact of Hamas’ victory in other countries.

4. The Similarities and Differences of the Three Texts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Text 1</th>
<th>Text 2</th>
<th>Text 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>The writer’s expectation toward Hamas is to focus more on domestic issues or Palestinian side.</td>
<td>The writer focuses on the continued peace process between Israel-Palestine.</td>
<td>The writers talks about the impact of Hamas’ victory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Status</td>
<td>Unequal</td>
<td>Unequal</td>
<td>Unequal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Affect</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Contact</td>
<td>Uninvolved-familiar</td>
<td>Uninvolved-familiar</td>
<td>Uninvolved-familiar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Suggestion is given to the other researchers who are interested to analyze text based on SFL approach. The researcher suggests them to analyze text about factual issue such as about Presidential election in Palestine to find out the genre and the writer’s ideology. Hopefully, the researchers will know the vision of the writer in writing the texts. There are also some possibilities for them to analyze text (editorial, letter to editor or news taken from newspaper or magazines), brochure, advertisement or song lyrics by employing SFL approach. They can conduct the analysis of interpersonal theme, ideational theme or textual theme of the texts. Besides, they can also conduct the analysis about the readability or the familiarity of the language used based on SFL approach.
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