

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains introduction which discusses background of the study, statement of the problems, research objectives, research significance, definition of key terms, and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of the Study

Text is the series of words, clauses or sentences which relate each other in constructing meaning. Halliday and Hasan (1976:1) define text as the passage of spoken or written that has meaning and represented in sentence. Therefore text can be spoken or written. The effort to understand a text can be seen from varieties of point of view. Halliday (1985:11) states the context of situation through a systemic relationship between social ranges in one side and organizational language that has function in another side. Therefore a text can be understood by investigating its context.

It is possible to find some texts in the same page in a magazine, but when it is investigated further towards those texts, it can be found many of differences, such as from its title, its genre, its language use form and so on. The texts should be investigated from its structure and grammar, but it will have no meaning if it does not made by concept and purpose. Therefore text is wholeness from its structure and meaning.

Text cannot be separated from language. Language as a semantic system can reveal meaning of text. Halliday and Hasan says (1994:24) there are three functions in language, the first is to transform experience or encode imagination into language, and the second is to interact, to keep relationship, to give an attitude and to give opinion. The last is language used to organize in order to be appropriate with the context.

Therefore, there kinds of language function always exist in every language use. It can be either spoken or written. Such as a text, it can be spoken or written, the written one is like media text. News in mass media is the text. It plays important role in people life such as one of resource of information for society. Text of news that media provides can influence opinion of society. It happens because the media has the power in influencing and constructing public opinion so that ensued towards perception of society.

The power of media in influencing opinion of public can be done by using the language. They use language in providing news. This language that they use is not neutral. It is because the editors or journalists have their own point of view or stance towards the issues that they report in news. Therefore, the news that they report is always framed in their stance. They do not exactly represent the fact such as what it is.

Thus, it interests the researcher to investigate more about the language use in mass media especially newspaper. For the researcher how language use in the news can reflect the stance or point of view of the editor is interesting to analyze.

In this case there is theory in linguistic that investigate the connection between language and social contexts that reflected in language that people use. The theory is called by systemic functional grammar. Gerot and Wignell (1994:6) state functional grammar considers language as the resources for making meaning. Thus, people can use language to construct the meaning as they want.

Systemic functional linguistic or functional grammar can be described as the approach of functional-semantic in language. Eggins (1994:23) states it describes two things, the first is how language used in variety of context and how language as semiotic system. Besides that, systemic functional linguistic tries to expand theory of language as social practice and method, that may describe systemically the structure of language.

Meanwhile the connection between text and its context can be explained through meta-function. Halliday states (1985:29) meta-function consists of ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. Ideational function is the language function to depict experience that cover two sub-function; experiential function and logic function. The first is the function to encode human experiences into clause in a language. The second is the function to depict the relationship between clauses in constructing a discourse. The interpersonal function is the function that shows the experience exchange. It refers to activity of speaker or narrator with the listener or reader. It has relationship in function of language socially through statement of point of view, judgment and attitude in certain situation. The textual function is about how the messages deliver using element of linguistic.

Through three kinds of language function, it can be said that language has three meanings: experiential meaning (ideational meaning), interpersonal meaning, and organizational meaning (textual meaning) (Eggs, 1994:3). Halliday said (1981: 42) “*a clause in English is the simultaneous realization of ideational, interpersonal and textual meanings.*” Thus, function of language can be recognized in the level of clause.

Further it is known term of transitivity. In linguistics, it can be explained from some point of view. Transitivity in a clause can be measured semantically and grammatically. In this case, the verb that has a role differently in a clause or sentence can be transitive or intransitive. It is different with the term of transitivity in this research. To put it simply, transitivity describes how a meaning is represented in a clause or sentence. Transitivity has a role in showing how human depicts their thought about reality and how they relate experience with reality around them. In linguistics, transitivity relates with propositional meaning and semantic-element functions. The primary principle of transitivity is how to express ‘*who or what does what to whom or what?*’ (Simpson, 1993:106).

It is clear that by transitivity the researcher can analyze the connection between news text and its context that constructs its meaning. It is interesting to analyze this connection because by this we can know how mass media especially newspaper linguistically can construct the news as they will to influence the reader opinion.

One of mass media in English is Jakarta Post, same as mostly newspaper, news in the Jakarta Post does not objectively represent the reality or Phenomenon,

but it has been reconstructed depends on the stance of journalist or the certain ideology through linguistic features that used. In this case, editorial as the representation of Jakarta post opinion towards some issues will be the object in this research, especially this research focus on the usage of linguistic pattern, namely transitivity pattern to reveal how the use of this pattern can reflects ideology or stance of editor in constructing meaning in editorial of Jakarta post towards some issues on April 2013.

Before this research, there have been previous researches that took Jakarta Post newspaper as its object research namely "Sentence Type Analysis of Editorial in Jakarta Post Issued in April 2011" this research was conducted by Rimbawan. This research only investigated the types of sentence in Jakarta Post's editorial and classified them. The research showed that in editorial of Jakarta Post appear some types of sentence; they are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence. In this research the theory that used was taken from traditional grammar that only investigated the structure and the type of sentence without further related it into its context.

Besides that there is also the research that used systemic functional grammar the research is entitled "Thematic and Transitivity Analysis of Children's song and stories. This research was conducted by Gusrayani. The conclusion of the research is the story provides a better setting and environment for the contextualization of vocabularies. It is confirmed by thematic and transitivity analysis that the story bounds the messages in a better way and this boundary helps the contextual realization of each vocabulary to be better grasped

by the children. The song, on the other hand, provides a lot of chances to give physical responses. Hence, it gives the teacher and the children the opportunity to act or demonstrate the words and, consequently, creates an enjoyable learning atmosphere.

It can be said that the first research only used traditional grammar to investigate editorial of Jakarta Post so that another aspect like its context and ideology that influences the construction of text was ignored, then in the second research, it is used systemic functional grammar analyze in conducting the research that took song of children and stories as its object. It showed deeper analysis than the first one, but focus in this research was the song and stories of children. Meanwhile, there are only few researches that focused on transitivity in newspaper, especially the one takes Jakarta Post newspaper as its object, therefore based on the background research above this research will be conducted under title “**Transitivity Analysis in *The Jakarta Post* Editorial**”.

1.2 Statement of Problems

There is a strong relationship between language and ideology in human life. Language use such as in the editorial of mass media can reflect ideology. Then, through transitivity analysis, the ideology can be found in the editorial. Based on the background research, then the researcher formulates the problems as follows:

1. What dominant types of processes are found in *The Jakarta Post* editorial?
2. What ideology is reflected in *The Jakarta Post* editorial?

1.3 Research Objectives

1. Based on first question of statement problems above, then the first research objective in this research is to find out the dominant processes in Jakarta Post's editorial.
2. The second research objective is to find out ideology reflected in *the Jakarta post* editorial.

1.4 Research Significance

The significance of this research is positioned in such aspects as mentioned below:

1. Theoretically, for the researcher this research can broaden the researcher's comprehension of linguistic theoretically and add the experience in applying theory of linguistic. This research also can expand of linguistic research especially in conducting the media text research use systemic functional grammar theory
2. Practically, for the reader this research can evoke the awareness that news in newspaper does not objectively represent the real phenomenon or reality but it depends on journalist stance or ideology of the editor. For the institute this research can contribute the research of linguistic in using systemic functional grammar in which this kind of theory are only few conducted by the students in English Literature Department of State Islamic University of Bandung.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Transitivity: Generally, it refers to how meaning is represented in the clause. It plays a role in showing how speakers encode in language their world-view of reality, and how they account for their experience of the world around them.

(Van Dijk, 1998, in Eriyanto, 2001:229)

Processes: Kind of event or state that is represented in a clause. It can be classified into *material process*, *mental process*, *relational process*, *verbal process*, *behavioral process*, and *existential process* (Gerot & Wignell, 1994:54)

Ideology: World-view or system of ideas which are expressed in communication through language. (Sobur, 2009:61)

Editorial: Part of news paper which consists of opinion of editor. (Oxford Lerner's pocket dictionary. 2008:147)

Newspaper: Printed publication issued daily or weekly with news, advertisement, and other features that usually appears in newspaper. (Oxford Lerner's pocket dictionary. 2008:233)

1.6 Organization of Writing

The writing of this research is organized into five chapters. The first one is *Introduction*. This chapter consists of background of the study, statement of the problems, research objectives, research significance, definition of key terms, and organization of writing.

The next chapter is *Theoretical Foundation*. This chapter discusses transitivity, types of process, and also presents the others concepts and theories that support this research namely definition of ideology, definition of editorial and newspaper. The discussion of these concepts is needed to be the theoretical foundation in this research.

The third chapter entitled *Research Method*. In this chapter the researcher explained the method that used in conducting this research. It consist of research design, sample of data, source of data, technique of collecting data, technique of analyzing data and concluding remark.

The fourth chapter is *Findings and Discussions*. This chapter is presented in two subchapters. The first one deals with the dominant process that found in *Jakarta Post Editorial*. The second deals with the explanation of how transitivity in *Jakarta Post Editorial* reflects the ideology of the editor. Then, the final chapter is *Conclusion and Suggestion*. This chapter concludes the whole analysis and gives suggestion.