

**ANALYSIS OF INTERPERSONAL MEANING IN THE JAKARTA POST**

**EDITORIAL “RAMADAN DURING A PANDEMIC”**

**A GRADUATING PAPER**

Submitted in a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Gaining the Bachelor

Degree in English Literature



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## A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am fully responsible for all the contents in this thesis. Other researchers' opinions or findings included in the thesis are cited or quoted in accordance with the ethical standards.

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Kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

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## ANALYSIS OF INTERPERSONAL MEANING IN THE JAKARTA POST

### EDITORIAL “RAMADAN DURING A PANDEMIC”

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#### ABSTRACT

Each text has interpersonal meaning that varies according to the circumstances of its social purpose and context. This research aims to explore Interpersonal meaning in the Jakarta Post editorial text to see how the author reports the issue. The objectives of this research are to find how the interpersonal meaning is applied and how it influences readers. This research uses descriptive qualitative research as the research method. The data in this research is an editorial text entitled “*Ramadan During a Pandemic*” from Jakarta Post published in April 2020. This research uses a systemic functional linguistic approach by Halliday. In this research, the first data are analyzed based on the interpersonal meaning theory, which leads to define the mood constituent, finite, and mood system. At the end, the researcher analyzes the genre and ideology of the author.

The results of this research are as follows. First, the mood system most used in the text is declarative clause which indicates that the author writes some statements in order to give information related to the issue to readers. Then, the researcher finds that the most frequent subject used in the text is *We*. It indicates the author and the readers are involved in the text. Next, for finite, the present tense is one of tenses that is used most in the text, which indicates that the author gives information about the current situation and phenomena nowadays. Then, median is the most modality values that appear in the text, and the most popular expression is *Should* which means giving suggestions. Second, the genre of the text is *analytical exposition*. It functions to inform the readers about the issue and to emphasize the author's point of view. Last, *right protagonist* is the ideology of the author. This means that the author supports the issue that is published.

*Keywords: SFL, Interpersonal meaning, text, mood, residue, editorial*

## **ANALYSIS OF INTERPERSONAL MEANING IN THE JAKARTA POST**

### **EDITORIAL “RAMADAN DURING A PANDEMIC”**

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#### **ABSTRAK**

Setiap teks memiliki makna interpersonal yang bervariasi sesuai dengan tujuan sosial dan konteks situasinya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi makna Interpersonal dalam teks editorial Jakarta Post untuk melihat bagaimana penulis memberitakan isu. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan bagaimana makna interpersonal diterapkan dan bagaimana hal itu mempengaruhi pembaca. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif sebagai metodenya. Data penelitian ini merupakan teks editorial berjudul "Ramadan Selama Pandemi" dari Jakarta Post yang diterbitkan pada April 2020. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan linguistik fungsional sistemik oleh Halliday. Dalam penelitian ini, data pertama dianalisis berdasarkan makna interpersonal, yang selanjutnya akan mengarah pada pendefinisian konstituen mood, finite, dan sistem mood. Diakhir, peneliti menganalisis genre dan ideologi penulis.

Hasil penelitian ini adalah, Pertama, sistem mood yang paling banyak digunakan dalam teks adalah klausa deklaratif yang menunjukkan bahwa penulis menyampaikan beberapa pernyataan untuk memberikan informasi kepada pembaca. Kemudian, peneliti menemukan bahwa subjek terbanyak dalam teks adalah Kami. Ini menunjukkan bahwa penulis dan pembaca terlibat dalam teks tersebut. Selanjutnya, untuk finite, yang paling banyak digunakan dalam teks adalah present tense, hal itu menunjukkan bahwa penulis memberikan informasi mengenai situasi dan fenomena saat ini. Kemudian, median adalah nilai modalitas yang banyak muncul dalam teks dan ekspresi yang paling populer adalah Harus yang artinya memberikan saran. Kedua, genre teks editorial tersebut adalah eksposisi analitis. Ini berfungsi untuk memberi tahu pembaca mengenai topic bahasan dan untuk menekankan sudut pandang penulis. Terakhir, protagonis kanan adalah ideologi penulis. Ini berarti bahwa penulis mendukung masalah yang diberitakan.

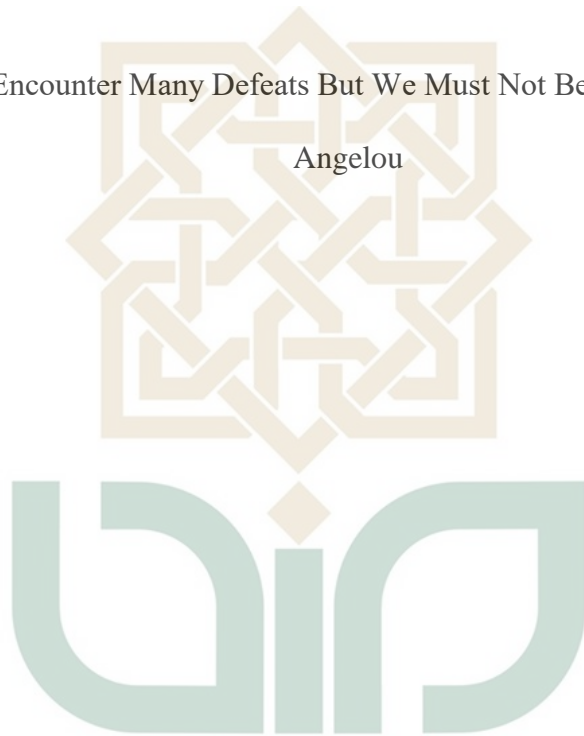
*Kata kunci: SFL, makna interpersonal, teks, mood, residue dan editorial*

## MOTTO

Don't waste your time with explanation, people only hear what they want to hear. –

Paulo Coelho

“We May Encounter Many Defeats But We Must Not Be Defeated.” – Maya  
Angelou



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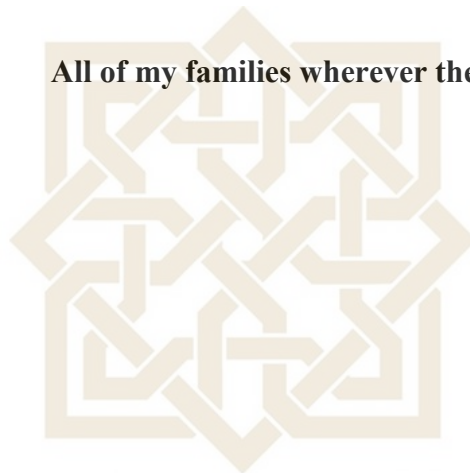
## **DEDICATION**

**This graduating paper is dedicated to:**

**My beloved- father, mother, and brother**

**My grandfa ‘kakung’ and grandma ‘uti’**

**All of my families wherever they’re**



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Finally, I realize that this graduating paper is not perfect. Therefore, any suggestions and criticisms from the readers will be good news for me.

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Yogyakarta, 28 Oktober 2020

The researcher,

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SFL : Systemic Functional linguistic

JP : Jakarta Post



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1. Background of Study**

In human life, language plays a significant role. Human uses language to deliver and to share ideas, feelings and emotions, as well as to communicate with other people. Rosa (2013:16) said that language is an arbitrary system of voice symbols used for communication by human beings. The forms of language can be oral and written. The oral language is a direct language, while written language is an indirect language. The examples of oral language are sermons, speeches, broadcasts, and many more. Besides, the forms of written language can be essays, translations, columns, magazines, newspapers, and so on.

The use of language itself can be seen in many ways. For example, it can be seen in mass media. Mass media is a part of mass communication. The function of mass media is to deliver messages or news information from the sources to the public. There are three kinds of mass media; they are printed, electronic, and online versions. The printed version is such as newspapers, tabloids, and magazines. Meanwhile, the electronic version is television and radio. Then, the online media can be news site, company sites, social media sites, e-commerce sites and many more.

In delivering news information, mass media plays an important role in influencing the public. It is a good way to affect the public's attitude. Mass media has an important role in forming public opinion as well as emphasizing the general public to decide an attitude towards particular issues. It is because mass media is



more detailed in criticizing the issue and more effective in reaching out to the public.

Nowadays, one of the issues which attracts the public's attention is Covid-19. This is a disease caused by a newly discovered virus, namely corona. This new virus first emerged in Wuhan, China. This virus then becomes a pandemic in numerous countries including Indonesia. Through mass media, the public's attitude toward the issue of Covid-19 then is shaped. It results that some people doubt the disease and the rest start to prevent themselves from getting infected.

Covid-19 is a virus that attacks the respiratory system. This virus can be transmitted through direct contact with infected people such as through sneezing, coughing, and touching virus-contaminated surfaces. Although the virus may survive for many hours on surfaces, a simple disinfectant can be used to kill it (UNICEF, 2020).

Indonesia confirmed the first case caused by Corona virus on Sunday, 2nd March 2020. Two Indonesians were tested positive for the Corona virus. They were a 64-year-old elderly and her 31-year-old daughter, who had been in contact with a Japanese citizen who was tested positive in Malaysia on February 27 (The Jakarta Post, 2020). Certainly, this news became a discussion in Indonesia as well as other countries. This case makes the government adopt PSBB (Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar), which is a large-scale social restriction. PSBB policy is one of the government's strategies in preventing the spread of the virus.

The presence of Covid-19 stops all activities in Indonesia. One of the examples is Ramadan activity. Since 24th of April 2020, Muslims have begun Ramadan in a different situation. In the middle of the pandemic, people are encouraged to do worship at their home. They are also not allowed to have **iftar** (the meal eaten during Ramadan by Muslims after sunset) and **sahoor** (the meal consumed during Ramadan by Muslims in the early morning) on the road. This appeal then becomes pros and cons in society.

Moreover, many news media discuss the Covid-19 issue as their content. One of the media is the Jakarta Post (JP). Regarding the issue of Covid-19, the JP takes part in announcing the awareness through its editorial entitled “*Ramadan during a pandemic*”, which discusses how Muslims face Ramadan during Covid-19 pandemic.

The JP has several types of writing. They are editorial, news commentary, feature, news analysis, and others. The JP uses different types of writing to tell all issues that happen in Indonesia as well as in other countries. Unlike other local news media, all news in the Jakarta Post is written in English. It can be accessed online through <https://thejakartapost.com>.

This research takes editorial writing as the object of analysis. Editorial is an article in a newspaper reflecting the editor's view on the subject of current interest (Cambridge dictionary 2020). In the *Basic Campus Journalism* book, an editorial is the official stance of the paper on a specific event or issue. It is a personal commentary written by any editorial staff member who reports or provides the

opinion of the newspaper or staff on an issue that is of the public interest and significance. It is a critical analysis of important events, usually current events, in order to educate, impact or entertain the readers. It is a paper stand, not an individual editor's stand.

The researcher chooses editorial entitled *Ramadan during a pandemic* because this issue has become a latest problem especially for Muslims in Indonesia. As a common issue, the government's policies for Ramadan during this pandemic have drawn various opinions from the public. This policy also raises pros and cons in society. Then, the researcher chooses the JP media because it provides information or news in online version not only in printed version to make it easier for readers to find information. It is also recognized in Indonesia as the largest English newspaper. The researcher is therefore interested in analyzing the interpersonal meaning in the JP media in order to find out how the media report the news.

There is a probability of framing when writing news. Framing is a way of portraying fact, according to Sodibyo (2001), in which the truth about an incident is not fully debunked, but is subtly distorted by stressing those aspects. Furthermore, framing is used to determine the perspective of the mass media when selecting issues and writing news (Sobur, 2001). Different media framing will lead to different responses of the readers towards the issue. Hence, the language style plays important role.

The language style of editorial in every media is different, thus how the JP writes news will also be different. This is influenced by the perspective of the media author towards the issues. As the largest English newspaper in Indonesia, the language style of the JP editorial is clearly different from other news media because its targeted audiences are Indonesian business people, well-educated Indonesians, and foreigners (Tarrant, 2008: 66). It is expected that the language style of the JP editorial will influence these categories of society. Therefore, the ideology, genre, and interpersonal meaning in the JP will be analyzed through the language used in the news text in order to find out how the editorial influences people's perspective. Shortly, the problem is how the media reports the news and influences the readers through the use of language in the JP editorial news.

Based on the problem stated, systemic functional linguistic helps to see how the interpersonal meaning, genre, and ideology in the JP editorial since it expresses an opinion or point of view of the author. In order to look deeper about the interpersonal meaning, genre, and ideology, this research uses systemic functional linguistic theory by Halliday. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 3) state that language has three different metafunction of meaning. Halliday divides the metafunction concept into three categories; ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning.

Interestingly, the editorial has an interpersonal meaning that refers to social relationship between authors and readers. Because of that, the researcher will focus on the interpersonal meaning aspect in analyzing the object. Halliday (1975) defines that "interpersonal meanings are meanings that convey the attitudes and judgments

and personality of a speaker, which allow the speaker to participate in the situation of speech”. For the example of analysis, it is presented in the **Table 1.1** below.

**Table 1.1.** Example of Interpersonal Meaning Analysis

| <b>Typical Mood: Declarative Mood (Statement)</b> |                |                |                                   |                            |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Millions of Indonesian Muslims</b>             | <b>Will</b>    | <b>Observe</b> | <b>Ramadan in a different way</b> | <b>This year.</b>          |
| Subject   | Finite: Future | Predicator     | Complement                        | Adjunct:<br>Circumstantial |
| MOOD  |                | Residue        |                                   |                            |

The table above is an example of interpersonal meaning analysis in datum 3 paragraph 1 found in the Jakarta Post editorial. However, there is still a challenge after seeing the table above to try to work out the data by using the theory. To know the way author uses language to deliver an opinion, the data are studied from interpersonal theoretical perspectives. As a result, the researcher attempts to use interpersonal meaning aspect, which is used to analyze how the author uses language to deliver his or her opinion towards the issue and to influence the readers. By applying the theory of interpersonal meaning, the purpose of this research is to reveal the author’s communicative purpose in the use of interpersonal meaning to show his or her ideology towards the issue.

## **1.2. Research Questions**

Based on the background above, the researcher proposes two research questions:

1. How is the interpersonal meaning applied in the text of the Jakarta Post editorial “Ramadan during a pandemic”?
2. How are the ideology and genre applied in the text of the Jakarta Post editorial “Ramadan during a pandemic”?

## **1.3. Objectives of Study**

Based on the research questions, this research has the following objectives of research:

1. To know how the interpersonal meaning is applied in the text of the Jakarta Post editorial “Ramadan during a pandemic”.
2. To know how the ideology and genre are applied in the text of the Jakarta Post editorial “Ramadan during a pandemic”.

## **1.4. Significances of Study**

By analyzing interpersonal meaning in the editorials, this research may be useful for some people. For the students, it can help them in understanding how interpersonal meaning, ideology, and genre are applied in the text. Next, through the study of interpersonal meaning, students can improve their skills in critical reading and thinking. This research may also be used for teachers, especially who concern in Systemic Functional Linguistic, to increase the knowledge of interpersonal meaning. Finally, the researcher hopes that this research will motivate

others to do a similar study concerning interpersonal meaning, thus it can be used for their reference.

### 1.5. Literature Review

There are several researches that use a systemic functional linguistic theory. The first research is a graduating paper entitled “Analysis of Donald Trump’s Interpersonal Meaning through His Speech about Jarussalem” by Muhammad Fathurrizqi Pajar (2018) from State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga. In Donald Trump’s speech about Jerusalem, his qualitative analysis attempts to examine Donald Trump's interpersonal meaning. Centered on Halliday's structural functional linguistic method, he uses the principle of interpersonal meaning. The researcher analyzes the system of mood, finite and mood that is found in the speech of Donald Trump. The outcome of his research is that *I*, which shows Donald Trump as the speaker who is the most active subject in his own speech, is the most discovered subject. *Jerusalem, us, Israel*, and others are the other subjects found. The present tense is Donald Trump's most commonly used tense in his speech. The modal finite, in this expression, appears eleven times. There are only two kinds of modal adjuncts that are found.

The second research is a thesis from Sulistiani (2003) from Semarang State University, entitled “An analysis of register, genre, and ideology of articles in reader’s digest magazine (a comparative study based on systemic functional linguistics)”. Her research is qualitative descriptive using a comparative approach. Her research aims to compare the smoking papers' register, genre, and ideology published in the reader's digest magazine. Her data are from two papers written in

January 1977 and October 1997 by a reader's digest magazine. The data analyzed in her study is in the form of clauses. Her research aims to find out the genre and ideology. To answer the problem statement, some points are taken. First, the register of the text is similar, except for the opinion of the writer against the readers; the first writer's judgment is positive while the other is negative. Second, it differs in the genre of the texts. The first text uses the exposition genre, while the second one uses the discussion genre. The author's ideology is also distinct. The first is antagonist, while the second is right protagonist.

The next research is conducted by Fajar Rizqi Arjuno (2010) from Sebelas Maret University entitled "A Comparative Analysis of Appraisals of Two Texts on Opinion Column in the Jakarta Post Exposing the Bailout of Bank Century". The purpose of his research is to explain and compare the appraisals applied in writing the two texts, exposing the bailout of Bank century entitled "The Fallout of the century and Why the Bank Century Bailout was a Correct Decision?" Based on Systemic Functional Linguistic. First, in terms of kinds of attitudes, the outcome of his research is that both the first text and the second text use three kinds of attitudes, namely: effect, judgment and appreciation. Second, analytical exposition is the genre of the first text. It utilizes both negative appreciation and reiteration. Meanwhile, the second text belongs to discussion since the author attempts to address the topic from both the writer's and the reader's side. The first text appears to be more subjective, dealing with prosody. Meanwhile, the second text appears to be more objective. Fourth, the ideology of the first text is left antagonist as the text challenges the topic by employing negative attitudes that primarily come from the



author's point of view. On the other hand, because the author supports the problem and employs two-sided analysis, the ideology of the second text is the right protagonist.

The last research is journal by Kartika, T., & Wihadi, M. (2018) entitled "An interpersonal meaning analysis of Ahok's blasphemy case in online news portals". This research presents an interpersonal meaning analysis of two online news concerning Ahok's blasphemy case in two online news portals. The focus of this research is to find out the mood types and to describe the underlying reason of the news from the differences of modality system. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative research involving the analysis of mood and modality types of clauses identified. The result of this study shows that the interpersonal meaning is applied. However, not all mood or modality types appear in the two online news. There is only one mood and one modality type appears, namely indicative which is declarative type and modalization which is probability type. Therefore, it can be concluded that both writers use the same mood and modality types in the online news of Ahok's blasphemy case as well as their interpersonal meanings that are determined by contextual factors such as the aims or needs in giving information about the news event of Ahok's blasphemy case in Indonesia.

This research has the similarity with previous researches. The similarity is in the use of Systemic Functional Linguistic theory. Meanwhile, the difference is on the object of study and discussion. The first research discusses an interpersonal meaning in the speech; it is different from this study that focuses on interpersonal meaning in the editorial text. Then, the other researches discuss the texts in news

media, but they take different issues from this research. Based on that, it is clear that this research is different from the four researches as explained before. The four researches above will assist the researcher to complete this research. This research uses the same theory as the four researches as explained before, but different in object and discussion.

### **1.6 Theoretical Approach**

This research analyzes an interpersonal meaning, genre, and ideology in the Jakarta Post editorial “Ramadan during a Pandemic”. The researcher uses SFL (systemic functional linguistic) theory by Halliday. Systemic functional linguistic is divided into three categories; ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. Here, the researcher only focuses on interpersonal meaning aspect to analyze mood system and residue then analyze the text genre and ideology of the author.

Interpersonal meaning is developed by Halliday. Interpersonal function refers to the activity that is conducted between speaker or writer and audience in interaction, which is largely determined by the mood system (Halliday, 1994). SFL also allows the researcher to examine the text’s ideology and genre. Eggins (1994) says that by describing the staged, step-by-step processes that cultures institutionalize as a means to accomplish goals, the concept of genre explains the effect of the meaning of culture on language. The genre is influenced a lot by the author's ideology. Ideology is a point of view that the realized text gives to the author to achieve the objectives. The point of view of the author against an issue can be positive (pro), negative (contra), or neutral.

To find out the ideology of the author, the researcher uses an Ideology perspective from Martin. As a structure involving two axes; antagonist/protagonist and left/right, Martin suggests it as a paradigm for dealing with ideology in crisis. The antagonist is as interlocutors who are interested in the creation of problems, then the protagonist tries to solve the issues as interlocutors. The word left refers to those with semiotic influence to benefit from the resulting discussion, and the word right refers to supporting the issues (Martin, 1992).

## **1.7. Method of Research**

This sub-chapter explains the type of research, data sources, data collection technique, and data analysis technique. Further explanation is stated below.

### **1.7.1. Types of Research**

In analyzing data, there are two kinds of research: qualitative and quantitative. In this research, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative methodology. This research is qualitative because the data is from linguistic information, especially interpersonal meaning to find out the genre of the text and the ideology of the author in editorial.

Qualitative research involves a researcher in explaining the characteristics of individuals and events or phenomena without contrasting the events in terms of measurements or quantities, multi-method in emphasis with an interpretative, naturalistic approach to its subject matter (Thomas, 2003:1).

This research is also called a descriptive method because it describes the phenomena in the society; how the interpersonal meaning is applied to see the genre

and ideology. According to Ariola (2006:47), descriptive research explains current events, and the research questions or problems posed focus on an understanding of current phenomena, events, or conditions. The descriptive method's aim is to explain "what is." It concerns with the current state of objects, individuals, and events.

### **1.7.2. Data Sources**

According to Muhammad (2011:154), data sources refer to what, who, and where data is collected. Contexts, documents, and information can all be used to define a data base based on what, who, and where the data is accessed. In qualitative research, the sources of data are in the forms of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics (Ary et all, 2010:424). The source of the data in this research is editorial text in the JP entitled "*Ramadan during a pandemic*".

Based on the source, data can be divided into; primary data and secondary data. This research refers to primary data. Primary data is data that is first obtained and original in nature. The primary data of this research consists of sentences that contain a linguistic phenomenon about interpersonal meaning; Mood and Residue. Then, the form of data in this research is clauses and information that is interpreted based on interpersonal theory.

### **1.7.3. Data Collection Technique**

Based on Creswell (2009: 180-181), there are four methods in collecting data especially in qualitative research. These are qualitative observations, qualitative interviews, qualitative documentations, and qualitative audio-visual

materials. Then this research belongs to qualitative documentation method. Documentation comes from documents such as books, magazines, document, classroom equipment, media, etc (Arikunto, 2006: 231).

In doing this study, there are several steps in collecting the data. Firstly, it is done by reading the texts of JP editorial. Secondly, the researcher classifies the texts into clauses. Lastly, the researcher identifies the mood and residue.

#### **1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique**

The researcher does the data analysis after collecting the data. The editorial in the JP is analyzed by employing an interpersonal meaning aspect by Halliday. There are several steps that the researcher does in analyzing the data. Firstly, the researcher analyzes the data (the mood and residue) using an interpersonal meaning aspect. Next, the researcher identifies the genre and ideology. Then, the researcher interprets the analysis. Therefore, the last step that is concluding the result of the analysis can be completed.

### **1.8 Paper Organization**

In this research, there are four chapters. Chapter I is an introduction. It includes background of study, research questions, objectives of study, significances of study, literature reviews, theoretical approach, research methodology, and paper organization of this research. Next, chapter II describes the theory that is used by the researcher. Then, chapter III explains findings and discussions. Then, the last chapter is conclusions and suggestions of this study.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 4.1 Conclusion

This research analyzes the text of the Jakarta Post Editorial entitled “*Ramadan During a Pandemic*” by using SFL theory. After the analysis of data has been completed, the researcher draws some conclusions on the basis of data analysis to answer the research questions. The conclusions are as follows.

First conclusion, regarding the interpersonal meaning, the researcher found that there are two types of moods in the text. They are declarative and imperative moods. For declarative mood, there are 46 clauses found in the text. Meanwhile, for imperative mood, there are only 3 clauses found. Therefore, declarative mood is the dominant mood used by the author. It means that certain statements are written by the author to give readers as much detailed information as possible based on facts. The author gives information about current phenomenon, Covid-19, which causes Ramadan activities to become different.

Next, there have been found 3 occurrences of subject *we*. The other subjects, such as *Muslims* and *Nu & Muhammadiyah*, have only been found once of each. Thus, the researcher states that the subject *we* is the dominant subject used by the author which indicates that the author and readers are involved in the text and responsible for it. Then, the finite in this research is enacted through tense and modality. For the tenses used in the text, the researcher found 27 present tense, 2 future tense, and 11 past tense. Therefore, the researcher concludes that the most

dominant tense used in the text is present tense. It shows that the author focuses on the condition in the present time. Then, from the perspective of modality value, the modality which is mostly found in this research is median level, and the most popular expression that expresses the author's expectation is *should*, which expresses obligation.

Then, in this research, residue performs in three different ways, namely predicator, complement, and adjunct. Not all clauses in the text have predicator, complement and adjunct at the same time; they appear alternately to every clause. Some clauses may have complement only, predicator only, or even adjunct only while some clauses are the combination of two types of residue.

After interpersonal meaning, the second conclusion is regarding the genre of the text and the ideology carried by the author. Genre is related to ideology. It is because genre helps in realizing the ideology within the text. The genre of the text is analytical exposition. It is used from a specific point of view to make a logical argument. The author also compares the opposing points of view in this genre, evaluates the claims, and concludes with an overriding opinion or conclusive statement. Moreover, the analytical exposition is characterized as a text that elaborates the author's idea about the surrounding phenomenon. The analytical exposition's purpose is to inform readers or listeners that something is the case or that the concept is a significant problem. Then, regarding the ideology, the researcher found that the author's ideology belongs to *right protagonist*. The protagonist side is the fact that the author inserts some arguments to support the issue and presents some suggestions to the readers. It is also in line with the

structure of the text as it is explained in the genre. In other words, it is said that the author is the participant who supports the issue of doing Ramadan activities at home only.

#### **4.2 Suggestions**

After finishing the analysis of the text by using SFL theory, focusing on interpersonal meaning, genre and ideology, the researcher can give some suggestions. Firstly, to the students of English Literature UIN Sunan Kalijaga, it is interesting to conduct a research about SFL because this theory gives the researcher a deeper understanding related to text such as in an editorial. Hence, the researcher suggests using the same theory to analyze textual object.

Then, to the next researcher who wants to study SFL theory and is now in the process of gaining bachelor degree, it is suggested to read and comprehend the theory multiple times because it will help in stating the analysis in a research. Reading theories once or two times will not be enough because the goal of bachelor degree is to apply theories. Thus, to fulfill this goal, a deep reading of related theories is needed. Lastly, to researchers, it is important to find the novelty of the research, even though the same theories have been applied earlier, which in this regard is SFL theory. The novelty can be found on the object of research through an observing current situation that happens within society.



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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 Ramadan during a pandemic

#### Editorial Board

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Fri, April 24, 2020 / 08:06 am



*A family perform the first Tarawih Prayer to mark the start of Ramadhan at home in Bintaro, South Tangerang, on Thursday, April 23, 2020. The government urge Muslim to hold tarawih prayers during Ramadan to be performed at home as the covid-19 outbreak continues. (JP/Seto Wardhana)*

Millions of Indonesian Muslims will observe Ramadan in a different way this year.

With the pandemic showing no signs of subsiding, it is highly risky for Muslims to

engage in various communal traditions that make the Islamic holy month the largest and the longest religious festivity in the world's biggest predominantly Muslim country.

We therefore welcome the religious fatwas issued by Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), the nation's mainstream Islamic organizations, asking Muslims not to hold mass prayers at mosques or have iftar dinners with extended families or colleagues.

Indonesia is not out of the pandemic woods yet. The government has made the right call to impose a partial lockdown on Greater Jakarta and ban residents from leaving the area to celebrate Idul Fitri in their hometowns; yet, as of now, there is no indication the coronavirus outbreak has peaked in the country.

With limited testing capacity, health authorities have struggled to grasp the true scale of the pandemic, let alone determine with confidence in which areas of the country, particularly on Java Island, COVID-19 is not circulating. One thing is for sure, cases have been confirmed in all of the nation's 34 provinces.

The fatwas by the NU and Muhammadiyah, the faces of Indonesian Islam with millions of followers, are crucial to ensure Muslims follow social distancing rules set by the government during the fasting month. Some people would likely ignore

the rules, thinking that a virus should not prevent people from praying at the mosque or having a *bukber* (iftar dinner) with old friends.

The Aceh Ulema Council has announced that it will allow people to perform daily mass prayers and *tarawih* (night prayer) despite the outbreak. The council argued that not all areas were considered “red zones” and in areas where the spread of COVID-19 was contained, group prayers should be permitted.

The argument is flawed simply because it is still hard to pinpoint which areas in the country are completely free of COVID-19. In the face of a full-blown health disaster, we should err on the side of caution.

Both Muhammadiyah and the NU have cited scientific and religious arguments to justify their calls to suspend religious gatherings during a pandemic. Some people may argue that religion and science are incompatible or antithetical, but Muslims could easily find scriptural grounds for physical distancing or a lockdown.

For instance, Muhammadiyah has cited a hadith quoting Prophet Muhammad as saying, “When you hear that a plague is in a land, do not enter it and if the plague breaks out in a place while you are in it, do not leave that place.” In another hadith, the Prophet reportedly said: “Do not place a sick patient with a healthy person.”

These are tough times for everyone in the world. Some people rely on religious institutions, such as mosques or churches, to find solace in this difficult time. But

we just cannot risk mass contagion by allowing mass prayers. Such a policy is by no means anti-Ramadan. As the Quran says when ordering the believers to fast, “Allah desires for you ease; He desires not hardship for you.”





## Appendix 2

1. A family perform the first Tarawih Prayer to mark the start of Ramadhan at home in Bintaro, South Tangerang, on Thursday, April 23, 2020

|          |                 |  |                    |                         |             |          |       |
|----------|-----------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------|-------|
| A family | Perform         | the first Tarawih Prayer to mark the start of Ramadhan | at home in Bintaro | South Tangerang         | on Thursday | April 23 | 2020. |
| Subject  | Finite: Present | Predicator   | Complement         | Adjunct: Circumstantial |             |          |       |
| MOOD     |                 | Residue  |                    |                         |             |          |       |

2. The government urge Muslim to hold tarawih prayers during Ramadan to be performed at home.

|                |                 |            |  |                         |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|--|-------------------------|
| The government | Urge            | Muslim     | to hold tarawih prayers during Ramadan to be performed at home |                         |
| Subject        | Finite: present | Predicator | Complement   | Adjunct: Circumstantial |
| MOOD           |                 | Residue    |  |                         |

3. as the covid-19 outbreak continues

|                         |                       |                 |            |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| as                      | the covid-19 outbreak | continues.      |            |
| Adjunct: Circumstantial | Subject               | Finite: Present | Predicator |
| MOOD                    |                       |                 | Residue    |

4. Millions of Indonesian Muslims will observe Ramadan in a different way this year.

|                                |                |            |                            |                         |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Millions of Indonesian Muslims | Will           | Observe    | Ramadan in a different way | this year.              |
| Subject                        | Finite: Future | Predicator | Complement                 | Adjunct: Circumstantial |
| MOOD                           |                | RESIDUE    |                            |                         |

5. With the pandemic showing no signs of subsiding, it is highly risky for Muslims to engage in various communal traditions

|   |         |                 |               |                         |  |
|---|---------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|--|
| With the pandemic showing no signs of subsiding | It      | Is              | Highly        | risky                   | for Muslims to engage in various communal traditions |
| Adjunct: circumstantial                         | Subject | Finite: Present | Adjunct: Mood | Complement: Attributive | Adjunct: Circumstantial                              |
| RESIDUE   | MOOD    |                 | RESIDUE       |                         |  |

6. That make the Islamic holy month the largest and the longest religious festivity in the world's biggest predominantly Muslim country.

|                      |                 |  |  |                         |
|----------------------|-----------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| That                 | make            | the Islamic holy month the largest and the longest religious festivity | in the world's biggest predominantly Muslim country. |                         |
| Adjunct: Conjunctive | Finite: Present | Predicator   | Complement   | Adjunct: Circumstantial |
|                      | MOOD            | Residue  |  |                         |

7. We therefore welcome the religious fatwas issued by Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), the nation's mainstream Islamic organizations, asking Muslims not to hold mass prayers at mosques or have iftar dinners with extended families or colleagues.

|    |           |         |                             |   |
|----|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|---|
| We | Therefore | Welcome | the religious fatwas issued | By Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), the nation's mainstream Islamic organizations, asking Muslims not to hold mass prayers at mosques or have iftar |
|----|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|---|

|         |                         |                    |            |  |                         |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|--|-------------------------|
|         |                         |                    |            | dinnners with extended families or colleagues. |                         |
| Subject | Adjunct:<br>Conjunctive | Finite:<br>Present | Predicator | Complement                                     | Adjunct: Circumstantial |
| MOOD    |                         | MOOD               | RESIDUE    |  |                         |

8. Indonesia is not out of the pandemic woods yet

|           |                      |                         |                            |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Indonesia | is not               | out                     | of the pandemic woods yet. |
| Subject   | Finite: Present: Neg | Complement: Attributive | Adjunct: Circumstantial    |
| MOOD      | Residue              |                         |                            |

9. The government has made the right call to impose a partial lockdown on Greater Jakarta

|                |                 |            |  |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|--|
| The government | Has             | Made       | the right call to impose a partial lockdown on Greater Jakarta |
| Subject        | Finite:<br>Past | Predicator | Complement   |
| MOOD           |                 | RESIDUE    |  |

10. and ban residents from leaving the area to celebrate Idul Fitri in their hometowns;

|                         |                             |  |                                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| and                     | ban                         | residents from leaving the area to<br>celebrate Idul Fitri | in their hometowns;                   |
| Adjunct:<br>Conjunctive | Finite: has<br>(elliptical) | Predicator: ban  | Complement<br>Adjunct: Circumstantial |
|                         | MOOD                        | RESIDUE  |                                       |

11. yet, as of now, there is no indication

|                         |                            |         |                    |               |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|
| Yet                     | as of now                  | There   | Is                 | no indication |
| Adjunct:<br>Conjunctive | Adjunct:<br>Circumstantial | Subject | Finite:<br>Present | Complement    |
|                         |                            | MOOD    |                    | RESIDUE       |

12. The coronavirus outbreak has peaked in the country.

|                           |              |            |                         |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|
| the corona virus outbreak | has          | Peaked     | in the country.         |
| Subject                   | Finite: Past | Predicator | Adjunct: Circumstantial |
| MOOD                      |              | RESIDUE    |                         |

13. With limited testing capacity, health authorities have struggled to grasp the true scale of the pandemic,

|                               |                    |              |                    |                |                         |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| With limited testing capacity | health authorities | Have         | Struggled to grasp | the true scale | of the pandemic,        |
| Adjunct:<br>Circumstantial    | Subject            | Finite: Past | Predicator         | Complement     | Adjunct: Circumstantial |
| RESIDUE                       | MOOD               |              | RESIDUE            |                |                         |



14. Let alone determine with confidence in which areas of the country, particularly on Java Island, COVID-19 is not circulating.

|                      |   |          |                 |             |
|----------------------|---|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| Let alone            | determine with confidence in which areas of the country, particularly on Java Island, | COVID 19 | is not          | Circulating |
| Adjunct: Conjunctive | Adjunct:<br>Circumstantial  | Subject  | Finite: Present | Predicator  |
|                      | RESIDUE   | MOOD     | RESIDUE         |             |

15. One thing is for sure

|           |                 |                         |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| One thing | Is              | for sure                |
| Subject   | Finite: Present | Adjunct: Circumstantial |
| MOOD      |                 | RESIDUE                 |

16. Cases have been confirmed in all of the nation's 34 provinces.

|         |              |                |                                      |
|---------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Cases   | Have         | been confirmed | In all of the nation's 34 provinces. |
| Subject | Finite: Past | Predicator     | Adjunct: Circumstantial              |
| MOOD    |              | RESIDUE        |                                      |

17. The fatwas by the NU and Muhammadiyah, the faces of Indonesian Islam with millions of followers, are crucial to ensure Muslims follow social distancing rules set by the government during the fasting month

|  |                 |  |   |
|--|-----------------|--|---|
| The fatwas by the NU and Muhammadiyah, the faces of Indonesian Islam with millions of followers, | Are             | crucial to ensure Muslims follow social distancing rules set | By the government during the fasting month. |
| Subject  | Finite: Present | Complement   | Adjunct: Circumstantial                     |
| MOOD   |                 | RESIDUE  |   |

18. Some people would likely ignore the rules,

|             |               |               |            |            |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Some people | Would         | likely        | Ignore     | the rules  |
| Subject     | Finite: Modal | Adjunct: Mood | Predicator | Complement |
| MOOD        |               |               | RESIDUE    |            |

19. Thinking that a virus should not prevent people from praying at the mosque or having a *bukber* (iftar dinner) with old friends.

|                         |         |               |            |                        |   |
|-------------------------|---------|---------------|------------|------------------------|---|
| thinking that           | a virus | should<br>not | prevent    | people from<br>praying | At the mosque or having a <i>bukber</i> (iftar dinner)<br>with old friends. |
| Adjunct:<br>Conjunctive | Subject | Finite        | Predicator | Complement             | Adjunct: Circumstantial   |
|                         | MOOD    |               | RESIDUE    |                        |   |

20. The Aceh Ulema Council has announced that

|                        |              |            |            |
|------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| The Aceh Ulema Council | Has          | announced  | That       |
| Subject                | Finite: Past | Predicator | Complement |
| MOOD                   |              | RESIDUE    |            |

21. it will allow people to perform daily mass prayers and *tarawih* (night prayer) despite the outbreak

|         |                |            |            |   |
|---------|----------------|------------|------------|---|
| It      | Will           | Allow      | people     | To perform daily mass prayers<br>and <i>tarawih</i> (night prayer) despite<br>the outbreak. |
| Subject | Finite: Future | Predicator | Complement | Adjunct: Circumstantial   |
| MOOD    |                | RESIDUE    |            |   |

22. The council argued that

|             |              |            |            |
|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| The council | Argued       |            | That       |
| Subject     | Finite: Past | Predicator | Complement |
| MOOD        |              | RESIDUE    |            |

23. not all areas were considered “red zones”

|              |              |            |             |
|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| not all area | Were         | Considered | “red zones” |
| Subject      | Finite: Past | Predicator | Complement  |
| MOOD         |              | RESIDUE    |             |

24. and in areas where the spread of COVID-19 was contained,

|                         |                                       |              |            |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| And                     | in areas where the spread of COVID 19 | was          | contained, |
| Adjunct:<br>Conjunctive | Subject                               | Finite: Past | Predicator |
|                         | MOOD                                  |              | RESIDUE    |

25. Group prayers should be permitted.

|               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| group prayers | Should        | Be permitted. |
| Subject       | Finite: Modal | Predicator    |
| MOOD          |               | RESIDUE       |

26. The argument is flawed

|              |                 |                         |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| The argument | Is              | Flawed                  |
| Subject      | Finite: Present | Complement: Attributive |
| MOOD         |                 | RESIDUE                 |

27. Simply because it is still hard to pinpoint

|               |                      |         |                 |                         |
|---------------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| simply        | Because              | It      | Is              | still hard to pinpoint  |
| Adjunct: Mood | Adjunct: Conjunctive | Subject | Finite: Present | Complement: Attributive |
|               |                      | MOOD    |                 | RESIDUE                 |



28. which areas in the country are completely free of COVID-19

|                               |                    |               |                            |                         |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| which areas in the<br>country | are                | completely    | free                       | of COVID 19.            |
| Subject                       | Finite:<br>Present | Adjunct: Mood | Complement:<br>Attributive | Adjunct: Circumstantial |
| MOOD                          |                    | RESIDUE       |                            |                         |

29. In the face of a full-blown health disaster, we should err on the side of caution.

|  |    |        |     |                         |
|--|----|--------|-----|-------------------------|
| In the face of a full blown<br>health disaster | We | Should | Err | on the side of caution. |
|--|----|--------|-----|-------------------------|

|                         |         |               |            |                         |
|-------------------------|---------|---------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Adjunct: Circumstantial | Subject | Finite: Modal | Predicator | Adjunct: Circumstantial |
| RESIDUE                 | MOOD    |               | RESIDUE    |                         |

30. Both Muhammadiyah and the NU have cited scientific and religious arguments to justify their calls to suspend religious gatherings during a pandemic

|                              |      |       |                                    |   |
|------------------------------|------|-------|------------------------------------|---|
| Both Muhammadiyah and the NU | Have | Cited | scientific and religious arguments | to justify their calls to suspend religious gatherings during a pandemic. |
|------------------------------|------|-------|------------------------------------|---|

31. Some people may argue that

|             |               |            |            |
|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Some people | May           | Argue      | That       |
| Subject     | Finite: Modal | Predicator | Complement |
| MOOD        |               | RESIDUE    |            |

32. religion and science are incompatible or antithetical,

|                      |                 |                               |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| religion and science | Are             | incompatible or antithetical, |
| Subject              | Finite: Present | Complement: attributive       |
| MOOD                 |                 | RESIDUE                       |

33. but Muslims could easily find scriptural grounds for physical distancing or a lockdown

|                         |         |               |                  |            |                    |  |
|-------------------------|---------|---------------|------------------|------------|--------------------|--|
| But                     | Muslims | Could         | Easily           | Find       | scriptural grounds | for physical distancing or a lockdown. |
| Adjunct:<br>Conjunctive | Subject | Finite: Modal | Adjunct:<br>Mood | Predicator | Complement         | Adjunct: Circumstantial                |
|                         | MOOD    |               | RESIDUE          |            |                    |  |

34. For instance, Muhammadiyah has cited a hadith quoting Prophet Muhammad as saying,

|                      |              |              |            |   |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---|
| For instance         | Muhammadiyah | Has          | Cited      | a hadith quoting Prophet Muhammad as saying |
| Adjunct: Conjunctive | Subject      | Finite: Past | Predicator | Complement                                  |

|  |      |         |
|--|------|---------|
|  | MOOD | RESIDUE |
|--|------|---------|

35. When you hear that

|                         |         |        |            |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|------------|
| “When                   | you     | Hear   | that       |
| Adjunct: Circumstantial | Subject | Finite | Predicator |
| RESIDUE                 | MOOD    |        | RESIDUE    |

36. a plague is in a land,

|          |                 |                         |
|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| a plague | Is              | in a land               |
| Subject  | Finite: Present | Adjunct: Circumstantial |
| MOOD     |                 | RESIDUE                 |

37. do not enter it

|                      |            |            |
|----------------------|------------|------------|
| do not               | Enter      | It         |
| Finite: Present: Neg | Predicator | Complement |
| MOOD                 | Residue    |            |

38. and if the plague breaks out in a place

|                      |            |                 |            |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| and if               | the plague | breaks out      | in a place |
| Adjunct: Conjunctive | Subject    | Finite: Present | Predicator |
|                      | MOOD       |                 | RESIDUE    |

39. while you are in it,

|                         |         |                    |                         |
|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| While                   | you     | Are                | in it                   |
| Adjunct: circumstantial | Subject | Finite:<br>Present | Adjunct: Circumstantial |
| RESIDUE                 | MOOD    |                    | RESIDUE                 |

40. Do not leave that place.

|                     |            |             |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| do not              | leave      | that place. |
| Finite:Present: Neg | Predicator | Complement  |
| MOOD                | RESIDUE    |             |

41. In another hadith, the Prophet reportedly said:

|                         |             |               |                 |            |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| In another hadith       | the Prophet | Reportedly    | said:           |            |
| Adjunct: Circumstantial | Subject     | Adjunct: Mood | Finite:<br>Past | Predicator |
| Residue                 | MOOD        |               |                 | RESIDUE    |

42. “Do not place a sick patient with a healthy person.”

|                      |            |  |
|----------------------|------------|--|
| “Do not              | place      | a sick patient with a healthy person.” |
| Finite: Present: Neg | Predicator | Complement                             |
| MOOD                 | RESIDUE    |  |



43. These are tough times for everyone in the world

|         |                 |             |                            |
|---------|-----------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| These   | Are             | tough times | for everyone in the world. |
| Subject | Finite: Present | Complement  | Adjunct: Circumstantial    |
| MOOD    |                 | RESIDUE     |                            |

44. Some people rely on religious institutions, such as mosques or churches, to find solace in this difficult time

|             |                 |  |  |
|-------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Some people | rely on         | religious institutions such as mosques or churches | to find solace in this difficult time. |
| Subject     | Finite: Present | Predicator   | Complement<br>Adjunct: Circumstantial  |
| MOOD        |                 | RESIDUE  |  |

45. But we just cannot risk mass contagion by allowing mass prayers.

|                         |         |                  |                       |            |                |                            |
|-------------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| But                     | We      | Just             | Cannot                | Risk       | mass contagion | by allowing mass prayers.  |
| Adjunct:<br>Conjunctive | Subject | Adjunct:<br>Mood | Finite: Modal:<br>Neg | Predicator | Complement     | Adjunct:<br>Circumstantial |
|                         | MOOD    |                  |                       | RESIDUE    |                |                            |

46. Such a policy is by no means anti-Ramadan

|               |                 |                            |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Such a policy | is              | by no means anti- Ramadan. |
| Subject       | Finite: Present | Adjunct: Circumstantial    |
| MOOD          |                 | RESIDUE                    |

47. As the Quran says when ordering the believers to fast,

|              |                 |            |                                     |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| As the Quran | Says            |            | when ordering the believers to fast |
| Subject      | Finite: Present | Predicator | Adjunct: Circumstantial             |
| MOOD         |                 | RESIDUE    |                                     |

48. “Allah desires for you ease;

|         |                       |                    |                         |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| “Allah  | desires               |                    | for you ease;           |
| Subject | Finite: Present: does | Predicator: Desire | Adjunct: Circumstantial |
| MOOD    |                       | RESIDUE            |                         |

49. He desires not hardship for you.”

|         |                                  |                    |            |                         |
|---------|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| He      | desires not                      |                    | hardship   | for you.”               |
| Subject | Finite: Present: Neg:<br>doesn't | Predicator: Desire | Complement | Adjunct: Circumstantial |
| MOOD    |                                  | RESIDUE            |            |                         |

## CURRICULUM VITAE

### I. PERSONAL IDENTITY

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### II. FORMAL EDUCATION

1. SDN Slametan 2004-2010
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### III. PERSONAL SKILLS

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