

**COMPARING GENRE AND IDEOLOGY
IN THE JAKARTA POST AND THE HINDU EDITORIAL NEWS
ABOUT HIJAB PROTESTS IN IRAN**

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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduate paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researcher's opinion or finding included in this research is quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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

Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

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MOTTO

So verily, with the hardship, there is relief, Verily, with the hardship, there is relief

Qs Al Insyirah 5-6

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Allah says: 'I am just as My slave thinks I am, (i.e. I am able to do for him what he thinks I can do for him) and I am with him if He remembers Me. If he remembers Me in himself, I too, remember him in Myself; and if he remembers Me in a group of people, I remember him in a group that is better than they; and if he comes one span nearer to Me, I go one cubit nearer to him; and if he comes one cubit nearer to Me, I go a distance of two outstretched arms nearer to him; and if he comes to Me walking, I go to him running.' "

Sahih al-Bukhari 7405

DEDICATION

I dedicate this graduating paper to;

The Almighty Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala

Prophet Muhammad Sallahu'alaihi Wasallam

All my Teachers in my life

My dearest Parents All my Family and Friends

English Literature Departement of UIN Sunan Kalijaga

The Readers and Researchers.

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I deliver appreciation for who reads this graduating paper. Indeed, I realize that this graduating paper has some mistakes. Thus, I do hope the readers could give me suggestions.

Yogyakarta, 15 Augusts 2023

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Adinda' with a stylized flourish.

Adinda Delima Dara
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT	i
NOTA DINAS	ii
PENGESAHAN TUGAS AKHIR	iii
MOTTO	iii
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF FIGURE	xii
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF APPENDIXES	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvi
LIST OF SYMBOL	xvii
ABSTRACT	xviii
CHAPTER I	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Problem Statements.....	4
1.3 Objective of Study	5
1.4 Significance of Study	5
1.5 Literature Review.....	6
1.6 Theoretical Approach.....	9
1.6.1 Three Metafunctions of Language	9
1.6.2 Register	9
1.6.3 Genre.....	10
1.6.4 Ideology	10
1.7 Method of Research	11
1.7.1 Types of Research.....	11
1.7.2 Data Sources	12
1.7.3 Data Collection Techniques	13
1.7.4 Data Analysis Techniques.....	14
1.8 Paper Organization.....	15

CHAPTER II	16
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	16
2.1 Analysis of Text	16
2.2 Systemic Functional Linguistics	17
2.2.1 System of the Clause Complex	18
2.2.1 Three Metafunctions of Language	40
2.2.1.1 Interpersonal Metafunction: Clause as Exchange	40
2.2.1.2 Ideational Metafunction: Clause as Representation	44
2.2.1.3 Textual Metafunction: Clause as Message	61
2.2.3 Register	65
2.2.3.1 Field	66
2.2.3.2 Tenor	66
2.2.3.3 Mode	68
2.2.4 Genre	69
2.2.4.1 Factual Genre	69
2.2.4.2 Narrative Genre	80
2.2.5 Ideology	83
CHAPTER III	84
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	84
3.1 Research Findings	84
3.1.1 Interdependency Relation Analysis	86
3.1.2 Logico-Semantic Relation Analysis.....	89
3.1.3 Three Metafunctions of Language	94
3.1.4 Register	109
3.1.5 Genre	110
3.2 Discussion	113
3.2.1 Three Metafunctions of Languages.....	113
3.2.2 Register	128
3.2.3 Genre	140
3.2.4 Ideology	151
CHAPTER IV	153
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	153
4.1 CONCLUSION	153
4.2 SUGGESTION.....	157

BIBLIOGRAPHY	159
APPENDIXES	161

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 2.1 System of the Clause Complex

Figure 2.2 System of the Clause Nexus

Figure 2.3 System of Processes Type and Participants

Figure 2.4 Generic Structure Potential of Recount Text

Figure 2.5 Generic Structure Potential of Report Text

Figure 2.6 Generic Structure Potential of Procedure Text

Figure 2.7 Generic Structure Potential of Discussion Text

Figure 2.8 Generic Structure Potential of Explanation Text

Figure 2.9 Generic Structure Potential of Exposition Text

Figure 2.10 Generic Structure Potential of News Item Text

Figure 2.11 Generic Structure Potential of Anecdote Text

Figure 2.12 Generic Structure Potential of Exemplum Text

Figure 2.13 Generic Structure Potential of Narrative Text

Figure 2.14 The System of Ideology

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Role and Commodity Exchange in Speech Function

Table 3.1 Interdependency Relation: Simplex and Complex Clause in Text 1

Table 3.2 Interdependency Relation: Simplex and Complex Clause in Text 2

Table 3.3 Logico-Semantic Relation of Text 1

Table 3.4 Logico-Semantic Relation of Text 2

Table 3.5 MOOD System of Text 1

Table 3.6 MOOD System of Text 2

Table 3.7 Type of Processes in Text 1

Table 3.8 Type of Processes in Text 2

Table 3.9 Type of Participants in Text 1

Table 3.10 Type of Participants in Text 2

Table 3.11 Type of Circumstances in Text 1

Table 3.12 Type of Circumstances in Text 2

Table 3.13 Type of Theme in Text 1

Table 3.14 Type of Theme in Text 2

Table 3.15 Type of Generic Potential Structure in Text 1

Table 3.16 Type of Generic Potential Structure in Text 2

Table 3.17 Indicative-Declarative of Mood Type in Text 1

Table 3.18 Indicative-Declarative of Mood Type in Text 2

Table 3.19 Analysis of Experiential Meaning in Text 1

Table 3.20 Analysis of Experiential Meaning in Text 2

Table 3.21 Analysis of Topical Theme in Text 1

Table 3.22 Analysis of Topical Theme in Text 2

Table 3.23 Analysis of Topical Theme in Text 2

Table 3.24 Analysis of Textual Theme in Text 1

Table 3.25 Analysis of Textual Theme in Text 2

Table 3.26 Analysis of Field in Text 1

Table 3.27 Analysis of Field in Text 2

Table 3.27 Analysis of Tenor in Text 1

Table 3.28 Analysis of Tenor in Text 2

Table 3.29 Analysis of Mode in Text 1

Table 3.30 Analysis of Mode in Text 2

LIST OF APPENDIXES

Appendix 1 The First Text from The Jakarta Post Editorial News

Appendix 2 The Second Text from The Hindu Editorial News

Appendix 3 Data Tabulation of Text 1 from The Jakarta Post Editorial News

Appendix 4 Data Tabulation of Text 2 from The Hindu Editorial News

Appendix 5 Analysis of Interdependency and Logico-Semantic in Text 1

Appendix 6 Analysis of Interdependency and Logico-Semantic in Text 2

Appendix 7 Analysis of MOOD System and Three Metafunctions of Language in Text 1

Appendix 8 Analysis of MOOD System and Three Metafunctions of of Language in Text 2

Appendix 9 Analysis of Mode in Text 1

Appendix 10 Analysis of Mode in Text 2

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SFL	: Systemic Functional Linguistics
Pr	: Process
F	: Finite
P	: Predicator
C	: Complement
A	: Adjunct
Cir	: Circumstance
Accomp	: Accompaniment

LIST OF SYMBOL

Alpha	: α
Beta	: β
Gamma	: γ
Quotation	: ‘
Double Quotation	: “
Equal	: =
Plus	: +
Multiplie	: x
Double brackets	: {{...}}
Parentheses	: (...)
Followed by	: ^
Omitted	: \emptyset

**COMPARING GENRE AND IDEOLOGY
IN THE JAKARTA POST AND THE HINDU EDITORIAL NEWS
ABOUT HIJAB PROTESTS IN IRAN**

By: Adinda Delima Dara

ABSTRACT

This research aims to see how the genre and ideology of the first editorial entitled *Another Iranian Revolution?* from Jakarta Post and the second editorial, *Ageing Regime: On Iran's Hijab Protests*. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method and applies M.A.K Halliday's functional systemic theory, namely the three metafunctions of language, register, genre, and ideology. The results of this research show that the two texts have have same genres with different ideas and social function. The first editorial text is the *hortatory exposition* text type that relating in Indonesian situation with social function to suggest the Indonesian government what should they should do relating the Iranian demonstrations. Meanwhile, the second is an *hortatory exposition* text type that focus on Iran's failure in their political system with the social function to suggest what theIranian clerical regime should do. In addition, these two editorial companies have different ideologies in viewing the hijab protest in Iran. The Jakarta Post redactor has an antagonist right ideology. Meanwhile, The Hindu editorial media has a protagonist right ideology..

Keywords: *SFL, Editorial News, Jakarta Post, The Hindu, Genre, Ideology*

:

**KOMPARASI GENRE DAN IDEOLOGI
JAKARTA POST DAN THE HINDU BERITA EDITORIAL
TENTANG PROTES HIJAB DI IRAN**

Oleh: Adinda Delima Dara

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat bagaimana genre dan ideologi dari editorial pertama yang berjudul *Another Iranian Revolution?* dari *The Jakarta Post* dan editorial kedua yang berjudul *Ageing Regime: Tentang Protes Hijab di Iran*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dan menerapkan teori sistemik fungsional M.A.K Halliday, yaitu tiga metafungsi bahasa, register, genre, dan ideologi. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kedua teks editorial tersebut memiliki genre yang sama namun memiliki ide dan fungsi sosial yang berbeda. Teks editorial pertama merupakan jenis teks eksposisi hortatory yang berhubungan dengan situasi di Indonesia dengan fungsi sosial untuk memberikan saran kepada pemerintah Indonesia mengenai apa yang seharusnya dilakukan terkait demonstrasi di Iran. Sementara itu, teks editorial kedua merupakan jenis teks eksposisi hortatori yang berfokus pada kegagalan Iran dalam sistem politiknya dengan fungsi sosial untuk menyarankan apa yang harus dilakukan oleh rezim ulama Iran. Selain itu, kedua redaksi ini memiliki ideologi yang berbeda dalam memandang protes hijab di Iran. Redaksi *The Jakarta Post* memiliki ideologi kanan yang antagonis. Sementara itu, media editorial *The Hindu* memiliki ideologi kanan protagonis.

Kata Kunci: *SFL, Editorial News, The Jakarta Post, The Hindu, Genre, Ideologi*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Online mass media is an effective tool in the communication process to convey messages to communicants about phenomena currently developing in society. Communicators in mass communication rely on modern equipment to disseminate messages simultaneously and quickly via television, internet, articles, and online news (Nurudin, 2011, P.8-9). Consequently, messages can be received widely and simultaneously by various groups of communicators. *Mass media communication* is used to disseminate information and teach community values that influence viewers and readers (Effendy, 2003, p.54). In addition, communication in the mass media has the function of media surveillance, interpretation, linkage, and transmission of values (Elvinaro, 2007, p.14-17). Based on this opinion, online media provides data, facts, and interpretations that can influence people's attitudes, opinions, and behavior. So based on the statements above, the media has an essential role in reporting a social phenomenon.

The phenomenon that has become a sensitive issue in media coverage is the use of hijab. The phenomenon of using hijab is an issue that is often questioned by various parties, causing individual, group, and even national conflicts. Hijab is considered a prison that restricts and deprives women of their rights to dress. This accusation is not uncommon in various parts of the world in the name of gender equality which should be upheld just because of clothing, where the hijab is seen as

cultural bias, backwardness, and oppression of women (Qanita, 2021). Conflict hijab happens because there is a shift in the meaning of using the hijab in everyday life. Some citizens think that using hijab is an individual freedom that must be decided personally without intervention from other people. Therefore, the hijab is a sensitive issue to be discussed.

The hijab has an important position for Muslim women. Allah encourages Muslim women to wear a hijab that covers their chests to protect their modesty. This is explained in surah Al Ahzab verse 21 which states:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ قُلْ لِأَزْوَاجِكَ وَبَنَاتِكَ وَنِسَاءِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ يُدْنِينَ عَلَيْهِنَّ مِنْ جَلَابِيبِهِنَّ ۗ ذَٰلِكَ
أَدْنَىٰ أَنْ يُعْرَفْنَ فَلَا يُؤْذَيْنَ ۗ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا

O Prophet! Ask your wives, daughters, and believing women to draw their cloaks over their bodies. In this way it is more likely that they will be recognized 'as virtuous' and not be harassed. And Allah is All-Forgiving, Most Merciful.

Ibn Kathir in his famous *tafsir* book *Tafsir Ibn Kathir*, states that this verse makes covering with the *hijab* (cloak) mandatory for Muslim women based on the imperative tense used. He cites narrations tracing back to companions of the Prophet that say failure to cover is a major sin. On the other hand, Muhammad Abduh, in his *Tafsir Al-Manar*, argues that the verse only encourages covering, as the wording is addressed to the Prophet (PBUH) and not directed as a command to

women. He saw it as a recommendation for modesty, not a legal obligation. Ibn Kathir and Muhammad Abduh's differing interpretations of the obligatory nature of hijab for Muslim women highlight the range of views on this issue within Islamic scholarship. However, this debate has extended beyond theology and impacted the societal discourse and meaning of the hijab today.

This shift in the meaning of the hijab is a form of concern because people wear the hijab, not on self-awareness but only to comply with existing social regulations. Furthermore, the shifting meaning of using hijab also arises as a result of the role of the online mass media in reporting on the hijab issue by forming an opinion through the language it uses. Therefore, based on these problems, the researcher wants to know the role of the The Jakarta Post and The Hindu mass media in reporting on the issue of the hijab protest in Iran.

The hijab protest phenomenon in Iran is a demonstration by the Iranian people due to the detention and death of Masha Amini, who was viewed as improperly wearing the hijab appropriate to Iranian law. In this case, in its news editorial, The Jakarta Post explained that the Iranian people feel angry over Amini's death, whom the morality police had previously detained. In addition, in this case, The Hindu News editorial from India also explained that the hijab demonstration over the death of Masha Amini was a failure of reforms by the Iranian government. Based on the statements in the editorial news, the researcher knows how the two media present social criticism of the hijab phenomenon in Iran through language. So that researchers can be able to find out how a text can form its meaning in a context.

Based on the phenomenon of the hijab protest in Iran, the researcher has several reasons why the The Jakarta Post and The Hindu Berita editorials deserve to be the object of analysis. First, the two editorial news are social constructions regarding phenomena representing social criticism of the hijab issue. Second, there has never been any editorial news that makes it a material object in research because the hijab phenomenon in Iran is an actual phenomenon. Third, this editorial news has social problems integrated and interconnected with Islamic values by analyzing them through systemic functional linguistics. Therefore, these two editorial news become material objects deserving of research based on these reasons.

In this study, the researcher use systemic functional linguistic theory from Halliday to answer the problem. The researcher examine the ideas, roles, and scope of power between The Jakarta Post and The Hindu media when reporting the hijab issue in Iran, focusing on the clause level. The goal of this study is to examine the genre and ideology that language serves within specific situations and contexts.

1.2 Problem Statements

Based on the background of study above, the researcher finds some problems, including the following:

1. How the three metafunctions of languages in The Jakarta Post and The Hindu editorial news text are.
2. How the register and genre in The Jakarta Post and The Hindu editorial news text when conveying Hijab protests in Iran is.

3. How the ideology in The Jakarta Post and The Hindu media when reporting on the Hijab protest in Iran is.

1.3 Objective of Study

Based on the background of study and problem statements above, the objectives of this study are listed below:

1. To analyze two texts from a linguistic perspective.
2. To identify the context of situation and culture in The Jakarta Post and The Hindu news text in conveying the Hijab protest in Iran
3. To classify the scope of power in The Jakarta Post and The Hindu media when reporting the Hijab protest in Iran

1.4 Significance of Study

This research aims to theoretically and practically demonstrate the concepts of genre and ideology. Theoretically, this research provides insight for academics to determine the implementation of genre and ideology in editorial news. It contributes to the existing body of knowledge by explaining how genre and ideology intertwine within the context of editorial news, consequently can enhance future researchers' understanding of media discourse. Then, this research is expected to be useful for readers and future researchers to develop a linguistic perspective that is integrated and interconnected with Islam, helping a more comprehensive analysis of media content related to politic-religion aspects.

Meanwhile, practically this research is expected to have a significant impact in building the interest of academics to develop genre and ideology theories within the scope of systemic functional linguistics by relating to phenomena in the surrounding environment. Then, this research encourages academics to explore the dynamic interaction between language use, genre conventions, and underlying ideological constructs in media discourse. In addition, this research aims to equip academics with tools to critically assess and interpret editorial news from a systemic functional linguistic perspective.

1.5 Literature Review

The researcher provides three reviews of previous research studies on this topic. This literature review present studies related to material objects and formal objects of the researcher with previous researchers. The material object from the researcher is in the form of editorial news. Meanwhile, the formal object from the researcher is in the form of theories related to genre, ideology, and systemic functional linguistics. Thus, this review will help to comprehend which aspects can be developed by other researchers. In addition, this review can help researchers to add insight into completing research. The four reviews are as follows.

The first study entitled *Analysis of Register, Genre, and Ideology of Article in Reader's Digest Magazine: A Comparative Study, Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics* is retrieved from Sulistiani's thesis (Sebelas Maret University, 2003). The primary data sources for this study consist of articles from Reader's Digest magazine that were published in January 1977 and October 1997. Then, the author

uses Halliday and Martin's theory of systemic functional linguistics to analyze registers, genres, and ideology. Accordingly, the author uses descriptive qualitative research methods with comparative techniques focused on the clause level. Therefore, this study demonstrates that the two texts have similarities except for the author's perspective on the reader. The first writer's rating is positive, while the other is negative. Second, the text genre is different. The first text uses the exposition genre, while the second uses the discussion genre. Lastly, the ideology of the writers is also different. The first writer belongs to the right antagonist, while the second belongs to the right protagonist.

The second study entitled *Linguistic Representation of Ideology in Heroism Karo Song* is retrieved from Rebekah Alemina's thesis (Medan State University, 2007). This study uses song lyrics as the primary data source. In this study, the author chooses the theory of systemic functional linguistics from Halliday, which focuses on transitivity and thematic analysis. Furthermore, to answer the existing problems, the previous author used descriptive qualitative research methods with data collection techniques through documentation and interviews. This study's results from the Karo song are material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential processes. Moreover, the heroism of Karo's song contains ideology. The reasons for applying ideology in the heroism of Karo songs were found in interviewing three people about Karo songs.

The third study entitled *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Ideology and Political Stance in The Jakarta Post Editorial News about Muslims and Islam in Socio-Political* is retrieved from Riefki Fajar Ganda Wiguna's thesis concern

(Sanata Dharma University, 2019). The primary data for this research comes from editorials published in the The Jakarta Post newspaper regarding Islam and incidents of religious chaos between 2016 and 2017. In this study, the author chose Norman Fairclough's CDA approach, Halliday's theory of systemic functional linguistics, and James Paul Gee's theory of the seven buildings. Furthermore, to answer the existing problems, the previous author uses a qualitative descriptive research method with discourse analysis techniques. Therefore, this study demonstrates that the The Jakarta Post relies most heavily on mental processes in their editorial writing when discussing Islam and religious chaos during the 2016-2017 time period. Muslims are described as a group that uses their thoughts or feelings to alleviate socio-political problems. In addition, the The Jakarta Post divides Muslims into tolerant and intolerant groups.

Based on previous research, the researcher concluded that the above-mentioned studies had variations of objects, topics, types of research methods, and theories. The researcher gains insight that other researchers still need to study the topic of comparative ideology and genres using Halliday and Martin's functional systemic theory. Consequently, this research focuses on the ideas, roles, and scope of power in The Jakarta Post and The Hindu media in conveying the Hijab protest in Iran. In addition, the material object chosen by the researcher is a social phenomenon that occurred on September 16, 2022. Thus, this material object has never been analyzed with other researchers.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

Bing (as cited in Berg, 2001, p.254–255) stated that the theoretical approach utilized in the study was derived from statements made by the author that were used to characterize the research. In this study, the researcher utilizes three systemic functional linguistic theories as the theoretical approach to analyze the hijab phenomenon and to examine the ideas, roles, and scope of power between Jakarta Post and The Hindu media about hijab protests in Iran. The elaborations of systemic functional linguistic theory that the researcher use are as follows.

1.6.1 Three Metafunctions of Language

SFL (*Systemic Functional Linguistics*) has three metafunctions of language: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. These three metafunctions are the basic principles linguists need to explain how language serves different functions and how language uses to convey meaning, negotiate social interactions, and create coherent texts in various contexts of daily life. (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p.30–31). By the assertion above, the researcher analyzes three metafunctions of language from Halliday focused on clause level. The researcher wants to determine whether the editorial news of The Jakarta Post and The Hindu can be analyzed linguistically using systemic functional linguistics theory.

1.6.2 Register

Register in systemic functional linguistics is a language variation based on the language used (Wiratno, 2018, p.262). Halliday as cited in (Wiratno, 2018, p.262) defined that register is the configuration of semantic resources that the

member of the culture associates with a situation type. This register is accessible in a given social context. Then, Martin as cited in (Wiratno, 2018, p.262) asserted that register is the use of a semiotic system constituted by contextual variables: *field*, *mode*, and *tenor*. Based on that explanation, the researcher uses register theory to know the context of situation surrounding the text and to help the researcher in analyzing the genre.

1.6.3 Genre

Martin stated (Martin, 1992, p. 505) that genre is the schematic structure of a text defined as a staged, goal-oriented social process. When there are two texts with the same sequence of activities and ideas, they have different genres depending on the function and purpose of the text. It shows the importance of considering the content and linguistic features while analyzing a genre (Martin, 1992, p. 546–547). Then, Martin divides text types into macro and micro-genre, where the macro-genre relates to communication tools while the micro-genre refers to the kind of text (Wiratno, 2018, p.303-304). Based on the statements above, the researcher uses the genre theory by Martin to examine the ideas and roles between the The Jakarta Post and The Hindu media in conveying news about hijab protests in Iran through analyzing the *Generic Potential Structure* (GSP) in the both editorial news text.

1.6.4 Ideology

Ideology is a system of coding orientations that makes meaning selectively available depending on class, gender, ethnicity, and generation. Ideology also

manifests the power redistribution reflected in the relationship between the antagonist and the protagonist in the context of the left and right sides. Furthermore, the ideology system explains issues, the supporting side (pros), the opposing side (cons), right and left power, and the attitude of the protagonist and antagonist in the society (Martin, 1992, p.581-582). According to that statements, the researcher utilizes Martin's ideological system to identify the scope of power between The Jakarta Post and The Hindu media when reporting the issue of hijab in Iran, which resulted in the death of Masha Amin.

1.7 Method of Research

“Research methods involve the forms of data collection, analysis, and interpretation that researchers propose for their studies” (Creswell & Creswell, 2018, p.65). In this study, the researcher uses research methods as select tools and procedures to collect and examine the data needed to answer the problem statements. Based on that understanding, the researcher divides the discussion as follows.

1.7.1 Types of Research

The qualitative research approach is descriptive, where the data are in words or pictures rather than numbers (Bogdan & Biklen, 1998, p.5). In addition, Creswell & Creswell (2018, p.39) specified that the qualitative method is purposeful sampling, collection of open-ended data, analysis of text or images (e.g., pictures), representation of information in figures and tables, and personal interpretation of

the findings. According to that explanation, this research utilizes qualitative methods that use text analysis and representation of information in tables and images to identify data in answering the existing problem statements. The use of tables in this research is as supporting data to make the data more organized and systematic to make it easier for the researcher to interpret a large amount of data findings.

Furthermore, this study also utilizes a comparative method that compares two editorial news in The Jakarta Post and The Hindu media regarding the phenomenon of protesting hijab in Iran. Sugiyono (2017, p.36) stated that comparative research compares the presence of one or more variables in two samples or at different times. Thus, this study uses qualitative and comparative methods to analyze problems in material objects used as data sources.

1.7.2 Data Sources

The researcher only uses the primary data in this study. The primary data are two editorial news from different redactors. According to the two primary data sources, the data focus is in the form of clauses. The first primary data is the editorial news from the Indonesia's media by The Jakarta Post entitled *Another Iranian Revolution?* It is published on September 28, 2022, on website <https://www.thejakartapost.com/opinion/2022/09/27/another-iranian-revolution.html> ("*Another Iranian Revolution?*," 2022). Then, the second primary data is editorial news from India's media by The Hindu entitled *Aging Regime: On Iran's Hijab Protests*. It is published on September 24, 2022, on website

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/ageing-regime-the-hindu-editorial-on-irans-hijab-protests/article65927060.ece>.

1.7.3 Data Collection Techniques

Patton (2015, p. 388) stated that qualitative inquiry collects data from in-depth interviews, focus groups, open-ended questions on surveys, posts on social media, direct observations in the field, and analysis of documents. Based on this understanding, the researcher applies documentation techniques by analyzing detailed documents in object material. *Documentation* is a data collection technique that collects and analyzes the data, both written, images, and electronic documents (Sukmadinata, 2007, p.221). This study analyzes documents as data sources in online editorials published by the The Jakarta Post and The Hindu Media.

The researcher uses written text as data sources focusing on clause-level analysis from two editorial news. The first editorial news entitled *Another Iranian Revolution?* from The Jakarta Post has 46 clauses. Meanwhile, the second editorial news entitled *Ageing Regime: On Iran's Hijab Protests* has 31 clauses. The researcher applies the concept of Martin and Matthiessen entitled *Working with Functional Grammar* as a data collection technique that focuses on clause level analysis.

According to Martin (1997, p.5-6), the most important unit for a functional grammar analysis is the clause, which has three ways to analyze it in the sentence: *ideational*, *interpersonal*, and *textual*. *Ideational* is the transitivity system configuring process, participants, and circumstance. In this case, the researcher

identifies the clause from the process in the text. Processes are events ('go', 'cook', 'think', and so on) or relationships among things ('is', 'seems', 'has' and so on). *Interpersonal* is the *Mood element* that involves treating the text as a dialogue or monologue. The researcher identifies the clause from the Mood element, namely subject and finite in a text. Finite has three types: tense (go, cook, is, has and so on), polarity, and modality. Furthermore, *textual* is the type of theme in the clause. The researcher identifies the clause from the type of theme, the topical theme. Thus, this research uses 3 ways to know the clause in the text to collecting the data.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Techniques

Systematic data analysis techniques can classify and compile data to make it easier for researchers to conclude an existing problem (Sugiyono, 2008. p.87). Based on this opinion, the researcher has several data analysis techniques used in this study. First, the researcher identifies three metafunctions of language: ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. Second, the researcher examines the genres of the two editorial news to analyze the ideas and the role of the media in reporting hijab protests in Iran. Third, the researcher defines the ideology of the two editorial news to determine the scope of power of The Jakarta Post and The Hindu media. Fourth, the researcher compares ideology and genre in two editorial news. Finally, the researcher provides conclusions from the results of existing data analysis.

1.8 Paper Organization

This study consists of four chapters. The first chapter presents the introduction, which includes background of study, problem statement, the objective of study, the significance of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of study, and paper organization. The second chapter explains a theoretical framework that explores systemic functional linguistics theory by Halliday and Martin. The third chapter consists of research findings and discussion, which focus on the data that has been collected. Then, the last chapter provides the conclusion and suggestions from the researcher.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of conclusions and suggestions. The conclusion contains the final result of the data analysis, and the suggestion contains some recommendations from the other researchers in the future. In the previous chapter, the researcher has found the comparing genre and ideology of the first editorial text entitled *Another Iranian Revolution?* from The Jakarta Post and the second editorial text entitled *Ageing regime: On Iran's Hijab Protests* from The Hindu.

4.1 CONCLUSION

The researcher applies *Systemic Functional Linguistics* by M.A.K Halliday to analyze the three metafunctions of languages, register, genre, and ideology in The Jakarta Post and The Hindu editorial news about hijab protests in Iran. The researcher divides the analysis into three aspects based on the problem statements in the first chapter. The first is the three metafunctions of languages to analyze two texts from a linguistic perspective. The second is the register to identify the context of the situation that the researcher used to emphasize the context of culture. The third is the genre to identify the context of culture that indicates the ideas and roles between two texts. Then, the last is the ideology to classify the scope of power in The Jakarta Post and The Hindu editorial media. However, the researcher concludes the results of the research not according to the steps of analysis in the research finding and discussion because the researcher wants to give simplified understanding for the readers.

This research found that the genre and ideology of the first editorial text entitled *Another Iranian Revolution?* from The Jakarta Post and the second editorial text entitled *Ageing Regime: On Iran's Hijab Protests* from The Hindu have the same genres with different ideologies. The first editorial news text is the *hortatory exposition* genre. The first text explains the nationwide demonstration in Iran triggered by the death of Mahsa Amini after being detained by the morality police and its relation to the condition of Indonesia as a Moderate Islam in handling the similar issues. This text has a social function to suggest what the Indonesian government should do with reflecting on the demonstration in Iran and give a reminder that what happened in Iran could occur in Indonesia. In addition, The Jakarta Post media in the first editorial news has antagonist right ideologies. It indicates that The Jakarta Post media supports the demonstrations in Iran and creates the issue by relating it to Indonesian issues.

The second editorial news is *hortatory exposition* genres. The second text describes the nationwide demonstrations in Iran triggered by the death of an Iranian-Kurdish woman that explains the social and political impact of Iran after the introduction of the mandatory hijab in 1981 by highlighting Iran's failure to reform their political system. This text has a social function to suggest what the Iranian clergy should do after all of the protests that ever happened if the regime still uses the same policies. In addition, The Hindu media in this second editorial news has protagonists' right ideologies. It implies that The Hindu media support the demonstrations in Iran and give the information without creating and relating the issue with other countries.

The researcher found the results of genre and ideology comparison of the two editorial texts by examining the three metafunctions of language to analyze a text linguistically so that the researcher gets ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings. This researcher has interpersonal meaning from the MOOD system, which consists of Mood type, speech role, commodity, and speech function. The first editorial news from The Jakarta Post and the second editorial news from The Hindu have the same MOOD system with different data. Both editorial news texts are indicative-declarative by giving information-proposition in delivering issues in the text. The first editorial news text consists of 46 clauses with 100% percentage, while the second editorial news text consists of 31 clauses with 100% percentage. It implies how language is used in the context of the editorial text to provide information about hijab protests in Iran (commodity exchange) to participants in an indicative form (Mood type) in a statement speech function.

Furthermore, this research has an ideational meaning of logical and experiential meaning to explain how the text conveys ideas, information, or experiences to the reader. The researcher identifies logical meaning through interdependence and logico-semantic relation to understand how clauses are connected and form meaning. The first editorial news text has a logical meaning, containing 46 clauses with simplex clauses with 9 clauses (19%) and complex clauses with 38 clauses (81%). Meanwhile, the second editorial news text has 31 clauses with simplex clauses with 5 clauses (16%) and complex clauses with 26 clauses (84%). Both results show the complexity of a clause in both texts, which both have dominant complexes with hypotactic clause types. The data indicates that

both editorial news texts contain a more complex structure and function with unequal relationship status by using subordinating conjunction to deliver the topic. In this study, both writers use complex clauses with enhancement-type subordinating conjunction marked as a multiple sign (x) to give detailed additional information about hijab protests in Iran.

In addition, experiential meaning is a transitivity system consisting of a configuration of process types, participants, and circumscriptions to determine how language expresses experiences or actions experienced by certain participants in a clause. In both editorial texts, there are two dominant process types, namely material and relational attributive. The material process functions to describe physical action or activity about the death of Masha Amini has triggered nationwide protests. In addition, the relational process describes the attributes, qualities, or circumstances of the carrier in defining the entity of the topic. The first editorial text has material process 18 clauses with 41% and relational attributive process 12 clauses with 27%. Meanwhile, the second editorial text has the same material process and relational attributive frequencies in 10 clauses (34.5%).

Furthermore, the researcher found the results of the genre and ideology comparison of the two editorial texts by analyzing the register to analyze the context of the text, which helped the researcher to identify the genre and ideology. This research analyses three register variables in knowing the context of the situation: field, tenor, and mode. Both editorial news texts have a field that largely explains the Iranian demonstrations' events due to Masha Amini's death after being detained by the morality police. Then, the first editorial news text narrowly explains the

incident in Iran and the related conditions in Indonesia. At the same time, the second editorial news text expresses the protests that show the failure of the political system in Iran. The tenor in both editorial news texts is an equal relationship between writers and readers. Furthermore, the mode in both editorial news texts is online written texts. It indicates that an equal relationship between writers and readers reveals actual information from social phenomena occurring in Iran, which reveals that both texts are factual written texts.

This research exhibits that in classifying genre and ideology in *Systemic Functional Linguistics* in both editorial texts, the researcher has two steps in analyzing the text. First, the researcher examines the three metafunctions of language as a linguistic tool measurement that knows how language conveys ideas, how the relationship between participants in a language, and how language is used. Second, the researcher analyses the register to find out the context of the situation surrounding the text. This research shows that the researcher can develop the analysis results of the three metafunctions of language to know the register in both texts. However, the researcher can find the context of the situation in the text through keywords that appear in a language. These keywords can be repetitive phrases, logos, or symbols in a text.

4.2 SUGGESTION

Comparing Genre and Ideology in The Jakarta Post and The Hindu Editorial News about Hijab Protests in Iran is a complicated study because the researcher must analyze genre and ideology through several stages, such as

analyzing three metafunctions of language, register, genre, and ideology. Moreover, this research has two material objects with highly complex analysis data generated. Therefore, the researcher suggests that if the other researchers want to analyze using this theory, they can analyze it in a long time and finish it periodically. However, the researcher recommends several topics that future researchers can add.

- a. Further researchers can identify the representation of an issue using ideational metafunction.
- b. Further researchers can examine register and genre comparisons without examining the ideology in a text.
- c. Future researchers can analyze cohesion and coherence between paragraphs.
- d. Further researchers can investigate the attitude of the editorial media to the issue using appraisal theory.
- e. Future researchers can use different material objects with all four types of ideology (protagonist, antagonist, left, and right).

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