

**Rhetorical expressions in editorials
and ideology of the Jakarta Post
(a study based on systemic functional linguistics)**



THESIS

**Submitted as a partial Fulfillment of Sarjana Sastra Degree
in English Department of Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts
Sebelas Maret University**

By :

Nurul Hidayati

C0398054

**FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS
SEBELAS MARET UNIVERSITY
SURAKARTA**

2003

Accepted and approved by The Board of Examiners

Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts

Sebelas Maret University

On

The Board of Examiners:

1. Drs. Mugijatna, MSi (_____)
Chairman NIP. 131 569 256
2. Drs. Agus Hari Wibowo, M. A. (_____)
Secretary NIP. 132 044 364
3. Dra. Diah Kristina, M. A. (_____)
Main Examiner NIP. 131 569 260
4. Drs. Djatmika, M. A. (_____)
Assistant Examiner NIP. 132 044 363

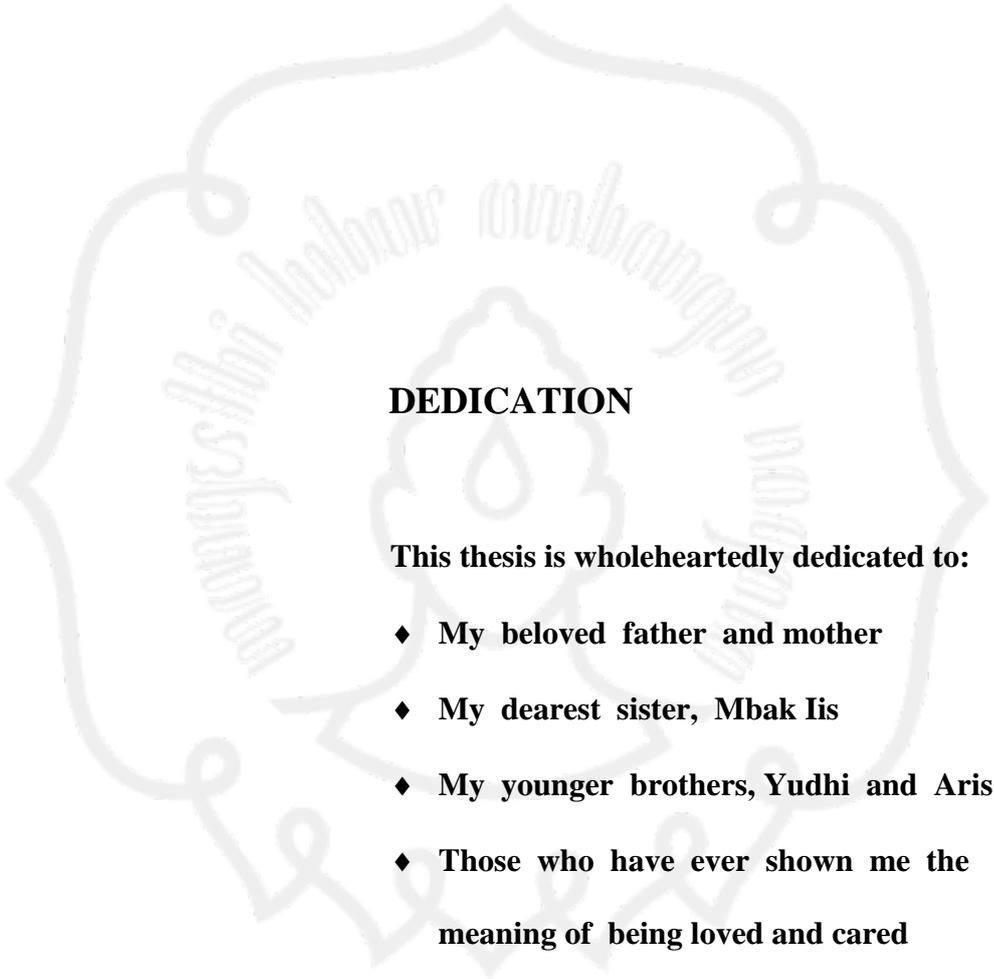
Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts, Sebelas Maret University

Dean,

DR. Maryono Dwi Rahardjo, SU
NIP. 130 675 167

MOTTO

- **Study, Endeavor, and Pray are the three keys to success**
- **Raihlah ketinggian karena bintang-bintang tersembunyi didalam jiwamu. Bermimpilah dalam-dalam, karena setiap impian mengawali tujuan.**
(Pamela Vaul Starr)



DEDICATION

This thesis is wholeheartedly dedicated to:

- ◆ **My beloved father and mother**
- ◆ **My dearest sister, Mbak Iis**
- ◆ **My younger brothers, Yudhi and Aris**
- ◆ **Those who have ever shown me the meaning of being loved and cared**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamien, greatly thanks to Allah SWT, the almighty God, for His blessings so that this research could finally be completed. It was a struggle for me as I had to study hard, had a lot of patience as well as spent a lot of expense, time and kept on trying. I realize that the completion of this research will not be achieved without the assistance and supports from many people.

On this opportunity, I would like to express my gratitude to those who have helped me in completing this research.

At first, The Dean of Faculty of Letters, and The Head of The English Department, for their permission and time to hold this thesis. **Dra. Diah Kristina, M.A**, my first supervisor, who has given support, instructions, useful advice and brilliant ideas in assisting me and completing this research. **Drs. Djatmika, M.A**, my second supervisor, who encourages me to finish as soon as possible and gives advice and corrections in finishing this research. **Ida Kusuma Dewi, SS, M.A**, my academic supervisor, who has supported and assisted me during the academic years. The lecturers in English Department, who have given the valuable knowledge, **The Librarians** and **UPT2B's crews**, who have been very helpful to me.

To my parents, “ **Bapak** ” for your love, great care and trust. I would not make you disappointed, Dad! **Mama**, for your love, tears, pray and many

incredible things you have offered. I hope you will understand more about me. Do not ever think that I ignore you. I wholeheartedly love you, Mam! My beloved sister, **Mbak Iis**, and her husband for your support and advice. My brothers, **Yudhi** and **Aris** for your love and cheerfulness.

My second home, the big family of **Baiti Al Mumtaz**, especially for **dhe ‘Titiq**, my room mate, you have shown a different world, wish your dreams come true; **Endah** for your advice and support; **Tyas** & her “special friend” , I am really worried when you show your “*bad expressions* “ on your face, try to smile, you will look sweeter! and thanks for the computer centre; **Mbak Nurul**, **Fie**, **Yanti**, **Mbak Ika**, **Mbak Nita** & her future friend, **Ndari** & her Mas, **Trixie**, **Tryandari**, **Mbak Wien**, thanks for a nice friendship and those who had ever stayed in “ B. A” (**Wahyu**, **Ida** and **Aphin**), thanks for the great moments.

All my friends in ED’ 98, especially, **Nana**, thanks to be my friend in every moment, **Yuniq**, **Marta**, **Sinta**, **Putri**, **Nita**, **Santi** and the gang, **Wiwin**, **Erni**, **Luqman**, **Burhan** for an insightful discussion, **Bongky**, **Islah**, **Aphin**, and the rest of the students. It certainly is not possible to mention one by one. Thanks for coloring my days with such a nice friendship and moments.

My IMKA’s friends, **Yayuk**, **Dewi**, **Lutfi**, **Suroto**, **Pa’ Mat**, **Niken**, **Upi**, **Adi**, **Slamet**, **Zaky**, **Yuni**, and **Yuli**, and so on for our cheerful days and a nice friendship. My **PMII’s friends**, a different world of my life, keep your idealism, guys!

A bunch of “thanks “ roses goes to “ **H** ”, “ **T** ”, “ **W** ”, “ **N** ”, “ **A** ” and “**AW**”. Thanks for every little moment and a valuable lesson. I hope all of you can be my brothers and let everything be just the way it is.

I do hope that all of their contributions will be rewarded by Allah SWT. Finally, I am aware that this research is still far from perfect in spite of my efforts to make it as good as possible. Therefore, all suggestions, corrections and criticisms will be gratefully accepted to improve this research.

Surakarta, February 2003

Nurul Hidayati

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
TITLE.....	i
THE APPROVAL OF CONSULTANTS.....	ii
THE APPROVAL OF BOARD EXAMINERS.....	iii
MOTTO.....	iv
DEDICATION.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ix
ABSTRACT.....	xii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
A. Research Background.....	1
B. Problem Statement.....	6
C. Scope of The Research.....	6
D. Research Objectives.....	6
E. Research Benefits.....	7
F. Research Methodology.....	7
G. Thesis Organization.....	8
CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW	9

A. Rhetoric.....	9
B. Mass Media.....	10
C. Newspaper.....	11
D. The Jakarta Post.....	13
E. Editorial.....	14
F. Systemic Functional Linguistics.....	15
1. Text and Contact.....	16
2. Genre and GSP.....	17
3. Ideology.....	20
4. Register.....	22
5. Lexicogrammar.....	24
a. Transitivity System.....	24
b. Clause System.....	31
c. Nominal Group.....	33
d. Verbal Group.....	35
e. Adverbial Group.....	35
f. Polarity and Modality.....	36
g. MOOD System.....	38
h. Theme Structure.....	40
i. Comment Adjunct.....	41
j. Attitudinal Element.....	42
k. Grammatical Metaphor.....	43
CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	45

A. Method of Research.....	45
B. Source of Data.....	45
C. Sample and Sampling Technique.....	46
D. Research Procedure.....	46
E. Technique of Collecting Data.....	47
F. Technique of Analyzing Data.....	47
CHAPTER IV: DATA ANALYSIS	48
A. Data Description and Interpretation.....	48
B. Discussion.....	111
CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	119
A. Conclusion.....	119
B. Recommendation.....	121
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDIX	

ABSTRACT

NURUL HIDAYATI, C0398054, RHETORICAL EXPRESSIONS AND IDEOLOGY IN EDITORIALS OF THE JAKARTA POST (A Study Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics), English Department, Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts, Sebelas Maret University.

This research is a descriptive qualitative research of Rhetorical Expressions and Ideology in Editorials of The Jakarta Post based on Systemic Functional linguistics.

The source of data in this research is Editorial texts in January 2000 and January 2002. Those data are chosen as the main data based on some criteria. Two of the four editorials concern with President Abdurahman Wahid issues and the others concern with President Megawati Soekarnoputri issues. Besides, those texts have elements constructing register and ideology. In conducting the research, at first, the writer analyzes data based on their lexicogrammar, text structure, polarity and modality system and metaphor. Then, the data analyzed are interpreted to determine the register (field, tenor, and mode).

Finally, the writer of the thesis comes into the conclusion as follows:

The characteristics of rhetorical expressions found in the whole texts are revealed by: the mostly use of **indicative declarative proposition** since the writer is positioned as the information provider, the presence of **negative polarity** beside positive polarity is to show the writer's resentment, his negative judgement and conviction toward both Presidents. The emergence of **low and median modalizations** functions as prediction, **modulation** is used as obligation; **mood adjunct** is to express probability, obligation, usuality and certainty. **Metaphors**, likewise, are employed as the other strategy to support the writer's negative judgement and provide the information variously and interestingly. To add, the dominant use of **material process** functions to describe the action done by both Presidents and **attributive relational process** is to show the writer's opinion, the use of many **attitudinal expressions** is to express the writer's judgement and form the public opinion, and the employment of "**If - Clause**" is to mobilize the readers into one point where the underlying expectation is contrary to the written form.

In expressing the arguments, the writer employs **exposition** genre in the whole texts, which influences the ideology. This occurs as the writer tries to challenge both Presidents from one-sided argument. The texts are dominated by argument against both Presidents, especially their policies and statements.

Besides, the writer gives some suggestions and employs some attitudinal expressions reflecting resistance upon both Presidents. Therefore, the ideology of the writer tends to be **left – antagonist** in the whole texts.



**Rhetorical expressions in editorials
and ideology of the Jakarta Post
(a study based on systemic functional linguistics)**

Nurul Hidayati

C0398054

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Abdurrahman Wahid is considered as the first president elected democratically after the general election 1998. Many people accept and support him to become a leader of the Indonesian people. His reputation as a democratic figure also makes him obtain supports to become a father of 200 million Indonesian people who are multi races, different ethnic and religions. Therefore, most of Indonesians place reliance and hope to him that he can bring solution to Indonesian to get out of the crisis. However, after two years governing, there is no indication of economic recovery or any other better situation of the nation. On the contrary, he makes the situation even worse. Likewise his attitude, his statement and policy sometimes do not create a conducive situation but some controversies and criticisms both spoken and written. For example, his proposal to increase the salaries of all top state official by a surprising amount is so unbelievable that one might think it is another one of his jokes and his inner circle considered of practicing his own form of cronyism (The Jakarta Post, Jan, 2000).

Similar to Abdurrahman Wahid, Megawati Soekarno Putri who replaces him as a president is also bitterly criticized for her governance. Most of the criticism focussed on the way the government moves, which many consider as slow, vague, or indecisive (The Jakarta Post, Oct 2001). On some occasion the government has been slow in responding to certain issues and has appeared



inconsistent. For instance, her inaction surmounting corruption in Indonesia. Her sincerity to eradicate corruption is being discussed widely by the public. Besides, Megawati's statement and attitude has invited criticism for her. Her trip to Bali that brought 44- member entourage to celebrate her husband's birthday and New Year holiday does not show her sense of crisis.

In the reform era, it is usual to criticize government related to the statements, policies, or attitudes of people who have role in the government. Everyone has freedom expressing his ideas, opinion, thought, feeling, etc. This way is one of the effective ways to proof that man cares and concerns on problems occurred in society. It also indicates that he exists in his society as a social creature.

Therefore, man needs a tool as a medium expressing his ideas, opinion, thought, etc. Language, both spoken and written is a medium for man to communicate to others or to himself. Through language as a means of communication man can reveal whatever in his mind, opinion, thought, etc.

Effendy defines communication as a process of transferring a message from one person to another (1990: 9). There are three forms of communication, namely: person, group and public or mass communication (Gamble and Gamble, 1989: 8). Mass communication is called mass media in which people can transmit his ideas, opinion and messages to a large number of people at the same time (Encyclopedia International in Effendy, 1990: 6).

Mass media can be differentiated into printed and electronic. The printed are newspaper, magazines, tabloids, etc. Meanwhile, the electronic are televisions,

radio, Internet, etc. Newspaper as one of the printed media operates in the field of information, education, and recreation. In the newspaper, information presented in the form of news and it always brings actual news.

There are many newspapers published in Indonesia. It shows a development of Indonesian press. The Jakarta Post is one of the English newspapers published in Indonesia. It exists as a daily newspaper. As an Indonesian newspaper published in English, The Jakarta Post has certain readers. Its readers are not only foreign people but also Indonesian educated who know English both passively and actively. Therefore this newspaper has a certain orientation which can be seen from its editorial.

Editorial is the most significant column in the newspaper. It is a presentation of fact and opinion in concise, logical, pleasing order for the sake of entertaining, of influencing opinion, or of interpreting significant news in such a way that its importance the average readers will be clear (Spencer in Effendy, 1986: 103). The topic discussed in the editorial is usually a certain issue which is an actual problem and public interest (Mott, 1969: 263) and considered to be the right, important and necessary thing. Besides, Editorial reflects the reputation and integrity of publication as well as the corporation .

Editorial has an important role to form readers' conviction and opinion. Moreover, editorial leads the readers' opinion toward the judgements, which are considered as the right, important and necessary by the writer and the publication. Therefore, editorial is more persuasive. Through editorials, the editor can mobilize the public opinion and bring them on purpose (Effendy, 1986: 96).

The opinion of the editor revealed in editorial could be a critic oriented, support oriented or neutral. Since the writer's opinion leads and convinces readers' opinion, language has a great role to convey the message and intention contained in the editorial. Therefore, editorial has own characteristics in language used.

Rhetorical language is used widely in many editorials of which readers sometimes do not realize its existence. Rhetoric is defined as the art of using language so as to persuade or influence others (The Oxford English Dictionary, 1989: 857); therefore rhetoric is the art of persuading. Rhetoric focuses on the sign system, the devices and strategy that operate within texts and the sense-making function of specific discourses (Hartley in Diah Kristina, 2001: 4).

From those phenomena above, the researcher is interested to know how the writer uses language to express his ideas, opinion, thought in order to convince or to persuade the readers through the analysis of the characteristics of rhetorical expression and ideology constructed in editorial of The Jakarta Post focusing on criticism toward President Abdurrahman Wahid and President Megawati Soekarnoputri.

Systemic functional linguistics is taken as a base of the research. SFL which is introduced by M.A.K Halliday is increasingly being recognized as providing a very useful descriptive and interpretive frame work for viewing language as a strategic, meaning – making resources (Eggins, 1994: 1). It means that SFL views a language as the source to communicate meaning. In the concept of SFL, there are there meaning forms which are the fundamental components in

the metafunction of language, namely: ideational, interpersonal and textual meaning (Halliday, 1985a). These three meanings have correlation with the context of situation and context of culture. Ideational meaning refers to language function reflects participant's experience. Interpersonal meaning is meaning as a form of action; the speaker or writer doing something to the listener or reader by means of language. In other words, it explains social interactions between participants. And textual meaning is combination of ideational and interpersonal meaning represents semiotic reality. Those refers to the semiotic system constituted by contextual variable, namely: field, tenor, and mode (Martin, 1992:)

Field is the realization of ideational meaning which refers to what is happening to the nature of social action that is taking place. Tenor is the realization of interpersonal meaning which relates to negotiation of social relationship between participants and refers to who is taking part and the nature of participants (Martin, 1992: 523). Mode is the realization of textual meaning which refers to what part of language is playing, what is the participants are expecting the language to do for them in that situation: the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has and its function in the context including the channel and the rhetorical mode (Ibid, 500). These variables are working together in meaning forming.

Therefore, the components arranging those meanings and other semiotic resources will be analyzed to find out the characteristics of rhetorical expression used by the writer to influence the readers and ideology constructed by the writer in the texts.

B. Problem Statements

Based on the research background, the researcher proposes the problems as follows:

1. What are the characteristics of rhetorical expression in The Jakarta Post's editorial columns focusing on the criticism towards President Abdurrahman Wahid and President Megawati Soekarno Putri?
2. What is the ideology of those previously mentioned texts?

C. Scope of The Research

The research studies the characteristics of rhetorical expression and ideologies of the texts in editorial of The Jakarta Post using Systemic Functional Linguistics. The texts concern about criticism of two Presidents, namely K.H Abdurrahman Wahid and Megawati Soekarnoputri published on January 10, 2000, January 18, 2000, January 3, 2002, and January 4, 2002.

D. Objectives of The Research

Based on the problem statements, the research is aimed as follows:

1. To describe the characteristics of rhetorical expression of The Jakarta Post's editorial columns
2. To describe the ideology of The Jakarta Post's editorial columns

E. Research Benefits

The research is expected to be beneficial for:

1. Readers : The readers can improve their understanding about the characteristics of rhetorical expression in editorial and improving their sensitivity in understanding the meaning and motivation reflected by the verbal utterance in the editorial
2. Writer: The writer may gain a good benefit from its analysis in understanding how to make an effective writing and o persuade the readers by considering rhetorical expression based on the SFL.
3. Other researcher: The result of this research is expected to be useful for further research connecting with rhetorical expression.

F. Research Methodology

This research is a descriptive – qualitative which is conducted by means of collecting data, classifying data, analyzing and interpreting data. Besides, the data observed are in the forms of words, not number. The data sources were taken from editorials of The Jakarta Post concerning the criticism of two presidents, namely: K.H Abdurrahman Wahid and Megawati Soekarnoputri published on January 10, 2000, January 18, 2000, January 3, 2002, and January 4, 2002. Detailed methodology will be clarified in Chapter III.

G. Thesis Organization

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION, which consists of research background, problem statements, research scope, research objectives, research benefits, research methodology, and thesis organization

CHAPTER II: LITERARY REVIEW, which discuss about rhetoric, mass communication, news paper, editorial, The Jakarta Post, SFL, text and context, genre and Gsp, ideology, register, lexicogrammar and lexis.

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY, which consists of source of data, sample and sampling technique, and technique of analysis data.

CHAPTER IV: DATA ANALYSIS based on SFL and interpreting the result of data analysis.

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

A. Rhetoric

The word 'rhetoric' is derived from Roman *rhetorica*, the science of speaking. According to Brooks and Robert Warren (in Effendy, 1990:53) rhetoric is the art of using language effectively. Meanwhile Plato states that rhetoric is an important method of education, a tool to reach position in government and to influence people. Moreover, Plato states that rhetoric is aimed to give capability to use language perfectly and it is a way for someone to gain widely and deeply knowledge, especially in politic. (Ibid: 54)

However, rhetoric for the Greeks was closely associated with logic and the development of persuasive speech. Aristotle states that the aim of rhetoric is to prove the purpose of speaking (Ibid: 55). It only to appeal feeling and it is more effective than syllogism. Then, he says that the language's beauty only used to corrective, instructive, suggestive and defensive. Therefore, in rhetoric, an explanation must be brief, clear and convincing.

In scientific, rhetoric is a combination of communication and psychology science. The reality of rhetoric is persuasion based on the Aristotle, who states it is the art of persuasion. According to Simon (in Effendy, 1990:58) persuasion is defined as human communication designed to influence others by modifying their beliefs, values, or attitudes.

Attitudes as a mental aspect which is a general tendency to do a certain action influenced by belief and value of someone. It is inwardly held and known by other people when it is outwardly expressed in opinion, behavior or other physical action.

Carl I Hovland and Irving L. Janis in Effendy (1990:59) state that the effect of persuasion is based on the attitude changes then leads to perception changes and effect changes. Since the 1970s critics have highlighted the importance of rhetoric in the modern practices of lobbying, mass media and advertising (Irwin in Plato; L'etang, 1996:109; in Diah Kristina 2001, 4).

B. Mass Media

According to Gamble and Gamble (1989:10) mass media are tools, instruments of communication that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large, scattered, heterogeneous audiences. It means that mass media help us overcome barriers caused by time and space when people communicate to each other. Through mass media people are now able to transmit messages almost instantaneously on a virtually unlimited scale.

The mass media include three categories, namely: those of the printed word and picture, which appeal to the sense of sight such as: weekly and daily newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, direct email, and billboards; radio, which is aimed at the sense of sound; and television and motion pictures, which appeal both to the visual and auditory senses (Emery, 1968:14).

There are a number of essential functions of mass media in our lives. First, they serve an information or surveillance function. It means that media provide us with the news; information and warning people need to make informed decisions. By relying on the media to perform the information and surveillance function, people reap benefits as well as risks. Second, they serve an agenda setting and interpretation function. By deciding what stories are given coverage in newspapers and magazines and what programs are aired on radio and television, the mass media schedule what people talk about and what they think about, in other words, our conversations tend to be media current. Third, they help us to create and maintain connections which various groups in society. Fourth, they help to socialize and educate us. Through the mass media people supplement what people have learned about behavior and values in direct encounters with other people. Fifth, they persuade us to purchase certain items or accept certain ideas and sixth, they entertain us (Gamble and Gamble, 1989:11).

From such description above, it can be concluded that mass media have a great role in our life. The mass media guide us in establishing, extending, or displacing meaning, lead us in approving or disapproving portrayals, and encourage us to reinforce or replace our system of values.

C. Newspaper

Newspaper is one of the printed media which carries information in the written form and covers a surprisingly road range of publications. Newspaper is considered as the oldest mass medium and the information is arranged in

sentences which are printed on papers so that it can be repeatedly read by the readers. According to Emery (1968:174) newspaper has three main functions and some secondary ones. The explanation of its functions as follows:

- 1) To inform its reader objectively about what is happening in their community, country and world.
- 2) To comment editorially on the news in order to bring these developments into focus.
- 3) To provide the means whereby persons with goods and services to sell can advertise their wares

Then, the newspaper's less vital role are:

- 1) To campaign for desirable civic projects and to help eliminate undesirable conditions
- 2) To give the reader a portion of entertainment through such devices as comic strips, columnists, and special features.
- 3) To serve the reader as a friendly counselor, information bureau, and champion of his rights.

In other words, newspaper can be meant as a printed medium which carries messages and issues daily in order to inform, to educate, to entertain, and to influence the readers (Effendy, 1990:149).

Moreover, newspaper has five departments, namely: editorial, advertising, circulation, production and business. Effendy states that there are three characteristics of newspaper, namely: publicity, universality and actuality (1990:154). Publicity is defined that newspaper is aimed to meet the public

necessities. Universality indicates that newspaper contains various news focusing events in the world and all aspects of people life. Meanwhile, actuality refers to the delivery speed of reporting events affecting public opinion. It refers to the competition with other newspapers and the credibility of newspaper itself.

D. The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is one of the Indonesian newspapers published in English. As the largest English newspaper in Indonesia, it is published daily and under license No. 179/SK/Menpen/SIUPP/A.6/1986 Adj. No.546/Ditjen PPG/K/1992. The first issue of the Jakarta Post appeared on April 25 1983. The objective of the new publication was to present to the public a newspaper of the highest quality that would provide its readers with all the news that was not only fit to print, but that would deepen their insight into the very workings of this vast archipelago, its people and its government, as members of the great family of nations.

It is issued in sixteen pages and divided into 8 columns, namely: national news, city news, opinion, sport news, feature, business and investment, regional news and world news. However, it only publishes six columns on Sunday, I. e: facts and views, the arts, features, entertainment, people and sports. Besides, it also publishes crossword puzzler, comics, and short story on Sunday edition.

A national column contains the important events related to the national problem. A city column presents news about Jakarta and its surrounding. Features put on light news while business and investment column provides news about economy and trade. Sport column issues sport news. Regional column contains

news-surrounded Asia, whereas world column provides news about important events occurred all over the world. And opinion column contains notion or suggestion from readers and publisher.

Further, opinion column divided into four sub columns, namely: editorial, other opinion, your letters and etc. Editorial contains newspaper's comments concerning the latest issues develop in society. Meanwhile, other's opinion presents editorial opinion from other newspapers. And your letters contain readers' opinion related to certain problems.

E. Editorial

According to Hohenberg (1960:383), editorial is one of the principal tools of public service journalism. It is an important part of newspaper because it reflects the taste and character of the writer as well as the flavor of the newspaper (Ibid: 385). Besides, it reflects the integrity and the will of the publication. Editorial discusses actual problems, public interests and represents newspaper's position responding the problems discussed.

Effendy states that editorial tends to be logic, argumentation and more persuasive (1990:158). To express his opinion, the writer must have studied both widely and deeply about the problem discussed and communicated in a such away so that the message comes to the readers in compliance with the writer's will. This is usually done by giving argumentation supported by convincing data, well-reasoned and devoid of clichés (Hohenberg, 1960:385). Further, it is written by

using an effective technique presentation to persuade the readers in order to side with the opinion presented by the writer.

Editorial expression shapes public opinion only if it adheres to the right, serves the public interest and conveyed by fearless, vigorous, unprejudiced and persistent (Johnson in Mott, 1969:258). Besides, it will be more effective if it comes from an independent, free, solvent newspaper which has won the confidence of its field and is beyond the reach of selfish interest (Ibid, 258).

F. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic functional linguistics which is introduced by M.A.K Halliday focuses on language as a resource of meaning. A language is interpreted as system of meanings, accompanied by forms through which the meaning can be realized. Systemic functional linguistics concern on the study of discourse analysis. This theory is functional because the conceptual framework on which it is based a functional rather than a formal (Halliday, 1985a: xiii). It is functional in three distinct senses: in its interpretation (1) of text (2) of the system (3) of the elements of linguistics structure (Ibid). Meanwhile, systemic theory is a theory of meaning as choice, is interpreted as networks of interlocking options (Ibid, p.xiv). This means that systemic is a theory of choice on meaning and becomes the way to interpret another set of choices.

Therefore, this theory also bases the analysis on social semiotic perspective. In this case, language in the perspective of social semiotic presents as a text so that it can be considered as a semantic unit. Then, a text can be defined

as a language which is doing some jobs to express social functions in context of situation and context of culture (Santosa, 1996:14). Every item in a system of meaning is connected to every other, they are interrelated choices.

There are fundamental components of meaning in language in terms of systemic functional linguistics called “metafunction”. These metafunction are the ‘ideational’ or reflective, the ‘interpersonal’ or active and the combination of both of them is the textual which breathes relevance into the other two (Halliday, 1985a: xiii).

These metafunctions of language relate to the components of context of situation, namely: field, which is the realization of ideational meaning, tenor as the manifestation of the interpersonal meaning and mode, the representation of the textual meaning. Those variables are the variables of register.

1. Text and Context

Systemic functional linguistics focuses on the study of the text analysis. Halliday in his book language, context and text (1985: 10) states that text itself is language that is functional and it is doing some jobs in some context.

The statement above also explains that language, which plays some parts in a context of situation, is called a text. It is clear because the nature of a text is that when the text is written, it consists of words and sentences, and it is really made of meaning. In order to be communicated, the meanings have to be expressed in spoken or written symbols (Ibid). In this case, a text is more than just

a sentence, but it contains meanings in certain context. Therefore, text is always accompanied by its context.

According to Mallinowski, the text has to be understood in relation to its context of situation where language is used, and context of culture (in Martin, 1992:497).

It is clear that context precedes a text. Therefore, a writer must consider the environment of the text or context of situation when language is used, and also concerns on the cultural background or context of culture of its text.

2. Genre and Gsp

Genre is the realization of verbal social process. The verbal social process refers to a certain context of culture in which language plays a dominant role. This process is always accompanied by a certain social function, which people possess in social interaction. Human being has a certain purpose in communicating with other. Therefore, genre, in a broad sense, can be defined as “ a social process that carries a social function (Santosa, 1996:18). Since the social process is more dominated by the use of language and language always occurs in a text, genre can also refer to a type of text having certain meaning and function which are produced by a certain social process. Language or text, as a result of particular social process carries a social function to identify the social function of a text, a structure referring to the opening, body and closing structure of a text can be taken into account. This structure is called a generic structure potential (GSP). GSP is actually the obligatory elements of text structure that can be used to determine

types of text or genre. Texts having the same GSP belong to the same genre. Conversely, texts applying different GSPs have different genres. Texts of the same genre can vary in their text structure. They may have different text structure as long as their GSPs similar. It may happen because there is not only obligatory elements applied in the texts but also “the optional one “, may exist according in its context.

Martin uses genre as a staged, goal-oriented social process (in Santosa, 1996:23). As a social process, genre is used by people to communicate with the other. The goal-oriented social process means that the process has a purpose or goal. Then, genre is staged one for the reason that a social process needs staging to achieve its goal. The staging of the social process, in other words, can be defined as schematic structure which also refers to the generic structure potential.

It is necessary to note that genre can be viewed in synoptic and dynamic perspectives. In the synoptic perspective, genre expresses the event, goal and stagings of the social process. Dynamically, genre is flexible; it may change as the values in the culture develop (Martin, 1992:551).

Basically, Martin divides genre into two categories: factual and story genre. Factual genre refers to texts explored from facts in the community. It can be classified into eight types of genre, namely: recount, description, report, procedure, explanation, exposition, discussion and exploration (Martin, 1992:563).

Recount genre focusing to retell past events for the purpose of informing or entertaining. The events are usually arranged in temporal sequences, e.g. a

personal letter. The generic structure (GSP) of this genre is started by an orientation as the opening, events as the body and reorientation as the closing. Its lexicogrammatical features of the texts are as follows: (1) focus on individual participants, (2) use of past tense (3) focus on a temporal sequence of events, and (4) use of material (or action) clauses and process (MEDSP, 1989:4).

Description genre functions to describe living and unliving things. The description, here, is not to generalize something. Therefore the activity described is unstructured, so that in describing a thing, the writer is free to start or to end the description from any part he wants.

Exposition genre is used to propose opinions, unfolded in one-sided arguments, whether supporting or challenging, and then followed by restatement of the thesis. This text is ended within a reiteration.

Exploration genre explores something which is still theoretical. This type of genre must have the structure activity sequence in order to make the observation efficient and to find out the valid theory.

Discussion genre is used to discuss a certain problem. The generic structure is preceded by issues, argument for and argument against, statement of various viewpoint and recommendation in the form of summary or conclusion.

Explanation genre is used to explain process involved in the evaluation of natural and social phenomenon or how something works. The generic structure is preceded by a general statement to position the reader, then a sequenced explanation of why or how something occurs.

Procedure genre describes how something is accompanied through a sequence of actions or types. The generic structure is preceded by goal, and then it is elaborated with the steps, chronologically from the first step until the last one to achieve the goal.

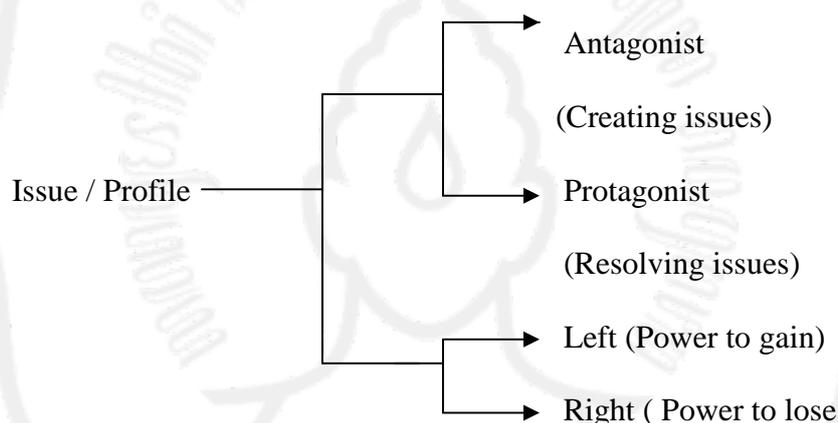
Report genre reports the social phenomenon in general. The generic structure is started by a general classification of a thing observed, including its definition, then followed by the description of things, such as: physical characteristics, benefits, etc.

3. Ideology

Ideology is simply defined as the speaker's (or writer) attitude towards a particular issue, which is proposed through his text. Further, Santosa states that ideology is the worldview as a result of interaction between values or belief owned by someone in observing social phenomena in his society (1996:37). Observing the power and domination which exist in the text can identify ideology. If a dominating power is challenged, the ideology will develop in society. It means that ideology does not always refer to liberal, communism, Pancasila, but it can relate to feminism, religion, a certain philosophy, knowledge, etc.

Therefore, ideology is considered as a part of context of culture, which involved determining the use of genre and register. Birch states that text is a reality, which constructed ideologically, socio-culturally, and linguistically (In Santosa, 1996:38).

Martin proposes two perspectives in ideology, namely: synoptic and dynamic (1992:581). Synoptically, ideology can be viewed as *lect* or language variation used by a certain society which has certain features. I.e. the communist. Meanwhile, dynamically, ideology is concerned with the redistribution of power with semiotic evolution (Ibid, 1992:507). Further, Martin views this perspective is more appropriate to see the relationship between the power hegemony and the genre used. To make this system of ideology is clearer, Martin describes it into a diagram as follows (1992: 583):



From the diagram above, Martin involves two axes: protagonist / antagonist and left / right as a model for dealing with ideology. Antagonists are interlocutors who are interested in creating issues, protagonist are interlocutors attempting to dissolve the issues, left is used to refer to those who have semiotic power to gain through the ensuing debates, the right is for those with power to lose (Ibid : 582).

4. Register

According to Santosa (1996:44), register is defined as the variation of language based on its use, different from dialect which constitutes variation of language based on its user (Ibid). This also means that by using register people should consider the situation, in what occasion they apply language. Further, register is not only the diction (as the concept of register in traditional theory) but also the choice of text structure and its texture: cohesion and lexicogrammatical, and phonology or graphology. Variation of language choosing on register depends on the context of situation, which covers three variables, namely: field, tenor and mode.

Field is defined by Martin as sets of activity sequences oriented to some global institution purpose (Martin, 1992:536). It is the projection of ideational meaning and refers to what is happening to the nature of the social action-taking place, where, when and how it does. Field as the realization of meaning can be seen from various systems existing, either in clause rank or discourse. In the clause rank, field can be analyzed through the realization of transitivity, verbal group and nominal group. Meanwhile in the discourse rank, it can be analyzed among others through the coherency (lexical strings, reference chains) and activity sequences (Martin, 1992:536-7).

Tenor refers to the negotiation of social relationship among participants (Ibid :523). In register, it is the projection of interpersonal meaning. It also relates to semiotic of relationship among three variables, namely: affect, status, and contact.

Affect is defined as the degree of emotional charge, in the relationship between participants (Martin, 1992:525). It deals with the judgement or assessment among participants whether it is equal or not. The judgement itself can be positive or negative. Affect can be identified through the analysis of text structure, transitivity system, polarity, modality, attitudinal adjective, nominal group and the use of vocative.

Status is defined as the relative position of interlocutor in a cultural's social hierarchy (Ibid). Those relationships can be equal or unequal, or vertical or horizontal. The realization of status tends to foreground grammatical options (Ibid: 528). The grammatical categories employed by status element are expressed through two modality systems: modulation and modalization.

Contact is related to the degree on involvement among interlocutors (Ibid: 528). It explores the familiarity of language among the users, whether the language used in the text is understandable for the readers or not.

Mode refers to the role language is playing in realizing social action (Ibid: 508). In register, it is the projection of textual meaning. As the textual meaning, it bridges the experiential meaning and interpersonal so that it covers field and tenor.

Moreover, Santosa defines that mode refers to which role is played by the language, what are the participants' hope for by using the language in that certain situation: symbolic organization of text, its status and function in the context, including the channel and the rhetorical mode (1996:49). In other words, mode concerns on the role of language used in certain situation and the nature of

channel used by the language user. Channel itself refers to whether the language used in written or spoken, or both, including the rhetorical function of language. Besides, the channel, mode also covers medium which is used by the language user. It can be printed media, electronic media or direct communications, such as: tutorial, speech, dialogue, seminar and etc (Santosa, 1996:49).

5. Lexicogrammar

Lexicogrammar is words in grammatical system. It is also defined as the choice of words and the formulation of structure in the system. As a configuration of meaning (abstract component), register needs lexicogrammar to realize meaning.

a. Transitivity System

Transitivity functions as the representation of a process. It reflects the ideational meaning of a clause. Halliday states that it consists of '*goings-on*': *of doing, happening, feeling, and being* "(1985a : 101). Transitivity specifies the different types of process that are recognized in the language, and the structures by which they are expressed (Ibid). A process consists potentially of three components: the process, participants, and circumstances.

1) Types of Process

Process is realized by verbal group and it is divided into six types, such as: material, behavioral, mental, verbal, relational, and existential process.

a) Material Process

It is a process of material doing. It expresses the notion that some entity 'does' something- which may be done 'to' some other entity (Halliday, 1985a : 103). There are two participants in this process: actor as the doer and goal as the purpose of doing. For example:

When	He	Enlist	two close friend	as top aides
	Actor	Material Process	Goal	Cir: role

Besides, there are also other participants, namely: beneficiary and range. Beneficiary is either recipient or client as the one to whom or for whom the process is done. Or in other words, the beneficiary is one that something given to, whereas client is one that services are done for. Meanwhile, range is the element that specifies the scope of process and it may express either the process itself or the domain over which the process takes place. For example:

They	Could enhance	the performance of the President,..
Actor	Material Process	Range

She	Made	me	sandwich
Actor	Material Process	Client	Goal

b) Mental Process

It is about process of sensing, including the process of thinking, such as: *think, consider, believe, imagine, understand*, etc; process of feeling, such as: *like, hate, love, dislike, anger, worry*, etc; process of perceiving, such as: *see, notice, hear, feel*. Thus, there are other participants, namely: senser and phenomenon. For example:

We	Expect to hear	The details
Senser	Mental Process	Phenomenon

c) Verbal Process

It is about process of saying, such as: *say, ask*, etc. There are three participants in this process, namely: sayer (the one who says), verbiage (something which is said) and receiver (the one who is addressed). For example:

For here,	The old	saying
	Sayer	Verbal Pro.

He	Said	something	to me
Sayer	Verbal Process	Verbiage	Receiver

d) Behavioral process

It is about process of psychologicaal and physiological behaviour. There are two kinds of behaviour processes, namely: mental behaviour process and verbal behaviour process. Mental behavioral is the combination of mental and material process, such as: *investigate, observe, practice, analyze, etc.* The participants involved in this process are called behavior and phenomenon. For example:

He	Is watching	TV
Behavior	Mental Behaviour Process	Phenomenon

Meanwhile, verbal behaviour process is the combination of verbal and mental process, such as: *tell, claim, inform, discuss, promise, etc.* The participants are called behavior verbiage as the thing, which is said. For example:

Now	His critics	can claim
Cir: loc: time	Behavior	Verbal Behaviour Process

e) Relational Process

It is about process of being. There are two types of relational processes, namely: attributive and identifying processes. In attributive relational process, it is described to some entity, either a quality, circumstance, or a possession. This process has two participants, namely: attribute and carrier. For example:

They	Must also be	competent	in their appointed field
Carrier	Att. Rel. Process	Attribute	Cir: loc: place

In identifying process, one entity is used to identify another. The participants are token and value. For example:

Gus Dur himself	Represents	The minority National Awakening Party (PKB)
Token	IRP	Value

f) Existential Process

It is about a process of existing. The clause typically has the verb expressing existence, such as: *exist, occur, happen, etc.* For example:

there	Are	Other countries..
	Existential Pro.	Existent

2) Circumstance

Halliday states that there are many circumstantial elements in English, such as: extent and location, manner, cause, accompaniment, matter, and role (1985a :137).

a) Extent

It is expressed in terms of some units of measurement, such as: *yards, laps, rounds, years, hour, etc.* It usually defined by nominal group with the interrogative forms, namely: *how far ?, how long ?, how many ? and how many times ?*. For example: *The instructions were forgotten after only a few months*

Circ. Extent

b) Location

It is expressed in terms of place, time, space, direction, etc. The interrogative forms used are *where ?* and *when ?*. For example:

They must also be competent in their appointed field

Circ. Location: place

c) Manner

The circumstantial of manner comprises three sub categories, namely: means, quality, and comparison

1) Means

It refers to the means whereby a process takes place. The interrogative forms are *how ?*, and *what with ?*. For example:

...,The instructions were instead greeted by pessimism and skepticism

Circ: manner: means

2) Quality

It is expressed by an adverbial group. The interrogative forms is *how ?* or *how..?*. I.e: *Marsilah Simanjuntak and Bondan...were appointed respectively*

Circ: manner: quality

3) Comparison

It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with *like* or *unlike*, or an adverbial group of similarity or difference. The interrogative form is *what..like ?*.

For example: *Like her*, *he cooked the cake quickly*

Circum. manner: comparison

Circum. Manner: quality

d) Cause

The circumstantial element of clause covers five sub categories: *reason, purpose, condition, concession, and belief*.

1) Reason

It expresses the reason for which process takes place. The interrogative forms are *why ?* or *how ?*. For example:

and to give them fair rewards for their services and dedication

Circ. cause: reason

2) Purpose

It represents the purpose for which an activity takes place. The interrogative form is *what for ?*. For example: *Presiden Megawati Soekarnoputri last week boarded a special plane board for Bali*

Cir. cause: purpose

3) Condition

It is expressed by in the case of, and the interrogative form is *what... ?* . For example: *In the case of flood*, *they will not come*

Cir. cause: condition

4) Concession

It is indicated by *inspite of* and *despite*. For example:

After all, in spite of the crisis, every year Thousands...

Cir: cause: concession

5) Behalf

It represents an entity, typically a person, on whose behalf of for whose sake the action is undertaken. The interrogative form is *who for ?*. For example:

She speaks on behalf of her students

Cir. cause: behalf

e) Accompaniment

It represents the meanings 'and' , 'or' , 'not' as circumstantial. It corresponds to the interrogative forms: *and who / what else ?*, *but not who / what ?*. Moreover, it is expressed by prepositional phrases with prepositions such as *with*, *without*, *beside*, *instead of*. For example:

Instead of unity, we ended up with a divided Cabinet

Circ. accompaniment

f) Matter

It is particularly frequent with verbal processes, since it relates to the interrogative *what about ?*. And it also expressed by prepositional phrases with prepositions such as *about*, *concerning*, *with reference to*, etc. For example:

With regard to cempetence, time will tell...

Circ. Matter

g) Role

It represents the meaning of 'be' (attribute or identity). The interrogative form is *what as ?*. For example:

Yet the high level of criticism ...should serve as a warning

Circ. role

b. Clause System

Clause is defined as the unit where the meanings are organized and wrapped up together, it is the grammatical unit in which semantic constructs of different kinds of brought together and integrated into a whole (Halliday, 1985a : 66). There are two kinds of clause in SFL, namely: minor and major clause. Halliday states that minor clause has no mood or transitivity structure, typically functioning as *calls, greetings and exclamations*, like *Marry !, good night !, well done !* (1985a : 63). Meanwhile, major clause is a clause which has a predicator (Gerot and Wignell, 1994 : 84). It is divided into two kinds, namely: simplex and complex. The term simplex is defined as a clause semantically stands by itself without any semantic expansion. It is a clause that performs one activity shown by its verbal group, e.g. *Civil servants rank among the lowest paid professionals in this country*. By contrast, clause complex is defined as a clause encountering any semantic expansion, so that formally it has dependent and independent clauses. It is constructed from more one clause, i.e. *Many ministers are also acting as if they answer to their party bosses rather than president*. To interpret the relation between the clauses in the complex clause, we shall do that in terms of the “

logical” component of the linguistic system. There are two dimensions in interpretation: interdependency and logico semantic relation.

1) Interdependency

It is the relation of modifying, whereby one element ‘*modifies*’ another (Halliday, 1985a : 195). There are two types of this relation, namely: hypotaxis and parataxis. Hypotaxis is the relation between a dependent element and its dominant, the element on which it is dependent (Ibid). The notions of this structure are the Greek letters (α , β , χ ...). For example:

If they fulfill these criteria, they could enhance the performance...

β

χ

Meanwhile, parataxis is the relation between two like elements of equal status, one initiating and the other continuing. The numerical notation (1,2,3) is used to mark the paratactic structures, for example:

Of course, everyone has the right	, and this includes
to celebrate Idul Fitri, Christmas, New Year	president Megawati
<u>or the birthday of a family</u>	_____

1

2

2) Logico-semantic relation

It has two fundamental relationship: expansion which covers three types of relationship, namely: elaboration, extension and enhancement, and projection, including locution and an idea. For example:

a) Public sentiment is hardening into cynicism and frustration ,

In other words, popular support for Megawati is waning

2⁼

b) No one would argue against this, but the government's proposal is..

1

2⁺

c) If they fulfil these criteria, they could enhance the performance...

β^{\times}

α

d) At one point of her speech she stated " however difficult our world

1

2 "

it's not doomsday yet

c. Nominal Group

According to Santosa, nominal group is a group of words in which added by noun, which functions as a subject or complement in a clause (1996:77). The center of nominal group is a thing. It is proceeded by pre-modifier and followed by post modifier. Furthermore, Halliday argues that pre-modifier consists of elements, namely: deictic, numerative, epithet, classifier, whereas post modifier is qualifier (1985a : 160).

1) Deictic

It indicates whether or not some specific subset of the thing is intended. It could be expressed by 'specific' or 'non-specific'. The specific deictic could be demonstrative (determinative), such as: *this, that, the* or demonstrative (interrogative), such as: *which (ever)* and *what (ever)*. Besides, it could be possessive (both determinative and interrogative): *my, your*, etc. The non-specific deictic is represented by *each, every, both, all, either, neither, no*, etc.

2) Numerative

It indicates some numerical features of the subset: either quantity or order, either exact or inexact. The quantifying numerative uses a cardinal number: *two, five, many, lots*, whereas the ordering numerative uses an ordinal number: *second, third, fourth, etc.*

3) Ephitet

It indicates some quality of the subset, such as: *old, long, blue, fast, etc.* This may be an objective property of the thing itself; or it may be an expression of the speaker's subjective attitude towards it, i.e. *splendid, fantastic, silly*.

4) Classifier

It indicates a particular subclass of the thing. Sometimes the same word may function either as ephitet or as classifier with a difference meaning. The significant difference is that classifier does not accept degrees of comparison or intensity while ephitet accepts it (Halliday, 1985a : 164). For example: '*fast*' as in '*fast trains*'. It may mean '*trains that go fast*'; thus it functions as ephitet. The other interpretation is '*trains which are designed for 'high speed*', in other function of '*fast*' here is a classifier (Ibid).

5) Qualifier

It is noted by [[...]] for an embedded clause and [...] for an embedded phrase, for example:

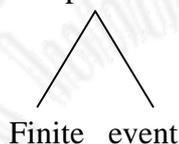
The leaked proposal has caused irreparable damage [to the reputation of the president]

d. Verbal Group

It is the constituent that functions as finite plus predicator (or as predicator alone if there is no finite element) in the mood structure (clause as exchange), and as process in the transitivity system (Halliday, 1985a : 175).

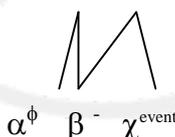
The structure of verbal group is divided into two: (i) experiential structure of the finite verbal group which is finite plus event, with optional auxiliary (one or more). For example:

Gus Dur himself represents the minority ' National Awakening Party ' (PKB)



(ii) Logical structure which refers to the tenses (Halliday, 1985: 177). The primary tense functions as head, shown as alpha (α). The modifying elements are shown by beta (β) and beyond (Ibid). For example:

The salary hike proposal has left many unanswered questions



e. Adverbial Group

The adverbial group is an adverb which is accompanied by the modifying element such as: *so*, *more*, etc. As in the nominal group, the modifying element of adverbial group may be (1) the embedded clause and (2) the embedded phrase.

For example:

- 1) Not long enough [[to find my way around]]
- 2) Faster [that fifteen knots].

f. Polarity and Modality

Polarity is the choice between positive and negative as in *is / isn't, do / don't* (Halliday, 1985a : 85). It is expressed in the finite element; each finite verbal operator has two forms, positive, such as: *is, was, has, can*, etc and negative, like: *isn't, wasn't, hasn't, can't*, etc.

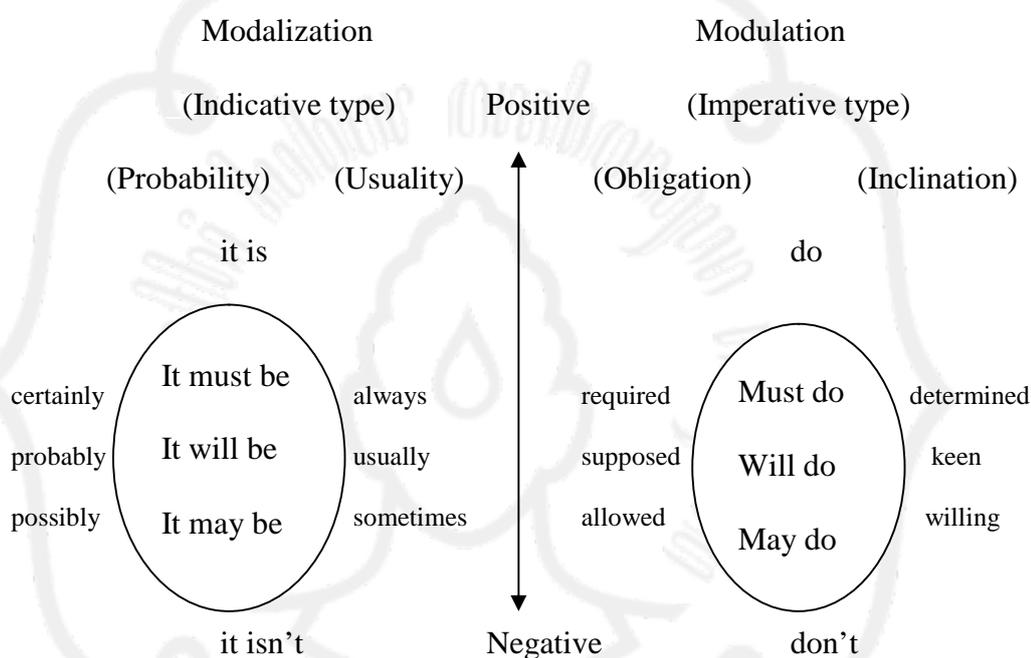
The finite element inherently either positive or negative; its polarity does not figure as a separate constituent. However, the possibilities are not limited to choice between yes and no. There are intermediate degrees: various kinds of indeterminacy that fall in between, like "*sometimes*" or "*maybe*". These intermediate degrees, between the positive and negative poles, are known collectively as modality (Halliday, 1985a : 86).

Halliday states that modality is the speaker's judgement of the probabilities, or the obligation, involved in what he is saying (Ibid: 75). Through the modality, interpersonal meaning can be known in a clause, whether a clause is a proposition or proposal (Santosa, 1996: 82). Modality is divided into two, namely: modulation and modalization.

Modulation is the proposal modality used in a clause to express command or offer. In a proposal, the meaning of positive and negative poles is prescribing and proscribing: positive '*do it*', negative '*don't do it*' (Ibid: 86). There are two modulation: (1) command, the intermediate points representing the degree of obligation: *allowed to / supposed to / required to*, and (2) *an offer*, which relates to the degree of inclination: *willing to / anxious to / determined to* (Ibid). Modalization is the proposition modality used in a clause to provide information.

In a proposition, the meaning of the positive and negative poles is asserting and denying: positive *'it is so'*, negative *'it isn't so'* (Santosa, 1996: 86). There are two kinds of modalization, namely: probability: *possibly/ probably / certainly* and usuality: *sometimes / usually / always*.

The picture below describes the relationship of modality to polarity and mood.



(adapted from Halliday, 1985a : 335)

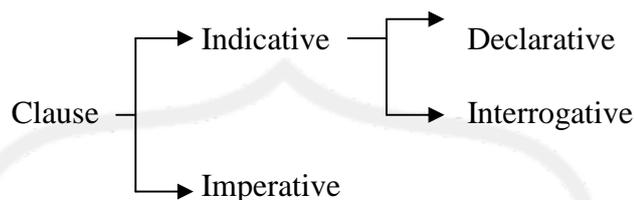
Besides standing between positive and negative poles, modality also has three degrees as its level, they are: *high, medium, and low*. The higher level indicates to positive pole. This figure below shows the degree on the level of modality.

	Probability	Usuality	Obligation	Inclination
High	Certain	Always	Required	Determined
Median	Probable	Usually	Supposed	Keen
Low	Possible	Sometimes	allowed	Willing

(adapted from Halliday, 1985a : 337)

g. Mood System

Halliday states in Martin (1992:31) that there are two central mood systems which classify English clauses as three basic types of interact as indicated in the following diagram.



Whereas, the semantic interpretation of central mood is shown in the diagram below:

	GIVING	DEMANDING
Goods & Service	Offer	Command
Information	Statement	Question

Offers and commands are grouped together by Halliday as proposals, statements and questions as proposition:

Proposals:

Offer Can I get you a drink?

Command Get me a drink, would you?

Propositions:

Statement There's lots of beer

Question Is there any Tooheys?

(adapted from Martin, 1992: 32).

Structurally, mood consists of two parts: (1) the subject, which is nominal group and (2) the finite element, which is a part of a verbal group. Besides, a clause which has no mood structure could not be determined its mood system. Further, Halliday (1985a) describes the three modes of clauses from those two components as follows:

1) Indicative Declarative Clause

The order of the mood is subject comes before finite. For example:

They	Could	enhance	The performance of the President and therefore the government
S	F	P	C
Mood	Residue		

2) Indicative Interrogative Clause

a) Yes/no Interrogative Clause

It has the order that the finite comes before subject

has	The y	enhance	The performance of the President and therefore the government
F	S	P	C
Mood	Residue		

b) WH – Interrogatives Clause

It refers to the order in which the subject appears before finite if the WH-element is the subject. However, if the Wh-element is other than subject, this element is a part of residue. The position of the mood, then becomes finite preceding subject. For example:

Where	is	the action ?
Subject/ WH.	Finite	Complement
Mood	Residue	

What	Did	Henry Ford	build ?
Comple. / WH.	Finite	Subject	Predicator
Residue	Mood		Residue

3) Imperative Clause

This clause may have a mood element consisting of subject and finite, finite only, subject only, or may be no mood element. For example:

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

h. Theme Structure

Theme can be identified as that or those elements which come first in the clause. This represents the point of departure of this message from the previous one. The rest of the clause is called the rheme (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 103).

Both organize the clause as a message. Theme *represents 'This is what I 'm talking about'* and rheme is *'This is what I'm saying about it'* (Ibid). Theme can be divided into three types: ideational, textual, and interpersonal.

Ideational or topical theme is usually but not always the first nominal group in the clause. It may also be nominal group complexes, adverbial groups, prepositional phrases or embedded clauses. There are two types of topical theme: the unmarked topical theme, which is realized by the subject and the marked topical theme, the one which is manifested by others preceding the subject, such as: adjunct and complement (Halliday, 1985a : 45-46). For example:

Unmarked topical theme

They and Gus Dur	share	the same vision
Theme	Rheme	

Marked topical theme

For here,	The old	Saying
Theme	Rheme	

Textual themes can be continuatives and / or conjunctive adjuncts and conjunctions (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 105). For example:

Because,	they	Dismiss the need for it
Textual	Topical	Rheme
Theme		

Interpersonal themes, which follow textual themes, express the writer's attitude to what he is saying. It may be modal adjunct, vocatives, finite or WH-element (Ibid: 107). For example:

Oh,	my hero	won't	you	leave me ?
Continuatiave	Vocative	Finite	Subject	Rheme
Textual	Interpersonal	Topical marked		
Theme				

i. Comment Adjunct

Comment adjunct refers to modal adjunct which functions as the interpersonal resources. It expresses the speaker's comment on what he or she is saying. It also includes such items as *frankly*, *apparently*, *hopefully*, *broadly speaking*, *understandably*, *to my surprise*, etc. For example:

Frankly, I don't like him again

Unfortunately, how ever they were too late

j. Attitudinal Element

Attitudinal element as comment adjunct, also reflects the speaker's attitude. It usually used by a speaker or a writer to describe a reality and contains speaker's opinion, value, or attitude towards that reality. Therefore, it involves subjective value of the speaker. Further, it is divided into four elements, namely: attitudinal ephitet, attitudinal atribute, attitudinal noun, and attitudinal verb.

1) Attitudinal Ephitet

It describes the quality of which the thing is referred to. It is a modifier of the thing that appears a subjective element as a realization of speaker's attitude. Such modifier contributes a real devotion of the speaker's feeling. For example:
loathsome, a nasty person, lovely face

2) Attitudinal Attribute

The attitudinal attribute is the attribute that concerns with the relational category. For example:

The journal is *quite actual*

The fashion is *out of date*

Thus, the attitudinal here represents an inquiry of how is something ? it is important to emphasize that the relational proecess in this case is irreversible. It is impossible to have, e.g. '*quite actual* is the journal '. Besides, the type has no passive form.

3) Attitudinal Noun

It refers to the basic element of its own noun. Inside this attitudinal type, there is probably a speaker's assessment being attached in the noun. Evidence for the fact that the thing consisting of the subjectivity value, for example:

The opportunist always takes the chance

The perfectionist doesn't win that game

The fainted heart never wins *the beauty*

4) Attitudinal Verb

It refers to process in terms of transitivity in the context of ideational meaning. The verb may realize process of doing, of sensing, of being. From the point of view interpersonal meaning, the verb will enable a speaker to show a subjective element through attitude. This is referred to the attitudinal verb. For example: *mock, rejects, scorn, force, etc.*

k. Grammatical Metaphor

Halliday (1985a : 321) explains that the grammatical metaphor is divided into two, namely: Ideational metaphor and Interpersonal metaphor.

1) Ideational Metaphor

Ideational metaphor can be seen if unliving things do some activities which are usually done by the animate being. For instance: *The book tells about the functional grammar*. Santosa in Sri Supatmi (2002 : 46), further, explains that the ideational metaphor can be found from the use of nominalization in process, quality and logical relation as follows:

Meaning	Unmarked grammatical class	Nominalized form
‘ quality ‘	Adjective: literate	Literacy
‘ process ‘	Verb: implement	Implementation
‘ logical relation ‘	Conjunction: so	Effect

(adapted from Martin, 1992: 138)

2) Interpersonal Metaphor

It is the metaphor in the expression of mood and modality. Metaphor of modality is based on the semantic relationship of projection. This type is indicated by the use of projecting clause in a hypotactic clause complex. For instance, the metaphorical variant ‘ *I think it is so* ‘, relates to the form of ‘ *it probably is so*’. Besides, there are a number of ways to express modality and some of them are realized through clause complex containing the meaning of probability, such as:

Category	Type of realization	Example
Subjective		
(i) Explicit	I think, I’m certain	I think she knows
(ii) Implicit	Will, must	You must know
Objective		
(i) Explicit	It’s likely, it’s certain	It’s likely hard to say
(ii) Implicit	Probably, certainly	She probably knows

BAB III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of Research

This research is qualitative in nature using descriptive method, since the aim of this research is to describe the facts or phenomena systematically and accurately. Moleong states that qualitative research is the one which does not include any calculation or enumeration (2000:2). Therefore, the researcher takes the data in the form of words, sentences, and not numbers.

Besides, this research employs descriptive method which is conducted by collecting data, composing data, analyzing data and then drawing conclusion based on the data without taking into account a general conclusion.

B. Source of Data

Source of data in a research refers to the subject, from which the data are obtained. The source of data for this research is the editorials of The Jakarta Post published on January 2000 and January 2002. Those editorials concern on the criticism toward President K.H Abdurrahman Wahid and President Megawati Soekarnoputri .

The data analyzed in this study are the lexicogrammar varieties of each editorial texts especially the elements constructing register and ideology.

C. Sampling and Sampling Technique

Arikunto states that sample is a part or representative of population that will be investigated (1986:104). The activity to collect samples known as sampling. Meanwhile sampling technique is a technique of choosing sample from population. This research uses purposive sampling technique since the sampling is based on a certain characteristics or features which must have relationship with the characteristics of population.

In this research, there are four samples and those all are editorial texts taken from The Jakarta Post on January 10, 2000, January 18, 2002, January 3, 2002 and January 4, 2002. The criterion employed in this research are two of the four editorial texts concern on the criticism toward President K.H Abdurrahman Wahid and the rest of those texts are the criticism upon President Megawati Soekarnoputri and those texts have the elements that refer to the register, which are used to describe rhetorical expression and elements constructing ideology

D. Research Procedure

Research procedure is meant to set up an accurate direction in conducting the research. The research procedure of this research is arranged as follows:

1. Collecting the editorial texts in The Jakarta Post concern on the criticism of President K.H Abdurrahman Wahid and President Megawati Soekarno Putri
2. Selecting the editorial texts based on the criterion mentioned in the subheading B of this chapter

3. Analyzing the data by observing their lexicogrammar elements
4. Interpreting the data
5. Drawing conclusion

E. Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the researcher employs bibliographic technique followed by the technique of observation and recording. Bibliographic technique means that the data are collected from the written sources such as magazines, newspaper, booklets, novel, etc (Subroto, 1992: 41-43). Further, it is continued by the technique of observation and recording. This technique indicates that to get the data, the researcher observes them by reading the four editorial texts of The Jakarta Post, then, the researcher noting the texts as data.

F. Technique of Analyzing Data

1. Describing of the lexicogrammar aspects covering the clause system, interdependency relation of each complex clause, MOOD system, transitivity system, theme-rheme system, polarity and modality system, metaphor and text structure.
2. Interpreting the register covering field, tenor and mode
3. Interpreting the ideology through the register and text structure
4. Describing the rhetorical expression and the ideology from the interpretation resulted
5. Drawing conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter covers two-sub chapter, they are data description and data interpretation, and discussion. The first sub chapter, data description and data interpretation, consists of explanation on how the data are analyzed. Data description is the result of analysis in terms of its lexicogrammatical system.

The result of data description will be used in interpreting the data identifying the register, genre and ideology. Each text will be analyzed one by one covering data description followed by data interpretation in the first sub chapter, while, the second one, discussion will discuss the explanation and interpretation of whole data and here, the problem statements will be answered.

A. Data Description and Interpretation

Text I

1. Data Description

a. Contextual Configuration

This text entitled “Gus Dur’s inner circle” is an editorial text published on The Jakarta Post on January 10, 2000. It is about the writer’s opinion toward President Abdurrahman Wahid, particularly the accusing of practicing his own form of cronyism when he appoints two close friends as his top aides and his plan to reshuffle the Cabinet. The writer presents his opinion to the readers in order to look closely the problem and lead the readers’ opinion toward the issue of

President Abdurrahman Wahid related to his government's performance. This text is addressed to educated readers who understand English well.

b. Lexicogrammar

1) Clause Complex

Type of clause	Clause number	Total	%
Simplex	3, 7, 9, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 24, 28, 30, 31	12	37,5 %
Complex	2a-b, 4a-b, 5a-c, 6a-b, 8a-b, 10a-b, 11a-b, 12a-d, 15a-b, 16a-d, 17a-d, 18a-c, 22a-b, 23a-b, 25a-b, 26a-b, 27a-c, 29a-b, 32a-b, 33a-b	20	62,5 %
	Total	32	100

The text has two minor clause (1 & 6a), Gus Dur's inner circle and anything wrong with this picture?. The first clause is the title of the text and the second is the clause 6a.

2) Type of interdependency and logico -semantic relation

Type of logico-semantic relation	Type of Interdependency		Total
	Paratactic	Hypotactic	
Elaboration (=)	11a-b, 26a-b	2a-b, 4a-b, 16a-b, 17a-b	6
Extension (+)	5b-c, 12a-c, 18a-c, 18b-c	32a-b, 27a-b	6
Enhancement (X)		2a-b, 5a-b, 6a-b, 8a-b, 10a-b, 12c-d, 12c-d, 15a-b, 16a-c, 16a-d, 17a-c, 18a-c, 22a-b, 23a-b, 25a-b, 29a-b, 33a-b,	17
Projection (')		17c-d, 27b-c	2
Total	6	25	31

3) Transitivity System

Type of Process	Clause number	Total	%
Material. P	2b, 3, 5b, 10a, 10b, 12d, 15a, 15b, 16b, 16c, 17b, 18a, 19, 24, 25a, 27c, 30, 33b	18	30%
Mental. P	5a, 8b, 11b, 12c, 17c, 18c, 26a, 27b, 32a	9	15%
Mental Behav. P	26b	1	1,68%
Verbal. P	16d, 25b	2	3,33%
Verbal Behav. P	2a, 12a, 20	3	5%
Rel. attributive. P	4a, 4b, 5c, 6b, 7, 8a, 9, 11a, 12b, 13, 16a, 17a,	21	35%

	18a, 22b, 23a, 23b, 28, 29a, 29b, 31, 32b, 33a,		
Rel. Identifying. P	14, 17d, 21, 22a, 22b	5	8, 33%
Existential. P	27a	1	1,68%
Total		60	100%

The total number of clause in text 1 is 62 clauses. Since there are two minor clauses that are not necessary to be analyzed based on transitivity system, the total amount of clause in the transitivity system table is reduced.

4) Mood System and Mood structure

Mood System & Mood Structure	Clause number	Total	%
Ind. Dec. Proposition	2a, 2b, 3, 4a, 4b, 5a, 5b, 5c, 6b, 8a, 8b, 9, 10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d, 13, 14, 15a, 16a, 16b, 16c, 16d, 17a, 17b, 17c, 17d, 18a, 18b, 18c, 19, 20, 21, 22a, 22b, 23a, 23b, 24, 25a, 25b, 26b, 27a, 27c, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32a, 33b	53	88,33%
Ind. Dec. Proposal	7, 12c, 15b, 26a, 27b, 32b, 33a	7	11,67%
Total		60	100%

5) Thematic Structure

Type of Theme	Clause number	Total	%
Top. Unmarked T.	2a, 2b, 3, 4a, 4b, 5a, 5c, 6b, 7, 8a, 8b, 9, 10a, 11a, 11b, 12b, 12c, 14, 15a, 15b, 16a, 16b, 16c, 17a, 17b, 17c, 17d, 18a, 18b, 18c, 20, 21, 22a, 22b, 23a, 25a, 25b, 26a, 26b, 27a, 27b, 27c, 29a, 29b, 30, 32a, 32b	48	57,14%
Top. Marked T.	10b, 12a, 13, 17, 23b, 24, 26a, 28, 31, 33a	10	11,91%
Textual T	2b, 5a, 5c, 6b, 8a, 12b, 12c, 12d, 15a, 15b, 16b, 16c, 16d, 17b, 17c, 17d, 18b, 18c, 20, 22b, 23a, 25b, 27a, 27c, 32a, 32b	26	30,95%
Total		84	100%

6) Nominal Group

Complexity of NG	Clause number	Total	%
Simplex	7, 8, 9, 10a, 11b, 12a, 12c, 12d, 14, 15a, 16a, 16b, 16c, 17b, 17c, 19, 21, 22a, 23a, 25a, 25b, 26b, 27b, 28, 29a, 32a, 33b	27	45%
Complex	2a, 2b, 3(2), 4a, 5a(2), 5b, 5c, 6b, 8b, 10b, 11a, 12b, 13, 15b, 17a, 17d, 18a, 18b, 18c, 20, 22b, 23b, 24, 26a, 27a, 27c, 29b, 30, 31(2), 33a	33	55%
Total		60	100%

7) Verbal Group

Complexity of VG	Clause number	Total	%
Simplex	2a, 2b, 3, 4b, 5a, 5b, 5c, 6b, 7, 8a, 8b, 10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d, 13, 15a, 16a, 16b, 16c, 16d, 17a, 17b, 17c, 17d, 18a, 18b, 18c, 19, 20, 21, 22a, 22b, 23a, 23b, 24, 25b, 26a, 26b, 27a, 27b, 27c, 28, 29a, 29b, 30, 31, 32b, 33a, 33b	55	91,67%
Complex	9, 14, 15b, 25a, 32a	5	8,33%
Total		60	100%

8) Adjunct Group

Complexity of AG	Clause number	Total	%
Simplex	2b, 3, 7, 16c, 17a, 23b, 24, 28, 30, 4b, 5b	11	50%
Complex	2a, 5c, 10a, 10b, 16d, 19, 24, 26a, 27c, 31, 33a	11	50%
Total		22	

c. Text Structure

Clause No.	Activity sequence	Rhetorical function	Text structure
1	-	-	Title
2-5	Gus Dur is accused of practicing his own form of cronyism when he chooses two close friends as his top aides	Introducing the issue that Gus Dur practices his own form of cronyism by choosing his two close friends as his top aides	First thesis
6	The writer gives his opinion towards this issue	Stating the writer's opinion about this issue	Argument
7-12	The writer gives further explanation about his opinion relates to the issue stated previously	Elaborating his opinion by giving further explanation of his opinion	Elaboration
13-14	The writer said that the president needs the help related to the	Proposing his second argument	Argument

	increasing criticism so that the main agenda is to strengthen his team		
15	The writer suggests Gus Dur to strengthen the make up of his inner circle if he cannot reshuffle the Cabinet	Giving suggestion to the President Abdurrahman Wahid	Suggestion
16	Gus Dur will encounter opposition if he goes ahead with his plan to reshuffle Cabinet	Introducing the second issue about Gus dur's plan to reshuffle the cabinet and encounter opposition	Thesis 2
17-18	Wiranto, Akbar and Amien refuse Gus Dur's plan as it can undermine their political power base.	Giving the arguments why they refuse Gus Dur's plan about reshuffle Cabinet	Argument
19-24	The writer gives explanation about Gus Dur's Cabinet	Describing Gus Dur's Cabinet	Background of thesis 2
25	The writer says that there are ministers in Gus Dur's Cabinet act as if they answer to their Party rather than President	Proposing writer's opinion towards Gus Dur's ministers in his Cabinet	Argument
26	The writer gives suggestion to Gus Dur that he has to think seriously relates to the poor performance of his cabinet	Giving suggestion to Gus Dur	Suggestion
27-30	The writer states his opinion about reshuffle Cabinet in Gus Dur's government	Proposing his argument	Argument
31-32	The appointment of Marsilam and Bondan will have far-reaching impact toward Gus dur government than reshuffle Cabinet	Elaborating his argument	Elaboration
33	Even though Gus Dur faces many criticisms , it is recommended that he should enlist more trustworthy and pro democracy members	Asking Gus Dur to appoint more trustworthy and prodemocracy members	Recommendation

d. Polarity and Modality

The text employs some negative polarities. They are clause number 5b, 11a, 15a, 22b, 26b, 30. Meanwhile, the modality in the text is divided into modalization and modulation. Modalization type with probability function is revealed in clause number 4b, 5b, 5c, 8b, 12a, 13, 15a, 16b, 18c, 26b, 19b, 29b, 30, 31, such as: *They will also be influential (5c), They could enhance (8b), time will tell (12a), a reshuffle would undermine (18c), the appointment of Marsilam and Bondan will likely have a more far-reaching impact (31)* and etc. Modulation

functioning as obligation can be seen from some clauses, such as: *They must also be competent in their appointed field (7), The President must surely have considered (12c), he should at least be allowed to strengthen (15b), the poor performance...must take this into account (26a), we should have more of it (32), and Gus Dur should enlist more trustworthy and prodemocracy (33a)*

e. Metaphors

Metaphor which is mostly used in this text is ideational metaphor reflected in the form of nominalization and non- human participants doing some activities, such as:

- Critics of Abdurrahman wahid accused him (2)*
- ...policy formulation (4b)*
- ...the making of policies coming out of the Presidential palace (5c)*
- ...the performance of the President and therefore the government (8)*
- ...it comes to promoting and defending democracy (11a)*
- ...practicing (2a), ...time will tell (12a), ...the demands of the job (12b)*
- ...increasing criticism (13), ...the make up of his inner circle (15b)*
- ...a reshuffle would undermine their own political (18c)*
- ...the decision to include representative of all the country major's five political forces has proven disastrous (23b)*
- The poor performance of the Cabinet...must take this into account (26b)*
- Any significant improvement will not come by replacing the Cabinet members (30)*
- ...the snipes of the critics*

2. Data Interpretation

a. Register

1) Field

In terms of the grammatical description, this text has two types of clauses, 2 minor clauses and major consisting 12 simplex clauses (37,5%) and 20 complex clauses (62,5%). The use of more complex clauses than simplex means that the writer intends to write his opinion toward President Abdurrahman Wahid completely and easy to be understood.

Meanwhile, the use of complex clause is closely related to the logico - semantic relation and interdependency. The complex clauses are presented in expansion comprising of elaboration both in paratactic and hypotactic, extension in paratactic and hypotactic, and enhancement in hypotactic. Besides, there is a projection from which is realized in idea stated in hypotactic domain. Those all support the writer's intention to make the readers understand on what written by the writer so that the message can convey to the readers.

In the level of transitivity, the text uses 8 kinds of processes; they are material process (30%), mental process (15%), mental behav.process (1,68%), verbal process (3,3%), verbal behav. (5%), attributive rel. process (35%), identifying rel. process (8,33%) and existential process (1,68%). There are two types of processes dominating the text, material and attributive relational process. Material process, like *enlisted (2b)*, *appointed (3)*, *formed (10b)*, *can not reshuffle (8b)*, *will encounter (16b)* indicates that the writer tries to give explanation about the action done by Gus Dur and his close friends relate to the issue of practicing

of cronyism and the plan to reshuffle the cabinet. Besides, the writer also explains the action done by Gus Dur's opposition toward Gus Dur's plan, such as: *dismiss (18b)*, *oppose (17b)*. These also means that the writer wants to show what is going –on so that the readers know and can give assessment toward Gus Dur's action and other participants in the text. Meanwhile the use of attributive relational process, such as: *will be (4b)*, *will also be (4c)*, *consists of (6b)*, *must also be (7)*, *fulfill (8a)*, *appear to fit (9)* tends to be writer's opinion and comments toward the topic is being discussed and suggestion on what should be done by Gus Dur's government. This process is also to strengthen other process, material process, in leading the readers' opinion, firstly, the writer gives description on Gus Dur action and other participants in the text, then, he judges it through the use of attributive relational process implicitly.

Considering the grouping of words, this editorial text is constructed by nominal, verbal and adjunct groups. Complex nominal groups (55%) are employed more due to the information is not spread out over the clauses. The verbal groups are wholly stated in simplex terms (91,67%) to make the information is easy to be understood. Then, the adjunct group is employed both in simplex and complex. As many types of adjunct groups employed in this text, it makes the topic well- informed.

In terms of genre, the text is composed by Thesis- argument against- elaboration- suggestion- recommendation. The text starts with the idea stated by the writer that Gus Dur is accused of practicing his own form of cronyism when he appoints two close friends as his top aides. Then, it is followed by stating the

writer's opinion toward this issue showing argument against. The writer also elaborates his opinion to support his opinion. The next stage, the writer gives suggestion toward President to strengthen his inner circle if he cannot reshuffle the Cabinet. Next, he also presents his second thesis, it is about Gus Dur's plan to reshuffle the Cabinet and followed by the argument against its plan and continued by other argument, elaboration and suggestion and ended by recommendation proposed by the writer to the President related to the issue stated previously. From those explanations, it can be concluded that the writer employs exposition genre showing his argument one-sidedly.

2) Tenor

a) Status

Through the analysis of Mood system, it can be seen that the status of this text is unequal since the Mood system is **wholly indicative declarative proposition**. In this sense, the writer places himself in the level of information provider, the only one who knows much about the topic. He tries to give information concerning on the President Abdurrahman Wahid's government and the issue goes through the public, particularly the accusation of practicing cronyism. However, the writer presents his argument toward its issue by stating that it does not matter as long as the people who are appointed by President can be trusted by the President himself and share his vision. He also supports his argument by giving some suggestions related to the President's close friends. These indicate that the writer wants to lead the reader's opinion not to accept and believe its issue without to be thought previously. He invites the readers to look

closely the problem so that the writer gives many explanations to support his argument. Besides, the writer informs the readers the Gus Dur's plan to reshuffle the Cabinet. Toward its problem, the writer shows his argument about the probability occurred related to Gus Dur's plan, like as *Gus Dur will encounter opposition if he goes ahead with his plan (16b-c)* and the rejection will come from other political figures. There are also some proposals used in the text function as suggestion should be done by Gus Dur and his government. These all indicate that the status of the writer is dominant toward other participants in the text, Gus Dur and his government, and the readers are the recipient of information.

b) Affect

The interpretation of affect will be seen from some grammatical resources. Through the analysis of polarity, the writer employs 6 negative polarities, such as: *Members of the inner circle will not only have unimpeded access to him (5b), There is no doubt that when it comes to promoting and defending democracy (11a), If he cannot reshuffle the Cabinet (15a), Although it is not a term (22b), It cannot entirely be blamed on Gus Dur (26b), Any significant improvement in Gus Dur's performance will not come by replacing the Cabinet member (30)*

Those negative polarities employed by the writer are to show his opinion toward President Abdurrahman Wahid. Implicitly, the writer tends to have a negative sense toward the President, particularly on the way he manages the government, such as in clause 5b and 30. In clause 5b (*Members of the inner circle will not only have unimpeded access to him*) means that the writer wants to show his opinion to the readers that Gus Dur's inner circle members will have

access to him. He uses this technique to give his negative judgment implicitly. And the use of *there is no doubt...* (11a) to show the writer's conviction towards Gus Dur's inner circle team. However, there is an interesting issue in clause 26b (*It cannot entirely be blamed on Gus Dur*), the writer uses negative polarity and mood adjunct "entirely" to hide his real judgment. Even though he shows his neutral judgment and a defense toward Gus Dur, but, in fact, there is a hidden message conveyed indirectly by the writer that he actually has negative assessment upon Gus Dur.

Furthermore, those negative polarities support the writer's opinion and attempt to lead the readers' opinion by stating his conviction about Gus Dur and his government, especially his bad governance.

Besides, the writer also uses the third forms of modalization and modulation both low, medium, and high. The writer uses high modulation to ask Gus Dur to do on what suggested by the writer, such as: *The President must surely have considered this factor (12c), he should at least be allowed to strengthen the make up of his inner circle (15b), The poor performance of the Cabinet in its first two months of existence must take this into account (26a), Gus Dur should enlist more trustworthy and pro democracy (33a).*

In clause 12c, the writer employs high modulation "must" and mood adjunct "surely". It means that what is asked by the writer is important and an obligation must to be done by Gus Dur. On the contrary, if it is not done, there would be most probably severe affect behind. In addition to that, there has been a strong assumption that Gus Dur is in fact not listening to the society's inspiration.

Therefore, the writer feels the need of using high modulation. It also happens in clause 26a. Next, in clause 15b and 33a, the writer changes the high modulation “*must*” into “*should*” as suggestion should also be done by Gus Dur.

When the writer wants to predict something he employs medium and low modalization, such as: *They will also be influential in the making of policies...(5c), they could enhance the performance of the President and therefore the government (8b), with regard to competence, time will tell (12a), instead, the appointment of Marsilam and Bondan will likely have a more far – reaching impact on the way the President manages the government (31)*

The use of high modulation supports the negative assessment toward Gus Dur. However, the use of median and low modalization indicates that the writer tends not to judge Gus Dur negatively and functions as suggestion, particularly the issue of practicing cronyism. He states that appointing close friends as top aides is not always wrong since they have competence in their appointed field and can be trusted and share their vision with the President as reflected in clause 6a-b (*Anything wrong with this picture ?, No as long as the inner circle team consists of people whom the President can trust and who share his vision*).

Furthermore, there is an interesting phenomenon in clause 29b and 31. In clause 29b (*a cabinet reshuffle, if and when it happens, **will likely** be minimal and cosmetic*), the writer uses *will likely* in this clause as prediction on what will be happened next as the result of Gus Dur’s action. So does clause 31. Here, the writer tries to state his opinion smoothly by giving probability not certainty before

he uses high modulation “*should*” (33a) as suggestion toward Gus Dur personally.

Through the use of modalization and modulation high, median and low, it can be concluded that the writer applies a certain pattern in leading the readers’ opinion and to show his opinion. When commenting on Gus Dur’s close friends, Marsilam and Bondan, the writer tends to use low and median modalization. It shows his positive judgment towards Gus Dur’s friend. However, he uses high modulation relates to Gus Dur, especially the problems having wider impact in his government, and the use of high modulation as a consequence toward the assumption that Gus Dur does not do the writer’s suggestion in a fact.

Another evidence shows the writer’s assessment to Gus Dur is the use of attitudinal elements. The writer firstly introduces the topic negatively in the title realized in negative attitudinal word “*Inner circle* “. *Inner circle* here says directly that the writer assesses president Abdurrahman Wahid negatively. In other words, the writer judges that President Abdurrahman Wahid builds his inner circle in the government by appointing his close friends as his top aides. This assessment can also be seen through the other attitudinal words, such as: *close* (2a), *wrong* (6a), *poor performance* (26a). This also shows the poor performance of his government.

Those evidences are strengthened by attitudinal verb like: *accused* (2a), and attitudinal noun, *cronyism* (32a), *snipes of the critics* (33a). Those are describing the condition of Gus Dur’s government, which is involved in practicing cronyism, and loaded of the snipes of the criticism.

Besides, there is attitudinal verb employed by the writer relate to Gus Dur's plan to reshuffle the cabinet, like: *reshuffle* (15a), attitudinal noun, *opposition* (16a). These are used by the writer to describe the action done by Gus Dur showing his egoism that he will do any thing, as he likes. And the reaction appears shown by attitudinal verbs "*dismiss*" (18b), *undermine* (18c), which has negative assessment towards Gus Dur's plan.

Those evidences are more strengthened by the set attribute in clause 29, "*minimal and cosmetic*", which clearly brings into the readers' mind that the writer assesses negatively to Gus Dur's plan.

Toward Gus Dur's close friends, Marsilam and Bondan, the writer shows his positive judgement as reflected by the use of attitudinal noun "*competence*" (7), attitudinal verb "*enhance*" (8b), *promoting and defending democracy* (11a), *appear to fit the bill* (9) and comment adjunct "*respectively*" (3).

As mentioned above, the writer employs many kinds of attitudinal elements to show his assessment upon the topic is being discussed. Almost of the attitudinal elements used by the writer show his negative assessment on Gus Dur. These influence the topic. The negative assessment is reflected in attitudinal elements is to emphasize the topic that Gus Dur builds his inner circle, does cronyism, reshuffles the cabinet as he likes, so that the effect will be wider to the readers. This can lead the readers' opinion, then change the readers' behaviour, especially their judgment toward Gus Dur. It means that they will follow the writer's judgment – negative judgment-, which is realized by the vote of no confidence towards President Abdurrahman Wahid. .

The other way used by the writer to show his judgment and lead the reader's opinion is the use of conditional If clause, such as: *if they fulfill these criteria, they could enhance the performance of the president and therefore the government (8a-b), with regard to competence, time will tell if they are up to the demand of the job (12a-b), if he cannot reshuffle the Cabinet, then he should at least be allowed to strengthen the make up of his inner circle (15a-b), that the President will encounter opposition if he goes ahead with his plan (16b-c), if their appointment is summarily considered to be cronyism then we should have more of it (32a-b).*

In the clause (8ab), there is a hidden meaning revealed by the writer. He contrasts the fact by using if clause so that the real fact "they could not enhance the performance of the president because they do not fulfill these criteria". It is another strategy applied by the writer to state his opinion indirectly and disguised. This technique is also used by the writer in clauses 12ab, 15ab, 16bc, and 32 ab, which the real fact is different from the statement written by the writer.

Through the use of conditional if - clause, the writer brings the readers into one point that the facts do not like that. He uses If - clause as supposition so that the readers can know the real fact about Gus Dur, his close friends, and his government, and here, the negative assessment toward Gus Dur seen implicitly.

Metaphor used by the writer is in the form of nominalization and ideational metaphor supporting the writer's negative judgement toward Gus Dur, such as: "*increasing criticism (13), a reshuffle would undermine their own political ...(18c), the decision to include representative of all the country's five*

major political forces has proven disastrous (23b), Any significant improvement in Gus Dur's performance will not come by replacing the Cabinet members (30), the poor performance of the Cabinet in its first two months of existence must take this into account (26b).

Based on the explanations above, there is an interesting phenomenon, which is found in the text. The writer employs a certain strategy to show his assessment. Some of the grammatical resources applied in the sentences show the writer's positive judgment, for example, he mentions other participants, Gus Dur's close friends – Marsilam and Bondan – and shows his positive assessment towards them. However, if we look further, it can be traced that the writer's judgment both implicitly and explicitly leads to the negative assessment. This is shown by the use of if – clause. Besides, most of the facts presented by the writer in the text lead to one point that he has negative judgment towards President Abdurrahman Wahid, especially his bad performance of his government, both his cabinet and his some policies.

c) Contact

On the stage of contact realization, the contact of text seems to be distant. It can be proved by the absence of vocation, a few of imperative clauses and mood ellipsis. Meanwhile, the language used in the text is merely high since the number of complex nominal is more than simplex and there are some technicalities in political term such as: cronyism (32a), policy formulation (4b), democracy (10b), constitutional prerogative (17d), reshuffle Cabinet (15a). These indicate that the

writer considers the readers as the educated society and appropriate for those who care of political condition in this country.

3) Mode

Actually, it is rather difficult to decide what channel the text belongs to. Regarding to the dense nominal group and the use of topical unmarked theme indicate that the channel tends to be written channel. However, the use of many complex clauses indicates that the text is spoken channel. Through these evidences, it clarifies that the text is carefully arranged and leads the consideration of being spoken and written channel. It is appropriate because the text will be understood easily by the readers through spoken channel so that the message conveyed by the writer will be easily accepted and written channel can make the writer expresses his opinion toward President Abdurrahman Wahid directly. Some phenomenon can be added to make the topic clearly so that the readers can be convinced to receive his argument.

Therefore, the medium used, The Jakarta Post's editorial column, is appropriate since we know that it is a daily English newspaper and mostly read by mid-high class. Besides, the topic discussed is important relates to socio-political condition of our country so that the writer puts it on editorial of The Jakarta Post and it is also suitable with spoken written channel as the writer wants to propose his argument seriously but easy going.

2. Ideology

The text structure reflecting its genre guides us to determine the ideology of the writer. The writer tries to convince the readers that Gus Dur's inner circle does not matter since it consists of people who are competent and trusted. However, the writer also tries to lead readers' opinion toward Gus Dur's government by employing some negative attitudinal elements. These lead us to classify writer's ideology into **left antagonist**. It is clear that the text is used to criticize the President whose governance is bad. The significance of using **exposition** is that the writer can persuade readers to change their image toward Gus Dur through some arguments and suggestion given.

Text 2

1. Data Description

a. Contextual Configuration

This text entitled “ out of hand” is an editorial text published by The Jakarta Post on January 18, 2000. It tells about the writer’s opinion toward President Abdurrahman Wahid in relation to his proposal to increase the salaries of all top state by a dramatic amount. This issue has left many unanswered questions, such as how the government intends to pay for the massive increase in spending. This text is aimed to educated readers who speak English.

b. Lexicogrammar

1) Type of Clause

Type of Clause	Clause number	Total	%
Simplex	2, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28	13	46,43 %
Complex	3a-b, 4a-b, 5a-b, 7a-b, 10a-c, 11a-c, 12a-b, 13a-c, 14a-c, 17a-b, 19a-d, 20a-b, 23a-d, 26a-b, 29a-c	15	53,57%
Total		28	100 %

The text has one number clause (*cl. 1*), *out of hand*. The first clause is the title of the text.

2) Type of Interdependency and Logico Semantic Relation

Type of Logico Semantic Relation	Type of Interdependency		Total
	Paratactic	Hypotactic	
Elaboration (=)		5a-b, 23b-c	2
Extension (+)	10a-c, 10b-c, 11a-b, 11b-c, 12a-b, 14b-c, 19a-d, 20a-b		8
Enhancement (X)	23a-b	3a-b, 7a-b, 10a-b, 13a-c, 13b-c, 23a-d, 23c-d, 26a-b,	11

		29a-c, 29b-c,	
Projection (')		4a-b, 13a-b, 14a-b, 17a-b	4
Total	9	16	25

3) Transitivity System

Type of process	Clause number	Total	%
Material. P	6, 7a, 7b, 10a, 10b, 10c, 13b, 14b, 16, 17b, 19a, 19b, 19c, 19d, 24a, 26a, 26b, 27, 29	19	36,54 %
Mental. P	5b, 12a, 13c, 17a	4	7,70 %
Mental behav. P	-		
Verbal. P	2, 8, 13a, 14a, 20a	5	9,62 %
Verbal behav. P	3a, 4a, 11a, 11b, 11c, 29b	6	11,54 %
Rel. Attribute. P	3b, 4b, 5a, 12b, 14c, 18, 20b, 23a, 23b, 23c, 23d, 25, 28	13	25 %
Rel. Identifying. P	9a, 15, 21, 22, 29c	5	9,62 %
Existential. P	-		
Total		52	100 %

The total number of clause in text 2 is 53 clauses. Since there is one minor clause, which is not necessary to be analyzed based on transitivity system, the total amount of clause in the transitivity system is reduced.

4) Mood system and mood Structure

Mood System and mood structure	Clause number	Total	%
Ind. Dec. proposition	2, 3a 3b, 4a, 4b, 5a, 5b, 6, 7a, 8, 9, 10a, 10b, 10c, 11a, 11b, 11c, 12b, 13a, 13b, 13c, 14a, 14b, 14c, 15, 16, 17a, 17b, 18, 19b, 19c, 19d, 20a, 20b, 21, 22, 23a, 23c, 23d, 24, 25, 26a, 28, 29a, 29b, 29c	47	90,38 %
Ind. Dec. Proposal	7b, 12a, 19a, 26b, 27	5	9,62 %
Total		52	100 %

5) Thematic Structure

Type of Theme	Clause number	Total	%
Top. Unmarked. T.	2, 3a, 4b, 5a, 5b, 7b, 8, 9a 10a, 10b, 10c, 11a, 11c, 12a, 13a, 13b, 13c, 14a, 14b,	41	58,57 %

	14c, 16, 17a, 17b, 18, 19a, 20a, 20b, 21, 22, 23a, 23b, 23c, 23d, 24a, 25, 26b, 27, 28, 29a, 29b, 29c		
Top. Marked. T.	4a, 6, 15, 12b, 28	5	7, 14 %
Textual Theme	4b, 5b, 8, 10a, 10b, 10c, 11a, 11b, 12b, 13b, 13c, 14b, 14c, 17b, 19b, 19c, 19d, 20b, 23b, 23c, 23d, 28, 29a, 29b	24	34, 29 %
Total		70	100 %

6) Nominal Group

Complexity of N G	Clause number	Total	%
Simplex	4a, 7, 10b, 11a, 11c, 12a, 13a, 13c, 14a, 14b, 14c, 17a, 18, 19a, 19b, 19c, 20a, 20b, 23b, 23c, 23d, 25, 26a, 29b	24	46, 15 %
Complex	2, 3a, 3b, 4b, 5a, 5b, 6, 7b, 8, 9, 10a, 10c, 11b, 12b, 13b, 15, 16, 17b, 19d, 21, 22, 23a, 24, 26b, 27, 28, 29a, 29c	28	53, 85 %
Total		52	100 %

7) Verbal Group

Complexity of V. G	Clause Number	Total	%
Simplex	2, 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b, 5a, 5b, 6, 7a, 8, 9, 10a, 10b, 10c, 11a, 11b, 12c, 13a, 13b, 13c, 14a, 14b, 14c, 15, 17a, 17b, 18, 19a, 19b, 19c, 19d, 20a, 20b, 21, 22, 23a, 23b, 23c, 23d, 24, 25, 26a, 26b, 27, 28, 29a, 29b, 29c	48	92, 31 %
Complex	7b, 12a, 12b, 16	4	7, 69 %
Total		52	100 %

8) Adjunct Group

Complexity of A. G	Clause number	Total	%
Simplex	3b, 4a, 7a, 10a, 12a, 16, 18, 19d, 21, 23c, 23d, 27	12	%
Complex	2, 6, 12b, 20b, 28, 29a, 29c	7	%
Total		19	100 %

c. Text Structure

Cl. no.	Activity sequence	Rhetorical function	Text structure
1			Title
2-7	Gus Dur presents his critics to attack his administration; he is	Introducing the issue about Gus Dur's negative	Thesis

	portrayed of lacking a proper sense of crisis and simply out of touch with reality; his proposal to increase the salaries of all top state employees is considered as one of his jokes since the number to increase the salaries is more than 225 %	attitudes and his proposal to increase the salaries	
8-9	Nurkholis Madjid shows his opinion toward this issue	Presenting an opinion to this issue	Argument
10-11	This escalation comes at a time when the condition of this nation is not good and the government never justifies its plan to the public	Explaining the facts occurred relate to this escalation	Argument
12	Many people expect to hear the detail information of his plan even though the reason of its escalation is weak	Expecting the details of the plan to increase the salaries	Elaboration
13	Bambang stated that the chairman of IBRA earns much more than him self although he oversees the chairman's activities	Explaining the real fact by quoting Bambang's statement	Elaboration
14	Bambang is not entitled to a rise and the IBRA chairman is grossly overpaid	Giving further explanation that Bambang is not entitled to a rise	Elaboration
15	Prime Minister Singapore said that the people whose present this idea shows the callowness	Showing other opinion about the plan to increase the salaries	Background of thesis
16	The reason why the plan to increase the salaries are proposed	Explaining why the plan to increase the salaries is proposed	Argument
17	Some people doubt that corruption is caused by low salaries	Presenting an argument about corruption	Argument
18-19	Some reasons are proposed relate to the plan to increase the salaries of civil servants	Showing the reasons to increase the salaries	Background of thesis
20	Government's proposal is for increases in structural allowances and not for basic salaries	Explaining the reason why its proposal is refused by some people	Argument
21-22	The number of salaries increase is 20 % in basic salary and this is a gross insult	Giving further explanation about the percentage of salary increase in basic salary	Elaboration
23-25	Corruption does not always caused by low salaries so that it is debatable that the embezzlement will reduce as a result of public sector pay increases and this government's policy is not good solution	Presenting opinion about corruption and public sector pay increase	Argument
26-27	The writer gives suggestion toward Gus Dur's government, especially his policy relates to the plan to	Giving suggestion	Suggestion

	increase the salaries		
28	The effect of massive increases in public sector salaries and spending is severe on the economy	Presenting his argument about the plan to increase the salaries by showing its effect in economy	Argument
29	The proposal to increase the salaries will cause irreparable damage to the reputation of the president when it is unveiled by the president in the 2000 budget plan	Restating the opinion that the plan to increase the salaries will make the President's reputation is bad	Reiteration

d. Polarity and Modality

This text is dominated by positive polarity. The negative polarity is revealed in the clause number 9, 11a, 11c, 14 c, 20a. Moreover, the modality in the text is divided into modalization and modulation. Modalization type with probability function is featured as *now his critics can claim (4a), one might think it another of his joke (5b), the take home pay of the president would be raised (6), one could deduce (14a), no one would argue against this (20a), the embezzlement will neatly disappear (23c) , it might simply borrow the funds (27a), and clause 28. Modulation functioning as obligation can be seen in the clause 7a (the plan offers to increase), we expect to hear (12a), they deserve an increase (19a), and the government must simply cut other spending (26a)*

e. Metaphors

Some ideational metaphors are realized in the form of nominalization and non human participants doing some activities, such as:

..lacking of proper sense of crisis (3a), ..off hand approach (3b)

..his critics can claim (4a), the government has barely rescued itself (10c)

The government has not fully justified its proposed salary to the public (11c)

...that embezzlement will neatly disappear (23c)

.the salary hike proposal has left many unanswered questions (24)

..spending (26), ..the take home pay (6), The salary increases (9)

A deep economic recession (10b), Bankruptcy (10c), the plan (11a),

..the leaked proposal has caused irreparable damage (29c)



2. Data Interpretation

a. Register

1) Field

Considering the grammatical description, this text has two types of clauses, one minor and major clause consisting of 13 simplex clauses (46, 37 %) and 15 complex clauses (53, 57 %). The number of complex clause is higher than simplex ones. It means that the writer wants to present his opinion completely so that it is easy to understand.

In terms of transitivity system, there are 19 (36, 54%) clauses of material process, 4 (7, 70%) clauses of mental process, 5 (9, 62%) clauses of verbal process, 6 (7, 69%) clauses of verbal behav. process, 13 (25%) clauses of attributive rel. process and 5 (9, 62 %) clauses of identifying rel. process.

Material process is dominantly used by the writer to explain the topic, Gus Dur's proposal to increase the salaries of all top state officials by a dramatic amount, and attributive rel. process tends to be used by the writer to show his opinion toward its topic. Through the use of Attributive rel. process, it shows that the writer has negative judgment towards Gus Dur's plan, such as: *the government's budget policy is always a trade – off (cl. 25), but the government's proposal is for increases in structural allowances and not for basic salaries (cl. 20b), his proposal...is so unbelievable (cl. 5a), it's debatable (cl. 23b).*

This text explains about Gus Dur's policy to increase the salaries of the government's employees by a staggering amount and the reaction towards its plan. Then, the writer also describes this issue based on some arguments through

the use of elaboration in hypotactic, extension in paratactic, enhancement both paratactic and hypotactic and projection which is realized in idea stated in hypotactic. In addition, nominal group used in the text is dominantly complex (53, 85 %). It indicates that the writer tries to make the issue clearly with detailed explanation and tight information. Meanwhile, the adjunct group is dominantly simplex (62,5 %) with various types to make the topic well informed. And the verbal group used in the text is also dominantly simplex (92, 31 %) so that the readers can understand the text easily.

Moreover, the second text also belongs to exposition genre. The text is introduced by a title showing negative judgment towards the main subject discussed in the text. Following the title, the writer presents the issue that Gus Dur does some negative attitudes. Besides, he also informs the readers that Gus Dur wants to increase the salaries by a dramatic amount and this is considered by the writer as Gus Dur's joke. According to the leaked state document, the number to increase the salaries is more than 225 %. It is responded by another argument against, which is cited from Nurkholis Madjid's statement. He condemns the President's plan. Then, further explanation is stated by the writer concerning its issue in elaboration. It is also strengthened by other opinion, Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, who says that the plan reflects inexperience of those who propose the plan. It is followed by other arguments against the President's plan. The next stage, the writer gives suggestion relating to Gus Dur's plan, however, he also explains the negative effect if it is still realized in Gus Dur's government. Finally,

the text is ended by reiteration, which restates the opinion of the writer showing argument against the President's plan

2) Tenor

a) Status

Status deals with the position of the interlocutors in the social hierarchy. It is defined into higher and lower or dominant and deference. To determine how the status among the participants included in the text, it requires seeing the grammatical resources, as they have already been described in the section before.

Mood system, which is **dominantly indicative declarative proposition**, suggests the readers to expose the superiority of the writer who knows more on the topic discussed. He only wants to inform about Gus Dur's proposal to increase the salaries of all top state officials by a dramatic amount. He says that Gus Dur's plan is unbelievable because the total number of the increase is too high. Therefore, the President's plan leads to widespread criticism (*It is not the salary increases, but the degree of these increases that has drawn widespread criticism, cl. 9*). The plan, which is started as early as April 1 invites comments, including Nurkholis madjid who supports President's erratic behavior and Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong. Nurkholis shows his disapproval toward The president's plan (*Nurkholis madjid... condemned the President's plan in no uncertain terms, cl 8*), and Goh Chok Tong says that the man who proposes the plan reflects his callowness, as mentioned in the clause 15. The government's proposal is for the increase in structural allowances and not for basic salaries. This becomes the main problem which rises controversy. Those facts support the writer's opinion toward

the President's proposal, shown in the clauses 5a-b, 25, 29c. These indicate that the writer tries to lead the readers' opinion to accept his arguments by presenting facts and reasons. From the explanation above, it can be definitely concluded that the status of the writer is higher than other participants, both the president and his government, and also the readers, who are the information receivers.

b) Affect

Affect deals with the judgment and the assessment of the social relationship among the participants. The assessment can be positive and negative.

The text consists of 5 negative polarities, such as: *it is not the salary increases but the degree of these increases that has drawn widespread criticism (cl. 9), since the plan was never officially disclosed (11a), the government has not fully justified its proposed salary hikes to the public (11c), and not that Bambang is entitled to a rise (14c), and no one would argue against this (20a).*

The presence of negative polarities is to show the writer's opinion upon the salary increase's plan proposed by the President. In clause 9, it can be seen that the main problem in the proposal of the salary increase is the degree of its increase, not the salary increase. It means that the public agrees with the President's proposal, but the degree of the increase is against the social fairness. And the government's attitude, which does not announce the plan frankly makes the public suspicious to the President's plan. Even, they tend to hesitate its plan because the degree of the increase is unbelievable. Moreover, it is also strengthened by the statement of Bambang Sudibyo, Minister of Finance, who says that the reason of Gus Dur's plan is feeble and this plan is fully coming from

the President himself. This policy does not involve him as the Minister of Finance, shown in clause 14 c and 12b. Those statements show the conviction of the writer in exposing the negative side of the president's plan.

In terms of modality, the writer tends to use low and median probability, such as: *now his critics can claim...(4a)*, *one might think it another of his joke (5b)*, *the take home pay of the President would be raised (6)*, *one could deduce (14a)*, *no one would argue against this (20a)*, *the embezzlement will neatly disappear (23c)*, *it might simply borrow the funds (27a)*, clause 28 and high probability like *clause 23b (therefore it is debatable)*.

Through the use of modalization in clauses 4a & 5b, it is obvious that the writer shows his negative assessment to the President by stating that he is simply out of touch towards the problem occurs and his policy proposed shows that the President does not think this country seriously. His policy always invites controversy, not a good solution. Besides, in clauses 23b and 23c, it can be seen that the writer's attitude showing his unconviction that corruption will disappear due to the salary increase. Here, he uses high probability in the positive polarity and strengthened by next clause. However, in the clause 28 (*But finally, such massive increases in public sector salaries and spending will surely have a profound effect on the economy, such as another run- away inflation or high interest rates*), the writer employs median modalization "will" and mood adjunct 'surely'. It means that the writer tries to convey his opinion by showing his conviction that the salaries increase has far-reaching effects on the economy. Furthermore, the writer's explanation leads to the negative judgment on the

President's plan. Next, the writer also employs modulation, such as: clauses 7a, 12a, 19a, and 26a.

In clause 12a, the writer employs “*expect to hear*” means that there is an obligation that should be done by President to explain the detail of his plan. It also means that the government, particularly President, does not show his good intention relates to the salaries increase's plan. Besides, there is a description implicitly showing the government's attitude - when giving service to the public- particularly civil servants- is bad, concerning on the public salaries. It is reflected by the clause 19a and supported by the next clause (*they deserve an increase (19a), not only to stem corruption but also to afford them a decent living and to give them fair rewards for their services and dedication, cl. 19b, 19c & 19d*). Moreover, in clause 26a, the writer employs high modulation “*must*” and mood adjunct “*simply*” as an order to be done by Gus Dur. This clause also describes how the government manages this country, and here, again, a negative assessment comes to the government implicitly conveyed by the writer.

Through the emergence of modalization and modulation, it can be sum up that both of them support the general assessment to the President's plan and his government, particularly the solution offered through his policy. It does not make the problem solved but comes another controversy. Therefore, the assessment towards it tends to be negative.

Another evidence to support the writer's judgment is the use of attitudinal elements in the text. The writer employs such kind of attitudinal elements, such as: “*out of hand*” in the title to give a sense to the readers that the main subject in

this text, namely, President Abdurahman wahid is a President who never considers and does as he likes. Negative assessments are also shown through the use of attitudinal verb “*accused*” (cl. 3a), attitudinal noun “*lacking of proper sense of crisis*” (cl. 3a), “*offhand approach*” (cl. 3b), and attitudinal attribute “*out of touch*” (cl. 4b). Besides, those attitudinal words show the very emotional charge of the writer to the President.

Next, the writer employs attitudinal attribute “*unbelievable*” (cl. 5a) to comment the President’s plan to increase the salary. This word has negative meaning showing the president’s attitude in making a policy is unseriously or perfunctorily. It is supported by the next clause which states that “*it another one of his joke*” (cl. 5b). Another attitudinal words showing negative judgment to the President are “*erratic*” (cl. 8), “*the callowness*” (cl. 15); furthermore, the writer also cites Nurkholis Madjid statement using attitudinal verb “*condemned*” (cl. 8). It also shows his disagreement of Gus Dur’s plan because the degree of the increase is too high and the condition of this country is still reeling from a deep economic recession. Then, an attitudinal epithet “*obscene*” (cl. 10a) employed to comment the salaries increase. Moreover, the writer uses other attitudinal words, such as: “*bankruptcy*” (cl. 10c), “*embezzlement*” (23), “*irreparable damage*” (29c), which all support the negative judgment to the President, his plan, and his governance.

In brief, the use of those attitudinal elements shows the writer’s negative judgment to the President, both his attitude, plan and his governance. It will have a profound effect to the readers. The writer leads the readers’ opinion so that they

will change their view upon the President and realized through untrustworthiness' attitude to the President himself.

Metaphor is also applied by the writer to show his negative judgment, such as: *lacking of proper sense of crisis (3a), off hand approach (3b), his critics can claim that he is simply out of touch (4a-b), the government has barely rescued itself from near bankruptcy (10c), The government has not fully justified its proposed salary to the public (11c), that embezzlement will neatly disappear (23c), the salary hike proposal has left many unanswered questions, The salary increases (9), A deep economic recession (10b), Bankruptcy (10c), .the leaked proposal has caused irreparable damage (29c)*

Those evidences are more strengthen the writer's opinion and more convince the readers in order to challenge the President. Through the whole explanation above, it can be seen the affect of the writer in the text. The writer tends to have negative assessment upon the President, especially his plan- the salaries increase of all top state officials-.

c) Contact

Since the medium of the text is graphic, the writer and the readers of this text are uninvolved; in other words, there is only one-way communication where the writer shows his opinion to the readers. In terms of language, this text is quite high because of a lot of complex nominal groups, nominalizations and technicalities. It is appropriate since the readers of this text belong to educated group. It also gives the readers wider range information.

3. Mode

Channel can be traced through the clause of the text. Since there are lots of complex clauses, the text tends to be spoken channel. However, the dense of nominal group, the use of topical unmarked theme and technicality indicate that the text is written channel. Therefore, the channel of this text is a combination of spoken and written language. Meanwhile, the medium used is graphic medium in the form of an editorial column of The Jakarta Post. It is suitable as the target readers are educated people who understand English and the language used is quite high.

b. Ideology

Through the analysis of genre, it can lead to determine the ideology of the writer. In this text, the writer shows his opinion toward Gus Dur's proposal to increase the salaries of all top state officials. Even though the reason to increase the salaries is reasonable- to reduce corruption and embezzlement done by state officials and civil servants- however, the plan arises controversy. Therefore, the writer tends to challenge Gus Dur's plan as the plan showing Gus Dur's callowness in making a policy. His proposal to increase the salary of all top state by dramatically amount is not proper with the condition of the country which tries to rescue itself from near bankruptcy. Besides, some negative attitudinal elements are used as negative judgment to the President himself. In other words, it can be concluded that the ideology of the writer tends to be **left antagonist**. It is undoubted since the text is used to criticize Gus Dur's plan, which leaves many

unanswered questions and cynical statements. And **exposition** genre employed in the text as a strategy applied by the writer to persuade the readers' opinion so that they will change their attitude to Gus Dur.



Text 3

1. Data Description

a. Contextual Configuration

This text is about the writer's criticism concerning President Megawati Saeokarnoputri's trip to Bali, where she celebrates both the New Year holidays and her husband's birthday on Dec. 31. Her trip to Bali shows her inconsistent attitude as she recently proclaimed the new instructions requiring government officials to work more efficiently and adopt a simpler lifestyle. This text is an editorial of The Jakarta Post, issued on January 3, 2002, addressed to educated people who understand English well.

b. Lexicogrammar

1) Type of Clause

Type of Clause	Clause number	Total	%
Simplex	4, 8, 11, 13, 14, 22, 27, 29	8	28, 57 %
Complex	2a-b, 3a-b, 5a-b, 6a-b, 7a-c, 9a-d, 10a-c, 12a-d, 15a-c, 16a-b, 17a-d, 18a-c, 19a-d, 20a-b, 21a-c, 23a-b, 24a-b, 25a-c, 26a-b, 28a-c	20	71, 43 %
Total		28	100 %

The text has one number clause (*cl. 1*), *belt tightening: rhetoric ?*. The first clause is the title of the text.

2) Type of Interdependency and Logico Semantic Relation

Type of Logico Semantic Relation	Type of Interdependency		Total
	Paratactic	Hypotactic	
Elaboration (=)	7b-c, 16a-b, 20a-b, 21a-b	7a-b, 10a-b, 12a-b	7
Extension (+)	5a-b, 9b-c, 12c-d, 15b-c, 17a-d, 18b-c, 23a-b, 26a-b	12b-c	9

Enhancement (X)	6a-b	2a-b, 9c-d, 10b-c, 21b-c, 24a-b, 25a-b, 28a-b	8
Projection (')	18a-b, 19a-b	3a-b, 9a-b, 15a-b, 25b-c, 28b-c	7
Total	15	16	31

3) Transitivity System

Type of process	Clause number	Total	%
Material. P	2a, 2b, 4, 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, 7c, 8, 9d, 10b, 15c, 16a, 17c, 17d, 20b, 24b, 25c, 26b, 27	20	32, 79 %
Mental. P	9a, 10a, 11, 12b, 12d, 17a, 17b, 19a	10	16, 39 %
Mental behav. P	-	-	-
Verbal. P	3a, 3b, 18a	3	4, 92 %
Verbal behav. P	9b, 10c, 23b, 25b, 28a	5	8, 19 %
Rel. Attribute. P	5a, 9c, 12a, 12c, 13, 14, 15a, 18c, 19b, 20a, 21a, 21b, 22, 24a, 25a, 26a, 28b, 28c	19	31, 15 %
Rel. Identifying. P	5b, 15b, 16b, 29	4	6, 56 %
Existential. P	-	-	-
Total		61	100 %

The total number of clause in text 3 is 62 clauses. Since there is one minor clause, which is not necessary to be analyzed based on transitivity system, the total amount of clause in the transitivity system is reduced.

4) Mood system and mood Structure

Mood System and mood structure	Clause number	Total	%
Ind. Dec. proposition	2a, 2b, 3a, 2b, 4, 5a, 5b, 6a, 6b, 7b, 7c, 8, 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 10a, 10b, a10c, 11, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d, 13, 14, 15a, 15b, 15c, 16a, 16b, 17b, 17c, 17d, 18a, 18b, 18c, 19a, 19b, 19b, 20a, 20b, 21a, 21b, 21c, 22, 23a, 23b, 24a, 24b, 25a, 25b, 25c, 26a,a 26b, 27, 28a, 28b, 28c, 29	60	98, 36 %
Ind. Dec. Proposal	7a	1	1,64%
Total		61	100 %

5) Thematic Structure

Type of Theme	Clause number	Total	%
Top. Unmarked. T.	2b, 3, 4, 5a, 5b, 7a, 7b, 7c, 9a, 9b, 9c, 10a, 12a, 13, 14, 15a, 15b, 15c, 16a, 16b, 17a, 17b, 18b, 18c, 19b, 20b, 21a, 21b, 22, 23a, 23b, 24b, 25b, 25c, 27, 28a, 28b, 28c, 29	41	47, 67 %
Top. Marked. T.	2a, 6a, 6b, 7c, 8, 9d, 18a, 19a, 20b, 21b, 25a, 26a	13	15, 21 %
Textual Theme	2b, 5a, 5b, 7b, 7c, 9b, 9c, 12b, 12c, 12d, 13, 14, 15b, 15c, 16a, 16b, 17a, 17c, 17d, 18b, 18c, 19b, 20b, 21a, 21c, 23b, 25c, 26b, 28a, 28c	30	34, 88 %
Interpersonal. T	22	1	1.16 %
Modal Interrogative. T	27	1	1, 16 %
Total		86	100 %

6) Nominal Group

Complexity of N G	Clause number	Total	%
Simplex	2b, 3b, 5b, 7b, 9a, 9b, 9c, 12b, 14, 15a, 5b, 15c, 16a, 16b, 17b, 17d, 18a, 18b, 19a, 19b, 20a, 21a, 21b, 22, 24b, 25b, 25c, 27, 28a, 28b, 28c	32	55, 17 %
Complex	2a, 3a, 4, 5a, 6a, 6b, 7a, 7c, 8, , 9d, 10b, 10b, 10c, 12a, 12c, 12d, 13, 17a, 17b, 18c, 20b, 21c, 23a, 23b, 24a, 26a, 29	26	44, 83 %
Total		58	100 %

7) Verbal Group

Complexity of V. G	Clause Number	Total	%
Simplex	2a, 2b, 3a, 3b, 5a, 5b, 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, 7c, 8, 9a, 9d, 10a, 10b, 10c, 11, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d, 13, 14, 15b, 15c, 16a, 17a, 17c, 17d, 18a, 18b, 19a, 20a, 20b, 21a, 21c, 22, 23a, 23b, 24a, 24b, 25a, 25b, 26a, 28a, 28b, 28c, 29	53	86, 89 %
Complex	4, 9c, 16b, 17b, 21b, 25c, 26b, 27	8	13, 11 %
Total		52	100 %

8) Adjunct Group

Complexity of A. G	Clause number	Total	%
Simplex	3, 5a, 6b, 7a, 7c, 9d, 10a, 12a, 12c, 15b, 16b, 17a, 17b, 17c, 18a, 19a, 20b, 21b, 25a, 25b, 26a, 26b, 28a	23	79, 31 %
Complex	2a, 6a, 8, 11, 20a, 21c	6	20, 69 %
Total		29	100 %

c. Text Structure

Cl. no.	Activity sequence	Rhetorical function	Text structure
1			Title
2	Megawati declares instructions to work more efficiently and adopt a simpler life style for government officials; however, she has a trip to Bali to celebrate the New Year holidays and her husband's birthday.	Introducing the issue discussed	Thesis
3	Cynics criticize the trip because it shows that Megawati does not have a sense of crisis and lack of decency.	Showing opinion against the trip	Argument
4	The writer tells that Megawati brings a 44- member entourage and it only fans the public resentment toward the trip.	Giving further explanation	Elaboration
5-6	The writer applies sarcasm language by stating that everyone has the right to celebrate holiday and the birthday, including President Megawati and many of rich Indonesians go abroad and other holiday resorts to celebrate something even though the country is still reeling from the crisis.	Giving further explanation	Elaboration
7-8	The high level of criticism is a warning for Megawati and public sentiment is hardening into cynicism and frustration. As a result, the instructions are greeted by pessimism and skepticism.	Showing opinion on Megawati and her instructions	Argument
9-11	The writer gives an example of similar instructions declared by Megawati predecessors and the result is the same as Megawati's instructions, which are forgotten only a few moments.	Giving further explanation	Elaboration
12-14	There are some weaknesses that make the instructions fail to be	Clarifying why the instructions fail to be	Argument

	adopted by government officials.	adopted	
15-17	The writer shows his opinion about Indonesia and the behavior of its leaders and its ministers.	Showing the writer's opinion	Argument
18	The writer states that in Indonesia, someone is measured by how you dress, what car you drive or how big your house or how lavish your life style.	Giving further explanation	Elaboration
19	The writer states that the austerity will never succeed as long as such a mentality remains in place.	Showing the writer's opinion	Argument
20	Another reason why the austerity fails because the majority of people here are still pursuing a hedonistic way of life	Showing another writer's opinion	Argument
21	Indonesian dreams at present are to own a luxurious house, a garage big enough for two cars and a bulging bank account.	Giving further explanation	Elaboration
22	The writer states that Indonesian people do not have 'culture of shame'	Showing his opinion	Argument
23-27	The examples that Indonesian people are not ashamed, such as owning property and pursuing a life style that are well beyond their legal income and never question the source of rich officials' wealth. It is different from South Korea, which were reported to have a great commitment towards anti-corruption movement and Singapore, which is strict to the corruption.	Giving further explanation	Elaboration
28-29	Any austerity movement will remain the same but a rhetoric if the weaknesses are not addressed so that it will be like the golden oldie songs, nice to listen to, but there is no action?	Restating his opinion that any austerity will remain nothing but a rhetoric	Reiteration

d. Polarity and Modality

This text has many negative polarities. The negative polarity is revealed in the clause number *9c, 14, 16, 17b, 19a, 20a, 22, 23a, 23b, 24b, 25c, and 28a*. More over, the modality in the text is divided into modalization and modulation. Modalization type with probability function is featured as *despite threats along the lines of stern measures and punishment will be imposed on those who*

disregard the instruction (9d), That austerity measures will ever succeed (19d), that no ordinary person would dare imported cigarettes (25c), would we dare to do such things ? (27), That any austerity drive will remain nothing but rhetoric (28c), it will be like the “ golden oldie songs”, nice to listen to, about where is the action ? (29). Modulation functioning as obligation can be seen in the clause 7a (yet the high level of criticism Megawati’s New Year party attracted should serve as a warning),

e. Metaphors

Some ideational metaphors are realized in the form of nominalization and non human participants doing some activities, such as:

..resentment (4), popular support (7c), the main weakness (12a),

..cynicism and frustration (7b), the praise and support (8),

..a lack of political will (12d), the old (18a),

..austerity measures (19b), .owning property and pursuing a life style (23a),

..the source ..(28), stern measure (24b), austerity drive (28),

..pessimism and skepticism (8), The Soeharto administration issued instruction..

..(10c), the old saying (18a),

..our culture does not support stern measure (24b)

2. Data Interpretation

a. Register

1) Field

The text consists of 8 simplex clauses (28,57%), 20 complex clauses (71, 43%) and one minor clause. The dominant complex clauses in the text purposes to make the readers understand the writer's opinion and information given easily.

In terms of transitivity, the text employs material process (32, 79 %), mental process (16, 39 %), verbal process (4, 92%), and verbal behav. Process (8, 19%), attributive rel. process (31, 15 %) and identifying rel. process (6, 56 %). Material and attributive rel. processes dominate the whole clauses. Material process shows that the text seems to do some physical action to perform the information. Whereas attributive rel. process shows the writer's opinion leads to the judgment upon the text. The information about the action taken by President Megawati as well as to persuade the readers to judge her governance. It is emphasized through the use of attributive rel. process showing negative judgement toward her governance, such as in clause 13 and 22.

The text is about a judgment directed to President Megawati dealing with her instructions toward the government officials to work more efficiently and adopt a simpler life style. Here, the writer shows his criticism since the instructions seem to be nothing but rhetorics.

According to the writer, the President, who declares the instructions, does not show her sense of crisis. Even, she has a trip to Bali to celebrate the New Year holidays and her husband's birthday. Therefore, any austerity movement remains

nothing and responded by pessimism and skepticism as the government officials and the leader never become good role models.

Besides, the text is presented based on some arguments in the form of elaboration, both paratactic and hypotactic, extension in paratactic and hypotactic, enhancement in hypotactic and paratactic, and projection realized in idea stated in hypotactic and paratactic. It indicates that the writer wants the message to be well perceived.

Considering the grouping, the text is dominated by simplex nominal group (55, 17 %) due to the dense information. Verbal groups are mostly stated in simplex forms (86, 89 %) so that the readers understand the text content easily. Whereas the adjunct group is dominant simplex (79, 31%).

The text represents the typical characteristic of exposition genre. The writer starts his editorial by introducing the issue- Megawati's instructions to the government officials to work more efficiently and adopt a simpler life style- however; it does not run well since Megawati ignores her instruction. She had a trip to Bali and brought a 44 member entourage to celebrate the New Year holidays and her husband's birthday. Argument against the trip is conveyed by the writer. It is supported in the elaboration by giving further explanation. It is also followed by other arguments against and strengthened by elaboration in the next clause. The writer views the President as having no sense of crisis because her action does not support the instruction declared by herself. Besides, the austerity movement proclaimed by her remains nothing due to the leader and the government officials never showing their sincerity to reform the condition of our

country. Finally, the writer restates his opinion in reiteration. It is used to affirm his view upon President Megawati and her instruction.

2) Tenor

a) Status

Mood system, which is dominantly **indicative declarative proposition**, shows that the writer has the superiority in the text, as he knows deeply the topic discussed. He informs the readers about Megawati's policy requiring the government officials to work more efficiently and adopt a simpler life style. He criticizes this instructions since Megawati who declares it, does not apply it. A few days after the instructions are announced, she takes a trip to Bali for her New Year holidays and celebrates her husband's birthday. As a result, it invites criticism toward her (*cynics immediately criticized the trip., cl 3a*), (*saying that it demonstrated no sense of crisis and suggested a lack of decency on Megawati's part, cl 3b*). Her trip makes the public resent and the public sentiment is increasing into cynicism and frustration, as mentioned in clause 4 and 7b. Her instructions are responded in pessimism and skepticism. Besides, most of our leaders who act as role models do not show a humble life style. Therefore, the instructions seem to be rhetorics and remain lips service.

The writer presents his opinion by giving some facts and strong reason. Besides, his opinion is dominant in the text. These indicate that he wants to lead the readers' opinion to accept his arguments.

In brief, it is obvious that the status of the writer is higher than the President and the readers are positioned as information receiver.

b) Affect

Text 3 consists of 12 negative polarities, for example: *in addition, our culture and value system are not (at least not yet) conducive to such reform drive (cl. 14), and thus for, no leader has given any indication (cl. 16), we have yet to see cabinet minister dress in ordinary short-sleeved shirts (like many Singaporean minister do) (cl. 17b), regrettably, we have no culture of shame (cl. 22), no one feel ashamed about owning property and pursuing a life style that is well beyond their legal income (cl. 23a), and the public never questioned the source of rich official's wealth (cl. 32b), and clause 25c, 28a, 19a, 20a, 24b, and 9c.*

Most of them are to show the writer's opinion about New instructions declared by Megawati and social condition of the Indonesian people that make the instructions failed to be applied. The instructions, which have a good intention, are only lip-service since the man who proclaimed it, does not apply it in reality. This is strengthened by the condition of the culture and value system, which are not conducive to the reformation, like mentioned in clause 14. Besides, our leaders tend to give less indication to support the new instructions. i.e.: *we have not seen the cabinet ministers dress in ordinary short-sleeved shirts (like many Singaporean ministers do.* Moreover, the writer also states cynical statements. He states that our country does not have culture of shame (cl. 22). It is more emphasized in clause 23a and 23b, saying that our people never feel ashamed having money beyond their legal income and it is never questioned by the public. Those all reflect a real fact of our country that our leaders and our people never show a sincere intention to reform the condition. Furthermore, our president who

is a role model, seems not to change the condition seriously. It is proved by her action that she takes a trip to Bali for New Year holidays and celebrating her husband's birthday after a few days declaring the new instructions. As a result, her instructions tend to be temporary, ineffective, and rhetorics.

Considering the modality, the writer tends to use low and median probability, i.e.: *despite threats (along the line of stern measures and punishment will be imposed on those who disregard the instructions (cl. 9d), that austerity measures will ever succeed (19d), that no ordinary person would dare to smoke imported cigarettes (25c), would we dare to do such things ? (cl. 27), that any austerity drive will remain nothing but rhetoric (cl. 28c), and it will be like the golden oldie songs, nice to listen to, but where is the action ? (cl. 29).*

In clause 19d, the writer employs median modalization “will” and “ever”. Besides, the writer conveys his opinion in positive though the meaning is negative. Those all indicate that he wants to show his conviction toward any austerity measures, which will fail to be applied, since our mentality is still rotten. It is strengthened in the clause 28c, that it will remain nothing but a rhetoric. Therefore, Megawati's instructions to work more efficiently and adopt a simpler life style tends to be useless. In clause 27, the writer uses an interrogative form to provoke our reaction. The writer informs the readers that Singapore government prohibit its people, who are declared bankrupt by a court, to own a credit card and have to travel by public transportation. Therefore, the writer employs interrogative form to challenge us whether we have a courage to do the same thing. It also means that our government has no bravery to impose on punishment to people

who ignore the instructions. Next in clause 29, the writer gives a description that the instructions declared by the president will be like “ *a golden oldie songs* “, nice to listen to but where is the action ?. It means that there is no realization only lip-service. The implementation of those instructions is half-hearted, not seriously. There is also modulation in clause 7a. It means that Megawati has to be careful due to the high criticism toward her. It has to be a warning as her leadership is not well judged.

In short, it can be concluded that most modalization and modulation stated in the text show the negative meaning. It means that the writer has a negative assessment upon the main subject in the text.

Attitudinal elements are also used to support the writer’s judgment. In title, “*Belt tightening: rhetoric ?*”, the writer employs an interrogative form to provoke the readers’ reaction and the word “*rhetoric*” gives a negative sense to the readers. It also means that “*belt tightening*” seems to be government’s propaganda. Next, the writer also employs a number of attitudinal nouns, such as “*cynics* “ (cl. 3a), “*no sense of crisis* “ (cl. 3b), “ *a lack of decency* “ (cl. 3b), and “ *resentment*” (cl. 4).

Those attitudinal nouns refer to the President Megawati, who relates to her instructions requiring the government employees to work more efficiently and adopt a humble life style. However, it is useless since Megawati does not obey its instructions, which was made by herself. Therefore, accusation and resentment come to her. Besides, other attitudinal nouns are also used, i.e.: ‘*high level of criticism* “ (cl. 7a) is to explain that the President’s instruction invites many

criticism due to her action, which does not support it, “ *cynics and frustration* “ (cl. 7b) are employed by the writer to describe a real fact of the society that public sentiment has turned into cynics and frustration. Those all indicate that Megawati as a president can not lead the government well. As a result, the support for her decreases, as mentioned in attitudinal epithet “*waning*” (cl. 7c). Furthermore, in clause 8, the writer employs attitudinal nouns “*pessimism and skepticism* “ to explain the public response toward the instructions declared by the president. It is strengthened by another attitudinal noun “ *a lack of political will*” (cl. 12d). It describes that our leader only politically motivated rather than representing a sincere drive for reform.

The writer employs another attitudinal epithet “ *half-hearted*” (cl. 13) referring the implementation of the instructions is not serious. And the word “ *rhetoric* “ (cl. 28c) is to explain that any austerity measures, like ‘ *belt tightening*’, are only lip-service, never realized and temporal instructions.

From the explanation above, the use of attitudinal elements has effectively strengthen the negative assessment toward Megawati. It also has a wider effect, especially to the readers. It will lead the readers’ opinion to have the same view as the writer so that they do not trust the president again.

Metaphor is also applied by the writer to show his negative judgment, such as: *resentment* (4), *cynicism and frustration* (7b), *the main weakness* (12a), *pessimism and skepticism* (cl. 8), *our culture does not support stern measures* (24b), *a lack of political will* (cl. 12d), *the high level of criticism* (7a), *public sentiment* (7b), and etc.

Those evidences support the writer's opinion and convince the readers in order to challenge the President. Through the whole explanation above, the affect of the writer is obvious in the text. The writer tends to have negative assessment upon the President.

c) **Contact**

The language used by the writer in the text tends to be familiar. It is proved by the use of nominal and adjunct groups, which are dominant simplex. The employment of some technicalities and nominalizations are also relatively understandable. It is appropriate with the target readers who belong to the educated people who concern on political affairs.

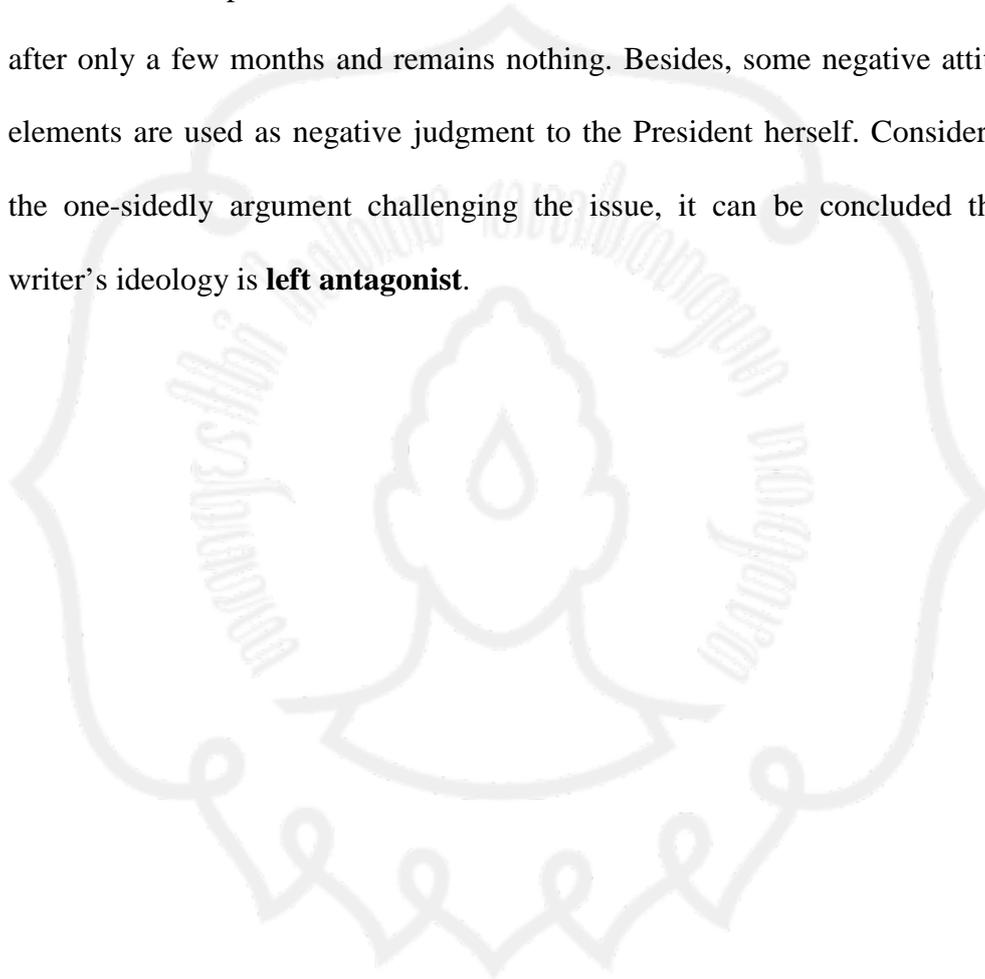
3. **Mode**

Dealing with the complexity of the clause, this text employs many complex clauses (71, 4 %) compared to the simplex clauses which are only (28, 57 %). Considering the fact, the text represents the characteristics of spoken channel. It is supported by the use of many simplex nominal groups, as well as the verbal ones. Yet, the adjunct groups are also dominant simplex. In brief, it can be concluded that the writer applies spoken channel in this text.

b. **Ideology**

The text structure analyzed in the previous sub chapter gives a clear description on the ideology of the writer. As it is an appraisal upon someone, it is significant to consider whether it has one-sidedly argument or a discussion style to the topic. The writer here only gives his own judgment to the President Megawati

related to her instructions- to adopt a simpler life style and work efficiently. However, Megawati who proclaims the instructions, does not apply it by herself. Therefore the writer challenges this by arguing that the president does not have a sense of crisis. Her instructions are also not effective since her government officials never represent a sincere drive for reform. As a result, it will be forgotten after only a few months and remains nothing. Besides, some negative attitudinal elements are used as negative judgment to the President herself. Considering on the one-sidedly argument challenging the issue, it can be concluded that the writer's ideology is **left antagonist**.



Text 4

1. Data Description

a. Contextual Configuration

This text is about the writer's criticism toward President Megawati New Year's eve speech. He says that Megawati's speech reflects the inherent tendency of Indonesians to look only at the positive side of things. Megawati says that there are other countries whose condition is worse than Indonesia. Her statement shows her insensitivity. This text is presented for the readers who understand English well and published on editorial of The Jakarta Post, January 4, 2002.

b. Lexicogrammar

1) Type of Clause

Type of Clause	Clause number	Total	%
Simplex	2, 4, 5, 9, 15, 16, 17	7	43, 75 %
Complex	3a-b, 6a-b, 7a-b, 8a-c, 10a-d, 11a-c, 12a-b, 13a-b, 14a-g	9	56, 25 %
Total		16	100 %

The text has one number clause (*cl. 1*), *the president's speech*. The first clause is the title of the text.

2) Type of Interdependency and Logico Semantic Relation

Type of Logico Semantic Relation	Type of Interdependency		Total
	Paratactic	Hypotactic	
Elaboration (=)	10b-c, 14a-b	7a-b, 8a-b, 8b-c, 10a-b	6
Extension (+)	10c-d, 11b-c, 12a-b, 14d-c, 14c, f, g		5
Enhancement (X)		6a-b, 11a-b, 13a-b, 14b-c, 14c-d	5
Projection (‘)	3a-b		1
Total	8	9	17

3) Transitivity System

Type of process	Clause number	Total	%
Material. P	6b, 10c, 10d, 13b, 14c, 14d, 14e, 14f, 14g	9	27, 27 %
Mental. P	5, 6a, 7b, 8c, 9, 10b	6	18, 18 %
Mental behav. P	-	-	-
Verbal. P	3a	1	3, 03 %
Verbal behav. P	-	-	-
Rel. Attribute. P	3b, 7a, 8a, 8b, 10a, 11a, 11b, 12a, 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15, 17	14	42, 42 %
Rel. Identifying. P	2, 16	2	6, 06 %
Existential. P	4	1	3, 03 %
Total		33	100 %

The total number of clause in text 4 is 34 clauses. Since there is one minor clause, which is not necessary to be analyzed based on transitivity system, the total amount of clause in the transitivity system is reduced.

4) Mood system and mood Structure

Mood System and mood structure	Clause number	Total	%
Ind. Dec. proposition	2, 3a, 3b, 4a, 5, 6b, 7b, 8a, 8b, 8c, 9, 10a, 10b, 10c, 10d, 11a, 11b, 12a, 12b, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 14c, 14d, 14e, 14f, 14g, 15, 16	30	90, 91 %
Ind. Dec. Proposal	6a, 7a, 17	3	9, 09 %
Total		33	100 %

5) Thematic Structure

Type of Theme	Clause number	Total	%
Top. Unmarked. T.	2, 4, 6b, 7b, 8a, 8b, 8c, 9, 10a, 10b, 10d, 11b, 12a, 12b, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14d, 15, 17	20	50 %
Top. Marked. T.	3a, 3b, 5, 6a, 7a, 11a, 13b, 14a, 14c, 16	10	25 %
Textual Theme	6b, 7b, 8b, 10b, 10d, 11b, 12b, 13b, 14d, 14c	10	25 %
Total		40	100 %

6) Nominal Group

Complexity of N G	Clause number	Total	%
Simplex	3a, 3b, 5, 6a, 6b, 7a, 8a, 8b, 10a, 11c, 12a, 12b, 13a, 14c, 14d, 14c, 16, 17	18	60 %
Complex	2, 4, 7b, 9, 10b, 10d, 11b, 13b, 14a, 14f, 14g, 15	12	40 %
Total		30	100 %

7) Verbal Group

Complexity of V. G	Clause Number	Total	%
Simplex	2, 3a, 3b, 4, 5, 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, 8a, 8b, 8c, 9, 10a, 10b, 10c, 10d, 11a, 11b, 11c, 12a, 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 14c, 14d, 14f, 14g, 15, 16, 17	32	94, 12 %
Complex	13b, 14e	2	5, 88 %
Total		34	100 %

8) Adjunct Group

Complexity of A. G	Clause number	Total	%
Simplex	2, 5, 8b, 10b, 13b, 14e, 14f, 17	8	66, 67 %
Complex	9, 13a, 14a, 14g	4	33, 33 %
Total		12	100 %

c. Text Structure

Cl. no.	Activity sequence	Rhetorical function	Text structure
1	-	-	Title
2-4	Megawati's speech reflects the inherent tendency of Indonesia to look only at the positive side of things when she stated that our condition is not doomsday yet, and there are other countries whose condition is worse than our nation.	Introducing the issue about Megawati's speech	Thesis
5	Her statement shows her insensitivity to the real condition of this country.	Showing opinion toward Megawati's statement	Argument
6	The writer gives some examples about the bad	Elaborating his opinion by showing	Elaboration

	condition which is experienced by most of the Indonesian people.	examples	
7	The President's statement is greeted by cynical comments coming from members among community.	Showing opinion upon her statement.	Argument
8-12	The writer gives some facts about the condition of Indonesia	Giving further explanation	Elaboration
13-17	The writer gives some suggestions for the president, and the public to precipitate improvements in every sector of our national life, and also ask the president and her associates to be used to the fundamental type of democracy, namely having different opinion and accepting criticism.	Giving suggestion	Suggestion

d. Polarity and Modality

This text has some negative polarities. The negative polarity is revealed in the clause number 2b, 8b, 10b, and 15. Moreover, the modality in the text is divided into modalization and modulation. Modalization type with probability function is featured such as: *In a great number of Indonesian house holds this statement could be seen as to reflect an insensitivity (5), we can also count ourselves fortunate (9), Millions of Indonesians would have been better off...(12a), the proverbial poverty line could have been a little lower..(12b), because next year our political leaders will start preparing themselves ..(13b), and the decisions can be made (14d).* Modulation functioning as obligation can be seen in the clause 6a (*..it must look*), 7a (*...it should come as no surprise*), and

clause 17 (President Megawati and her associates had better get used to this fundamental characteristic of democracy).

e. Metaphors

Some ideational metaphors are realized in the form of nominalization and non human participants doing some activities, such as:

..That Indonesia is not like some African countries, which are suffering from famine and AIDS epidemics (8b-c)

..That her words have attracted some rather cynical comments among members of the community (7b),

insensitivity (5), cynical comments (7b), famine (8b),

the collapse of our monetary system (10b), a succession of presidential (10d), the sad story of missed opportunities (11b),

indecisiveness in government circles (11c), improvements (13a), movement (14c, decisions (14d), devastation (14f), the airing (16), and the channeling (16).

2. Data Interpretation

a. Register

1) Field

Based on the lexicogrammar analysis, it is found that the text is formed by employing 7 simplex clauses and 9 complex clauses. The presence of complex clauses in 56, 25 % indicates that the writer wants to present his arguments completely and easily understood. It also functions to avoid monotonous style and to invite the readers think chronologically.

In addition, the transitivity system in the text is dominated by material process and attributive relational process. The presence of material process in 27, 27 % shows that the writer tries to give clear description and explanation to the readers about the condition of our country and the actions should be done by Megawati as a President. Whereas, attributive relational process, which is in 42, 42 %, showing his opinion. Most of his words are allusion and suggestion toward Megawati and her government. This indicates that the writer has a negative assessment upon her. It is also supported by the use of some mental processes reflecting that she has no insensitivity toward the bad condition is being faced by the Indonesian people. One of her statements which is issued in her New Year's eve speech says that “ *it is not doomsday yet since there are other countries whose condition is far worse than ours at present* “ (cl. 3b-c). Off course, this statement is greeted by abusive words and sharp criticism like in clauses 5, 6a, 6b, 7a-b.

Meanwhile, in presenting his arguments, the writer constructs them in the types of elaboration stated in paratactic and hypotactic, extension in paratactic, enhancement in hypotactic and projection in hypotactic. This fact indicates that the writer intends to clarify the topic. The system of nominal groups has more simplex (60 %) than complex (40 %). It functions to compact the information told by the writer. Whereas, the adjunct groups and verbal groups are dominantly simplex. Those make the text easy to be understood.

From the analysis of activity sequence, the text structure can be identified. The text is constructed by Thesis – Argument – Elaboration -- Suggestion. The text discusses about Megawati New Year's eve speech which invites cynical comments. The writer gives his respond towards her speech by arguments against. Finally, he gives some suggestions upon President Megawati indicating that she has to be used to the criticism as the channeling of democracy.

2) Tenor

a) Status

The dominance of **indicative declarative** Mood system having **proposition** meaning (90, 91 %) shows that the readers play the role as the information receiver. Whereas, the writer places himself as the information provider since he deeply knows and gives the information about Megawati's speech. However, there are so many bad reactions on her speech. One of the points of her speech states that “ *However difficult our world, it's not doomsday yet, there are other countries whose condition is far worse than ours at present* “ (3b-4). This becomes the main issue causing the public resentment. It is true that

our nation is better than other countries if we compare with African countries and the people of Afghanistan. However, it is not appropriate for Megawati as a President to express such words since we know that our country is different from other countries. It is pity for our people that our leader likes to compare this country with the neighboring countries and proudly states that it is still better than them. She does not realize that most of Indonesian people are suffering from the bad condition of this country like mentioned in clause 6a “ *with so many heads of families having lost their jobs, their saving spent, their children forced to drop out of their school, the specter of eviction from their rented homes possibly hanging over their families’ heads and with no improvement in sight* “.

Therefore, the writer tends to show his criticism upon her and gives suggestion in the last sentences of the text. From the explanation above, it is obvious that the writer has higher status than other participants.

b) Affect

There are some negative polarities in the text 4 such as : “ *However difficult our world, it is not doomsday yet (8b) , we have not experienced the collapse of our monetary system as has happened in Argentina (10 b) , There is no better way than for the public... (5).*

In clause 2b, the President states that what is happening is not too fatal even though everything is difficult now. She states “ *it is not doomsday yet* “ reflecting her insensitivity. In addition to that, She also states in negative polarity. It also means that our country is still fine. However, in the next clauses, such as in clauses 8b, 10b and 15, the writer gives a negative response to the president

statement. He says that Indonesia is not like some African countries as the President compares our country with other countries which the condition is worse than us. Besides, He also teases the President's words by stating that we are still fortunate, as we have not experienced the collapse of our monetary system like in Argentina. If we observe further, those words are sarcasm upon the President Megawati Sukarnoputri.

Considering the modality, the writer tends to employ median and low probability, such as : *in a great number of Indonesian house holds this statement could be seen as to reflect an insensitivity (5), we can also count our selves fortunate (9), Millions of Indonesian would have been better off (12a), and the proverbial poverty line could have been a little lower....(12b), Because next year our political leaders will start preparing them selves (13b) and the decisions can be made... (14d).*

In clause 5, it is obvious that the writer shows his negative judgment toward President Megawati Sukarnoputri. The President statement shows her insensitivity upon the condition occurs. She does not make the situation better, on the contrary, the strain caused by her words increases. People among members of the community respond to her words cynically. Further more, the writer also support his assessment by giving allusion, mentioned in clause 9. It is true that we are still fortunate if we compare our nation with Afghanistan. Here, it can be seen that he feels irked on Megawati, who still be able to compare our nation with other countries, like stated in clause 4. Next, the writer also applies sarcasm to Megawati reflected in clause 12a. He states that the proverbial poverty line can

have been a little lower and prosperity increases. In a fact, those have a negative meaning. The situation is not better, on the contrary, it is worse than before. He also gives suggestion to Megawati to trigger movement so that decisions can be made and implemented to solve the long-festering conflicts in this country.

Likewise, the writer also employs modulation like in clause 6a stating his conviction that Indonesian people will face the gloomy days due to the unemployment increases the saving spent, and many other bad conditions. Next, in clause 7a, he states that Megawati statement causing many cynical comments is not a surprise. This also shows his conviction on the effect appears upon Megawati's words. Moreover, in the last sentences (*President and her associates had better get used to this fundamental characteristic of democracy, cl 17*), the writer gives an order to Megawati to be used to the democracy atmosphere. It means that she has to be ready to accept criticism and different opinion as the channeling of democracy.

As mentioned previously, the writer applies some modalities both median and low. Besides, some of them used interest the positive form. Those all intend to obscure his aim in criticizing the president. In addition, he also employs a contradiction with a fact. It is used in order to refine his criticism so that it will sound polite and the way is indirectly used. This will have a wider effect. The readers will be unconsciously guided by the writer to have the same point of view. For the president, it becomes a smooth criticism so that she will not feel as the main target. Meanwhile, modulation used in the text tends to be high to ask Megawati to do some actions, which are necessary for her government, and some

events explained by the writer really occur, not a prediction again. From the explanation above, the polarity, modality and modulation used in the text indicates the negative sense upon Megawati.

Another evidence to support his negative judgment is the use of some attitudinal elements. In clause 6b, the writer employs attitudinal noun “*doomsday*” as a picture of the real fact of the condition in this country. It is a response given by him towards the President’s words. She says that it is still better since there are other countries whose condition is worse than us. Next, he supports his opinion by using another attitudinal noun “*insensitivity*” (cl 5). It describes Megawati as having no sense of bad situation occurs. Attitudinal ephitet is used by the writer in clause 7b, “*cynical comments*”. Cynicism comes to her as a reaction of her statement. Again, attitudinal nouns used, such as: *the sad story of missed opportunities* (11b), *indecisiveness* (11b), and *the long-festering conflicts* (14c). Those are employed by the writer to explain the condition of this country and how the government manages the country. In addition to that, the writer also applies some attitudinal verbs, such as: *replenish* (14f), *speed up* (14f), and *clean up* (14g). Through those words, it can be observed further that Megawati is indolent in taking some actions in order to save this country. Therefore, the writer gives some orders, which are necessary undertaken like mentioned in clause 14f and 14g. Furthermore, there are some attitudinal attributes such as: *better off* (12a) and *fortunate* (9). Even though those words have a positive meaning, on the contrary, in this context, it is used by the writer as sarcasm towards President’s statement.

In short, the presence of attitudinal elements having negative meanings support to the negative assessment upon the president. Besides, some of them are employed by the writer as sarcastic expressions to convey his views. It also indicates that the writer has used verbally rebellion to create a negative image to the president. Those are used to lead and form the public opinion. And if we look further, it is a strategy applied by the writer to persuade the readers to have the same judgment toward Megawati, namely negative judgment.

Metaphors are also used to support his negative judgment like in clauses *8b-c (That Indonesia is not like some African countries, which are suffering from famine and AIDS epidemics), 7b (That her words have attracted some rather cynical comments among members of the community), 5(insensitivity), 7b (cynical comments), 8b(famine), 10b (the collapse of our monetary system), 11b (the sad story of missed opportunities), and 11c (indecisiveness in government circles)*.

From the explanation above, it is obvious that the writer has a negative assessment on the President as she has insensitivity on the situation happens.

c) Contact

Since the medium is one way- communication, the degree of involvement between the writer and the readers is low. However, the writer wants to make it more communicative by employing a familiar and readable language. It can be observed through the lexicogrammar and other analysis, such as: fewer metaphors, more simplex group systems and understandable text structure in presenting the issue.

3. Mode

From the analysis of the lexicogrammar, the text tends to employ spoken channel in constructing the message. The tendency of being spoken is proved by the characteristic of the text such as: the use of more complex clauses, the dominant of simplex groups, and less metaphor. Even though the number of nominalization is high, it functions to serve the information as reliable as possible. By employing more spoken channel, it will be more effective to fulfill the purpose of the writing. Moreover, spoken channel is also appropriate as it is spoken message, which is written, so that it seems to be live. Through spoken channel, the writer tries to create a situation where the readers feel to be involved emotionally. Therefore, the readers tend to participate on what is being discussed by the writer.

This editorial is published by The Jakarta Post, a daily newspaper using an English language. The choice to publish the text on the editorial of The Jakarta Post is proper, as it is a good media to state opinion. The writer can express his opinion or criticism towards the president through the editorial column.

b. Ideology

In this text, the writer tends to use **exposition** genre as he tries to persuade and make some arguments. He tries to change the readers' mind towards President Megawati Soekarnoputri by presenting the fact and reason in his arguments. The writer also judges the President negatively. Her statements have attracted some cynical comments. She says that the condition in Indonesia is still better than other countries. It is ironic since we know that many Indonesians lose their job,

the poverty increases and there are still more of severe conditions. Of course, Megawati and her associates do not experience this. She compares Indonesia with African countries, which we know that they are suffering from starvation and Aids epidemics. It is true that we are still fortunate than the people of Afghanistan, who experience an oppressive rule of the Taliban and already face the bombing attacks of the Americans hunting for Osama bin Laden and his Al-Qaeda organization. In other words, Megawati has used a strategy to disguise her rotten government by comparing our country with other countries, which are far worse than us. It also means that she wants to say that we are still fortunate. This is a communication technique used as an apology toward the mismanagement of Megawati government system. Besides, It also reflects that she has incapability to govern this country.

Therefore, it is not so wise that Megawati as a President, issues the statement saying that everything is still fine here without looking at the real facts happen. Besides, the writer also employs some negative attitudinal words to support his opinion. Considering the fact, it can be concluded that the ideology of the writer is **left - antagonist**.

B. Discussion

This sub chapter covers the whole interpretation of the texts and tries to find out the characteristic of rhetorical expressions used by the writer and ideology constructed in the those texts.

Dealing with the interpretation above, text 1 and 2, concern with the issues of President Abdurrahman wahid, and text 3 and 4, concern with the issues of President Megawati Soekarnoputri, do have some similarities.

In terms of transitivity system, both texts 1 and 2 employ more material processes and attributive rel. processes. In text 1, the writer uses more material processes to give explanation about the action done by Gus Dur and his close friends in relation to the issue of practicing cronyism and the plan to reshuffle the cabinet. It also explains the action done by Gus Dur opposition upon Gus Dur's plan. This way is used as a brief explanation on the topic so that the readers know about what is going - on. In addition to that, the attributive rel. process seems to be the writer's opinion and comment upon the topic discussed and also suggestion on what should be done by Gus Dur's government. Those processes support each other in leading the public opinion.

Similar to text 1, text 2 employs more material processes to explain the topic, Gus Dur's proposal to increase the salaries of all top state officials by a surprising amount. Whereas, attributive rel. process used by the writer is to show his opinion. Moreover, text 3 and 4 also use more material processes and attributive rel. processes than the other processes. In text 3, the writer applies more material processes to show the action taken by Megawati. It serves the

information about her instructions upon government officials to work more efficiently and apply a humble life style. While attributive rel. process tends to show the writer's opinion leading to the assessment upon the President Megawati. The writer tends to have negative judgement on her. Besides, The information provided functions to persuade the readers to assess her governance. Text 4 also uses material process to give clear description and explanation about the condition of this country and Megawati's actions. Attributive rel. process is mostly used in this text showing the writer's opinion. Moreover, the words used in this text tend to be allusion and suggestion upon Megawati and her government.

The whole texts also employ more complex clauses with elaboration, extension, and enhancement. The employment of those types of clauses helps the readers to comprehend the text easily and the arguments presented in the texts are complete. In relation to grouping, most of the clauses are dominated by simplex verbal and simplex adjunct. By using those types, the texts are easy to understand and well informed. And as for nominal group, text 1 and 2 are more dominantly complex than simplex. It indicates that the writer tries to make the issue clear with the detailed information. Meanwhile, text 3 and 4 tend to use simplex nominal groups due to the dense information.

In terms of Mood System, most of the clauses in text 1, 2, 3, and 4 are mostly represented by indicative declarative proposition. It means that the writer puts himself as information provider as he knows more on the topic and the readers are positioned as information receivers. There are also some proposals used in text 1, 2, 3, and 4 functioning as suggestion and order.

Considering the polarity, the writer applies some negative polarities beside positive polarities in the whole texts. In text 1, the writer employs negative polarity to show his opinion upon Gus Dur. It also indicates that he has a negative sense to the President, especially on the way he manages the government. For example, in clause 11a (*there's no doubt...*). The writer shows his conviction towards Gus Dur's inner circle through the use of negative polarity. In addition to that, in clause 26b (*it can not entirely blamed on Gus Dur*), the writer employs an interesting pattern by combining negative polarity and mood adjunct "entirely". It is a strategy to obscure his real assessment. Meanwhile, in text 2, the emergence of negative polarity is reflected in clause 9, 11a, 11c, 14c and 20a. For example: *since the plan was never officially disclosed (11a), the government has not fully justified its proposed salary hikes to the public (11c)*, etc. Most of them reflect the writer's conviction in exposing the negative side of the President's plan.

Through the use of negative polarities, in text 1 and 2, it is obvious that the writer wants to create readers' opinion and express his resentment. It also shows the writer's conviction and judgment that has been done by Gus Dur tends to be refused and criticized by most of the people in this country.

Furthermore, text 3 has 12 negative polarities and text 4 has 4 negative polarities, i.e; *regrettably, we have no culture of shame (cl. 22), we have yet to see cabinet ministers dress in ordinary short-sleeved shirts (like many Singaporean misters do) (cl. 17.b), it is not doomsday yet (cl. 2b)* etc. Those all reflect insensitivity of our leader and her aides. Besides, most of the expressions are used

sarcastically toward Megawati and her ministers, and reflect the negative meaning of the writer's opinion.

Following the modality analysis, all of the texts display modalization and modulation. The writer applies modulation as obligation, such as clause 12c in text 1 and clause 12b in text 2. In clause 12c, the writer combines high modulation "must" and mood adjunct "surely". It means that what is required by the writer is important and an obligation must be done by Gus Dur. It will be fatal if Gus Dur does not do anything about it. Moreover, in clause 26a, the writer also employs high modulation "must" combined by mood adjunct "simply". It has the same function as an order to be done by Gus Dur. Besides, The writer uses low and median modalizations in both texts. In text 1, low and median modalizations function as prediction, like in clause 29b (*a cabinet reshuffle, if and when it happens, will likely be minimal and cosmetic*). The writer uses "will likely" as a prediction on what will happen next as a consequence of Gus Dur's action. Meanwhile, in clause 28 text 2 (*but finally, such massive increases in public sector salaries and spending will surely have a profound affect on the economy,...*), the writer combines median modality "will" and mood adjunct "surely". It changes the meaning of modality, from prediction into conviction of the writer, that the salary increase has a wider effect on the economy. However, low and median modalizations, which constitute the degree of possibility, function to give information to the readers about the possible thing, happens.

Low and median modalizations are also applied in text 3 and 4, for example: *that any austerity drive will remain nothing but rhetoric (cl. 28, t. 3), in*

a great number of Indonesian house holds this statement could be seen as to reflect an insensitivity (cl. 5, t. 4). Modalization used in text 3 tends to have a negative meaning and shows the occurrence of probability. There is an interesting phenomenon in text 3 clause 27 (*would we dare to do such things ?*). The writer applies an interrogative form. It functions to provoke readers' reaction and challenge them to take the same action as Singapore government in giving punishment for those who commit corruption. It is also a smooth allusion. Similar to text 3, text 4 applies low and median modalizations to explain the possibility happens and to disguise his purpose in criticizing the President. Besides, he also uses it to contradict with the reality, like in clause 12a (*millions of Indonesians would have been better off*). It is sarcastic to challenge the President. Whereas, modulation that is used in text 3 and 4, has a function as order and expresses the writer's conviction towards something that happens as reflected in text 3 clause 7 and text 4 clause 7 and 17.

In terms of attitudinal Lexis, the whole texts employ some attitudinal elements. In text 1, the writer begins his topic by the title "Inner Circle". He says directly as a negative assessment towards Gus Dur. Likewise text 1, text 2 employs attitudinal word "Out of Hand" as the title in his editorial. Both of them are used by the writer to give a sense and create an image to the readers that the main subject discussed does have bad attitudes. There are still other attitudinal words used in the both texts, such as: "*poor performance*" (t.1, cl.26a), "*cronyism*" (t.1, cl.3a), "*dismiss*" (t.1, cl.18b), "*undermine*" (t.1, cl.8c), "*accused*" (t.1, cl.3a), "*lacking of proper sense of crisis*" (t.2, cl.3a), *offhand*

approach (t.2, cl.3b), “ *out of touch* “ (t.2, cl.4b), “ *erratic*“ (t.2, cl.8) etc. Those words refer to President Abdurrahman wahid. Almost all of the words are used by the writer to show his negative assessment towards Gus Dur. Moreover, in text 3 and 4, we can find attitudinal elements, such as: *resentment* (cl.4, t.3), *cynics* (cl.3a, t.3), *insensitivity* (cl.5, t.4) etc. All of them have negative judgement upon President Megawati.

Through the use of attitudinal expressions, the writer has used rebellion verbally and has formed the public opinion. Then, he tries to lead the readers' opinion and persuade them to challenge the Presidents. It will be realized by the vote of no confidence upon both of the Presidents.

Furthermore, the writer also uses conditional “ if clause “ found in text 1. For example: *if they fulfill these criteria, they could enhance the performance of the President and therefore the government*, (cl.8a-b). This technique is used by the writer to contradict against the real fact. He applies it to express his opinion implicitly and obscured. Through this way, he brings the readers into one point where the fact is different from the written ones. It is also a supposition in order to make the readers know the reality that happens.

Metaphors are also employed in text 1, 2, 3, and 4. For example: *the poor performance of the cabinet in its first two months of existence must take this into account* (t.1, cl.26b), *the leaked proposal has caused irreparable damage* (t.2, cl.29c), *his critics can claim that he is simply out of touch* (t.2, cl.4a-b), *that her words have attracted some rather cynical comments among members of the community* (t.4, cl.7b), *cynics and frustration* (t.3, cl. 7b), etc.

Metaphors are used as another strategy to express his opinion and give information interestingly and variously. Besides, it also supports the writer's negative judgement upon President Abdurrahman wahid and Megawati.

Through the analysis of the text structure, the whole texts have exposition genres. It will guide us to identify the ideology of the writer.

In text 1, the writer gives his opinion on Gus Dur's inner circle team and his plan to reshuffle the cabinet. The writer tends to criticize Gus Dur's policies. Some arguments, which support the issue, are provided. He elaborates the arguments and finally gives suggestions to Gus Dur that what must be done by him. Exposition genre is employed by the writer to persuade the readers to change their view upon President Abdurrahman wahid. Moreover, some attitudinal elements are used by the writer to express his negative judgment towards the President. Those all indicate that the writer's ideology tends to be **left – antagonist**.

The writer also tries to criticize Gus Dur' proposal- to increase the salaries of all top government officials. This plan has invited criticism and controversy as the degree of the increases is unbelievable and against the social fairness. Therefore, the writer tends to challenge and show his negative judgment which is reflected by the use of some negative attitudinal elements. This indicates that the writer has **left – antagonist** ideology. Whereas, exposition genre used in the text as a strategy which is applied to persuade the readers to have the same opinion towards President Abdurrahman wahid. Moreover, text 3 is also criticism, but it is directed to President Megawati Soekarnoputri. In this text, he gives his own

judgment to the President in relation to Megawati instructions- asking the government employees to apply a humble life style and work efficiently. On the contrary, Megawati who declares those instructions, does not do what she suggests herself. She has taken a trip to Bali to celebrate her New Year holidays and her husband's birthday. Therefore, the instructions seem to be a propaganda and rhetorical to attract the public sympathy. The use of attitudinal elements showing negative comments upon her is to strengthen his negative assessment to Megawati. Dealing with the facts, it can be concluded that the writer's ideology is **left- antagonist**. The genre, exposition, used to challenge Megawati and persuade the readers through his arguments shown in the text.

Text 4, which focuses on criticism to President Megawati, has the same genre, namely: exposition and ideology, **left-antagonist**. He constructs his text by Thesis-Argument-Elaboration-Suggestion. It discusses about Megawati's New Year speech which invites cynical comments. Her statement says that Indonesians are still fortunate and compares them with other countries which condition is far worse than Indonesians, reflects her incapability to lead this country. Therefore, the writer challenges the President and states that Megawati tries to obscure the weakness of her governance. Her statement is also considered as a strategy to express an apology to the miss-management of her government system. Moreover, attitudinal elements are also used to show the writer's negative judgement towards Megawati. Therefore, those facts indicate that the writer's ideology tends to be **left- antagonist**. And exposition genre used in the text is also a strategy to persuade the readers

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter consists of conclusion and recommendation illustrated from the result of the analysis.

A. Conclusion

The conclusion is the answer of the problem statements stated in the previous chapter. Some points are summarized as follows:

1. The characteristics of rhetorical expressions employed by the writer in the texts are revealed by:
 - a. The dominant use of two processes, material process is to describe the action done by both Presidents, and attributive rel. process is to show the writer's opinion.
 - b. Mood System which is mostly indicative declarative proposition as a pattern to convey information and put the writer as the information provider.
 - c. The presence of negative polarities beside positive polarities is to show the writer's resentment, and the writer's negative judgment and conviction toward both Presidents.
 - d. Modality, both modalization and modulation. Modalization is used by the writer to convey probability from low to high, particularly to predict something happens next. Meanwhile, modulation tends to be used as obligation that must be done by Gus Dur and Megawati.

e. The use of “ if clause “ in text 1 is to mobilize the readers into one point where the underlying expectation is different from the written form.

f. The use of mood adjunct is to express probability, obligation, usuality, and certainty.

g. Metaphors which are used as the other strategy to support the writer’s negative judgement and provide various and interesting information.

h. The use of many forms of attitudinal expressions is to express the writer’s judgement and form the public opinion.

2. The ideology of the writer

The whole texts have the same ideology, **left-antagonist**. It is used since the writer challenges both Presidents in the texts through his arguments and gives them suggestion. The writer also tries to convince the readers about their incapability to govern this country reflected in their policies, statements, which invite criticism and controversy. This is strengthened by the use of some attitudinal elements expressing the negative judgement toward those Presidents. Those all show the miss management system in their leadership

B. Recommendation

This research analyzes rhetorical expressions and ideology of editorial texts especially the issues concern with President Abdurrahman Wahid and Megawati Soekarnoputri. Through this research the strategy of persuasion can be learned. It is expected that the readers are aware of the use of persuasion techniques since it is widely applied in many fields.

There is relatively a great opportunity for other researchers to find out the new strategy in persuading. Besides, other researchers are invited to observe other texts, such as: speech, advertisement, lyrics, etc. Those texts can be used as source of data to analyze persuasive language. It is also possible to be observed in the domains of stylistics and pragmatics.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Arikunto, S. 1986. Prosedur Penelitian. Jakarta: PT. Bina Aksara
- Asnawi, S. 2001. Bias-Bias Kepemimpinan Gus Dur: Memandu Terbitnya Memorandum dan Solusinya. Jakarta: Studia Press.
- Butt, D. et. al. 1998. Using Functional Grammar: An Explorer's Guide. Sydney: National Center for English Language Teaching on research.
- Effendy. 1986. Dinamika Komunikasi. Bandung: PT. Karya Remadja.
- Effendy. 1990. Ilmu Komunikasi, Teori and Praktek. Bandung: PT. Karya Remadja
- Eggin, S. 1994. An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics. London: Printer Publishers
- Emery, E. et. al. 1968. Introduction to Mass Communication. New York: Dodd Mead & Co.
- Fairclough, N. 1989. Language and Power. London: Longman
- Gamble, M. & Gamble. 1989. Introduction to Mass Communication. USA: Mc. Grow. Hill Publishing Company
- Gerot, L. & P. Wignell. 1994. Making Sense of Functional Grammar. Australia: Gerd Stabler Antipodean Educational Enterprise.
- Halliday, M. A. K. 1985a. An Introduction to Functional Grammar. London: Edward.
- Halliday, M. A. K. 1985b. Spoken and Written Language. Victoria: Deakin University Press.
- Halliday, M. A. K. & R. Hasan. 1985. Language, Text, and Context: Aspect of Language in a Social Semiotic Perspective. Victoria: Deakin University Press.
- Hohenberg, J. 1960. The Professional Journalism. New York: Holt, Reinhart and Wilson
- Kristina, D. 2001. A Public Relations Practitioner: An Effective Persuader, Diplomat and Rhetorician. Surakarta: Fakultas Sastra UNS

- Kristina, D. 2001. Ekspresi Persuasif dalam Editorial The Jakarta Post. Surakarta: Fakultas Sastra UNS
- Martin, J. R. 1992. English Text: System and Structure. Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing, Co.
- MEDSP. 1989. Teaching Factual Writing: A Genre- Based Approach. Victoria: Deakin University Press.
- Moleong. L. J. 2002. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosda Karya
- Mott, E. F. 1969. New Survey of Journalism. Washington: Bernes and Noble Inc
- Rakhmat, J. 2001. Retorika Modern: Pendekatan Praktis. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosda Karya.
- Santosa, R. 1996. Bahasa Dalam Konsep Semiotika Sosial. Surakarta: Fakultas Sastra UNS
- Santosa, R. 2001. Bahasa Dalam Pandangan Semiotika Sosial. Surakarta: Fakultas Sastra UNS.
- Simpson, J. A. & Winer, E.S.C. 1989. The Oxford English Dictionary, Vol. xiii. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Subroto, E. 1992. Pengantar metode Penelitian Linguistik Struktural. Surakarta: UNS Press
- Supatmi, S. 2002. Thesis: The Writer Arguments on Feminism in Feature Column of The Jakarta Post. Surakarta: Sebelas Maret University
- The Jakarta Post. January 10, 2000. Page. 4
- The Jakarta Post. January 18, 2000. Page. 4
- The Jakarta Post. October 22, 2001. Page. 4