

**A STUDY ON HOW THE WRITER FORMS HIS OR STATUS
WITH REFERENCE TO INTERPERSONAL MEANING WITH
THE READERS IN ARTICLE ON DOMESTIC POLITICAL
AFFAIRS
(A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS APPROACH)**

THESIS

**Submitted As A Partial Fulfillment
Of The Requirement of The Sarjana Sastra Degree
At The English Department
Faculty of Letter
Sebelas Maret University**

**By
PRI SADYATATIK
C – 1303033**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS
SEBELAS MARET UNIVERSITY**

2003

Approved To Be Examined By The Board Of Examiners
Faculty Of Letters and Fine Arts, Sebelas Maret University

Thesis Advisors:

1. Drs. Tri Wiratno, M.A. (_____)
First Advisor NIP. 131 693 688

2. Drs. Riyadi Santosa, M.Ed. (_____)
Second Advisor NIP. 131 692 264

I dedicated this thesis

To everybody who loves and cares about me

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is only with Allah SWT blessing, this thesis finally exists. It was a days of hard work and energy exhausting to finish this final task. Only with His Blessing and guidance, the researcher found something to hold on. However, this thesis could not be completed without any assistance, supports, and pray from many individuals and institution.

First, to the Dean of Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts, Dr. Maryono Dwirahardjo SU, the researcher was very grateful for permission to write this thesis. The same expression goes to Drs. Riyadi Santosa, M.Ed. as the Head of English Department and also as the second advisor, who gave the chance to finish this final task. The researcher also would like to thank to her first advisor, Drs. Tri Wiratno, M.A. for his patience and advice in accompanying her when conducting the research as well as writing the thesis. The same was also addressed to Drs. Mangatur Rudolf Nababan, M.Ed., M.A., the researcher's academic advisor for all supports during the researcher's study in English Department.

The most valuable support, pray, care, and affection the researcher never understand, in fact, came from her beloved family, especially Bapak and Ibu. That is why the researcher also wants to express her highest gratitude to them. Now, the researcher realizes that the researcher needs you all, thank you and sorry for every mistake the researcher fall on.

Actually, it is impossible to mention all the names whose ideas and spirit have made the researcher get more self-confidence. However, the researcher

would like to acknowledge a special debt to her classmates in English Department especially Isma, Inal, Ery, Sigit, Sadyo, Uji, Fajar, Ning, and Agus for togetherness, kindness, and friendship.

Finally, the researcher wishes to express her gratitude to those whom the researcher has not mentioned here.

The Researcher

TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE	i
APPROVAL OF ADVISORS.....	ii
APPROVAL OF BOARD OF EXAMINERS.....	iii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENT	viii
ABSTRACT	x

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background	1
B. Problem Statements	6
C. Research Objectives	6
D. Research Limitation	7
E. Research Benefits	7
F. Research Methodology	8
G. Thesis Organization	8

CHAPTER II : REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Press	10
B. Pancasila Press System	11
C. Newspaper	12
D. The Jakarta Post	13
E. INSIGHT Column	13

F. Systemic Functional Grammar	14
G. Genre and Generic Structure Potential	16
H. Interpersonal Meaning	28
I. Status	29
J. Power Behind Discourse	48

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Types of Research	51
B. Data Sources	51
C. Technique Of Sampling	52
D. Research Procedure	52
E. Technique of Data Collection	53
F. Technique of Data Analysis	53

CHAPTER IV : DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Description and Interpretation	54
B. Discussion	92

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion	96
B. Recommendation	98

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ABSTRACT

A STUDY ON HOW THE WRITER FORMS HIS OR HER STATUS WITH REFERENCE TO INTERPERSONAL MEANING WITH THE READERS IN ARTICLE ON DOMESTIC POLITICAL AFFAIRS (A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS APPROACH)

BY

**PRI SADYATATIK
C-1303033**

In expressing his or her ideas, opinions, or attitudes, the writer of articles automatically interacts with the readers; how he or she forms the social hierarchy or status with the readers whether it is equal or unequal, horizontal or vertical. It is reflected from the way the writer expresses his or her writing through the language used.

This fact stimulates the researcher to conduct a research about the status with reference to interpersonal meaning between the writer and the readers in article on domestic political affairs. The objectives of this research are to describe how the status of the writers and the readers realized through the clause, modality, MOOD, and transitivity systems in the texts, and how the genre of the texts relate to the status of the writers and the readers. To reach the objectives, the researcher needs some articles or texts.

There are three texts analyzed in this research, each is written by different writers: Cornelis Lay, Arief Budiman, and Ignas Kleden. They are all the experts of Indonesia politics. The texts are selected from the INSIGHT Column in The Jakarta Post issued in May 1997, by means of criterion-based selection. The first criterion is that the text should talk about domestic political affairs, and the second is that it should be written by different writers.

The texts, which have been collected, then, are analyzed. The analysis is based on Systemic Functional Linguistics. First, the researcher identifies the MOOD, modality, transitivity, and clause systems of the texts. Then, the researcher identifies the GSP and the genre of the texts. Finally, the researcher interprets the data to find the status of the writers and the readers and describes the relation of the genre of the texts to the status.

The result of data analysis shows that the clause system of INSIGHT column texts use ellipsis (text 1), simplex, and complex clauses. The complex clauses themselves apply various relations. The MOOD system of the texts is dominated by indicative declarative clauses, and in terms of meaning, it is dominated by proposition clauses. Only few of them are proposal ones. Even, in text 2, there is no proposal clauses applied in the text. It reflects the tendency of the writer to pass on information about the issue to readers.

Viewed from the modality system, all the texts employ low and median modality instead of high modality in expressing the obligation, inclination, and probability. Some obligations are not directed to the readers. It indicates that there is no effort of the writers to urge the readers to do something. The writers position the readers as the receivers of the information. Other obligations and inclinations are expressed in proposition clauses rather than in proposal ones. This means that the writers smoothly and indirectly give a command and do not dictate the readers to do something.

Relational and material processes dominate the transitivity system of the texts. It shows that the writers inform and explain further the issue to the readers and this support the tendency of the writers to convey the information rather than oblige the readers to do something.

Based on those findings, it can be concluded that hierarchical status of the writers to the readers in INSIGHT column text is equal. The writers place the readers in a horizontal status. In addition, the equality of status is strengthened by the effort of the writers to lessen the distance and create an intimacy relation with the readers, and also show the solidarity with them.

In terms of genre, all the texts belong to exposition genre. This genre is used in proposing an opinions and arguments towards a certain issue. In the texts, which belong to exposition genre, the writers still put the readers in an equal position. That is because the writers smoothly persuade the readers. They do not dictate the readers to do something. It can be concluded, therefore, that in exposition genre, the status between the writers and the readers is equal.

All the texts imply the positive judgement to the readers. It means that all the writers regard the readers as having the same status as them. There is no text which really regards the readers having lower position than the writer. The language of the texts is familiar enough, considering the fact that the writers have placed the readers at the same level as him, as educated people.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

As a social creature, man cannot survive without a freedom to reveal his or her opinions. Here, it is obvious that revealing opinion is important in human life. To realize it, man needs to communicate with others. Communication defined by Effendy as process of transferring a message from one person to another (1986: 4), needs a tool. Language is the most effective tool. By using it, man can express what he thinks to the other in the form of ideas, information, or opinions, either concrete or abstract, in the past or for the future (Ibid: 11).

Communication can be divided into two kinds, i.e. direct and indirect. Directly, communication can be attained by face-to-face talks. Then, indirect communication happens if face-to-face talks cannot be fulfilled. In this condition, man needs ways to communicate with others. Mass media are the most effective way (Ibid: 8).

Through mass media, information and ideas can be distributed efficiently and widely to the communicants at large as stated by Effendy that mass media are used in communication if the communicants are in great number and live in far areas (Ibid: 12). Mass media are classified into printed and electronic media. Printed media covers magazine, newspaper, pamphlet, etc, while electronic media covers radio, television, film, etc.

Newspaper as one kind of printed media has an important role. Through newspaper, members of society can express their feeling, ideas, experiences, and creativity in written. Like other mass media, newspaper has some social function, such as to inform, to educate, to entertain, and to persuade the readers.

The function of informing is realized by the column of news and advertisement, while the function of entertaining is realized by stories, puzzles, etc. The editorial page and articles, then, convey the function of educating and persuading.

Editorial is an article that contains complain, criticism, suggestion, or any kind of problem solving related to public interest.

In his book *Editorial Writing*, Dr. Lyle Spencer says :

“An editorial is a representation of fact and opinion in concise, logical, pleasing order for sake of entertaining, of influencing opinion, or of interpreting significant news in such a way that its importance the average reader will be clear” (in Effendy, 1986: 103).

According to Juyoto (1984), usually the editorial column discusses the actual issue dealing with the events in the society. Compared to news that is commonly just informative, editorial is more persuasive. Through editorial, the editor can mobilize public opinion and bring them on purpose. The editor's skill analyzing the topic makes the editorial become depth reporting (Effendy, 1986: 232). In writing editorial, the writer has also to be able to present an issue, which has not been covered. The writer has to understand the basic problems, the reasons, evidences, and assumption that can be logically presented.

Editorial constitutes the most important part in newspaper since it is used to give information, exploration, and clear definition about certain event.

Considering the importance of editorial column, The Jakarta Post does not miss its editorial page, even, it takes two pages of its sixteen ones. Moreover, it provides the readers a special column on the first page. The column is called “INSIGHT”. The content of the column is mostly about politics. Although it is not published everyday, it shows that the newspaper emphasizes its function, not only as the news provider but also as a means of social control.

Again, despite the influence of the ruling government, The Jakarta Post provides a column for delivering comments on political events. Most of the writers are such political experts as Afan Gaffar, Cornelis Lay, Amir Santoso, Arif Budiman, etc. They are all famous Indonesian political experts whose knowledge background on politics is not only gained from Indonesian colleges but also from the overseas.

In expressing his or her ideas, opinions, or attitudes, the writer of “INSIGHT” column automatically interacts with his or her readers; how he or she forms the social hierarchy or status with the readers whether it is equal or unequal; horizontal or vertical. It is reflected from the way the writer expresses his or her writing through the language used.

Related to the explanation above, the researcher is interested to conduct a research about the status with reference to interpersonal meaning between the writer and the readers of INSIGHT Column in The Jakarta Post by Employing Systemic Functional Linguistics.

Systemic Functional Grammar is introduced by M.A.K. Halliday. It is based on systemic theory, i.e. a theory of meaning as choice (Halliday, 1985 a: xiv). Therefore, it views a language as a source of meaning a language is interpreted as a system of meanings accompanied by forms through which the meaning can be realized (Ibid).

It is functional because it is based on how language is used rather than on how language is formed as Halliday states that “It is introduction to functional grammar because the conceptual framework on which it is based is a functional one rather than a formal one”. He also adds, “It is functional in the sense that it is designed to account for how the language is used” (Ibid: xiii).

In SFG, text is the basis of its analysis. In this frame theory, language always exists as a text. It may be a very long sentence or just a single word: as long as it carries meaning, it is considered as a text.

Text is constructed in grammar including systems and lexis, which is, called lexicogrammar. Halliday defines it as “a code consisting of word in structure” (1985 b: 4). This system will arrange words to express meaning concretely. Matthiesen in Wiratno (1994) says that the arrangement and the choice of words in a text are semantic source to textual meaning. They simultaneously determine the text being constructed.

Ideational meaning is the representation of experience and imagination. The ideational function of the clause is that of representation process: actions, events, process of consciousness and relations (Halliday, 1985 a : 53).

Interpersonal meaning is meaning as a form of action: the speaker or writer doing something to the listener or reader by means of language. The interpersonal in rhetorical interaction: statements, questions, offer, and commands, together with accompanying modalities (Ibid).

Textual meaning is relevance to the context, both preceding and following text, and the context of situation. The textual function of the clause is that of constructing a message (Ibid).

Those metafunctions of language have correlation with the components of context of situational: (a). Field, as the realization of the ideational meaning, (b). Tenor, as the realization of the interpersonal meaning, and (c). Mode, as the realization of the textual meaning (Halliday and Hasan, 1985 : 29).

Tenor refers to the negotiation of social relationship among participants. It mediates participants relationship along three dimensions, those are affect, status and contact (Martin, 1992 : 153). Affect refers to the degrees of judgement to the participants by the communicator. Status views the relationship played by the communication and the communicant. Contact is the familiarity of language used by the communicator and communicant (Ibid)

The status between the writer as a person who gives the opinion and the readers as the receiver of that opinion is especially realized through the use of mood system to see whether the clauses are imperative or indicate, and modality system to see whether the clauses are proposal or proposition. Moreover, the status in interpersonal relationship can be seen from clause system and transitivity system.

The status between the writer and the readers is also influenced by the genre of the text. Genre can be used as an element in interpreting the status as stated by Martin that status like relationships between participants can be interpreted from a number of perspectives, including mode, field, genre, and ideology as well as tenor (1992:526). Genre, considered as a context of culture, has a certain type appropriate with what social function it carries. Thus, every genre has a different social function.

B. Problem Statements

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

1. How are the MOOD, modality, clause, and transitivity systems realized in all texts of domestic political articles published under “INSIGHT” column?
2. How do those systems realize the status of the writers and readers in the texts?
3. How does genre of the texts relate to the status of the writers and the readers?

C. Research Objectives

Based on the problem statements above, thus this research intended to describe:

1. How MOOD, modality, clause, and transitivity systems are realized in the texts
2. How those system realize the status of the writers and the readers in the texts.
3. How genre of the texts relates to the status of the writers and readers.

D. Research Limitation

In the research, the researcher will analyze the interpersonal meaning of “INSIGHT” column texts in The Jakarta Post from the aspect of status between the writer and the readers. Texts considered as sample are taken from “INSIGHT” column in The Jakarta Post on May 1997. In this column, there are two kinds of articles, i.e. articles of foreign political and articles of domestic political. The researcher decides to analyze the articles of domestic political only. It refers to the purpose of this research to explore the status between the writer and the readers of the articles on domestic political affairs.

E. Research Benefits

The researcher hopes that the result of this research will be beneficial to :

1. Students in English Department

The result of this research can be used as a reference for students to improve their ability in analyzing texts based on Systemic Functional Linguistics.

2. Lecturers in English Department

The result of this research can be used as an additional reference for lecturers in language teaching particularly in Systemic Functional Grammar.

3. Other Researchers

The result of this research can stimulate other researchers to conduct further research of Systemic Functional Grammar.

4. Writers of “INSIGHT”

The result of this research can be as input for the writers of “INSIGHT” column to increase their writing ability especially in understanding how to form their status with their readers.

F. Research Methodology

This research is qualitative one that employs a descriptive method. This method involves collecting data, analyzing data, and then taking conclusion (Hadi, 1983: 3).

The data in this research are MOOD, modality, transitivity, clause systems and genre of texts of “INSIGHT” column in The Jakarta Post issued on May 1997.

The technique of sampling applied in this research is criterion-based selection. Further details of the research methodology will be discussed in chapter III.

G. Thesis Organization

The result of the research is composed in a form of a thesis. It will be easier to be understood if the thesis is presented in a organization. The organization of this thesis is as follows :

CHAPTER I : **INTRODUCTION**, consisting of Research Background, Problem Statement, Research Objectives, Research Limitation, Research Benefits, Research Methodology, Thesis Organization.

CHAPTER II : **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**, consisting of Press, Pancasila Press System, Newspaper, The Jakarta Post, Insight Column, Systemic Functional Grammar, Genre and Generic Structure Potential, Interpersonal Meaning, Status, Power Behind Discourse.

CHAPTER III : **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**, consisting of Types of Research, Data Sources, Technique Of Sampling, Research Procedure, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis.

CHAPTER IV : **DATA ANALYSIS**

CHAPTER V : **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Press

The term press has two meanings. Literally, press means print whereby semantically, it means printed publication.

In its development, press has two meanings: narrow sense and broad sense. In narrow sense, press only means printed mass media such as magazine and newspaper. In broad sense, press covers all printed things pointed out to public instead of the term mass media, even it includes electronic mass media : radio, television of the electronic one may result in news which are the same as those published in magazine and newspaper (Effendy, 1990 : 145). However, nowadays the term is more defined as printed mass media : magazine and newspaper.

As a journalistic product, press functions mainly to inform its readers. It provides information covering many things in the world : about what has happened, what others have said, and so on. Besides, press also functions to educate and entertain its readers. Another function is to influence its readers that makes it possible for press to play an important role in the society (Effendy, 1990 : 145).

B. Pancasila Press System

Considering the Pancasila Ideology, Indonesia adopts the Pancasila Press System. The term reflects that in its operation, Indonesian Press has to refer to the values encoded in Pancasila. According to the system, Indonesian Press is responsible for establishing its function as the provider of the true, objective information and for accomplishing a constructive social control.

Although Indonesian Press has the right of social control and constructive criticism, to advance its role in the national development, a positive relation among the press, government and the society is absolutely required. That is why the Indonesian government considers it important to make a specific rule for the press. This is also because Indonesia is *rechstaat*, a constitutional state. And, in 1966 Indonesian government decreed the Act No. 11 /1966 on The Basic Principles of the Press, which was renewed by The Act No. 21/1982. Beside this act, Indonesian Government has also decreed some operational regulations.

According to the act, national press is an instrument of national struggle constituting an active, dynamic, creative, educational, inform active mass medium with the social function of stimulating and encouraging progressive and critical thinking covering all manifestations of the life of the Indonesia people. One of its task and duties, therefore, is to fight for truth and justice on the basis of responsible for freedom of the press. Within this framework, Indonesian press should function as the channel of the people's aspiration, as a means of exercising a constructive social control.

C. Newspaper

Newspaper is a printed media which carries messages in the written form. It is issued periodically, daily, weekly, or monthly and exists to inform, explain, interpret, entertain, and influence the society as the reader. As a mass media, newspaper has to fit the following characteristics :

1. Publicity, meaning that it is addressed to general public. A publication which is distributed only to a certain group of people does not belong to newspaper.
2. Universality, meaning that newspaper contains news, articles, stories, advertisements, etc covering all aspects of human life.
3. Actuality, meaning that it informs the latest event to the public (Juyoto, 1985 : 154)

As stated above, newspaper has some social functions, such as to inform to entertain, to educate and to persuade the readers.

The function of informing is realized by the column of news and advertisement, while the function of entertaining is realized by stories, puzzles, etc. The editorial page and articles, then, convey the function of educating and persuading. All of these social function support the purpose of communication that is to change the attitude, opinion, and behaviour, so that the communicant not only gets the cognitive and affective but also the connective one as well.

D. The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is an Indonesian daily using English. As a part of the Indonesian press system, it has to obey the press Act and its operational regulations. The Jakarta Post is published under license No. 179/SK/MENPEN/SIUPP/A6/1986 Adj. No. 545/Ditjen/PPG/K/1992. Published with sixteen pages, this newspaper breaks its content into eight column : National, City, Opinion, Features, Investment, Sport, Regional News, and World. Besides, it publishes crossword puzzlers, advertisements, and in Sunday edition, short stories. Obviously, The Jakarta Post tries to perform the functions of mass media. The function of informing is realized by the column of National, City, Features, Business and Investment, Regional News, and World, while the one of entertaining is conveyed by the crossword puzzler, advertisement, and the short stories. Opinion column., then, realizes the function of educating and persuading.

E. “INSIGHT” Column

To perform its function of educating and persuading, a newspaper provides an editorial page to publish opinion whether of the editor or of the readers. Although The Jakarta Post has already provided the editorial page, even it takes two pages, it has a special column on the first page to publish an article. The column is entitled “INSIGHT”.

What is interesting is that the articles published under this column are the ones on politics. It functions to give the readers chances to express their reactions towards the current political situation. As an article, it consists of ideas, opinion, comments, and recommendation, because the writer’s purpose is to communicate

them. And, every kind of communication is intended not only to inform but also to change the communicant's behaviour.

This column, however, is not published every day. There is no sufficient information why it is so. Some times, its place is taken by another column entitled "DISCOURSE". Actually, their content is not so different each other. But, "DISCOURSE" column is published in the form of an interview.

F. Systemic Functional Grammar

Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) is linguistics that is introduced by M.A.K Halliday. That grammar presents two characteristics, systemic and functional. Systemic means that SFG bases its analysis on semiotic theory as the study of sign system, in other words, as the study of meaning in its most general sense (Halliday and Hasan, 1985:4).

In this case, language in the perspective of social semiotic perspective has three principles, namely (a) language must be a text, in its various forms not just a group of words or structures, (b) language usage is a process of choice to express meaning, and (c) language is functional, it reflects the attitudes, opinion, values, and the ideologies of the users (Wiratno, 1994:1).

SFG is functional because the conceptual framework on which it is based is a functional rather than formal one (Halliday, 1985a:xiii). It means that Systemic Functional Grammar explains on how language is used rather than how is formed.

The aim of SFG is for the purpose of text analysis, both written and spoken (ibid:xv). Text may be a very long sentence or just a single word as long as it carries meaning, it is considered as a text. Halliday and Hasan explain an important thing about that is when we use language, we do not simply make words and sentence, but really we make meaning (1985:10). In other words, meanings are expressed in words and sentences. Then, text can be considered as a semantic unit.

Text has to be understood in relation to their context (Martin, 1992:497). Context itself refers to the non-verbal goings on, the total environment in which the text is taking place. So it bridges between the text and the situation in which text actually occurs (Halliday and Hasan, 1985:5). There are two kinds of context, context of situation and context of culture.

The term of context of situation refers to register. A register is a semantic concept. It can be defined as a configuration of meaning that is typically associated with a particular situational configuration of field, mode, and tenor (ibid:38). In other words, the register is the context of situation that is realised in field, mode, and tenor. Three variables form a contextual meaning configuration of ideational, textual, and interpersonal meanings which are called metafunction. Field realises the ideational meaning, mode forms the textual meaning whereas tenor forms the interpersonal meaning (ibid:29).

The context of situation, then, is interrelated with the context of culture of genre. Genre, simply, refers to the type of text employed by users of language.

Each type has certain function and meaning as a result of a particular social process.

G. Genre and Generic Structure Potential

1. The Definition of Genre

The term of genre has been used in many fields of studies: linguistics, art, folklore, and literature (Swalles, 1990:33-46). In literature, for example, genre refers to the literary composition such as poetry, novel, and drama. Meanwhile, in linguistics, the term of genre has been used and interpreted widely by linguists to refer to the different types of text which have a particular social function, generic structure and language features (MEDSP in Santosa, 1996). The term of genre in linguistic field does not only refer to literary works but also deals with the forms of discourses such as exposition, narration, discussion, interview, advertising, etc. In this research, the term of genre is defined in the scope of systemic linguistics.

Halliday and Hasan define genre as language doing the job appropriate to that class of social happening (1985:108). Then, it is a type of text doing something as a result of a social process. Text as a result of a social process has certain structure appropriate to what social function it carries. The structure has particular characteristics and can be used to diagnose its social function. Halliday and Hasan identify this structure as a Generic Structure Potential (GSP).

The term of GSP can be defined as a text structure which can be used to diagnose the social functions of a genre. Therefore, every genre has different

social function and also has different GSP. Thus, genre, social function, and GSP act as a unit of context of culture to realise a text (Santosa, 1994:5).

GSP is realised through the context of situation covering field (ideational), mode (textual), and tenor (interpersonal) meaning. They simultaneously form a configuration of meaning or contextual configuration, which determines text structure, texture, lexicogrammar, and the system of phonology and graphology.

2. Types of Genre

There are story and factual genres. The story genre covers Recount, Exemplum, Anecdote, and Narrative genre. The factual one is classified into eight types of genres, namely, Recount, Report, Procedure, Explanation, Exploration, Description, Exposition and Discussion (Martin, 1992:568).

In accordance with the topic of the thesis, the discussion will go only on the factual genre.

a. Recount Genre

It functions to report unique social events taking place in the past. This genre has such GSP as orientation as the opening; events as the body; and reorientation as the closure. The example of this genre is text on research methodology. Its lexicogrammatical features are the specific participants, temporal conjunctive relationship and material process.

Recount example:

Yesterday at my school we had International Day. We had performance, food stalls, displays, raffle ticket draw and some of us were dressed in costumes.

ORIENTATION

We started our day off with performance but the one I liked was the one from fourth grade. It was about games. The performance I was in called Alabama.

EVENTS

Straight after our performances, we had our lunch. There were food stalls. They came from Australia, Asian, Arabic, and Greece.

EVENTS

...

After lunch, we had a raffle ticket draw. I did not win anything but a lot of people did.

Although I did not win anything International Day still fun.

RE-ORIENTA-
TION

(MEDSP, 1989)

The example shows that the next structure contains orientation, events and re-orientation. The orientation functions to introduce the events, retelling the event of International Day. The events followed are chronological according to sequence of events. These sequences of events can be seen from the use of temporal conjunctive relation 'after' existing in the text. Moreover, the use of past tense also indicates that the recount text employs the past tense to retell

events in the past. Then, the re-orientation as the optional element may function to add the information (Trijanawati, 1997)

b. Report Genre

Its social function is generally, not specifically, performing is initiated by general classification and definition about what is going to be reported. It is followed by description on the subject. The lexicogrammatical features of this genre are participants, no temporal or logical conjunction, relational process, and material process when giving the description.

Report example:

SEA-LIONS

Sea-lions are sea-mammals and are warm-blooded. They breathe air with their lungs. The scientific name for the family they belong to is Nephoca Cinerea.

Australian sea-lions are about 250 cm long. Adult males grow to about 3 metres and are the largest Australian mammal. The female sea-lions are always smaller than the bulls in length and weight. Australian sea lions have a body shaped for slipping smoothly through the water and a thick layer of fat underneath their skin.

When Australian sea-lions pups are born, they feed on their mother's milk. Sea lions have to

GENERAL-
CLASSIFICATION

TECHNICAL
CLASSIFICATION

DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION

come on dry land when they mate and have babies.

Australian sea lions are found along the southwestern shores of West Australia and most of the South Australian coastline and offshore island.

Sea lions eat fish and squid.

(MEDSP, 1989)

The next above, applying a report genre has a structure of general classification, technical classification, and description. The general classification describes the definition of sea lions, a living thing, in general. It is followed by the technical classification, which functions as the optional element. Then, the description of sea lions follows. It describes the characteristics of the animal wholly from the descriptions of the body of sea lions (including their weight, height, and skin), their behaviour, up to their habitat. In conclusion, report tries to explore the whole description of a thing (Trijanawati, 1997).

c. Description Genre

This genre functions to describe a particular thing, either living or unliving one. In other words, this genre does not function to make a generalisation because it describes a particular thing. There is no obligatory activity sequence in this genre. The writer may start describing the object from the part he wants and may stop whenever he considers that the description is enough. GSP of this genre, therefore, is not clear to be analysed.

Description Example:

Welcome to Sidney

Sydney is Australia's oldest, largest, and liveliest state capital with a population of over 3,000,000. It is a colourful, modern city but it has also a natural beauty with green parkland and perhaps the world's most beautiful-water harbour.

As well as being famous for its modern building and road, there are many places of historical interest in Sydney. For example, Mrs. Macquarie's chair, the area called the rocks dating back to the early nineteenth century, and the attractive terrace house of Paddington, are all close to the harbour and the city centre.

Sydney has many attractions which tourists can enjoy surf beaches, a zoo, Koala Bear Park, and an Opera House which is situated as the water edge. Some say that this as one of the most beautiful examples of modern architecture in the world. For further entertainment, there is a wide variety of restaurants, theatres, night clubs, sport and social clubs. There is also a very efficient network of communications within the city, including an underground railway, buses and taxis. Sydney has a very pleasant, temperature climate. The average temperature in summer is 21.7 C and in winter 12.6 C.

There are few places in the world where a visitor can find such a rich variety of natural and historical beauty, entertainment and culture. Ask any Sydney sides about his city and he will say there is no place like it.

(Brian and Freebairn, 1986)

d. Procedure Genre

The aim of the text in this genre is to describe steps or stages in order to gain the goal. This genre has GSP which is started with the goal that will be gained, followed by the steps to gain the goal. It is used in manual text, or some instructive texts. The lexicogrammatical features of this genre is material process, imperative clause and "you" participant.

Procedure example:

To Make Stained Glass Figures

1. First, you take a piece of cardboard and one piece of chalk
2. Then you draw something on the cardboard.
3. Next, you cut it out where you want light to through.
4. Then use a text to trace around the thing you drew.
5. Stick different coloured cellophane paper over the areas that have a hole.
6. When you have finished this, stick it on the window.

————— GOAL

STEPS

(MEDSP, 1989)

It can be identified that the text above employs goal and sequence of steps for its text structure. The goal is to make stained glass figures and followed by a series of steps of how to make them. To achieve the goal, the steps are chronological. It can be seen from the use of temporal conjunctive relation 'first, then, next, and when'. Moreover, imperative clause functioning to command (realised in steps no 4,5,6) can also be used to describe the steps (Trijanawati, 1997).

e. Explanation Genre

Texts in this genre function to explain the social or natural process. The generic structure is started by general statement followed by the explanation from one process to the others. The lexicogrammatical features are general participants, logical, and temporal conjunction, material process, and passive voices.

Explanation example:

HOW DOES AN OIL REFINERY WORK?

Before crude oil can be used, it has to be processed in a refinery and converted into many different products. Oil is first distilled, which breaks it down into gas, petrol, paraffin, lubricating oils, diesel and other fuel oils and asphalt. This is done by heating the crude oil, which is then pumped to the bottom of a tall steel tube called a 'fractionating tower'. This tower is divided into compartments all the way up and the very hot petroleum enters the bottom of the tower as a vapour. Crude oil is made up of a number of different ingredients and each of these oils and vaporises at a different temperature. The vapours at the bottom of the tower are the hottest, and those at the higher levels are cooler. At the bottom of each compartment in the tower are

GENERAL
STATEMENT
TO POSITION
THE READER

SEQUENCED
EXPLANATION

trays, and the different vapours condense, or turn into liquid., on the trays at different levels.

Petrol collects in the top trays, paraffin condenses a little lower down and the other oils become liquids at even low levels. In this way, the crude oil is separated into various fractions, which are drawn off ready for further refining.

SEQUENCED
EXPLANATION

(MEDSP,1989)

f. Exposition Genre

The texts in this genre aim to present opinion from one side. The GSP of this genre is started by thesis statement and short explanation on the arguments, whether support or challenge the issue. Then it is closed with restatement of the thesis.

Martin (1985) breaks exposition genre into two kinds:

1. Hortatory exposition, i.e. the one which persuades the readers to do what the thesis recommends. Hortatory exposition is commonly found in editorials, letters to the editor, political speech, and so on.
2. Analytical Exposition, i.e. the one which persuades the readers that the thesis is well formulated. This is commonly found in lectures, seminars, tutorials, essays, or examination answer.

Example of Exposition:

I think the Canterbury Council should construct more Activity Centres in most local areas.

THESIS

Firstly, children can keep busy as well as have fun in the holidays. Secondly, they learn a lot about how to do certain things. Finally, it might stop children vandalising properties that don't belong to them because they can go to the Activity Centres.

During the school holidays, many children who don't have much on their minds can attend their local Activity Centre. It will keep them busy and they can also learn to do lots of different things.

Another reason is children can encourage others to attend the local Activity Centre. This way children will not get so bored because they can have lots of fun.

Moreover, it could stop children from vandalising other's property because they have better things to do like going to the Activity Centre and having fun and enjoying themselves.

These are the main reasons why I think we should have more Activity Centres. It will be very educational and a very good experience for lots of children.

ARGUMENT
FOR

REITERATION

(MEDSP, 1989)

The expository text above is used to propose an opinion about the importance of constructing more Activity Centres. Because the exposition genre only puts forward a point of view, this text structure applies a thesis, one-sided arguments, and reiteration. The thesis contains the opinion of the writer that the Council should construct more Activity Centres. The thesis, then, is elaborated by one-sided arguments supporting the thesis by explaining the advantages of having centres. Finally, a reiteration functioning to restate the thesis ends the structure (Trijanawati, 1997).

g. Discussion Genre

It has a social function as an explanation on an issue. The issue and preliminary discussion of the issue, followed by the arguments both supporting and challenging start the GSP. Then it is closed by the conclusion consisting of summary and recommendation. The lexicogrammatical features of this genre are similar to the exposition above.

Discussion example:

There are many reasons for both sides of the question, “should we have printed advertisements?”. Many people have strong views and feel that ads are nothing more than useless junk mail, while other people feel they are an important source of information.

ISSUE

ISSUE

Here are some reasons why we should have advertisements in newspapers and magazines. One

ISSUE

ARGUMENT
FOR
ISSUE

reason is ads give us information about what is available. Looking at ads we can find out what is on sale and what is new in the market. This is an easy way of shopping. Another reason is that ads promote business. When shop owners compete against each other buyer saves money, more people come to their shops and sell more goods.

On the other hand, some people argue ads should not be put in the newspapers and magazines for these various reasons. Firstly, ads cost the shopkeepers a lot of money to print paper. Also some people don't like finding junk mail in their letters boxes. People may also find the ads not very interesting. Ads also influence people to buy items they don't need and can't really afford. Ads use up a lot of space and a lot of effort has to be made to make the ads eye-catching.

In summary, although ads provide people with information, they cost a lot money to print. Therefore, I think we should not have printed advertisements.

ARGUMENT
AGAINST

RECOMMEN-
DATION

(MEDSP, 1989)

The text presents an issue about whether we should have printed ads or not. For the discussion genre functions to discuss the issue in two sides, for and against, the arguments also consist of two-sided ones. First of all, the structure of the text above begins with the issue. It is followed by arguments for that mention the benefits of having printed ads. Then, the arguments against the issue exist in the following statements.

h. Exploration Genre

It functions to find out something, which is still debatable, and in theoretical phase. This enables the activity sequence to be structured or not. But, it should be structured in order to gain the effective result.

H. Interpersonal Meaning

Interpersonal meaning views language from the point of view of its function in the process of social interaction. It is mode of doing or acting (Halliday and Hasan, 1985:20). Further, Halliday explains that interpersonal meaning is meaning as a form of action : the speaker or writer doing something to the listener or reader by means of language. The interpersonal function of the clause is that of exchanging roles in rhetorical interaction (1985a:53). In other words, the interpersonal meaning represents the action of one participant to the other in their process of social interaction.

The interpersonal meaning is realised through tenor, which explains the negotiation of social relationship among participants (Martin, 1992:523). Halliday and Hasan in Jones et.al (1989:258) state that "Tenor refers to the nature of the

relationship between the participants and includes an understanding of the roles and status within the social and linguistic context". This aspect realises the interpersonal metafunction. Tenor covers three aspects, affect, status, and contact.

I . Status

Status includes in the aspect of tenor as the realisation of interpersonal meaning. Status views the relationship played by the communicator and the communicant. It analyses the social hierarchy among the participants involved, whether the hierarchy is equal or unequal ; horizontal or vertical (Martin, 1992). In a text, the status is especially realised through the use of MOOD system and modality system. Moreover, it can be seen from the transitivity and clause system.

a. MOOD System

MOOD system is a system that defines the types of clauses being carried out in a verbal interaction. It can be done by looking at the MOOD structure of a clause. In a clause, there are some functional elements, namely, Subject, Finite, Predicate, Complement, and Adjunct. The MOOD structure consists of subject and finite, while the rest of it is called Residue consisting of Predication, Complement, Adjunct. This statement is explained clearly by giving the example of a clause as below:

Mary	Is	Reading	a novel
S	F	P	C
MOOD		Residue	

(1) Subject

It is the first element which forms the mood structure. It can be grammatically any nominal groups, nouns or personal pronouns.

(2) Finite

It is the second element of mood structure which it is part of a verbal group such as: is, are, was, were, etc. It can be in modal auxiliaries : will, have, shall, would, etc. However, in some instances, Finite and the lexical verb are combined to a single word : e.g. buys in Larry buys a magazine.

The function of Finite is to indicate the primary tense, polarity and modality. Primary tense means past, present or future at the moment of speaking (Halliday, 1985:75). Polarity is the choice between the positive and negative. Positive polarity is indicated by morpheme “ ϕ ” in the finite. Negative polarity is indicated by morpheme “not” in the finite. For the modality, it will be explained in detail in the next sub chapter. MOOD system defines the semantic structure of a clause into two kind, i.e. indicative clause and imperative clause. The former is divided again into indicative declarative clause and indicative interrogative clause. This distinction is based on the mood structure.

a. Indicative Clause

(1) Indicative declarative clause. It has the mood structure of subject preceding finite, for example :

He	Is	My father
----	----	-----------

S	F	C
MOOD		RESIDUE

(2) Indicative interrogative clause. Its function is to ask something which indicates that the speaker wants to be something. This type of clause is classified into two kinds, namely : yes/no interrogative clause and wh-interrogative clause.

(i) Yes/no Interrogative clause

This clause has the mood structure of finite preceding subject.

The meaning of this clause is “I” want you to tell me whether yes or not (Halliday, 1985:47). It requires a yes/no answer. For

example :

Are	you	A Doctor
F	S	C
MOOD		RESIDUE

(ii) Wh-Interrogative clause

The function of the clause is to specify the entity the questioner wishes to have supplied (Ibid). This type may have wh-element in various places. It may be conflated with subject, Complement, Adjunct. If it is with S, it is part of the element. The order must be S preceding Finite.

For example :

Who	Read	My letter?
Wh/S	F/P	C
RESIDUE	MOOD	RESIDUE

If it is conflated with other than subject, it is part of the residue and the position of Finite is preceding Subject. For example :

What	Is	She	Reading?
Wh-/c	F	S	C
Residue	Mood		Residue

The semantic function of either indicative declarative clause or indicative interrogative clause may be proposition or proposal. It depends on its modality. If the modality is modalized, it is proposition. On the other hand, the clause is proposal if it is modulated.

b. Imperative Clause

An imperative clause may have a mood structure of finite preceding S, F only or no mood structure at all. For example :

Don't	You	Go !
F	S	P
MOOD		RESIDUE

Imperative clause is used in a verbal interactive which exchanges goods and services. It is stated by Halliday “ The semantic function of a clause in the exchange of goods and services is a proposal “ (1985a :71).

b. Modality system

Halliday (1985 a : 75) states that “ Modality means the speaker’s judgement of the probabilities or the obligation involved in what he is saying“. Furthermore, he add “ modality refers to the area of meaning that lies between yes or no..... the intermediate ground between positive and negative polarity” (Ibid : 335).

It can be concluded that modality is the value given by the speaker about his utterances, whether he supports it, denies it, or stands in the middle. This will lead to the understanding whether a text is a proposition or proposal.

1. Types of Modality

There are two types of modality, i.e. modalization and modulation. This distinction is made based on the exchange being carried out, whether it is information or goods and services.

(i) Modalization

It is the proposition modality used in a clause which gives information.

Halliday (1985a:86) states that “in a proposition, the meaning of the positive and negative poles is asserting and denying : positive ‘it is so’, negative ‘it isn’t so’. There are two kinds of modalizations: (a) probability: possibly/probably/certainly, (b) usuallity : sometimes/usually/always.

(ii) Modulation

It is the proposal modality used in a clause which gives a command or exchange. Halliday (ibid) states “ In a proposal, the meaning of the positive and the negative poles is prescribing and proscribing, positive ‘do it’, negative ‘don’t do it’. There are two types of modulation : (a) in a command, the intermediate points represents degrees of obligation: allowed to/supposed to/required to, (b) in a offer, the intermediate points represents degrees of inclination : willing to/anxious to/determined to.

2. Values of Modality

As the modality stand, between the positive and negative polarity, it has three values degree : high, median, and low. The higher a value degree, is the closer it is to the positive pole, and the lower a value degree is, the closer it is to the negative pole. These three values can be shown as follows :

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

For instance, the following example, the modalities reflecting an obligation realize a value from low (1), median (2), and high (3)

(1) You may leave

(2) You should leave

(3) You must leave

c. Transitivity system

Transitivity system is grammar which discusses about clause system, process, and nominal group, which are realised in ideational metafunction (Santosa, 1994:6). It specifies the different types of processes that are recognised in a language and the structure by which they are expressed (Halliday, 1985 a:101). At clause rank, it consists of three components : process, participant, and circumstance.

1. Types of Processes and their Participant

In the concept of SFG, process is realised in verbal group. A process, further, is divided into six major processes : material, verbal, mental , behaviour, relational, and existential.

- (i) Material process is a process of doing. The process expresses the notion that some entity ‘does’ something-which may be done to some other entities, such as walk, run, go, cook, etc. In material process, there are two participants : actor as the obligatory participant, and goal as the optional one. For example :

Mary	cook	The cake
Actor	Process	Goal

In addition, there are also other participants, i.e. range and beneficiary. Range is the element that specifies the scope of the process. This is the meaning behind the classical category of cognate object. Cognativeness, however is not necessary feature, the main point is that range elements should stand in a particular semantic relationship to the process. Beneficiary, then, is the one to whom or for whom the process is said to take place. Beneficiary is classified into two : recipient and client. The former is one that goods are given to, while the later one that services are done for.

For examples :

Bill	Plays	Tennis
Actor	Process	Range

Tom	Sends	Ann	a flower
Actor	Process	Recipient	Goal

- (ii) Verbal process is process of saying, such as say, ask, state, etc. In verbal process, there are three kinds of participant: sayer (the one who says), verbiage (something which is said), and receiver (The one to which the sayer says). For example :

The student	Asked	the teacher	A question
Sayer	Process	Receiver	Verbiage

- (iii) Mental Process is a process of thinking, feeling, and perceiving. The verbal groups that are usually employed to realise this process are : for the process of thinking : think, consider, believe, assume; for the process of feeling : like, hate, enjoy, regret; and for the process of perceiving : see, hear, notice, feel. It is worth nothing that because this is a process of sensing, there is one participant who is always human. This participant is called senser. Another participant, that is one which is sensed, is called phenomenon. For example :

He	Saw	A thief
Senser	Process	Phenomenon

- (iv) Behaviour process is process of psychological behaviour. It is classified into two : Mental behaviour and Verbal behaviour process.

Mental behaviour process is the combination of mental and material processes. The verbal groups which express mental behaviour process are experience, check, study, investigate, examine, concentrate, etc. For example :

She	Studied	The foreign language
Behaver	Process	Phenomenon

Verbal behaviour process is the combination of verbal and material processes. This process is signed by the presence of verbal groups

such as talk, chat, discuss, converse, praise, sentence, and so forth.

For example :

He	Praised	Her	That she is clever
Behaver	Process	Receiver	Verbiage

- (v) Relational process is the process of being. There are two modes of relational process : attribute and identifying mode.

Attribute mode is ascribed to some entity either a quality, a circumstance, or a possession. The participant in this mode is carrier, accompanied by a attribute. Verbs of attribution include be, become, get, turn, keep, stay, sleep, smell, taste, appear, etc. The attribute is realised as a nominal group, typically one that is indefinite ; it has a noun or and adjective as Head, but not a pronoun. For example :

She	Became	a doctor
Carrier	Process	Attribute

Identifying mode is one entity used to identify another. The participants in this mode are token and value. The verbs of identifications include imply, symbolize, realize, indicate, signify, constitute, etc. For example :

Read	Symbolizes	Bravery
Token	Process	Value

- (vi) Existential Process represents that something exists or happens. Usually, this process is begun with 'there' and typically has the verbs expressing existence, such as exist, arise, followed by a nominal group functioning as the participants of this process. For example :

There	Is	a book	on the table
	Process	Existence	Circumstance

(Halliday, 1985a : 102 –153).

2. Circumstance

The types of circumstantial element in English are as follows:

Extent, Location, Manner, Cause, Accompaniment, Matter, Role, Angle.

(i) Extent

Extent is expressed in terms of some unit of measurement, like yards, laps, rounds, years. The interrogative forms for extent are how far ?, how long ?, how many times ?, etc. The typical structure is a nominal group with quantifier either definite or indefinite. This occurs with or without preposition. The most usual preposition being for. For example :

My mother cooks cake	For an hour
	Circumstance : Extent

(ii) Location

The interrogative forms for location are where ?, when ?. The typical structure is an adverbial group or prepositional phrase, such as : in America, before holiday, two weeks ago, at night, and so on.

Example :

I saw my grandmother	Yesterday
	Circumstance : Location : Time

(iii) Manner

The circumstantial element of manner comprises three sub categories : Means, Quality, Comparison.

Mean refers to the means where by a process takes place, that is expressed by the prepositional phrase with preposition by or with, e.g. by bus, with what ?. Example:

My father paid the bill	With a credit card
	Circumstance : Manner : Means

Quality is expressed by an adverbial group, with-ly adverb. The interrogative is how ?. Example:

John walks	Very quickly
	Circumstance : Manner : Quality

Comparison is expressed by a prepositional phrase with preposition like or unlike, or adverb, such as like, wish, similarly, differently.

Example :

In contrast with the first,	The second is bad
-----------------------------	-------------------

Circumstance : Manner : Comparison	
------------------------------------	--

(iv) Cause

The circumstantial element of cause is divided into five sub-categories : Reason, Purpose, Condition, Concession and Behalf.

Reason represents the reason for which a process takes place, that is expressed by a prepositional phrase with preposition through, because of , as a result of, thanks to, due to. The interrogative forms are why ?, how ?. Example :

They died	because of starvation
	Circumstance : Cause : Reason

Purpose represents the purpose for which an action takes place. It is realised in a prepositional phrase with preposition for : while the interrogative form is what for ?. Example :

She studied hard	for the exam
	Circumstance : Cause : Purpose

Condition is expressed by in the case of, and the interrogative form : what ...if ?. Example :

In the case of sickness	-AIDS is so dangerous
Circumstance : Cause : Condition	

Concession is indicated by in spite of, despite, Example:

Teddy goes to campus	Despite the heavy rain
	Circumstance : Cause : Concession

Behalf signifies the entity-who it is for. It can be seen through a prepositional phrase with proposition for, for the sake of, an behalf and the interrogative form : for whom ?. Example:

I read a fairy tale	on behalf of my niece
	Circumstance : Cause : Behalf

(v) Accompaniment

Accompaniment refers to the meanings ‘and’, ‘or’, ‘not’ as the circumstance. This element is represented by the prepositional phrase with, without, besides, instead of. This circumstance corresponds to the interrogatives and who/what else?, but not who/what? for instances the with the west and United States, with China.

(vi) Matter

Matter is indicated by the prepositional phrase with preposition about, concerning, with reference to, dealing with, or correspond to, whereas the interrogative is what about?. Example:

My mother is talking	about telenovela
	Circumstance : Matter

(vii) Role

Role corresponds the interrogative what as?. The usual prepositions are as, by way of, in the role/form of. Example:

He came	As a leader
	Circumstance : Role

(viii) Angle

Angle refers to whether the message is the speaker's or other's.

Example :

According to President	we have to vote in the next election
Circumstance : Range	

Transitivity, in the clause level, is embodied in the participant, process, and circumstance. Then, below the clause, those three items are expressed through the group of words : nominal, verbal and adverbial groups.

d. Clause System

Systemic Functional Grammar analyses language in the level of clause. Clause is a grammatical unit in which semantic constructs of different kinds are brought together and integrated into a whole (Halliday, 1985b:66). This statement implies that a clause is the grammatical unit consisting of words which then are arranged into form of larger structure.

In Systemic, clause is divided into two : minor and major clauses. According to Santosa, minor clause is a clause which has incomplete constituent but the clause is pragmatically has a rhetoric function as major clause (1993:16). Grammatically, minor clause has no mood and transitivity structure. It is typically used for greetings, calls, and exclamations, for example : Good night !, Well done !, etc. (Halliday, 1985a:63). Meanwhile, the major clause is also divided into two : simplex and complex. Simplex clause is a clause which only performs one activity. It is a single clause without any elaborated meaning. Complex clause consists of more than one activity. It embodies independent and dependent clauses with subordinate relation. The relation of clauses in complex clause is interpreted into two dimensions, namely interdependency and logico-semantics.

1. Interdependency relation

This notion comprises paratactic and hypotactic. **Paratactic** is “the relation between two like elements of equal status, one initiating and other continuing” (Halliday, 1985a:195). This means that paratactic deals with two elements having equal status, in which one element is considered as initiating and the other continuing. Both are independent clauses ; each could stand as a coordinated element.

The paratactic structure is identified by numeric symbols (1,2,3,...).

Example : My mother told me, “ study hard ! “

Hypotactic is “ the relation between a dependent element and its dominant, the element on which it depends” (Ibid). This means that hypotactic constitutes a relation of an independent element and a dependent one. It is symbolized by notation ($\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots$).

Example : She wondered that the test was very difficult.
 α β

2. Logic-semantic relation

Besides the system of interdependency, there is also a logic-semantic system. Halliday says that the logic-semantic constitutes an inter-clause relation. This expressed in the grammar as a complex clause. This relation is classified into two : expansion and projection (Halliday, 1985).

Expansion means that the primary clause is developed by the secondary one, by ways of extension (+), elaboration (=), enhancement (x). Extension is an expansion of one clause by ways on addition, a replacement or an alternative (Ibid : 207). When extension is joined with paratactic, the combination is often indicated by the conjunctions and, nor, or, but, etc.

Example : I go to the library and borrow some books
 1 2+

The combination of extension and hypotactic is usually expressed by conjunctions : where, while, because, except that, if not, etc.

Example : If you didn't study, then you can cancel the exam
 α $\beta+$

Elaborations is an expansion of a clause in which one clause expands another by means of elaborating, restating, specifying, commenting or exemplifying it (Ibid : 196). If it combined with paratactic, the conjunctive expressions used are in other word, for example, actually, at least, and so forth.

Example: Jogging in the street is bad for you, it damages your feet

1

2=

Meanwhile, the elaboration with hypotactic relation is indicated by the conjunctions which, where, when.

Example: John ran away, which surprised everyone.

 α $\beta=$

Besides, the elaborations includes apposition.

Example : John, the doctor, will meet you soon.

 α $\beta=$

Enhancement is interpreted as one clause enhancing the meaning of another by qualifying it with reference to time, place, manner, cause, or condition (Ibid : 197). The conjunctions used in paratactic enhancement are then, so, yet, still, and then, at that time, in that case, in that way, and so on.

Example: He finished his homework then went sleeping.

1

2×

The hypotactic enhancement is usually identified by the use of conjunctions while, after, as far as, until, when, where, unless, etc.

Example: Unless it is raining, we will have lunch outdoors.

$\beta \times$

α

Projection clause function as a representation of (linguistic) experience.

The projecting consists of locution and idea. Locution is a projected clause which has the status of wording, or in short, something which is said as stated by Halliday “one clause is projected through another, which presents it as a locution, a construction of “wording” (1985a : 197). Locution refers to verbal expressions such as say, tell, report, announce, ask, etc. A locution is notated with a double quotes (“).

Example : She told me, “Don’t smoke”.

1

2”

Idea is a projected clause which has the status of meaning. As stated by Halliday, one clause is projected through another, which presents it as an idea, a construction of meaning” (Ibid). The verbal expressions of idea are wonder, think, feel, etc. An idea is notated with single quotes (‘).

Example : The teacher wondered how they could smoke here.

α

β'

Simplex or complex clauses, sometimes, contain clause which functions to modify the thing in a nominal group. It is called embedded clause, identified by [[]].

J. Power Behind Discourse

The idea of power behind discourse is that the whole social order of discourse is put together and held together as a hidden effect of power (Fairclough, 1989:55). In a newspaper, which includes mass media discourse, there is also the hidden power between the writer and the readers in term of how he positions the readers in their interpersonal relationship. The writer in a newspaper holds a power since he acts as a subject position, in this case as a person who passes on information or proposes opinion to the readers in the text.

There is tendency against an overt marking of power relationship in discourse in which the writer shifts his power to solidarity and intimacy to his readers. In French, for example, there is two forms for the second person pronoun ; *tu* for the singular and *vous* for the plural. The difference between them is one of power, *tu* is used to address subordinates, people one in close to some way (friends, relation, co-workers, etc) while *vous* is used to address superiors or when there is a social distance (Ibid : 7). In other words, the choice between them is tied in with relationships or power and solidarity.

English does not have such a system, and to some extent the short of value which attach to *tu* and *vous* in French are expressed outside the pronoun system in English, as in the choice between the different titles and modes of address, for instance the choice between Bert, Bert Smith, Mr Smith, Smith.

The relational values of intimacy and solidarity in English noticeable from the grammatical features, such as the employment pronoun *we*, *you*, *one*, and the word *people* in a text.

The writer often uses the inclusive we, inclusive that is of the readers as well as the writer, as opposed to exclusive we which refers to the writer plus one or more others but does not include the readers. It assimilates the writer to the readers and represents that both parties are in the same situation and face the same problem. What is to say, the employment of inclusive we indicate that writer tries to lessen the distances with his readers that there is an intimate relationship between them.

The pronoun you is used mainly as an indefinite pronoun referring to people in general. The relational value of you is that it claims solidarity and commonality of experience. By using it, the writer is able to pass off his practices, perceptions, and precepts as those of people in general, and by implication claim for himself the status of the people.

On the contrary, the employment of one undermines the meaning of people in general. It refers to a certain group so it is difficult to make an effective claim to ordinary people about the common experience of ordinary people by using one. Also, one is sometimes used as a delicate way of saying, I, a self-centred perception of interests.

Meanwhile, the employment of people reflect the implicit claim of the authority of the writer. This then will bring an effect of creating a distance between the writer and the readers marking the writer as having a special authority (Ibid. : 127-128; 178-182).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Types of Research

This research belongs to qualitative one that employs descriptive method. Moleong (1990: 1) defines the qualitative research as type of research, which does not include any calculation or enumerating.

The research is also descriptive since it is conducted by collecting data, analyzing data, and drawing conclusion based in the data without taking into account a general conclusion (Hadi, 1983: 83). It is a descriptive and qualitative since the data produced are in the forms of words as stated by Miles and Huberman (1992: 1) "... the data concerned with words rather than numbers".

B. Data Sources

In research, the data source refers to the subject from which data is obtained. Data are the materials, which are used in some research. There is no research without data (Sudaryanto, 1988: 25).

The main data of this research are the MOOD, transitivity, clause, modality systems and genre of domestic political articles. Meanwhile, the data source is INSIGHT column texts published under in The Jakarta Post issued in May 1997 editions.

C. Technique Of Sampling

The technique of sampling applied in this research is criterion-based selection. According to Goetz and Le Comte (1984:73), criterion-based selection requires that the researcher establishes in advance a set of criteria or list of attribute that the units for study must possess. Therefore, the data source was selected based on certain criteria in accordance with that purpose of the research.

The first criterion was that the article should discuss domestic political affairs. This referred to the purpose of this research to explore the status of articles on domestic political affairs. Secondly, the article was the first article written by the writer during May 1997. That is to say that the articles were written by the different writers.

D. Research Procedure

The research procedure can be arranged as follow:

1. Collecting all text of articles published under the “INSIGHT” column.
2. Taking the sample based on the criteria.
3. Collecting the data.
4. Analyzing the data.
5. Drawing the conclusion.
6. Giving the recommendation

E. Technique of Data Collection

After selecting the articles, the researcher read them one by one and recorded some important points in accordance with the subject of the research that was about the status. The data included the information identified to be beneficial for identifying the status of each text and describing the relation of the genre of the text to the status. The main data analyzing in this research were the MOOD, transitivity, clause, modality systems, and GSP and Genre.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

The articles, which had been collected, were analyzed based on Systemic Function Linguistic approach. Firstly, the researcher identified the clause, transitivity, modality, and MOOD systems of the text. Then, the researcher identified the GSP and the genre. Finally, from the description, the researcher interpreted the data to find the status of the writes and the readers in the texts and described the relation of the genre of the texts to the status.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter has two subchapters covering **Data Description and Interpretation**, and **Discussion**. The first subchapter explains the steps of analyzing and interpreting texts. It is divided into two parts, **Data Description** and **Data Interpretation**. The first part describes the clause, transitivity, modality, MOOD systems and genre of the texts. The second one, data interpretation, interprets the texts to find the status of the writers and the readers and the relation of the genre of the texts to the status. The second subchapter, **Discussion**, is the general interpretation of the texts in the scope of the research to answer the problem statements.

A. Data Description and Interpretation

TEXT 1

- Simplex 1. For a long time the New Order Government has been considered a strong state (declarative, proposition, mental process)
- Complex 2 1 a. It is supposed to hold absolute autonomy my devoid of pressure and demands of the people (declarative) (proposition) (mental beh. process)
- +2 b. and is perceived as having nearly absolute power over the community (declarative, proposition, mental process)

- Simplex 3. The consequence is that various efforts to understand Indonesian politics are invariably made through an exploration of the state (declarative, proposition, iden. rel. process)
- Simplex 4. The most common analysis is intra bureaucratic in nature (declarative, proposition, iden. Rel.process)
- Simplex 5. In many cases it is reduced to the analysis “centrally” driven politics (declarative, proposition, iden. Rel. process)
- Simplex 6. Hence, Understanding Indonesian politics is understanding Jakarta’s politics (declarative, proposition, iden. Rel. Process)
- Simplex 7. It is rare to find an analysis from the viewpoint of marginal people (declarative, proposition, Att. Rel process)
- Simplex 8. But recent development have brought for word different signs (declarative, proposition, mat. process)
- Simplex 9. Violence [[arising from people’s anarchical energy [[channeled into sociopolitical riots]]]] have started to rip the shroud of the myth of strong state (declarative, proposition, mat.process)
- Simplex 10. The use of violence as a social, economic and political negotiating instrument by the community, vaguely discloses the serious frailty of the New Order Government (declarative, proposition, Iden. Rel.process)
- Simplex 11. The community dearly pays for the consequence of social unrest (declarative, proposition, Iden. Rel.process)

- Simplex 12. But on closer observation, each case shows the state is targeted even more (declarative, proposition, Iden.Rel.process)
- Simplex 13. There are three main state symbols targeted by the people (declarative, proposition, exist.process)
- Ellipsis 14. First, political symbols and public services
- Simplex 15. This clearly came to light on the Tanah Abang on Jan 28,1997 (declarative, proposition, Mat.process)
- Simplex 16. The sub district office, state symbols at local community level, was ravaged by a mob of people (declarative, proposition, mat.process)
- Ellipsis 17. Second, the symbol of law enforcement and justice, as reflected by the burning down of the office of the court of justice on Situbondo on Oct. 10 last year
- Ellipsis 18. Third, the symbol of the guardian of social order and security
- Simplex 19. The military were directly attacked in nearly all the riots (declarative, proposition, Mat. Process)
- Simplex 20. In Medan, North Sumatra, even military barracks came under attack (declarative, proposition, mat.process)
- Simplex 21. In the bloody ethnic conflict in west, Kalimantan, military post sheltering, refugees from one of the ethnic groups, became a target of repeated assaults (declarative, proposition, Att.Rel.process)

- Simplex 22. It was said that in some cases the military were even compelled to abandon the people under their care to the Attackers (declarative, proposition, verbal.process)
- Simplex 23. The police stations have also been the target of attacks in many provinces (declarative, proposition, Att. Rel.process)
- Simplex 24. A few years ago, all polices stations and barracks in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, had to be protected by the military for days (declarative, proposition, Mat.process)
- Simplex 25. In Pekanbaru, Riau, police post became a target of attacks (declarative, proposition, Att. Rel.process)
- Simplex 26. Similar cases occurred in Pasuruan (Declarative, Proposition, Mat. Process)
- Complex 27 *aa*. In Tasikmalaya, the symbol of the guardian of social order was attacked (mat process) (proposition)
 =*βb*. When police stations were ravaged by the people (declarative, proposition, mat process)
- Simplex 28. People vented their anger openly toward bureaucrats, judges, prosecutors, the police, the military, and other functionaries (declarative, proposition, mental process)
- Simplex 29. This display of anger was not new (declarative, proposition, Att. Rel. Process)
- Simplex 30. But in the 1970s and 1980s, the discontent was directed to individuals within the bureaucracy [[who were supposed to

have abused their power]](declarative , proposition, Mat. process)

Simplex 31. In recent years, the people frustrations is no longer directed to individuals but toward the state symbol at community level (declarative, proposition, mat. process)

Complex 32 αa. The community has realized (mental process)(proposition)

βb. That their various problems stem not from erring individuals but a product of the state as a collective institution, which is conspiratory in nature (declarative, proposition, Att. Rel. Process)

Simplex 33. The consequences are evident (declarative, proposition, Att. Rel. Process)

Simplex 34. It is now more common to see supposedly erring officials being chased into a narrow alley, the opposite of what was happening only a few year ago (declarative, proposition, Att. Rel. Process)

Simplex 35. In previous years of the state – symbolically represented by official cars and the uniforms of the Indonesian Civil Servants Corps (KORPRI)- could freely and proudly move around displaying their omnipotent power even outside work hours (declarative, preposition, Mat. Process)

Simplex 36. Now, especially close to the election, official's vehicles in many regions have double license plates (declarative, proposition, att. Rel. Process)

- Complex 37 *αα*. Private license plates are used (Mat. Process)(proposition)
 ×*ββ*.When government officials move around in the community
 (declarative, proposition, Mat. Process)
- Simplex 38. Official's license plates are only used in areas considered safe from
 possible community resentment (declarative, proposition, Mat.
 Process)
- Complex 39 1a.In ten past, the KORPRI uniform was a symbol of social pride
 and prestige (Att. Rel. Process)(proposition)
 +2b.and was even donned at wedding parties (declarative,
 proposition, mat. Process)
- Simplex 40. But now, especially during the election campaign, it has become
 a kind of an anathema for many civil servant (declarative,
 proposition, Att. Rel. Process)
- Simplex 41. Therefore, it is not surprising [[that now and during campaign,
 the KORPRI uniform has disappear from the public eyes
 and is only seen in office surroundings]] (declarative,
 proposition, Att. Rel. Process)
- Simplex 42. This discloses at states fragile side (declrative, propostions, Iden.
 Rel. Process)
- Simplex 43. The new order is now under great pressure exerted by people's
 inner resentment (declarative, proposition, Att. Rel. Process)
- Simplex 44. The new order state looks like terrifying giant on the outside
 (declarative, proposition, Att. Rel. Process).

- Complex 45 1 xβ a. When the three main symbols at community level become the most targeted enemies of the community, (Att. Rel. Process)(proposition)
- +2 b. And the state apparatus does not dare to be present among the people naturally (Mental. Process)(proposition)
- α c. We can no longer speak of the state (declarative, proposition, verbal beh. process)
- Simplex 46. This is a risky situation (declarative, proposition, Att. Rel. Process)
- Complex 47 αa. Indonesia needs a strong state (proposition) (mental process)
- ×β b. to exist amid a dynamic community (declarative, proposition, Existential process)
- Complex 48 αa. Therefore, the new order government must achieve the status of a clean state and clean government (Att.Rel. Process, proposal)
- ×βb. Before the existing system runs without a system (declarative, proposition, mat. Process)

1. Data Description

a. Clause System

Type of clause	Number	Clause no	%
Simplex	37	1, 3-13, 15, 16, 19-26, 28-31, 33-36, 38, 40-44, 46	77 %
Complex	8	2, 27, 32, 37, 39, 45,47,48	17 %
Ellipsis	3	14, 17, 18	6 %
Total	48		100

b. Transitivity System

Type of Process	Number	Clause no	%
Relational	24	3 – 7, 10 - 12, 21, 23, 25, 29, 33, 34, 36, 39a, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45a, 46, 48a	44 %
Material	18	8, 9,15, 16, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27a;b, 30, 31, 35, 37a;b, 38, 39b, 48c	33 %
Mental	7	1, 2b, 28, 32a, 41, 45b, 47a	13%
Verbal	1	22	2 %
Existential	2	13,47b	4%
Behaviour	2	2a,45c	4 %
Total	54		100 %

c. MOOD System

MOOD	Imperative	Indicative	%

		Declarative	Interrogative	
Clause	Number	Number	Number	
Meaning				
Proposition		53 (1,2a;b,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, 10,11,12,13,15,16, 19,20,21,22,23,24, 25,26,27a;b,28,29, 30,31,32a;b,33,34, 35,36,37a;b,38,39a; b,40,41,42,43,44,45a ;b;c,46,47a;b,48b)		98 %
Proposal		1 (48a)		2 %
Total		54		100%

d. Genre

CLAUSE	TEXT STRUCTURE	RHETORICAL FUNCTION
1-11	PREVIEW	Introducing the readers with the topic
12-13	THESIS	Stating the writer's view that there are main state symbols targeted by people
14-44	ARGUMENTS	Presenting the arguments

45-47	RESTATEMENT	Restates the writer's view about the three main state symbol targeted by people
48	SUGGESTION	Giving a solution for the problem

2. Data Interpretation

From the description of the lexicogrammar above, it is clearly seen that the text comprises 37 simplex clauses, 8 complex clauses, and 3 ellipsis. The MOOD system, then, is mostly dominated by indicative declarative clauses functioning as proposition. Relational process (24 clauses) and material process (18 clauses) dominate the transitivity system. Other processes employed in the text are mental process (7 clauses), verbal process (1 clause), behaviour process (2 clauses) and existential process (2 clauses).

The writer and his readers in this text have an equal status. It is noticeable from the transitivity system applied in the text. The employment of relational and material processes strengthens the fact that the writer informs and explains further the topic to the readers. It also indicates that the writer passes on the information more rather than oblige or command to his readers to do something.

The equality is also supported by the MOOD and modality systems employed in the text. Most of the clauses are indicative declarative proposition. There is only one proposal in the text. This implies that the writer wants to share

further information with his readers. There is no effort in the part of the writer to make an obligation or command to the readers to do something.

In modulated clause ... the new order government must achieve and clean ... (48a), the writer gives obligation by using modality *must*. However, the obligation is not directed to the readers. It is directed to new order government. This implies that the status of the writer to the readers is equal for he does not give any obligations for the readers and only wants to share further information with his readers.

The equality is also proved from the effort of the writer to lessen the distance with his readers and create an intimacy with them by applying pronoun *we* instead of pronoun *one* or *you*. For example, in clause we can no ... (45c). Here, the employment of the pronoun *we* represents the intention of the writer and the readers to lead an equal status. Both of them are in the same situation. This directs the equal status of both parties.

In addition, the writer also shows his solidarity with his readers. It can be seen from the clause ... to understand Indonesian politics (3). By referring to *Indonesian*, the writer regards himself together with his readers as the *Indonesian people*. This supports the quality of being equal between the writer with his readers. The employment of *government* in the text also shows the solidarity of the writer with his readers. The *government* relatively has a higher position, and the consequence has a higher power. In this text, the writer does not include himself in the *government* group. He prefers to make his position equal to his

readers, regarding that both of them have lower position than the *government*. That is why, the writer point to the *government* instead of *you* or *they*.

Looking at the text structure, which consists of *preview – thesis – arguments – Restatement of thesis – Suggestion*, it is reasonable to say that the writer uses *exposition* Genre. Here, writer puts forward his argument by positioning the readers in an equal level. It merely informs and explains the readers about an issue and makes no obligation or inclination for them. The obligations applied in the text are directed to new order government and not to the readers. This indicates that the status of the writer to the readers is equal. It can be said that in this text, the writer places the readers in a horizontal relationship.

The judgement or the assessment of the writer to the readers is positive. This partly proved by the employment of the clauses that are all declarative. Besides, the fact that there are most propositions also supports this assessment. The employment of nominalizations and technicalities (this, the symbol of the guardian of social order, the election campaign, etc) also supports this assessment.

The text lied on first page in The Jakarta Post, an English newspaper. Therefore, the readers are not common people. They are noted as educated people who of course understand English, since this language is not mother tongue for Indonesian people. Considering the fact that the writer has placed the readers at the same level as him, as educated people, the language employed in the text is quite familiar. Probably, the writer forgets that not all the readers have already understood the technical terms commonly used in discussing political matter. For those who have been interested in political matter, this does not make any

problems. The familiarity of language is also seen in the absence of imperative clause employed in the text.

TEXT 2

- Simplex 1. Estimations on Indonesia's economic profile in the next century have been much talked about. (declarative, proposition, Verbal Behavior Process)
- Complex 2 α a. A market economy and globalization are clear indicators, (declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process)
- $\times\beta$ b. as the country sails toward tomorrow's waters. (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process)
- Simplex 3. On the political front, however, the picture is dim. (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process)
- Complex 4 α a. By its nature, one would grapple with numerous components (Declarative, Proposition, Mental Behavior Process)
- $\times\beta$ b. when trying to comprehend Indonesia's politics (declarative, Proposition, Mental Behavior Process)
- Simplex 5. They consist of the military, bureaucracy, presidential institution, culture, ethnicity and locality, religion, social classes, capital and others. (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process)
- Simplex 6. A debate on the topic of the preservation of power, for instance, would bring one to the ideas of authoritarian bureaucracy,

bureaucratic policy or state corporatism. (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process).

- Simplex 7. A debate on issues relating to questionable government practices would lead one to ideas of neo-patrimonialism, state capitalism or rent seeking. (Declarative, Proposition, Att. Rel. Process)
- Complex 8 α a. This is so (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process)
- xβ b. because the Armed Forces, the bureaucracy, the presidential institution and the President, for instance, are the innate power centers (Declarative, Proposition, Iden. Relational Process)
- Simplex 9. Religion, ethnicity, locality and social classes will always be pivotal elements in domestic politics (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process)
- Simplex 10. However, outside these “traditional” elements, the face of Indonesia’s politics tomorrow is becoming bizarre, with the arrival of a new political breed that will be playing a leading role in the system (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process)
- Complex 11 α a. This arrival, is evident from recent political phenomena like the furor over the nominations for the new members of the House Representatives and the leadership rifts befalling

political organizations, including youth organizations
(Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process)

=β b. which could be likened to a “caste” in India (declarative,
proposition, Iden. Rel. process)

Simplex 12. Wrangling over [[who should become new members of the
House]] has even plagued the dominant Golkar political
grouping (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process).

Simplex 13. These symptoms bode well what the nation’s future political
profile will look like. (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive
Relational Process).

Simplex 14. The new breed’s aggressive moves in justifying themselves as the
true “political blue bloods” can be recognized in all these
symptoms. (Declarative, Proposition, Mental Process).

Simplex 15. They are the offspring’s of officials, civilian and the military
[[who made an inroad into the power structure]]. (Declarative,
Proposition, Identifying Relational Process).

Simplex 16. This kick-starts the ongoing regeneration process of the new
political “caste”. (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process).

Complex 17 α a. However, unlike their forebears, this new breed is combining
the traditional legitimation mode of heredity (reflected in
the setting up of various artificial organization) and a more
modern legitimation, such as the middle class (Declarative,
Proposition, Material Process)

- =β b. who won legitimation through history and their services to state (declarative, proposition, Mental Process)
- Simplex 18. In the 1980s, this breed consolidated its business base on a gigantic scale under the state's patronage as a preparation to enter politics (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process).
- Simplex 19. This consolidation does not follow an individual pattern, but a collective infrastructure, through the creation of a number of institutions (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process).
- Complex 20 αa. Within these organizations, the breed's predecessors disseminate various political experiences to their youngsters (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process)
- ×βb. to be tried out in other institutional environments. (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process)
- Complex 21 α a. The trend, did not come about by accident. (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process).
- =β b. which is being replicated nationwide (declarative, proposition, mat. Process)
- Simplex 22. Therefore, it can't be dismissed simply as an individual phenomenon of nepotism with classic objectives; to acquire as much profit as possible. (Declarative, Proposition, Mental Behavior Process).

- Simplex 23. Offspring's of regents and governors throughout the country, with full support from their parents, are invading business territories. (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process).
- Simplex 24. It would be grossly irresponsible to perceive this trend as merely an "exception". (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process).
- Complex 25 αa. A popular term in Indonesian political jargon, *oknum* (individual, as opposed to institution), becomes an irrelevant excuse here. (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process)
- =βb. often exploited to cover up bureaucratic mischief, (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process)
- Complex 26 ×βa. Propelled by their effective networking and enormous economic power, (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process).
- αb. this new political caste zeroed in on strategic political positions (Declarative, Proposition, Att. Rel Process)
- Complex 27 α a. This process transformed them into a formidable political force. (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process).
- =β b. which is highly reckoned with by the power holders. (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process).

- Simplex 28. Gradually, a disguised “ration” of key political positions for the caste took a more pronounced shape in the political system (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process).
- Simplex 29. Rumors have it that the recent nomination process for members of the House has “abided by” these new “guidelines”. (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process).
- Simplex 30. As in the previous era of business consolidation, the consolidation of the new breed in politics has also spread to many segments and regional levels. (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process).
- Simplex 31. The political consolidation also cannot be regarded as an individual trend (Declarative. Proposition, Mental Process)
- Simplex 32. It is a class consolidation gearing up to reproduce a new political caste. (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process).
- Complex 33 1a. This is a highly innovative attempt to preserve power,
(Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process).
+2b. but it harbors hazards for the nation in the future.
(Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process).
- Complex 34 αa. Unfortunately, this phenomenon has logical arguments that could be justified through democratic principles.
(Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process).
×βb. Which manifested itself as a ‘re-feudalization’ process in Indonesian politics (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process).

- Simplex 35. Seen from the middle class perspective, the new breed can easily claim to be a part of it. (Declarative, Proposition, Verbal Behavior process).
- Simplex 36. From the manner in which it is evolving, it is obvious that they depend on power to carry out the process of piling up their wealth to reproduce power. (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process).
- Simplex 37. And the cycle of power to wealth rolls on (Declarative, Proposition, Mat. Process).
- Complex 38 α a. The new breed also found (Declarative, Proposition, Mental Process).
- β b. that they have the “family” which binds everything as their center. (Declarative. Proposition, Attributive Relational Process).
- Simplex 39. This phenomenon is heavily laden with risks. (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process).
- Complex 40 1 a. Traditional elements, which were once used to gauge the political climate, will lose their relevance. (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process)
- +2 b. and political turmoil will follow. (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process).
- Simplex 41. It is not impossible for this to happen in the next century. (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process)

- Simplex 42. Or the traditional political values may come into collusion with those of the new political breed. (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Rel. Process).
- Simplex 43. Thus, we are in for an intricate marriage between religiosity, ethnicity, social and economic classes, heredity and others on the Indonesian political stage. (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process).
- Simplex 44. Alas, the ascent of the new breed on the pillars of the “sanctity of blood” and political acumen of the elder breed has an inherent weakness. (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process).
- Simplex 45. It cracks easily, even due to trivial reasons. (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process).
- Simplex 46. Hence, this kind of political set-up is pregnant with conflicts. (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process)
- Complex 47 α a. The “dynasties” they established collectively are susceptible to clashes, (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process)
- + β b. the symptoms of which have begun to waft into the media. (declarative, Proposition, Material Process).
- Simplex 48. And they could slip into politics later on. (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process).

Simplex 49. Unfortunately, we still lack experience in dealing with his issue.
(Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process).

Simplex 50. Even conventional political conflicts, such as the one involving the Indonesian Democratic Party, seem to be too complicated for us. (Declarative, Proposition, Attributive Relational Process).

1. Data Description

a. Clause System

Type of Clause	Number	Clause no	%
Simplex	35	1, 3, 5-7, 9, 12-16, 18, 19, 22-24, 28-32, 35-37, 39, 41-46, 48-50	70 %
Complex	15	2, 4, 8, 11, 17, 20, 21, 25, 27, 33, 34, 38, 40, 47	30 %
Total	50		100 %

b. Transitivity System

Type of Process	Number	Clause No	%
Relational	29	2a, 3, 5, 7, 8a;b, 9, 10, 11a, 13, 15, 24, 25a, 26b, 29, 32, 33a, 34a, 36, 38b, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47a, 49, 50	45%
Material	26	2b, 6, 12, 16, 17a, 18, 19, 20a;b,	

		21a;b, 23, 25b, 26a;b, 21a;b, 23, 25b, 26a, 27a;b, 28, 30, 33b, 34b, 37, 40a; b, 45, 47b, 48	40%
Behavior	6	1, 4a; b, 11b, 22, 35	9%
Mental	4	14, 17b, 31, 38a	6 %
Total	65		100%

c. MOOD System

MOOD	Imperative	Indicative		%
		Declarative	Interrogative	
Clause Meaning	Number	Number	Number	
Proposition		65 (1-50)		100 %
Total		65		100 %

d. Genre

CLAUSE	TEXT STRUCTURE	RHETORICAL FUNCTION
1-9	INTRODUCTION	Introducing the main issue that Indonesia's politics in the future is too complicated to predict
10	THESIS	Stating the writer's view that the future of Indonesia's politics will be bizarre

11-38	PREVIEW	Presenting an explanation that the new political breed leads to political caste
39	ARGUMENT	Giving an argument on how the arrival of the political breed may cause the future of Indonesian politic bizarre
40-43	ELABORATION	Elaborating the argument by presenting what will happen with the new political breed
44-48	REITERATION OF THE THESIS	Restating the idea that the future of Indonesian politics will be bizarre
49-50	REFLECTION	Reflecting the condition of Indonesian people

2. Data Interpretation

From the description of lexicogrammar above, it is clearly seen that the text consists of 35 simplex clauses and 15 complex clauses. The transitivity system is mostly dominated by material (29 clauses) and relational processes (26 clauses). Other processes employed in the text are behaviour (6 clauses) and mental process (4 clauses). In terms of the MOOD system, all of the clauses are indicative declarative functioning as proposition.

The status of the writer with his readers in this text is equal, noticeable from the transitivity system applied in the text. The employment of *relational* and *material* processes strengthens the fact that the writer informs and explains further the issue to his readers than oblige or command his readers to do something.

The equality is also supported by the MOOD and modality systems. All of the clauses are *indicative declarative* functioning as *proposition*. There is no *proposal* applied in the text. This implies that the writer wants to share further information with his readers. There is no effort in the part of the writer to urge the readers to do something. The writer positions his readers as the receiver of the information.

In clause ... values may come ...(42), the writer applies modality *may* that reflects low obligation instead of modality *should, must, required to, or oblige to* that reflects higher obligation. However, the employment of the modality does not lessen the equality of both the writer and the readers for the modality used by the writer has the low value.

The equality is also proved from the effort of the writer to lessen the distance with his readers and create an intimacy with them by applying pronoun *we* instead of *you*. For example, in clause ...we are in for...(43) and ...we still lack.....(49). Here, the employment of the pronoun *we* represents the intention of the writer and the readers to lead an equal status. Both of them are in the same situation. This directs the equal status of both parties.

In addition, the writer also shows his solidarity with his readers. It can be seen from the clause.... Indonesian political...(43). By referring to *Indonesian*,

the writer regards himself together with his readers as the *Indonesian* people. This supports the quality of being equal between the writer with his readers.

Based on the text GSP that consists of *Introduction, Thesis, Preview, Argument, Elaboration, Reiteration of the thesis, and reflection*, the text belongs to *exposition*. Here, the writer puts forward his arguments and opinions by positioning his readers in an equal level. It merely informs and explains his readers about the issue and makes no obligation or inclination for them. This indicates that the status of the writer to his readers is equal. It can be said that in the text, the writer places the readers in a horizontal relationship.

The judgement of the writer to the reader is positive. This is partly proved by the employment of the clauses that are all declarative. Besides, the fact that there is no proposal clause also supports this judgement. The writer suggests nothing to the readers. Simply, he just reminds that the future of Indonesian politics is not so bright. The employment of nominalizations and technicalities (globalization, this, Indonesia's politics, a debate, etc) also supports this judgement.

The language employed in the text is familiar enough, considering the fact that the writer has placed the readers at the same level as him, as educated people. The long-complex nominal groups, nominalizations, and abstraction do not seem to bother this familiarity. They do not make it difficult for the readers to understand the message implied in the text. The familiarity of language is also seen in the less technical terms. Such technical terms as political blue bloods, consolidation, legitimation, and so on are frequently found in any chat on politics.

TEXT 3

- Simplex 1. Indonesia's general election is a peculiar campaign [[which is possibly is not to be found in any other countries]] (declarative) (proposition) (Att. Rel. P).
- Complex 2 α a. It has been called a "dialogical" campaign (Att. Rel. process) (proposition)
- $\times\beta$ b. As opposed to the monolog of politician in front of political rally (declarative) (proposition) (Iden. Rel. process)
- Simplex 3. In reality this is kind of campaign (declarative) (proposition) (Att. Rel. Process)
- Simplex 4. A representative of a political group speak about the programs of their party for 15 minutes before a question and answer session (declarative) (proposition) (verbal beh. process)
- Simplex 5. This dialog takes place in doors with a limited audience and a fairly limited time 30 minutes (declarative) (proposition) (Material. process)
- Complex 6 1 a. The presentation and discussion are guided by a moderator (Proposition) (Verbal Process)
- +2 b. and broadcast on television (declarative) (proposition) (Verbal Process)

- Simplex 7. Before the discussion, the text should be scrutinized by a government committee and the discussants selected (declarative) (proposition) (Mental beh. process)
- Complex 8 1a . Everything is arranged (Material Process) (proposition)
+2b. And all that is missing is the political spontaneity [[which leaves the door open to surprises]] (declarative) (proposition) (Iden.. Rel. Process)
- Complex 9 1a. The proposal for such dialog came from Golkar (Material Process) (proposition)
+2b. And was reportedly drawn up at its second leaders meeting (Rapim) in Jakarta from Oct 17 to oct 19, 1995 (Declarative, Proposition, Material Process)
- Complex 10 1a. The two other political parties were not involved in the dialog regarding the nature of dialogical campaign (Verbal Beh. Process) (Declarative) (Proposition)
+2 b. And had to accept what Golkar considered to be a suitable method for promoting political education (declarative) (proposal) (Material Process)
- Simplex 11. To be frank, it is Golkar [[that wanted to have this dialogical campaign]] (declarative) (proposition) (Att. Rel. Process)

- Simplex 12. We were invited merely to talk about something which has been decided on by the government (declarative) (proposition) (Verbal Beh. process)
- Complex 13 1 1 a. Well we can not help (Mat Process) (Proposition)
 +2 b. But accept it (Mental Beh. Process) (Proposition)
 α c. Though I know (Mental Process) (proposition)
 ’β d. That the so – called dialogical campaign is not practical,
 “ (Att.Rel. Process) (Proposition)
 ’2 e. Said United Development Party chairman Ismail Hasan Metareum (Kompas, May 9, 1997) (declarative) (proposition) (Verbal process)
- Simplex 14. Golkar chairman Harmoko has denied the allegation [[that Golkar prefabricated the dialogical campaign]] (declarative) (proposition) (mental process)
- Simplex 15. Such statements have confused the public as to whom is really responsible for the implementation of the dialogical campaign (declarative) (proposition) (Mental process)
- Complex 16 α a. Be that as it may, if the two other political parties are not involved, (Verbal Beh. process) (proposition)
 +β b. It has already become clear that this mode of campaign is not dialogical (declarative) (proposition) (Att. Rel. Process)
- Simplex 17. It is superimposed from somewhere else (declarative) (proposition) (Att. Rel. Process)

- Simplex 18. If the process of creating this campaign is not dialogical, what about its implementation ? (interrogative) (proposition) (Att. Rel. Process)
- Simplex 19. As it turned out, what is meant by dialog is also peculiar (declarative) (proposition) (Att. Rel. Process)
- Simplex 20. A dialog implies a two – way discussion between two or more parties (declarative) (proposition) (Iden. Rel. Process)
- Simplex 21. But in the case of a dialogical campaign it means a dialog within one party, namely that between the speaker or those who are selected to be present and to raise questions (declarative) (proposition) (Iden.Rel. Process)
- Simplex 22. In reality there is no dialog between Golkar and PDI, Or PDI and PPP, and Golkar and PPP, but only an in-house talk among the party members and party sympathizers (declarative) (proposition) (existential process)
- Simplex 23. What is the main purpose of the dialogical campaign ? (interrogative) (proposition) (Iden. Rel. Process)
- Simplex 24. According to Harmoko, it is an opportunity for people to reason and raise questions and ideas [[which might contribute to improvement of the drafting of the guidelines of state police]] (declarative) (proposition) (Att. Rel. Process)
- Complex 25 α a. If this is an honest goal (Att. Rel. Process) (proposition)
 $+\beta$ α b. One might wonder (proposition) (mental process)

'β c. why the opportunity for political reasoning, raising questions and ideas were not enhanced before the campaign by providing the people with more opportunities and less political taboos (declarative) (proposition) (Mental Beh. process).

Complex 26 1 a. Why is political openness so limited (Att. Rel. Process) (proposition)

+2 b. and at the same time the government talks about improving political reasoning ? (interrogative) (proposition) (Verbal Beh. Process)

Simplex 27. One of the most effective ways to improve reasoning is to promote the ability to face differences and to learn something positive from them (declarative) (proposition) (Iden. Rel. Process)

Simplex 28. We tend to forget that thinking in general and political thinking in particular are the product not only of political engineering but also of a political culture (declarative) (proposition) (Mental Process)

Complex 29 α a. You can not expect someone to suddenly be able to produce ideas (proposition) (Mental beh. process)

- ×β b. If one is not accustomed to doing so (declarative)
(proposition) (Verbal beh. Process)
- Complex 30 α a. Needless to say, one is accustomed to producing ideas (Verbal
Beh. Process) (proposition)
- ×β b. If there is enough opportunity to do so enabled by political
openness (declarative) (proposition) (existential process)
- Simplex 31. The ability to think politically can not be separated from the habit
on the courage of doing so (declarative) (proposition) (Att. Rel.
process)
- Simplex 32. At this point to a certain extent, logic can also not be separated
from public (declarative) (proposition) (Att. Rel. Process)
- Simplex 33. Another aspect of the dialogical campaign is that the public's
encounter with a political audience is missing (declarative)
(proposition) (Iden. Rel. Process)
- Simplex 34. Rallies have their own risk, just like driving cars (declarative)
(proposition) (Att. Rel. Process)
- Simplex 35. But you can not escape accidents by refusing to drive a car (Mat.
Process) (declarative) (Proposition)
- Simplex 36. Politics is not only statecraft, but also stat eliness, the appearance,
the theater, and the celebration, to quote, American anthropologist
Clifford Geertz (declarative) (proposition) (Att. Rel. Process)
- Simplex 37. One can not govern the people who do not feel involved
(declarative) (proposition) (Verbal Process)

Simplex 38. Stateliness is the Marshaling of people's engagement by touching upon the feeling, meeting their curiosity and providing the meaning (declarative) (proposition) (Iden. Rel. Process)

Complex 39 α a. Of course we have to think positively of the dialogical (proposal) (Mental process)

$\times\beta$ b. While waiting for the results, which are now being propagated (declarative) (proposition) (Mat. Process)

Complex 40 α a. But even the least critical observer can safely say (verbal process) (proposition)

β b. that there are some political elements which are now missing in this campaign (declarative) (proposition) (existential process)

Simplex 41. First there is some political spontaneity which could push for more political intelligent (declarative) (proposition) (existential process)

Simplex 42. Logic, rhetoric, style, appearance and outfit are lacking (declarative) (proposition) (Att. Rel. Process)

Complex 43 1 a. Politics is something to be administrated (Iden. Rel. Process) (Proposition)

+2 b. But it is also a matter of performing capacity (declarative) (proposition) (Att. Rel. Process)

Complex 44 α a. Politics is different from bureaucracy (Att. Rel. Process)
(Proposition)

×β b. As it deals not only with programs and concepts but also with
people (declarative) (proposition) (Mental Beh. Process)

Simplex 45. Second, there is no opportunity to implement fair competition
among political parties (declarative) (proposition) (Existential
process)

Complex 46 ua. Analogically speaking, we wish to see political “sports – man
ship” (Mental process) (Proposition)

×βb. Whereby one is brave enough to salute the victory of his or
her opponents in an all-out fight (declarative) (proposition)
(Att. Rel.Process)

Simplex 47. After more than 50 years of national independence there seems
to be no pretext under which to say that nation is still
immature for a fair political struggle, a clever debate and an
elegant competition(declarative) (proposition) (Existential
Process)

1. Data Description

a. Clause System

Type of Clause	Number	Clause No	%
Simplex	31	1, 3-5, 7, 15, 17, 18, 20-24, 27,	66 %

		31-33, 36, 37, 41, 42, 45, 47	
Complex	16	2, 6, 8-14, 16, 19, 25, 26, 28-30, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 46	34 %
Total	47		100 %

b. Transitivity System

Type of Process	Number	Clause No	%
Relational	29	1, 2a; b, 3, 8b, 11, 13d, 16b, 17 - 21, 23, 24, 25a, 26a, 27, 31 -34, 36, 38, 42, 43a; b, 44a, 46b	44%
Material	8	5, 8a, 9a;b, 10b, 13a, 35, 39b	12 %
Mental	7	13c, 14, 15, 25b, 28, 39a, 46a	11%
Behaviour	12	4, 7, 10a, 12, 13b, 16a, 25c, 26b, 29a; b, 30a, 44b	18%
Verbal	5	6a; b, 13e, 37, 40a	6,5%
Existential	6	22, 30b, 40b, 41, 45, 47	8,5%
Total	67		100 %

c. MOOD System

MOOD	Imperative	Indicative		%
		Declarative	Interrogative	
Clause Meaning	Number	Number	Number	

Proposal		2 (10b, 39a)		3 %
Proposition		61 (1,2a;b, 3,4,5,6a;b,7,8a; b,9a;b,10a,11, 12,13a;b;c;d;e, 14,15,16a;b,17, 19,20,21,22, 24,25a;b;c,27, 28,29a;b,30a;b, 31,32,33,34, 35,36,37,38, 39b,40a;b,41, 42,43a;b,44a;b, 45, 46a;b, 47)	4 (18, 23, 26a; b)	97 %
Total		67		100 %

d. Genre

CLAUSE	TEXT STRUCTURE	RHETORICAL FUNCTION
1-8	THESIS	Stating the writer's view that dialogical campaign is not the real 'dialogical' campaign

9-17	ARGUMENT 1	Giving are argument about the process of creating the campaign which is not dialogical
18-22	ARGUMENT 2	Giving one argument about the process of creating the campaign is not conducted in two way discussion between 2 or more parties
23-32	ARGUMENT 3	Presenting the third argument that the main goal of the dialogical campaign is impossible to attained
33-38	ARGUMENT 4	Presenting the fourth argument that public's encounter with a political audience is missing
39-47	RHEITE RATION OF THE THESIS	Restating the idea that some political elements are now missing in the dialogical campaign

2. Data Interpretation

The text consists of 31 simplex clauses and 16 complex clauses. The transitivity system is dominated by relational process (29 clauses). Other processes employed in the text are behavior process (12 clauses), mental process (7 clauses), verbal process (5 clauses), material process (8 clauses) and existential

process (6 clauses). The MOOD system is mostly dominated by indicative declarative functioning proposition.

The writer and his readers in this text have an equal status; noticeable from the MOOD and modality systems applied in the text. Most of the clauses are *indicative declarative* functioning as *proposition*. This implies that the writer wants to share further information with his readers. There is no effort in the part of the writer to make an obligation or command to the readers to do something.

In modulated clause the two other political ... and had to accept ... (10b), the writer gives obligation by using modality has to. However, the obligation is not directed to the readers. It is directed to the two other political parties. This implies that the status of the writer to the readers is equal for he does not give any obligations to the readers and only wants to share further information with them.

The equality is also proved from the effort of the writer to lessen the distance with his readers and create an intimacy with them by applying pronoun *we*. For example in clause ... we have to think ... (39a). Here the employment of the pronoun *we* represents the intention of the writer and his readers to lead an equal status. Both of them are in the same situation. This directs the equal status of both parties.

In addition, the writer also creates the solidarity commitment with his readers. It can be seen from clauses ... the government talks ... (26b). The *government* relatively has a higher position and the consequence has a higher power. In this text, the writer does not include himself in the *government* group. He prefers to make his position equal to his readers; regarding that both of them

have lower position than the *government*. That is why, the writer point to the *government* instead of *you* or *they*.

The employment of *relational* process strengthens the fact that the writer informs and explains further the topic to the readers. It also indicates that the writer passes on the information more rather than obliges or commands the readers to do something.

Looking at the text structure that consists of *thesis - Argument₁ - Argument₂ - Argument₃ - Argument₄ - Reiteration of the thesis*, it is reasonable to say that the writer uses *exposition* genre. Here, the writer puts forward his argument by positioning the readers about the topic. This indicates that the status of the writer to his readers is equal. That is why to say that in the text, the writer places the readers in a horizontal relationship.

The readers are given a positive judgement. The positive judgement is partly indicated by the employment of the clauses that are all declarative. Besides, the most propositions also support this judgement. The employment of nominalizations and technicalities such as this, Indonesia's general election, a "dialogical" campaign and so on also supports this judgement.

The language of the text is familiar enough, considering the fact that the writer has placed the readers at the same level as him, as educated people. This can identified through the most simplex clauses and the complex nominal groups. The familiarity of language is also seen in the less technical terms.

B. DISCUSSION

INSIGHT column texts comprise of *ellipsis*, *simplex*, and complex clauses. The simplex clauses have greater number than the complex ones. The complex clauses themselves apply both paratactic and hypotactic in their interdependency, and elaboration, extension, enhancement, locution as well as idea in their logico-semantic

Based on the transitivity system, the texts apply various processes. The most dominant process is *relational* process, either *attributive* or *identifying*, and *material* process. Other processes employed in the texts are mental, verbal, existential, and behavior processes.

Viewed from the MOOD system, the texts are dominated by *indicative declarative* clauses. Imperative clause is not applied in the texts. In terms of meaning, most of the clauses in each text are *proposition*, and only a few of them are proposal.

Viewed from the modality system, the texts employ *low* and *median* modality instead of *high* modality in expressing the *obligations*, *probabilities*, and *inclinations*.

The status of the writers to the readers in all of insight column texts is equal. In the texts, most of the clauses are *indicative declarative* and *proposition* clauses, which indicate the tendency of the writers to pass on information. Only a few of the clauses in the texts are proposal clauses in which the writers give obligation and inclination to the readers. However, the employment of those proposal clauses does not lessen the equality of both the writers and the readers

for the modality used by the writers has the low value. For example in clause ... we can no longer... (Text 1: 45c), the writer applies modality *can* that reflects low obligation instead of modality *should, must, required to or obliged to* that reflects higher obligation. Another obligation uses median modality of *should* that is in clause The text should be scrutinized by a government committee ... (Text 3: 7). In this case the writer still tries to neutralize it by stating in a passive form instead of in active form ... government committee and the discussant selected should scrutinize the text. This implies that the writer does not urge the obligation directly. By applying the passive form, the emphasis is on the object – the text and is not on the subject – the government committee and the discussant selected.

It is noticeable; however, that all the obligations applied in the texts are not directed to the readers. For example in clause ... the new order government must achieve and clean (Text 1: 48a), the obligations are directed to the new order government. In other words, there is no effort of the writers to urge the readers to do something. The writers position the readers as the receivers of the information.

Even, in the text 2, it is obvious that the writer merely shares information with the readers on an issue. There is no proposal clause applied in the text. In the text, the writer makes a prediction about what will happen in relation to the issue and bases his prediction on the solid assumption. The writer regards that the readers have already known the problem so that he gives the prediction as further information.

The equal status of the writers and the readers in all of the texts is also supported by the transitivity system, which is dominated by the *relational* and

material processes. It shows that the writers inform and explain further the issue to the readers. It also indicates that the writers pass on the information rather than oblige or command the readers to do something.

In text 1, in informing the readers, actually the writer makes a criticism to the government dealing with the political matters in the country. Since the government relatively has a higher power and authority, the writer does not explicitly criticize it and does not directly give a command about what government should do for the betterment of the situation. The writer in the text gives the information more to the readers about what the government has done in relation to the issue.

It has been said that the government has a higher power and consequently, they hold a higher status. On the other hand, the writers want to criticize them. This, then, emerges the solidarity of the writers with the readers by regarding that both parties have the lower level than the government. Both of them are under the authority of the government. This solidarity of being equal is also strengthened by the intimacy the writers created. In the texts, the writers try to lessen the distance by employing the inclusive pronoun *we* instead of *one*, *people* or *you*. The use of the pronoun *we* reflects that both the writers and the readers are in the same situation and face the same problem. On the contrary, the employment of *one* undermines the meaning of people in general. It refers to a certain group. Meanwhile, the word *people* indicates the implicit claim of the authority of the writer. This, then, will bring an effect of creating a distance between the writer

and the readers. That is why, the writers employ the pronoun *we* to create the intimacy which supports the equality of both parties status.

Based on the GSP of the texts, all of INSIGHT column texts belong to *exposition* genre. This genre is used in proposing an opinions and arguments towards a certain issue. In the texts, which belong to the exposition genre, the writers still, put the readers in an equal position. That is because the writers smoothly persuade the readers. They do not dictate the readers to do something. They prefer to pass on the information and express their obligation and inclination indirectly in proposition clause proposal ones. It can be concluded, therefore, that in exposition genre of INSIGHT column texts, the status of the writers and the readers is equal. It can be said that in all of the texts, the writers place the readers in a horizontal relationship.

In all of the texts, the readers are given a positive judgement. It means that all the writers regard the readers as having the same status as them. There is no text which really regards the readers having lower position than the writer. The language of the texts is familiar enough, considering the fact that the writers have placed the readers at the same level as him, as educated people.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

From the result of the data analysis in chapter IV, finally, the researcher concludes the result of the research as follows:

Generally, each text is similar to one another. Based on the clause system, all “ INSIGHT “ column texts employ ellipsis, simplex, and complex clauses. There are only 3 ellipsis employed in the text (text 3). The complex clauses themselves apply both paratactic and hypotactic in their interdependency and elaboration, extension, enhancement, or locution as well as idea in their logic semantic.

The MOOD system of the texts is dominated by indicative declarative clause, and in terms of clause meaning, it is dominated by proposition clauses. There are only 4 proposal ones applied in the texts (text 1, 3). It shows the tendency of the writers to pass on information about the issue to the readers.

The transitivity system of the texts is dominated by relational either attributive or identifying, and material processes. Other processes employed in the texts are mental, verbal, behaviour, and existential processes. The employment of relational processes dominating the texts strengthens the fact that the writers inform and explain further the information rather than oblige or command the readers to do something.

Viewed from the modality system, the texts employ low and median modality in expressing the obligations, inclinations, and probabilities. It is noticeable; however, that in the texts, some the obligations are not directed to the readers. In other words, there is no effort of the writers to urge the readers to do something. The writers position the readers as the receiver information. Other obligations are expressed in proposition clauses rather than in proposal ones. This means that the writers smoothly and indirectly give a command and do not dictate the readers to do something.

Based on the findings from the clause, MOOD, modality, and transitivity systems of the texts above, it can be concluded, therefore, that the status of the writers to the readers in INSIGHT column texts is equal. There is no tendency to be superior in the part of the writers towards the readers. In addition, the equality of the status is strengthened by the effort of the writers to lessen the distance and create an intimate relation with the readers. Besides, the writers also show the solidarity with them.

In relation to the genre of the text, all INSIGHT column texts belong to EXPOSITION genre. In terms of clause, MOOD, modality, and transitivity systems, and also intimacy and solidarity of the texts as have been explained before, exposition genres of INSIGHT column texts, the status of the writers and the readers is found out to be equal. The writers place the readers in a horizontal relationship. That is why, the writers give a positive judgement to the readers. The writers regard the readers as having the same status as them. There is no writer which really regards the readers having lower position than him. Considering the

fact that the writers have placed the readers at the same level as them, as educated people, the language of all the texts is familiar enough.

B. Recommendation

Based on the conclusion of the research, the researcher recommends several points to other researchers, students in English department, and writers of articles. The recommendations are follows:

1. Other Researchers

To those who are interested to conduct further research by using Systemic Functional Linguistics approach, the researcher hopes that they will apply the theory comprehensively. It is true that the theory breaks a discourse into such levels as phonology/graphology, lexicogrammar, register, genre, and ideology. However, each level is not separable from one another. Besides, there are many other aspects that are interesting to be the object of linguistics research, such a text of the Presidential Speech on August 16, etc.

2. Students in English Department

The result of this research can be used as reference for students studying interpersonal meaning from the aspect of status. From the result of analysis, it is found that status is not only realised through MOOD, modality, transitivity, and clause systems but it is also influenced by the genre. Moreover, the status can be seen from the effort of the writers to lessen the distance and create and intimate relation with the readers.

3. Writers of Articles

It is expected that the findings of this research will be beneficial for those who have been accustomed to writing articles. Systemic Functional Linguistics provides more aids in the way of increasing their writing ability especially in understanding how to form their status with the readers. The findings of this research show that generally, to form equal status the writers of articles use simplex clauses, indicative declarative clauses functioning proposition, transitivity and relational processes, low inclinations and obligations, and exposition genre. Therefore, it is highly expected that their articles will be much better after they apply this theory.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- Arif, E. (1997). **A Comparative Study Of Generic Structure Between Goods Advertisement and Service Advertisement Text (Thesis)**. Surakarta : Sebelas Maret University.
- Effendy, O.U. (1986). *Dinamika Komunikasi* . Bandung : CV Remaja Karya.
- Effendy, O.U. (1990). *Ilmu Komunikasi : Teori dan Praktek*. Bandung : PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Fairclough, N. (1989). *Language and Power* . London : Longman.
- Goetz, J.P. (1984). *Ethnography and Qualitative Design in Educational Research*. Orlando. Florida : Academic Press Inc.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1985a). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London : Edward Arnorld Inc.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1985b). *Spoken and Written Language*. Victoria : Deakin University Press.
- Halliday, M.A.K. & Hassan, R. (1985). *Language, Context, and Text : Aspect of Language in A Social*. Victoria : Deakin University Press.
- Hadi, S. (1983). *Methodology Research I : Untuk Penulisan Paper, Skripsi, Thesis, dan Disertasi*. Yogyakarta : Yayasan Penerbit Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Gajah Mada.

- Juyoto, D. (1985). *Jurnalisme Praktis Sarana Penggerak Lapangan Kerja Raksasa*. Yogyakarta : Nurcahaya.
- Martin, J.R. (1990). *Factual Writing : Exploring and Challenging Social Reality*. Hong Kong : Oxford University Press.
- Martin, J.R. (1992). *English Text : System and Structure*. Netherlands : John Publishing Company.
- MEDSP. (1989). *Teaching Factual Writing : A Genre Based Approach*. Sidney.
- Miles & Huberman. (1984). *Qualitative Data Analysis*. California Sage Publication.
- Moleong, L.J. (1990). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung : CV Remaja Karya.
- Santosa, R. (1993). *Analisis Teks Dengan Pendekatan Tata Bahasa Sistemik Fungsional*. Fakultas Sastra dan UPT.P2B Universitas Sebelas Maret.
- Santosa, R. (1994). *Semiotika Dalam Teks Factual*. Haluan Sastra Budaya No. 22 Tahun 12, Maret 1994.
- Santosa, R. (1996). *Bahasa Dalam Pandangan Semiotika Sosial (Draft I)* . Surakarta : Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sebelas Maret.
- Sudaryanto. (1988). *Metode Penelitian Linguistik (Bagian II) : Metode dan Aneka Teknik Pengumpulan Data*. Yogyakarta : Gajah Mada University Press.

Surahmad, W. (1994). *Pengantar Penelitian Ilmiah : Dasar Metode Teknik* .
Bandung : Tarsito.

Swalles, J.M. (1990). *Genre Analysis : English Academic and Research Setting*.
Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.

Trijanawati, K. (1996). **A Study On Genre and Ideology Of “Your Letters”
Text in THE JAKARTA POST (Thesis)**. Surakarta : Sebelas Maret
University.

Wiratno, T. (1994). *Aspek Leksikogrammatikal dan Makna Metafungsional
Dalam Teks Ilmiah*. Paper Dalam Ceramah Dan Seminar Linguistik
Fakultas Sastra – MLI Kom. Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sebelas Maret.