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# **A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF BALI NINE CASE IN SOME SELECTED WEBSITES**

## **A THESIS**

**Submitted to English Language Teaching Department, *Tarbiyah* and Teacher  
Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon In Partial  
Fulfillment of The Requirements of Undergraduate Degree**



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## ABSTRACT

Bonifasia Hoar. 14111310014. *A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF 'BALI NINE' CASE IN SOME SELECTED WEBSTES*

Power relation analysis in discourse is used in special sense of aiming to show up the connection between language and power based on CLS analysis of social interaction focus upon their linguistics elements. Social phenomenon it is in linguistics phenomenon that language activities goes in social context So, this Critical Discourse Analysis is intended to construct the power relation in discourse of 'Bali Nine' based on events and participants presented through Systemic Functional Linguistics grammar Pattern of Transitivity System. It is provides a useful linguistics feature framework and as a part of ideational meaning of the clause that concerned with transmission of ideas, represent the phenomenon of the discourse that consists of 'goings-on' of doing, happening, feeling, and being. Those are sorted out in the texts and express through the grammar of the clause.

Furthermore, the qualitative study is conducted to find how the events and discourse participants of 'Bali Nine' are presented. Technique of collecting the data is researcher itself as the instrument in selected the topic from several trusted websites; ABC- News, BBC- News, Jakarta Post, and Liputan6.

In addition the result shows that the events in discourse are 'material' events as the extract of the text and 'verbal' events as the characteristics of news reporting. The other events such as 'mental', 'relational', 'behavioral' and 'existential' also found there. The power relation analysis based on the participants showing that 'Joko Widodo' as the major 'Actor' who has the most power than other, the major 'Sayers' are the Spokesmen, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, and the Presidents.

The findings also empower that power relation in discourse is truly exercised especially in this study; reporting news genre of the text. And the Systemic Functional Grammar of 'Transitivity' is an appropriate concept in CDA to trace the connection between language and the people involve there that some people might dominant than other.

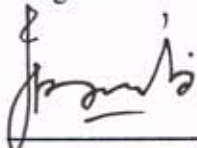
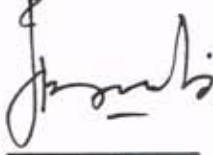
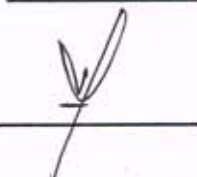

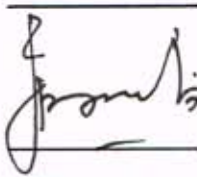

Key words: Power relation, Linguistics, Social phenomenon, Critical Discourse Analysis, Critical Language Study, Systemic Functional Linguistics, Systemic Functional Grammar, Transitivity System.



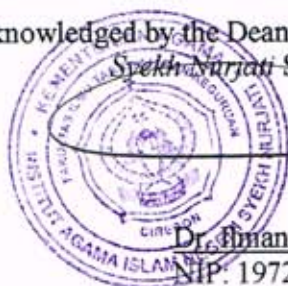
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## RATIFICATION

This thesis entitled **“A Critical Discourse Analysis of ‘Bali Nine’ Case in Some Selected Websites”** written by Bonifasia Hoar, student number 14111310014, has been examined on July 14<sup>th</sup> 2015. It has been accepted by the examiners. It has been recognized as one of requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Department at *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of Research

This study investigated the power relation in discourse as a product of process making meaning. A critical discourse analysis as in Fairclough (1989:23) state that it puts social phenomenon as linguistics phenomenon that can be analyzed critically through some of grammar pattern. Power relation as Fairclough (1989:43) that is the connection between language use and unequal power relations. Fairclough (1989:4) also state that it is particularly emphasize on how language contributes to the domination of some people than others. The power relation analysis is to show up the role of language in the production, maintenance, and the social relationship of power.

According to Fairclough (1989:43) Power in discourse is concerned with the discourse as a place where relation of power are actually exercised and enacted. It does with powerful participants controlling and constraining the contribution of non-powerful participants in content, relation, and the subject itself, Fairclough (1989:46). Power related to the process of making meaning in the language use. People who has the most power will take a broad place in a discourse because they will give the most contribution there than others. As Dijk (2008) state their power is exercised through their ideology in certain typology of the ways power is enacted by discourse form. For example a doctor will have the more power than patients because knows more about the health, medicine, and treatment than patient. The patients will follow what the doctor's command, Fairclough (1989:45)

Fairclough (1989), The power give privileged to some people to more affect in some particular discourse. The way the power exercised is through interaction who control whom, who can say what to whom, in what situation that is through language use in the discourse. Relate with this discourse as on of what people use with the language in interpreting their social life. Halliday (2003) claims discourse as kinds of polyphonic structuring as found on grammar in the structures of the clauses, messages, exchange and representation. It is functioning of higher level of code as realization of semiotic orders above language.



Fairclough (1989) CDA analysis is through to Critical Language Study that would place a broad conception of social study of language at the core of the language and one of them is Systemic Functional Linguistics or called SFL by Halliday that see language as functionalist approach.

Functional approach by Halliday (1978). First, SFL see the language use is as functional and the second that language as functional that its function is to make meaning then the third is meanings are influenced by the social context and the last one is process of using language is semiotic process where the meaning by choosing. In process of making meaning people will produce in many kinds using language even when the thing meant by them is the same. Because using language is depend on what is on their mind.

In everyday social interaction people not only interact face to face directly use spoken language but interaction done through various way. For example by phone, text, e-mail, letter, newspaper, including website, discourse and so on.

We see text as a Critical Discourse Analysis as Fairclough (1995:6) state:

Texts are social spaces in which two fundamental social processes simultaneously occur: cognition and representation of the world, and social interaction. A multifunctional view of text is therefore essential. I have followed systemic linguistic (Halliday 1978) in assuming that language in text simultaneously functions ideationally in the representation of experience and the world, interpersonally in constituting social interaction between participants in discourse.

One of any kinds of discourse is news report discourse that is can be written and printed discourse types where the writer and reader less closely interact. So that in sharing the meaning Dijk (1998) state that the characterization of its meaning involved sharing the meaning, knowledge of the language, knowledge of world, and other believe must be taken to its context.

In addition Dijk (1998) gives addition that writers produce forms of meanings are presumed to be understood by readers, provoke reactions, generally be recipient designed as like conversation. In narrow sense, we may give an abstract analysis of the structures of news reports as a specific type of public discourse. We shall see more detail of structures of news as the result of cognitive process and meaning production by authors. The contribution of the author of



news report discourse in producing the context of discourse related to the power relation of discourse.

The concept of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and transitivity is focus on the relationship between language structure and meaning use in everyday life (Halliday 1994). That is to show relationship between semantic and language structured in use. The structure of language is express the meaning that shaped in a clause of sentence. As Fairclough (1995) language as a meaningful behavior, interprets language as a process of making meaning. It is not only a text but a semantic system what people mean shaped in units of language structure,(Fairclough 1995).

Halliday (2004) a text is a unit of menings, a unit which expresses simultaneously in context of situation meaning; ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning. Basically system of language is making meaning or semiotic one, as Eggins (2004) state that the purpose of language is to make meaning. People are using language not to make any sound but to interpret the meaning with each other, Eggins (2004). In everyday life people use language in everywhere. Using language means to making meaning with each other. We chat with family members, read a text or speak to someone is through the language. Halliday (1994) put language as social phenomenon that is concerned with the structure function and meaning of language in social life. Text is as one of product in making meaning. People write a text is transferring their mind into a text we see as a product as Fairclough state that language in a text is representation of experience and the world.

SFL is connected with the study of language that is a theory of making meaning as in choice (Halliday 1994) and how we use grammar or language structure in order to create the meaning through different ways of expressing experience, so that by looking for the meaning through language structure we would be able to draw an experience of the participant of a text that show us the power relation between language and semantic and draw relation of the participant of any text.

In investigating the power relation between meaning and language we concerned with analysing Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) that is concerned





with the study of process and participants types is the view of the clause as having representative function. The function of language is making meaning. Halliday (2004) introduce three basic of meaning called as metafunction. There are interpersonal metafunction, the textual metafunction and ideational metafunction.

The three concept of meaning by Halliday above has relate with the context of language use that has distribution in study the meaning. The context of language involving register, genre and ideology in SFL. There are three variable of register: field, tenor, and mood (Eggins 2004). Register variables are relate with the three concept of meanings; ideational meaning, textual meaning, and interperonal meaning.

The field is realized through just some of the grammatial systems such as the patterns of processes (verbs), participants (nouns) and circumtances (prepositional pharases of time, manner, place and etc.) those types of grammatical patterns expressing whois doing what, to whom, where,when, shy and how can be collectively described as the transitivity patterns in language.

Relate with this, transitivity analysis is the way of analysing types f process in a text, concerned with how the language is sturctured and has meaning and showing the power of participant in a discourse. System of transitivity is introduction to ideational meaning. Analysing the ideational metafunction is relate with the grammar of the clause as Eggins (2004) state when we look at the ideational metafunction, we are looking at the grammar of the clause as representation so that we find there is a major system of grammatical choice involved in this kind of meaning, the system of transitivity or as types of process.

So far the similiar study has taken in any kinds of language analysis and language study as the following highlight.

1. The power of discourse and discourse of power persuing peace through discourse itervension by Karlberg (2005)
2. Stylistics and linguistics analysis of literary text using systeic functional grammar by Iwamoto
3. Measuring Experience : A Process and Participant Analysis of Heart of Darkness by Conrad (2007).



4. A CDA and SFL approach to measuring participant power in a radio news bulletin about youth crime by Haig.
5. Studied on “Foucault’s discourse and power: implication for instructionist classroom management” by Pitsoe and Letseka (2013).

CDA has studied expansive in various context of social because discourse is in everywhere. We can say everything can be discourse as long as social interactions work on people daily life. The power analysis become important part of CDA. Power cannot be being apart from discourse since it as a production. Fairclough (1989) Power is directly exercised and express through differential access to various genres, contents, and styles of discourse and may be analyzed systematically in terms of forms of re(production) of discourse.

### 1.2 Focus of the Study

One of discourse analysis is textual analysis. Textual discourse is focus on linguistics analysis that is applied by SFL as one of CDA in language analysis. Fairclough (1995:4) a text is traditionally understood to be a piece of written language. A text also social spaces in which two fundamental social processes simultaneously occur, cognition and representation of the world and social interaction, Fairclough (1995). As well as Halliday (1978) state that a multifunctional view of text is therefore essential in text always simultaneously function ideationally in the representation of experience and the world.

### 1.3 Research Formulation

Based on the background above, research will focus on power relation analysis through SFL system. Before going to the problems of research specifically, researcher needs to reveal the some aspects of the problems that support the main problem of the research.

1. The field of the research

The field of the research is Discourse Analysis based on a Critical Discourse Analysis focus on power relation from Fairclough’s theory exercised in texts through Systemic Functional Linguistics Analysis



from Halliday's theory, that can be realized through grammatical system; Transitivity.

2. The kinds of the problem
  - a. How the grammatical system of transitivity constructed the power relation of some participants in the discourse?
  - b. How the author put the events in the discourse?
  - c. How the events are related to the participants of the discourse?
  - d. How are the kinds of events presented in the discourse?
3. The case of research problem

The main points of research problems are how the events of discourse portrayed in news, and how participants of discourse presented in the news.

#### 1.4 The limitation of the problem

Based on the phenomenon, the researcher only focuses on the concept of Field in register theory of contextual, beside Tenor and Mode. The concept of field is can be analyzed through grammatical system of Transitivity to show how the power relation is occurs in the discourse of 'Bali Nine' case as the object of the research.

#### 1.5 Research Questions

Based on the background above, researcher will focus on the grammatical system patterns, transitivity analysis in constructing power relation based on the Critical Discourse Analysis in the following questions:

1. How are the events of discourse portrayed in news?
2. How are the participants in the news presented in the discourse?

#### 1.6 Aims of Research

Based on the research questions above, the aims of this study are:

1. To find the events of the discourse are presented.
2. To know the participants of the discourse are presented.



## 1.7 The Significance of Research

Theoretically, this study as one of discourse analysis study contribution to the language study and critical language study. The analysis of field show up the corelation between meaning and element of grammar in discourse. How power play over disourse thorough interaction by using language.

Practically, for common people and those who study language including students and teacher more familiar with the concept of meaning by Halliday and his theory of SFL based on the Critical Discourse Analysis, which is one of its contribution is power relation in discourse. As well as for researcher, it is to build more knowledge about language studies, specifically in Critical Discourse Analysis as one of the branch of language study. Hopefully can be a reference for those who study language and also for some future research in CDA.

## 1.8 Previous Study

The development of Critical Discourse Analysis has wide spread in languge study and language elements analysis because study about the language use including CDA become necessary for those who study languge or take linguistics field.

Haig (2005) in his study showed relation in media discourse also index of social power. CDA and SFL linguistically examined and critically evaluate the influence of ideology significant values and belief on the production , distribution and consumption of news and other forms of media discourse as well as representation of social actors in media text.

The sudty about Faucoult concept about power also had done by Pitsoe and Letseka (2013). It is a critical study about Faucoult approach in instructionist classroom management on the basis that is the concept of power of domination in dealing with disruption in the classroom. Power and cotrol, teacher power as a tool for social reproduction and domination in instructionist classroom setting.

The study of Conrad (2007) in measuring experience “A process and Participants Analysis of Heart of Darkness”. His goal to examine narrative in term of style, textual function, and narratives techniques by focussing on process and participants types according to SFL as well as central elements and expression in narrative theory.





The power of discourse and discourse of power”Persuing Peace Through Discourse Discourse intervension” by Karlberg (2005). His argument that is the way we think and talk about a subject influence and reflect the way we act in relation to that subject. Power here tends to be associated with competition at best such as coercion and domination at worst.

Iwamoto applying Halliday theory of transitivity to explore the relationship between structured and socially constructed in narrative. Transitivity concepts become a big element in that study to show the power relation of the participants in narrative text. Who takes the most control, who doesn't effect to the discourse structures of the text to show the power relation within discourse.

Based on the previous studies above, seem that there is a gap in the objects of those researches that is factual discourse as an object in analyzing how the power is exactly exercised in social context in given situation. So that, in this study researcher takes the factual discourse as the object.

### 1.9 Theoretical Foundation

The context of SFL by Halliday consists of register, genre and ideology of SFL. Here, researcher will emphasize on register context. The context of discourse is consist of three variables there are field, tenor, and mood. the three dimensions of context in situation deals with theory of meaning by Halliday named metafunction consist of ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning.

Halliday concept of SFL and transitivity analysis of text is concerned with the mechanism of text structure and meaning. In analysing structure and meaning of the text is relate to the context of situation which the language is play on. Meaning can be identified in linguistics unit all size; words – phrases – clauses – sentences – and texts.

Transitivity analysis is deals with ideational function where the speaker and writer generate the meaning of something the extend to as Fairclough (1992) state that we may include any units of language that express the writer or speaker affinity with what is being said.



Halliday introduce the concept of situation by metafunction or three concepts of meaning that provides grammatical resources of the clause. Metafunction is emphasizing on semantics, code of language and how the utterances and text specify all the meaning potential covered in field, tenor and mode.

Field is focus of the activity in which we are engaged in otherword is about what the language is being used to talk about (Eggins 2004). Martins (1992) state field more focus on sitation where the language is accompanying the action. Transistivity analysis deals with ideational meaning where experiential function is express in a text.

Tenor is the social relationship played by interactants for example students-lecturer, customer – salesperson, friend – friend. Eggins (2004) argue that is about the role relationship between the interactant. Mode relates with parts of language play in a text as Eggins (2004). Mode is to establish the relationship between interactant and from semantics perspective when we use language to interact is we are doing with the relationship between us.

Textual meaning is about system of information structure where we find theme and rheme. Theme refers to the elements which serves the staring point for what is clause going to be about whereas Rheme is efers to the part of the clause in which the theme is developed. So that everything that is not theme is rheme. Whe we analyzed the theme we also analyse the rheme at once.

Those variables of situation context above, Halliaday claim that all of the things in a text going on in a situation at a time of language use,only these three have a direct and significant impact on the types of language that will be produced Eggins (2004).

The field of a text can be associated with the realization of ideational meaning. These ideational meanings are realized through Transitivity analysis. The mode of text can be associated with the realization of textual through the Theme and the tenor is realized through interpersoanal meanings, (Eggins 2004)

Halliday transitivity theory is part of ideotional functional concerened with the transmission of ideas, that is represent the processes. Proseses is concerned with the phenomenon that express in a text through verb, event or anything can be expressed. Such Halliday (1985) argue that the concept of reality is consist of



what is happening, feeling, doing. Those sorted out in a system of the language and express through the grammar of the clause and clause play grammatical function in expressing the meaning.

### The Concept of Transitivity as Ideational Meaning

Transitivity system is as a grammatical system showing experiential meaning as one of matelfuction. Haliday and Matthiessen (2004:170) state

“The transitivity system contrues the world o experience into a managageable set of PROCESS TYPES. Each process types provide its own model or schema for construing a particular domain of experience”...

A system of Transitivity or process types. It exercise the events of the discourse or any text. Everything can be put in the types of process system. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:170) state the experience is consists of events, or ‘goings-on’ that construct on what is happening, doing, sensing, saying, being or having. Those events involving the participants and the additional information through circumstances such as time, place, manner and so on. An example of different process types from Halliday and Matthiessen(2004:171) will briefly explain as the table bellow :

Process types	Example (process +participants underlined; process in bold; circumstances in italics)
Material	<i>During the European scramble for Africa, <u>Nigerian</u> <b>fell</b> to the British.</i> and <i><u>the British</u> <b>ruled</b> it until 1960</i>
Bahavioral	<i>People are <b>laughing</b>.</i>
Mental	<i>The Ibos <b>did not approve of</b> <u>kings</u></i>
Verbal	<i>So <u>we say</u> that every fourth African is a Nigerian</i> <i><b>Can you tell us</b> about the political and cultural make-up of Nigerian?</i>
Relational	<i>That <u>every fourth of African</u> <b>is</b> <u>Nigerian</u></i>
Existential	<i>So today there's <u>Christianity</u> in te south)</i>



The transitivity model provide a complete analysis of each clause in a text and seems more complex than grammar traditional. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:283) draw briefly the transitivity model as bellow :

No	Transitivity model
1.	<b>Material</b> : Actor + Process + Goal
2.	<b>Bahavioral</b> : Behaver + Process
3.	<b>Mental</b> : Senser + Process + Phenomenon
4.	<b>Verbal</b> : Sayer + Process + ( Receiver)
5.	<b>Relational</b> : Carrier + Process + Attribute Token + Process + Value
6.	<b>Existential</b> : Existent + Process

a. Material process

All these clauses are describing processes of doing, usually concrete. Processes of doing are what we call material process. The basic meaning of material process is that some entity does something, undertakes some action. That can be probed by asking “what did X do?”

Example : Diana went to Geneva

The example above Diana as actor and went as material process, that is have only one participant but not all the material process have only one participant.

Example : they gave Diana a cognac.

Material process can be structured in passive and active .

Active probed by “ what did x do (to y)?”

Passive probed by “ what happened to y?”. With the passive we can ask “by whom?”

An example, active : they tested my blood

Passive : my blood was tested by them

Direct participant of material process is : *actor- process material-goal*





**Active**

They	tested	my blood
<i>Actor</i>	<i>Process : material</i>	<i>Goal</i>

**Passive**

My blood	Was tested	By them
<i>Goal</i>	<i>Process material</i>	<i>Actor</i>

Material process type is serve on 'doing and happening as like table bellow, (Halliday and Matthiessen 2004 :184)

	<b>Transitive</b>	<b>Intransitive</b>
Creative	<b>Actor + do</b>	<b>Actor + happen</b>
	What <b>did they do?</b> - they built a house	What <b>happen?</b> - icicles formed
Transformative	<b>Happen to + goal, actor + do to + goal</b>	<b>Happen to + actor, actor + do</b>
	What <b>happened to the icicles?</b> - the sun mented them	What <b>happen to the icicles?</b> - they melted
	What did <b>they do to Henry?</b> – they chased him away	What did <b>henry do?</b> – He ran away.

The table above consructed briefly how the actor and goal in mataerialclauses are put in the clauses, that involve 'happening and doing'.Besidethat, Halliday (1994) there also the relationship between process and goal call as **Range**. Range is not a goal because do not exist except thorough the process itself.

Another example may helps to emphasize distintions

Range	Goal
Shoot the gun	Shoot the kangaroo
Kick a goal	Kick the dog
Serve a dinner	Serve a ball
Give a smile	Give a present



Take a bath	Take a biscuit
-------------	----------------

Taken from Eggins (2004)

Beside the range, in process material also there is a **beneficiary (recipient and client)**. **Recipient** is to whom something is given and **client** is to whom something is done or served.

Example 1,

They	Give	You	a pen
<i>Actor</i>	<i>Process material</i>	<i>recipient</i>	<i>Goal</i>

Example 2,

My mom	serve	a dinner	For us
<i>actor</i>	<i>Process material</i>	<i>goal</i>	<i>Client</i>

#### b. Mental process

Mental processes is talk about what we think or feel. Halliday call the process which encode meaning of feeling and thinking as mental process. The clauses in this case can be absorbed by asking what do you think, feel, know about X? Participant in mental process call as *senser*, and what is being felt as *phenomenon*. Phenomenon can be analyzed in three aspects those are cognition, affection and perception.

Cognition is involving thinking, knowing, understanding and affection is involving liking, loving, fearing, and the last is perception involving seeing and hearing. So the process will arrange as ***senser – mental process – phenomenon***. Halliday also identifies two aspects of phenomenon: acts and facts. Acts occur

in mental process of perception in seeing, hearing, noticing, etc. A fact phenomenon is usually finite and introduced by a “that”, functioning as if it were a simple noun.



Example phenomenon: act

He	saw	The operation taking place
Senser	Process mental	Phenomenon: act

Example phenomenon :facts

She	Didn't realized	That it was a bomb
Senser	Process mental	Phenomenon: facts

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:210) state the verbs that serve as process in mental clauses, as the table below.

	'like' type	'please' type
Perceptive	Perceive, sense, see, notice, glimpse, hear, overhear, feel, taste, smell	(assail)
Cognitive	Think, believe, suppose, expect, consider, know, understand, realize, appreciate, imagine. Dream, pretend, guess, reckon, conjecture, hypothesize, wonder, doubt, remember, recall forget, fear, (think fearfully)	Strike, occur to, convince, remind, escape, puzzle, intrigue, surprise
Desiderative	Want, wish, would like, desire, hope (for), long for, yearn for, intend, plan, decide, resolve, determine, agree, comply, refuse	(tempt)
Emotive	Like, fancy, love, adore, dislike, hate, detest, despise, loathe, abhor, rejoice, exult, grieve, mourn, bemoan, bewail, regret, deplore, fear, dread, enjoy, relish, marvel	Allure, attract, displease, disgust, offend, repel, revolt, gladden, delight, gratify, sadden, depress, pain, alarm, startle, frighten, scare, horrify, shock,



		comfort, reassure, encourage, amuse, entertain, divert, interest, fascinate, bore, weary, worry
--	--	---

Those words above are can present the same meaning, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:210) state:

The type of sensing construes experience as indeterminate: the four different types of sensing shade into one another. For example, perception shades into cognition, with I see coming to mean not only 'I perceive visually' but also 'I understand'. And cognition shades into perception with clauses where remember serve as the process, unlike cognitive clauses in general such clauses can be construed with a macrophenomenal phenomenon.

So, sometime a word will produce the different meaning depend on the context of the clause.

c. Verbal process

Verbal process typically contain three participants there are *sayer* – *receiver* – *verbiage*.

*example*

<i>I</i>	<i>asked</i>	<i>Him</i>	<i>A questions</i>
<i>Sayer</i>	<i>Process verbal</i>	<i>Receiver</i>	<i>Verbiage</i>

There also not only the word such as say, tell, speak, that become the characterizations of the clauses in verbal process. The other example of verbs serve in as a process in verbal by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:225) as like the table below :

Type		Example of verbs
Activity	Targeting	Praise, insult, abuse, slander, flater, blame, criticize, chide
	Talking	Speak, talk





Sensing	Neutral quoting	Say, tell; go, be like
	Indicating	Tell (sb that), report, announce, notify, explain, argue, convince (that), persuade (sb that), promise (that)
		Ask (sb whether), question, enquire (whether)
	Imperating	Tell (sb to do), ask (sb to do), order, command, require, promise, threaten, persuade (sb to do), convince (sb to do), entreat, emlore, beg

The words in verbal process types above are like ‘behavioral, like ‘material’ or ‘relational, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:255) state also that :

Behavioral process clauses are not so much a distinct type of process, but rather a cluster of small subtypes blending the material and the mental into a continuum, ‘verbal’ process clauses do display distinctive patterns of their own.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:255) also mention that, there also aspect of verbal process besides sayer, such as, receiver, verbiage and target. Receiver is refers to to whom the saying is directed. Receiver is realized by nominal group typically donating a conscious being (a potential speaker). Verbiage is the function that corresponds to what is said. Represented it as a class of thing rather than a report or quote, that it may be the content of what is said and also can be the name of saying.

d. Behavioral process

Halliday explains this process stay between mental and material process. That is meaning realized between material and mental process. They are a part about action but action that has to be experienced by a conscious being. Meaning is arranged **behavior-process behavioral – behaviour**, Eggins (2004).

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:248) state that:



Behavioral process is processes are typically human physiological and psychological behaviour, like breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming, and staring.

example

He	Cough	Loudly
Behaver	Process behavioral	Circumstance manner

The words characterized the behavioral process types as Halliday and Mathiessen (2004:251) state as table below.

(i)	[near mental]	Process of consciousness represented as forms of behaviour	Look, watch, stare, think, worry, dream
(ii)	[near verbal]	Verbal processes as forms of behaviour	Chatter, grumble, talk. Gossip, argue, murmur, mouth
(iii)	-	Psychological processes manifesting state of consciousness	Cry, laugh, smile, frown, sigh, sob, snarl, hiss, whine, nod
(iv)	-	Other psychological process	Breath, sneeze, cough, hiccup, burp, faint, shit, yawn, sleep
(v)	[near material]	Bodily postures and pastimes	Sing, dance, lie (down), sit (up, down)



## e. Existential process

Existential process represent experience that there was something.

Meaning is through process *existential – existent – circumstance*

*Example*

<i>There was</i>	<i>snow</i>	<i>on the ground</i>
<i>Process existential</i>	<i>existant</i>	<i>Circ. Location</i>

The existential clauses served usually with the verbs 'be'.

## f. Relational process

This meaning clasified into two parts; attributive relational and identifying relational. An intensive reltional process involves establishing relation that expresed by the verb be or a synonym then attributive relation is assigned to a participant (carier).

The meaning is organized as ***carrier – process – attribute (relational process) and token – process relational – value (intensive relation)***

*Example relational process*

John	is	Talented
Carrier	Process : relational	Attribute

Example of intensive relational

John	is	The president
Token	Process relational	Token

There are also other words that serve the relational types eside use 'be' and 'have'. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:238), draw a table of the verbs servingas process in intensive clauses as below:

	Attributive	Identifying
Neutral	Be, feel	Be
Phase: time	Become, remain	Become, remain
	Turn (into), grow (into): get, go, fall, run; stay (as); keep	Turn into, grow into
Phase: appearance	Seem, appear, qualify as, turn out, end up (as);	Seem (+ superlative)
Phase:	Look, sound, smell, feel, taste	



sense, perception	(like)	
measure	Weight, cost, measure	
Quality	[proces/attribute] seem, appear ['be apparent']; matter, count ['be important'], apply ['be relevant'], figure ['be sensible'], suffice ['be enough'], abound ['be plentiful'], differ, vary ['be different'], dominate ['be dominant'], do ['be acceptabe, enough']; hurt, ache ['be painful']; stink, smell ['be smelly']; reek, drip, ooze ['be over-ful']; suck, stink ['be awful']	
Role		Play, act as, function as , serve as
Sign		Mean, indicate, suggest, imply, show, betoken, mark, reflect
Equation		Equal, add up to, make
Kind/part		Comprise, feature, include
Signifiance		Represent,constitute, form
Example		Exemplify, ilustrate
Symbol		Exppress, signify, realize, spell, stand for, mean
Assignment: neutral	Make; [process/attribue:],ensure, guarantee, [make it certain that ....'], prove, confirm [make it	Make



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
  - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
  - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengemukakan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.



	fact that...']	
Assignment: elaborating		Elect, choose (as), dub; name, christen, erm; spell, pronounce
Assignment: prjection	Think, consider; wish, ant; prove	think,

Beside those types of processes, there is also circumstance. Halliday and Matthiessn (2004:175) state that circumstance as a set of gramma of the clause besides process and participant. The function is to give addition about such as adverb of time, place and so on. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:262) presented types of circumtencial element as the table below:

	Types		Wh-item	Example of realization
<b>Enhancing</b>	1 extent	Distance	How far?	For; throughout 'measured'; nominal group
		Duration	How long?	For; throughout 'measured'; nominal group
		Frequency	How many times?	'measured' nominal group
		Place	Where? [there, here]	At, in, on, by, near; to, towards, into, onto, (away) from, out of, off; behind, in front of, above, below, under, alongside.. adverb of place: abroad, overseas,



				home, upstairs, downstairs, inside, outside; out, up, down, behind; left, right, straight ...; there, here
		time	When? [then, now]	At, in, on; to, until, till, towards, into, from, since, during, before, after Adverb of time: today, yesterday, tomorrow; now, then
	3 Manner	Means	How? [thus]	By, through, with, by means of, out of) + material), from
		quality	How? [thus]	In + a + quality (e.g. dignified) + manner/way, with + abstraction (e.g. dignity); according to adverbs in -y, -wise; fast, well; together, jointly, separately, respectively
		comparison	How? What like?	Like, unlike; in + the manner of ... Adverbs of



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				comparison differently
		degree	How much?	to + a high/low/ ... degree/ extent; adverbs of degree much, greatly, considerably, deeply [often collocationally linked to lexical verb, e.g. love + deeply, understand + completely]
	4 cause	Reason	Why?	Because of, as a result of, thanks to, due to, for want of, for, of, out of, through
		Purpose	Why? What for?	For, for the purpose of, for the sake of, in the hope of
		behalf	Who for?	For, for the sake of, in favour of, against ['not in favour of'], on behalf of
	5 contingency	Condition	Why?	In case of, in the event of
		Default		In default of, in the absence of, short of, without ['if it





				had not been for']
		concession		Despite, in spite ofs

### News reporting discourse

The meaning of news discourse will understood clearly depend on cognitive, social context of discourse and meaning productin by the authors. Dijk (1998) claims that to undestood the discourse of news report-prented we see it as the result of cognitive, social process of discourse and meaning production by journalist or in this study is the author of news.

Several point that influence to discourse production according to Dijk (1998) are as below :

- Perpective of journalist
- The role of knowledge and interpretation
- Structural level
- News participants and social actors
- Cognitive dimensions, social cognition, and news processing.

## 1.9 Research Methods

The specifics purposes of this research is to analyze relationship between grammarr and semantic through system trasitivity as ideotinal meaning in represent the text how language is structured and give the meaning to people. So, here researcher attempt to describe how to achieve the purpose of the research and supporting aspects that will be used by researcher in research process.

### 1.9.1 Objective of the research

The object of the research is the discourse of 'Bali Nine' texts from selected websites. The object is selected as factual discourse that served the data of the research questions accurately in providing the power relations in the discourse.

### 1.9.2 Time and Place of the Research

This study is a document study or discourse analysis where the research will analyze text. Discourse analysis is analysis of text



structure above sentence (Sinclair and Caulthard 1975) in Fairclough (1995). So researcher does need any place of observation and participants in collecting the data. The research time line is managed as table below.

No	Activities	Months															
		April				May				June				July			
		Weeks															
1	Research	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
2	Submitting the title																
3	Collecting data																
4	Making research proposal																
5	Analyzing the Data																
6	Representati on of the data																
7	Finishing thesis																

### 1.9.3 Source of Data

The discourse about Bali Nine that will be analyzed taken from some selected website over national and international sources of news because the case involved several countries so that researcher take the data from famous news website. The Bali Nine case is taken as the data because it was the big case among several country and factual text currently. So that there are consists of many authors from outside and national that definitely they put their



mind in producing discourse and serving the readers in various ways. In this point (Gans, 1979 & Tuchman 1978 in Djik 1998) state that structure and textual of News written discourse in news relate with their cognitive, social, political context which have received the most attention in order work and news.

The website news selected consists of four websites, they are:

**a. BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) BBC-News**

1. Indonesia executions: Joko Widodo stands firm, By Karishma Vaswani BBC Indonesia editor posted on 28 April 2015, taken from BBC website in reporting the 'Bali Nine'. it is <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-32502385>.
2. Indonesia executions: How was Mary Jane Veloso spared? Posted in April by Jon Donnison – BBC News. Taken from <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-australia-32443037>
3. Indonesia executions: Foreign envoys summoned to prison By Karishma Vaswani BBC Indonesia editor posted on 24 April 2015

**b. ABC (Australian Broadcasting Corporation)**

1. Bali Nine: Sydney vigil for Andrew Chan, Myuran Sukumaran calls for mercy, draws 200 people, taken from <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-04-27/bali-nine-sydney-vigil-for-andrew-chan-and-myuran-sukumaran/6425940>. Posted Mon april 29 at 4:36pm by Neil McMahon.
2. Bali Nine: Indonesia ignored request not to give Andrew Chan and Myuran Sukumaran execution notice on Anzac Day, Julie Bishop reveals. By political reporter Jane Norman, Greg Jennett, staff, wires Updated Mon at 5:56pm 29 April. Taken from <http://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/australia-indonesia-gave-72-hours-notice-executions-30600879>
3. Australia Wants Claims Against Indonesian Judges Probed. CANBERRA, Australia — Apr 27, 2015, 12:26 PM ET By ROD McGUIRK Associated Press

**c. Jakarta Post**





1. Jakarta Post editorial says drug convicts' executions will help Jokowi retain public faith, by Wahyudi Soeria Atmaja, Indonesia correspondent in Jakarta. Published on April 29, 2015. Taken from <http://www.straitstimes.com/news/asia/south-east-asia/story/jakarta-post-editorial-says-drug-convicts-executions-will-help-jokowi>
2. RI executes 8 drug convicts, by Agus Maryono, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta/Cilacap | National | Wed, April 29 2015, 12:25 PM. Taken from <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/04/29/ri-executes-8-drugconvicts.html>
3. Eight drug convicts executed, by Agus Maryono and Fedina S. Sundaryani, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta/Cilacap | Headlines | Wed, April 29 2015, 1:19 PM taken from <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/04/29/eight-drug-convictsexecuted.html>

#### d. Liputan6- English Version

1. Jokowi Heeds Philippines President Woo Over Mary Jane Execution, By [Adanti Pradita](#), published on 27 Apr 2015 at 20:26 WIB. Taken from <http://news.liputan6.com/read/2221516/jokowi-heeds-philippines-president-woo-over-mary-jane-execution>.
2. Jokowi Ratifies Mary Jane's Delay Following the Case Development, By [Adanti Pradita](#), published on 29 Apr 2015 at 16:38 WIB. Taken from Liputan6's websites <http://news.liputan6.com/read/2222429/8-inmates-face-execution-in-the-early-hours-of-wednesday>.
3. 8 Inmates Face Execution in the Early Hours of Wednesday, By [Adanti Pradita](#). Published on 29 Apr 2015 at 07:17 WIB

The data sources has mentioned above consists of three headline news of each source about "Bali Nine"

#### 1.9.4 Research Design

As the aims that mentioned earlier, this study use qualitative research because to analyze text as one of discourse analysis using words not numerical. Patton and Cochran (2002) state that qualitative research is characterized by its aims which relate to understanding some aspects of

social life and its method which generally generate words rather than number for data analysis. Creswell (2003) argue that qualitative research methods typically characterized by emerging methods, open-ended questions, interview data, observation data, document data, audiovisual text, and image analysis.

This study is document study in language as discourse analysis where the researcher will analyze a text to get information based on the purpose of the research. Lincoln and Guba (1981) define document study as “any written or recorded material”. Document study is less common methods but it has potential in requiring qualitative research.

### 1.9.5 Things in the Research

The things may be needed in this study is Oxford Dictionary in analysing transitivity system. It is may helpful in deciding the words which verbs, nouns, adverbs, prepositions, and others.

### 1.9.6 Research System

#### Steps of Research

Research step analysis by Lodico (2006) in analysis qualitative research are

- Identifying a research topic or focus
- Conducting the review of literature
- Defining the role of researcher
- Managing entry into the field and maintaining good field relation
- Selecting participants
- Writing forshadowed questions
- Collecting the data
- Interpreting and disseminating result





### 1.9.7 Technique and Instrument of Collecting Data

This study is a discourse analysis as in document study which the data can be found in document form. Document studies methods which is the data does not exist on people some place but the information found in document form.

Instrument in collecting the data in qualitative research is researcher itself. Sugiyono (2011) argue that qualitative research, human is as its instrument. The researcher decided to focus on research, chooses the informants as data sources, work on collecting the data, pay attention for quality of the data, analyze the data, interprets the data, and make conclusions of the research. Qualitative research, researcher is the key of instrument.

The research is qualitative research that focus on the documents study as one of qualitative research. It is very fits to discourse analysis which focus on the the text analysis.

The real action taken by researcher in collecting the data are

- Finding the data source (news website)
- Find the news websites
- Choosing the selected website
- Selecting the data
- Analysing the data

### 1.9.8 Technique of Analyzing the Data

In identifying the power relation of the Bali Nine news texts, the concept of analysing the data is using the concept of SFL where there are three variables field, tenor, and mood. In this study the researcher only focus on the field through Transitivity as ideational meaning. Field is focus on the activity of the Bali Nine news text. The meaning will realized through the parts of grammatical system called Transitivity as Systemic Functional Grammar (SFL) that involved the



pattern of process (verbs), participant (noun), and circumstances preposition phrase, manner, place and so on.



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
  - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
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## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

#### A. Conclusion

This study conducted within a Critical Discourse Analysis through the grammatical pattern of Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) by Halliday called as ‘Transitivity’ system in constructing power relation theory of discourse by Fairclough. The data analysis is to find events portrayal in news and the discourse participants presented in the news. Those are to define how the power constructs the discourse analysis of ‘Bali Nine’ case that taken from some websites; Australia Broadcasting Corporation (ABC News), British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), The Jakarta Post, and Liputan6-English version. So, in this chapter, researcher would like to reveals some points found in this research entitle ‘**A Critical Discourse Analysis of ‘Bali Nine’ Case in Some Selected Websites**’. Those points are:

##### 1. The portrayal of events

The events analysis based on grammatical system of ‘Transitivity’ consists of six variables. There are events in ‘material’ clauses, events in ‘mental’ clauses, events in ‘verbal’ clauses, events in ‘relational’ clauses, events in ‘behavioral’ clauses, and events in ‘existential’ clauses. ‘Material’ clauses as events found in the discourse is 56%, the second is ‘verbal’ clauses as events in the discourse is 18%, events in ‘mental’ clauses is 7%, events in ‘relational’ clauses is 17%, events in ‘behavioral’ clauses is 1%, and events in ‘existential’ clauses is 1%.

##### 2. The participants presented in the discourse

The participants presented in the discourse of ‘Bali Nine’ case are the people involve the ‘Bali Nine’ case that will be categorized based on the events variables. Grammatical system of ‘Transitivity’ found that, the ‘actor’ in the discourse is ‘Joko Widodo’, ‘goal’ is ‘Bali Nine’ or ‘the convicts’, ‘Recipient’ and ‘client’ do not exists in many participants, because they areas the additional participants in material clauses. Generally ‘senser’ in mental process is occur on those who against the death penalty, such as Australia, French, the families of the



convicts and so on which served with the verbs such as ‘hope’ ‘know’ ‘fear’ ‘understand, and so on. ‘Sayer’ in discourse participants found generally occurs in Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, spokesman, and the president. Their statements are important to be cited by the media. ‘Receiver’ in the discourse participants generally occurs in the media such as ABC, BBC, Luiputan6, Jakarta Post, Australia Fairfax Media (AFM), as well as the reports. ‘Behaver’ and ‘existent’ are rarely occur in the discourse participants. It might be influenced by the genre of the discourse. As like Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:174) state that the existential clauses dominated in the setting of orientation in narrative genre and verbal clauses typically occur in reporting news.

## B. Suggestion

The findings of this study can be used as reference for the future research about linguistics field especially in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) from Halliday’s theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) through grammatical system of ‘Transitivity’ or Systemic Functional Grammar in constructing power relation of discourse. The suggestion offered by researcher are

- For Institute or University

It seems that the institute or university which provide the language study have to set an agenda for education and practice which requires a close connection between descriptive ability with the issues of social and individual concern.

- For lecturers

For those who teach in university have to see that the study of language is wide. Language branches such as Discourse Analysis include critically should be introduced to the students. Of course the lecturers must cooperate with the institute or university where they teach.





- For students

for those who learn language can build aware how the language play in the social interaction as Fairclough (1989:viii) in his book 'Language and Power' state that Critical Discourse Analysis is beyond the language level such phonology, morphology, levels but how the discourse work in social life practice.

Researcher realized that this study is might not standardized as a good research in Critical Discourse Analysis. From these findings, researcher firmly states that the power relation in discourse is truly works within social practice. This study only focuses on the 'Field' besides 'Mood' 'Tenor' in contextual of discourse. Hopefully for further study, it can investigate the three of discourse contextual (Field, Mood, and Tenor).



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