

**THE IDEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE JAKARTA POST
AND THE NEW YORK TIMES EDITORIAL NEWS ARTICLES
IN COVERING HAMAS ATTACK ON OCTOBER 7th, 2023**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining
the Bachelor's Degree in English Department



By:
Putri Annafi
21101050025

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA**

2025



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Telp. (0274) 513949 Fax. (0274) 552883 Yogyakarta 55281

PENGESAHAN TUGAS AKHIR

Nomor : B-477/Un.02/DA/PP.00.9/03/2025

Tugas Akhir dengan judul : The Ideological Analysis of The Jakarta Post and The New York Times Editorial News Articles in covering Hamas Attack on October 7th, 2023

yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh:

Nama : PUTRI ANNAFI
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 21101050025
Telah diujikan pada : Selasa, 25 Februari 2025
Nilai ujian Tugas Akhir : A

dinyatakan telah diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

TIM UJIAN TUGAS AKHIR



Ketua Sidang
Dr. Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A
SIGNED

Valid ID: 67d249db6e67



Penguji I
Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, S.Pd. M.Hum.,
M.Ed., Ph.D.
SIGNED

Valid ID: 67d118b04b39



Penguji II
Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., M.A., Ph.D.
SIGNED

Valid ID: 67d17835bb95d



Yogyakarta, 25 Februari 2025
UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
Prof. Dr. Nurdin, S.Ag., S.S., M.A.
SIGNED

Valid ID: 67d251e938ea1

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduating 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.

Yogyakarta, 03/10/2025

The signature,



Putri Annafi
NIM: 21101050025

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA
Jl. Marsda Adi Sucipto, Yogyakarta, 55281, Telp./Fax. (0274) 513949
Web: <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> Email: adab@uin-suka.ac.id

NOTA DINAS

Hal: Skripsi
a.n. Putri Annafi

Yth.
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Di Yogyakarta

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:

Nama : Putri Annafi
NIM : 21101050025
Prodi : Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
Judul : *The Ideological Analysis of The Jakarta Post and The New York Times Editorial News Articles in Covering Hamas attack on October 7th, 2023*

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

Yogyakarta, 20 February 2025
Pembimbing

Dr. Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A
NIP: 19780309 201101 1 003

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

MOTTO

"Peace cannot be kept by force, it can only be achieved by understanding."

~ Albert Einstein



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

DEDICATION

The researcher is respectfully dedicated this graduating paper to:

The researcher's cherished parents

The researcher's adored sister

The researcher's entire family, wherever they are

All the lecturers in the English Department of UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Everyone who supported the researcher along the way

and the researcher herself



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

First of all, the researcher would like to express the deepest gratitude for the Lord of the world, Almighty Allah SWT, who has been giving the researcher His guidance, blessing, mercy, and health to complete this graduating paper entitled “*The Ideological Analysis of The Jakarta Post and The New York Times Editorial News Articles in Covering Hamas Attack on October 7th, 2023*”. Peace and blessings be upon the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who guided humanity from darkness to light. Lastly, the researcher’s also express the extremely gratefulness towards every person below.

1. Prof. Noorhaidi, S.Ag., M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D., as the Rector of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta
2. Prof. Dr. Nurdin, S.Ag., S.S., M.A., as the Dean of the Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences.
3. Dr. Ulyati Retno Sari, S.S., M.Hum., as the Head of English Department and also the researcher's academic advisor, thank you for giving the researcher your kindness during her study.
4. Dr. Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A., as the graduating paper advisor, who has provided guidance, knowledge, direction, and support throughout the process of writing this graduating paper. With his patience, the researcher was able to complete this graduating paper successfully. His advice and suggestions have been invaluable to the development of this research.

5. The researcher sincerely expresses gratitude to all lecturers of the English Department who have generously shared their knowledge. Special appreciation is extended to Aninda Aji Siwi, S.Pd., M.Pd., Anisah Durrotul Fajri, SS., M.Hum., Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., MA., Ph.D., Dr. Danial Hidayatullah, SS., M.Hum., Dwi Margo Yuwono, M.Hum., Febriyanti Dwiratna Lestari, SS., MA, Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, S.Pd. M.Hum., M.Ed., Ph.D., Harsiwi Fajar Sari, SS., M.A., Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum., Dr. Witriani, S.S., M.Hum. and also, Laiyinatul Shifa Z.N, S.S., M.Pd.
6. The researcher's parents, Sutarni and Jumina, thank you for providing endless support and love to the researcher. The researcher is forever grateful for bringing the “*Keluarga Cemara*” vibe into her life. Thank you for supporting every decision the researcher has made throughout her life.
7. Azzahra Dian Insani, the researcher’s beloved sister. Thank you for your presence and the countless acts of love that you never put into words—the researcher knows, even if you don’t say it.
8. The researcher’s discussion friends, Intania Noviadanti, Farah Rizki Aulia, Jihan Nurhanifah, and Farida Azzahro, thank you for supporting each other throughout our college journey together. Thank you for faithfully listening to the researcher’s stories that repeated the same topic for years and for being willing to discuss them. It means so much that you’ve always supported the researcher. Without all of you, the researcher might not have had any friends.

9. Last but not least, the researcher is truly grateful to all those whose names cannot be mentioned individually. For their kindness, encouragement, and support.

The researcher acknowledges that this graduating paper may have many flaws. However, the researcher hopes that this graduating paper will not only give the benefit to the researcher but also future researchers and readers.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, 18 February 2025

The researcher



Putri Annafi



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
HALAMAN PENGESAHAN	ii
FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT	iii
NOTA DINAS	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATION	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	x
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xv
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xvi
ABSTRACT	xvii
ABSTRAK	xviii
CHAPTER I	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Research Questions	5
1.3 Objective of Study.....	5
1.4 Scope of Study	6
1.5 Significance of Study	6
1.6 Literature Review	6
1.7 Theoretical Approach	10
1.8 Methods of Research.....	12
1.8.1 Type of Research.....	13
1.8.2 Data Sources.....	14
1.8.3 Data Collection Techniques	16
1.8.4 Data Analysis Techniques	17
1.9 Paper Organizations	18
CHAPTER II	19
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	19
2.1 Mass Media	19

2.1.1	News Article.....	20
2.2	Systemic Functional Linguistics	22
2.2.1	Ideational Metafunctions.....	23
2.2.2	Interpersonal Metafunction	30
2.2.3	Textual Metafunctions.....	33
2.3	Register	35
2.3.1	Field	36
2.3.2	Tenor	37
2.3.3	Mode	37
2.4	Genre.....	38
2.4.1	Recount Genre.....	40
2.4.2	Report Genre	41
2.4.3	Procedure Genre.....	41
2.4.4	Explanation Genre.....	42
2.4.5	Exposition Genre.....	42
2.4.6	Discussion Genre	43
2.5	Ideology.....	44
CHAPTER III		47
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS		47
3.1	Data Findings	47
3.1.1	Ideational Metafunctions.....	47
3.1.2	Interpersonal Metafunctions.....	58
3.1.3	Textual Metafunctions.....	59
3.1.4	Text Structure	65
3.2	Discussions.....	66
3.2.1	The Three Metafunctions of Language	67
3.2.2	Register	74
3.2.3	Genre	86
3.2.4	Ideology.....	97
CHAPTER IV.....		101
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS		101
4.1	Conclusion	101
4.2	Suggestions	105
References		106

APPENDICES110



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 MOOD choice	31
Table 2.2 Speech Roles and Commodities	32
Table 3.1 Interdependency Relation in Text 1	48
Table 3.2 Interdependency Relation in Text 2	48
Table 3.3 Types of Process in Text 1	52
Table 3.4 Types of Process in Text 2	54
Table 3.5 Type of Theme in Text 1	60
Table 3.6 Type of Theme in Text 2	60
Table 3.7 Type of Text Structure in Text 1	65
Table 3.8 Type of Text Structure in Text 2	66
Table 3.9 Analysis of Field	75
Table 3.10 Analysis of Tenor	80
Table 3.11 Analysis of Mode	84
Table 3.12 Analysis of Genre	86
Table 3.13 Analysis of Ideology	97

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

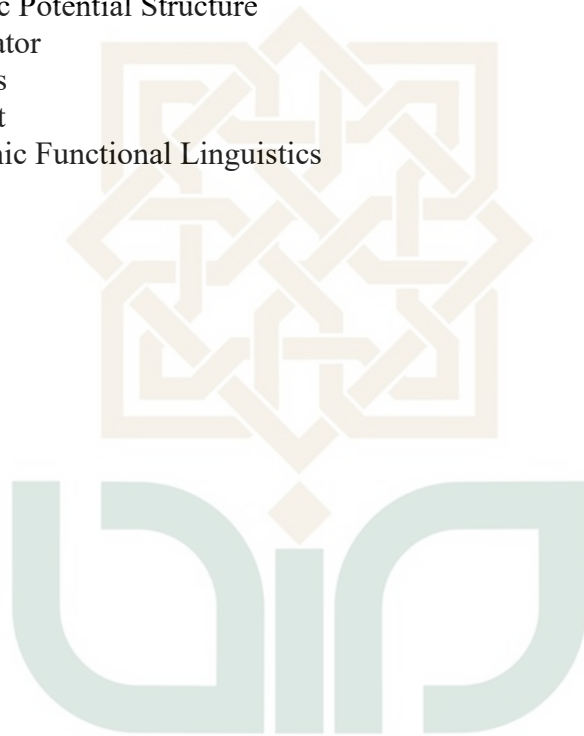
LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 The First Text from The Jakarta Post	110
Appendix 2 The Second Text from The New York Times	111
Appendix 3 Interdependency and Logico-Semantic Relation Analysis Text 1 The Jakarta Post	113
Appendix 4 Interdependency and Logico-Semantic Relation Analysis Text 1 The New York Times.....	119
Appendix 5 Analysis the Three Metafunctions of Language in Text 1	127
Appendix 6 Analysis the Three Metafunctions of Language in Text 2.....	144
Appendix 7 Mode Analysis in Text 1	167
Appendix 8 Mode Analysis in Text 2.....	168



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A	: Adjunct
F	: Finite
C	: Complement
CDA	: Critical Discourse Analysis
Circ	: Circumstance
Conj.	: Conjunction
GSP	: Generic Potential Structure
P	: Predicator
Pr	: Process
S	: Subject
SFL	: Systemic Functional Linguistics
T1	: Text 1
T2	: Text 2



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

LIST OF SYMBOLS

- i, ii,...: Clause numbering within a complex sentence (e.g., 1i, 1ii, 1iii indicate different clauses within sentence 1)
- α : Alpha (main clause)
- β : Beta (dependent clause)
- γ : Gamma (another dependent clause)
- ' : Quotation (idea clause)
- “ : Double Quotation (locution clause)
- = : Equal (Elaborating relationship)
- + : Plus (Extending relationship)
- x : Multiplies (Enhancing relationship)
- (...) : Parentheses
- ^ : Followed by
- Ø : Omitted



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

**The Ideological Analysis of The Jakarta Post
and The New York Times Editorial News Articles
in Covering Hamas Attack on October 7th, 2023**

By: Putri Annafi

ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the use of three metafunctions of language, register, genre, and ideology by The Jakarta Post and The New York Times in reporting the Hamas attack on October 7th, 2023. This research aims to reveal how register, genre, and ideology are reflected in the language choices of the two media. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method with document analysis, combined with a comparative method to identify similarities and differences between the two media. Through this method, the research explores how each media frames an issue and reveals the ideological patterns underlying the news coverage. Using Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory and ideological theory by Martin, this study analyzes ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings to identify the registers, genres, and ideologies contained in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times. The results of the analysis show that the two media use a lot of material and relational processes to describe the actions that occur on the issue. In addition, both news articles have the same genre, but have different ideas and social functions. The Jakarta Post has a protagonist left ideology that urges various parties to stop the conflict, while The New York Times has an antagonist left ideology that supports Israel and criticizes Hamas. This study concludes that the use of language metafunction in the editorials of The Jakarta Post and The New York Times shows a striking ideological difference in the coverage of the Hamas attack.

Keywords: *Ideology, SFL, Register, Genre, Editorial News*

**Analisis Ideologi pada Artikel Editorial
The Jakarta Post dan The New York Times
dalam Pemberitaan Serangan Hamas pada 7 Oktober 2023
Oleh: Putri Annafi**

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas penggunaan tiga metafungsi bahasa, register, genre, dan ideologi oleh The Jakarta Post dan The New York Times dalam memberitakan serangan Hamas pada 7 Oktober 2023. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap bagaimana register, genre, dan ideologi tercermin dalam pilihan bahasa kedua media tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan analisis dokumen, yang dikombinasikan dengan metode komparatif untuk mengidentifikasi persamaan dan perbedaan antara kedua media. Melalui pendekatan ini, penelitian mengeksplorasi bagaimana masing-masing media membingkai suatu isu serta mengungkap pola-pola ideologis yang mendasari pemberitaan. Dengan menggunakan teori Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik (SFL) dari Halliday dan teori ideologi oleh Martin, penelitian ini menganalisis makna ideasional, interpersonal, dan tekstual untuk mengidentifikasi register, genre, dan ideologi yang terkandung dalam The Jakarta Post dan The New York Times. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa kedua media tersebut banyak menggunakan proses material dan relasional untuk menggambarkan aksi yang terjadi pada isu tersebut. Selain itu, kedua artikel berita tersebut memiliki genre yang sama, namun memiliki ide dan fungsi sosial yang berbeda. The Jakarta Post memiliki ideologi kiri protagonis yang mendesak berbagai pihak untuk menghentikan konflik, sedangkan The New York Times memiliki ideologi kiri antagonis yang mendukung Israel dan mengkritik Hamas. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa penggunaan metafungsi bahasa pada editorial The Jakarta Post dan The New York Times menunjukkan perbedaan ideologi yang mencolok dalam pemberitaan serangan Hamas.

Kata kunci: *Ideologi, SFL, Register, Genre, Berita Editorial*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The development of mass media is currently getting faster. Everyday use of mass media covers a wide range of activities and purposes, reflecting the key role it plays in modern society. In daily life, the mass media has several uses, such as connecting people, teaching, entertaining, and informing. It facilitates both personal and professional activities due to its ubiquitous presence and different forms that impact almost every element of daily living. Mass media can serve political, cultural, economic, and even ideological goals. It can also propagate ideas. This is based on the multiple roles that media play in providing audiences with information, entertainment, education, and influence. Media has the power to affect readers' and listeners' understanding of the information presented in addition to exerting influence over them through the control of information flow.

In the digital era nowadays, media as one of the information sources plays a very important role in life, especially online media. Online media that present actual information usually comes from news articles. Given the reliance of the public on information accessible through online media today, it is evident that online media wield influence over the information being conveyed. News articles can be accessed by everyone, making it easier to find information from there.

There are many types of articles that are published either in conventional or online media. One of them is editorial news. Editorial news is one thing that the media produces in large quantities. Although just a single editor writes the editorial

news, it represents the newspaper's viewpoint (Van Dijk, 1996). Whether or not all news readers read editorials on a daily basis, they are the most widely disseminated opinion discourse in society (Akpan, 2000). So, the editorial news is generally institutional, not personal. It implies that they will be shared among a number of editors, editor-management, or editors and other social groupings to which they belong. Editorial news articles often serve as a primary source of information for society, shaping their perception and understanding of the events. As a result, people are faced with a distorted view of the conflict, thus preventing them from understanding how the conflict actually occurred, and it also inhibits society from expressing their opinions.

The editorial news articles often give some news of events based on the ideology of the media that produced them. Martin (1992, p. 586) stated that ideology is a system of coding orientations that selectively makes meaning available based on factors such as generation, gender, class, and race. It makes the bias ideology manifest in various forms, including in linguistic choices and narrative construction that privileges certain perspectives and marginalizes others. Overcoming these ideological biases is critical to fostering the society to know about the truth of the conflict, which in turn can contribute to achieving peace and resolution. By recognizing these biases, the media can play an important role in promoting transparency, empathy, and mutual understanding among diverse societies. A good editorial news story should be clear and concise, always accurate, full of human interest, attention-grabbing, unique in tone and content, thoroughly researched, and grounded in actual facts rather than assumptions (Ukonu, 2005).

One of the events that has been widely covered in the media recently is the Israeli-Palestine conflict, which has heated up again. This was caused by a sudden attack carried out by the Palestinian military group, Hamas, in Israel on Saturday, October 7th, 2023. Therefore, this attack received a lot of attention from all over the world, so many people wanted to know this information. One of the factors that make these events become the attention of the online media's news is the values contained in these events, such as the effect of this event causing many victims, and also psychologically, viewers or readers of this news experience an emotional bond with the subject matter being covered.

Many editorial news articles reported on this issue, but the events were reported differently. It's because editorial news reflects a certain point of view or ideology of the media that publishes it. Different media outlets have different editorial policies, values, and views, which influence how they respond to the Hamas attack on Israel issue. They used different lexical choices, grammar, and structure to convey and strengthen their ideology. Therefore, based on these problems, the researcher wants to know the role of The Jakarta Post and The New York Times media in reporting on the issue of Hamas attacks.

This research is important because Hamas' attack on Israel attracted international attention. Analyzing how various media outlets report on the issue is crucial to understanding its impact on public opinion. So that the public is not led into the wrong opinion, and they can know the truth. For example, The Jakarta Post explains that the Hamas attack was motivated by Israel's occupation of Palestinian territory. It condemned the actions of Hamas and Israel that harmed civilians and

called on them to make a ceasefire. While in The New York Times explains Hamas attacks that killed hundreds of people. Where the American administration will support Israel with diplomatic and military assistance to deal with the humanitarian crisis in Gaza. They suggest that Iran may have played a role in organizing the attack. Based on the statements in the editorial news, the researcher knows how the two media present the issue of the Hamas attack on Israel through language. So that researchers can be able to find out how a text can form its meaning in a context.

The researcher has a number of reasons why the editorial news from The Jakarta Post and The New York Times should be examined in the context of the Hamas-Israel attack phenomenon. First, the two media outlets differ in geopolitical background. The Jakarta Post is based in Indonesia, a country with a predominantly Muslim population that often supports Palestine, while The New York Times is from the United States, historically an ally of Israel, reflecting Western political stances. Second, both media have international readerships and influence global public opinion, making their perspectives relevant on a larger scale. Third, their editorial sections serve as clear reflections of media ideology, often revealing each media's stance more openly than standard news reports, which suits the study's focus on ideology. Lastly, this editorial news has social problems integrated and interconnected with Islamic values by analyzing them through systemic functional linguistics. For these reasons, these two editorial news articles become material objects worthy of the research.

The researcher uses systemic functional linguistic theory from Halliday and also Martin's ideological system to answer the problem in this research. The

researcher examines the idea, roles, and scope of power between The Jakarta Post and The New York Times media when reporting the Hamas attack on Israel issue, focusing on the clause level. The goal of this study is to examine the register, genre, and ideology that language serves within specific situations and contexts.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background of study mentioned earlier, the researcher has identified several research questions, including the following:

- a. How are three metafunctions of language construct meaning in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times on the Hamas attack issue?
- b. How are the register and genre applied in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times on the Hamas attack issue?
- c. What ideological positions are reflected in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times when reporting the Hamas attack issue?

1.3 Objective of Study

Building upon the background of the study and the research questions mentioned earlier, the objectives of this study are designed to address those research questions. The objectives of this study include:

- a. To analyze the three metafunctions of language construct meaning in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times on the Hamas attack issue.
- b. To explain the register and genre in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times on the Hamas attack issue.
- c. To define the ideological positions reflected in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times in covering the Hamas attack issue.

1.4 Scope of Study

The scope of this research focuses on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) by Halliday and the ideological analysis developed by Martin (1985). It specifically examines the use of register, genre, and ideology in the editorial news articles from The Jakarta Post and The New York Times. The way ideology of The Jakarta Post that was reported on October 11th, 2023 and The New York Times was reported on October 9th, 2023 is used in covering Hamas attacks on October 7th, 2023 are the main reasons this research is conducted.

1.5 Significance of Study

This research not only provides the benefits for readers but also for the researcher. This research aims to theoretically and practically demonstrate the concepts of register, genre, and ideology. Theoretically, this research aims to enrich the knowledge about ideological analysis based on register and genre and its function in any linguistics field. For linguists, it is expected to enrich their understanding of how to apply the register, genre, and ideology theories in their research. This research encourages media readers to read the news articles with more critical and informed perspective. By understanding how language choices in editorials can subtly construct ideologies, readers can become more aware of the ways in which news reporting may influence their perceptions of events, particularly in politically charged contexts like the Hamas and Israel conflict.

1.6 Literature Review

The previous study that reveals ideology in editorial news was conducted by Cahyono et al. (2021) on Political News Text. The study's focus is the BBC, one

of the most well-known online newspapers. They employed a combination of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) as theoretical approaches to reveal ideological representations within news discourse. Their research used Halliday's SFL to analyze the linguistic structure within the text. Meanwhile, the appraisal system, introduced by Martin and White within CDA, used to negotiate and evaluate with their addresses. The findings indicate that the attitude component, comprising affect, appreciation, and judgment, plays a crucial role in shaping ideological stances in news reporting. The study provides valuable insights into ideological representation in news, it focuses solely on a single newspaper (BBC) without comparing it to other media sources. In contrast, this research conducts a comparative analysis between The Jakarta Post and The New York Times to examine ideological differences in news reporting. Furthermore, unlike Cahyono et al., who combine SFL and CDA within the appraisal system, this study relies exclusively on SFL without combining CDA in the appraisal framework.

Similar studies are reported by Anggraini & Fidiyanti (2018), who examined Donald Trump's speeches during the 45th U.S. presidential election using combination of CDA and SFL. This previous study focused on the transitivity system, revealing how Trump's linguistic strategies contributed to his ideological stance. The study adopted Fairclough's three dimensional CDA model as the main analytical framework. The results of this study demonstrate how Trump used all six types of transitivity processes to construct a democratic image ideology in his political speeches. The study conducted by Anggraini & Fidiyanti (2018) differs

from the current research due to differences in the object of study where the previous study focuses on spoken discourse, specifically Trump's political speeches, this research analyzes written discourse, particularly editorials from The Jakarta Post and The New York Times. In addition, the previous study only focuses on the transitivity system while this research focuses on Halliday's three metafunctions of language.

Another research is from Supadmi et al. (2020), who examined Balinese oral traditions, highlighting their role in preserving cultural identity and ethical teachings across generations. Their study emphasizes how traditional Balinese literature encodes moral values through storytelling. This previous study focuses on the Balinese narrative text *I Lacur* applies Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and van Dijk's ideology theory to analyze the social context, cultural values, and ideological messages embedded in the text. The findings reveal that *I Lacur* conveys moral lessons on respect, patience, and justice, illustrating how individuals who uphold ethical values achieve happiness, while those who act against human rights face consequences. While these studies focus on Balinese literary texts, this current research differs in its focus on news editorials from The Jakarta Post and The New York Times, examining how ideology is constructed through linguistic choices in media discourse using Martin (1992) theory. Additionally, unlike Supadmi et al. (2020) and studies on *I Lacur*, which primarily analyze ideology within a single narrative, this research adopts a comparative approach, identifying ideological differences between two news sources covering the same event.

Then the next previous study was conducted by Jegede (2015) on Nigerian Newspaper Editorials. The object of this study is the editorials of Nigerian print media. The ideational metafunction is the main subject of this study, which was conducted using the theoretical framework developed by Halliday and Eggins in Systemic Functional Linguistics. The investigation showed that editors appeal to the appropriate authorities to give answers to specific issues by using the process types in editorials. It has been determined that the SFL analytical framework enables readers to extract more nuanced meanings from editorials. The similarity between the previous study and this research is that the focus is on SFL. However, there are differences where the previous study only uses ideational metafunction while this research uses three metafunctions and is added with register and genre.

Another study also investigated ideology in SFL was conducted by Megah & Noor (2021). This study examined President Soekarno's intellectual framework and recognized his positive sentiments in a few speeches throughout his administration. The information was gathered from President Sukarnos' twelve well-chosen speeches from 1945 to 1966. Megah & Noor's research applied transitivity analysis of Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory by Halliday. The results highlight the dominance of the material process, showing Soekarno's intention to inspire action and commitment among the youth. Megah & Noor (2021) examined ideology in President Soekarno's speech by applying transitivity analysis within Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) framework. Unlike this study, which analyzes ideology in editorial reporting related to the Hamas-Israel

attack, their research focuses on Soekarno's leadership discourse and political rhetoric.

This research builds upon previous studies that analyzed ideology using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in various contexts, such as news media, political speeches, and literary texts. While studies like Cahyono et al. (2021) combined SFL with appraisal theory in CDA and Anggraini et al. (2018) applied Fairclough's CDA with Halliday's SFL, this research focuses solely on SFL, analyzing all three metafunctions—ideational, interpersonal, and textual—alongside register and genre. Additionally, unlike Supadmi et al. (2020), which incorporated Van Dijk's ideology framework, this study employs Martin's ideological system to examine how editorial language constructs ideological perspectives. A key distinction of this research is its comparative approach, analyzing editorials from The Jakarta Post and The New York Times to uncover ideological differences in their reporting of the Hamas-Israel conflict on October 7th, 2023. By integrating SFL with Martin's ideological system, this study aims to provide a deeper insight into how editorial discourse shapes ideological positions, addressing gaps in previous research that have not extensively explored the intersection of language and ideology in media narratives.

1.7 Theoretical Approach

The researcher employs Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory to analyze the data. SFL is a school of linguistics introduced by Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday in the 1960s. The word *system* in systemic refers to a choice system, namely that paradigmatically, language use is in the choice of form.

However, the term "functional" suggests that language is used in context and that language forms serve reasons (Wiratno, 2018). Systemic Functional Linguistics is a theoretical approach that analyzes the relationships between social contexts and linguistic aspects (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). In SFL, the highest level of meaning is called the three metafunctions regions of meaning. Three language functions—ideational, interpersonal, and textual—combine to provide a meaning known as metafunction (Halliday & Webster, 2009). Each of the three categories of meaning is covered by metafunction meaning, which is realized in the text through lexicogrammatical elements that construct the social context (register) in a way that creates a particular genre of text (Wiratno, 2018, p. 148).

The context of the situation around the subject matter expressed in the text affects the language variation known as register. Wardhaugh and Fuller, as cited in Wiratno (2018, p. 261) revealed that a register is characterized by the use of certain vocabulary by users who can also distinguish it from other registers. Then, Halliday, also cited in Wiratno (2018, p. 262) said that register is the organization of semantic resources that a member of the culture associates with a specific type of situation. This register is available inside a certain social setting. Martin (1992, p. 502) also added that register is another term for the metafunctionally connotative semiotic that exists between language and genre. It refers to the semiotic system that is made up of the contextual variables field, tenor, and mode.

Martin stated (1985, p. 250) that genre is how things get done when language is used to accomplish them. In simpler terms, genre can be said to be a register plus a more global purpose (Wiratno, 2018, p. 300). With genre, humans

are socially active through language. Since genre refers to a cultural context, genre names appear according to the social activities that exist in a culture (Wiratno, 2018, p. 300).

Language with its various aspects is a form of register expression, and register is a form of genre expression. Related to ideology, it can be explained that language, register, and genre together are forms of ideological expression that contain social values and norms (Wiratno, 2018, p. 363). Ideology is the faith or belief of someone or many people in something. Martin (1992, p. 581) explains ideology in the framework of the left and right sides, ideology also expresses the redistribution of power that is seen in the dynamic between the protagonist and antagonist. Additionally, the ideology system clarifies problems, the pro- and con-supporting sides of an issue, the power dynamics of the left and right, and the attitudes of the antagonist and protagonist in a society (Martin, 1992, pp. 581–582).

1.8 Methods of Research

Best (1981, p. 18) defined research as a systemic and objective process of studying and recording controlled observations, which may lead to the development of generalizations, principles, or theories that enable prediction and potentially the control of events. However, research methods involve the forms of data collection, analysis, and interpretation that researcher propose for their studies (Creswell, 2009, p. 65). Based on the study's objectives, scientific research projects can be categorized into three types: exploratory, descriptive, and explanatory. (Bhattacharjee, 2012, p. 5). To gather and analyze the data required to address the problem statements, the researcher in this research uses a variety of research

approaches, including specific instruments and techniques. Using that comprehension, the researcher splits the conversation as follows:

1.8.1 Type of Research

There are three types of research, namely quantitative research, qualitative research, and mixed-method research (quantitative-qualitative). The researcher uses descriptive qualitative research approach to conduct this study analysis. Qualitative research methods are deemed appropriate for use in this research because the purpose of qualitative research itself is to describe the data from a problem under study. Based on Bogdan and Biklen (2007, p. 5), qualitative research is descriptive and uses words or images instead of numbers to convey information. Descriptive qualitative research is utilized, according to Moleong (2007), to comprehend the phenomena—such as perception, action, behavior, and others—that the research subject encounters. In the same angle, Hariyanto (2023, p. 46–47) described that the descriptive qualitative method is useful to analyze and describe the language phenomena.

In order to identify data for addressing the current problem statements, this research employs a qualitative research approach that includes text analysis and information representation in tables and pictures. In relation to the research studies, the researcher uses data in the form of words. The data used in this study is a news editorial text in an online newspaper. In order to facilitate the researcher's interpretation of the vast amount of data findings, tables are used in this research as supporting documentation to help organize and systematize the data. This research

also explores and understands the meaning given by individuals and/or groups to a social or human phenomenon, especially in the Hamas attack on October 7th, 2023.

Furthermore, this research also utilizes a comparative method that compares two editorials in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times regarding the issues of Hamas attack on October 7th, 2023. Sugiyono (2017, p. 36) states that comparative research compares the existence of one or more variables in two samples or at different times. Comparative research is research that is comparative in nature and is conducted using a particular framework to compare the similarities and differences between two or more facts and properties of the thing being studied, variations in two or more of the object's characteristics and facts according to a particular framework. When comparing two or more groups on a given variable, comparative research is typically employed. Thus, this research uses qualitative and comparative methods to analyze problems with material objects used as data sources.

1.8.2 Data Sources

The term "data sources" relates to what, who, and where the data obtained. Contexts, records, documents, and informants can all be used to define data according to what, who, and where it was gathered. Sutopo (2006) asserts that data sources are locations where information is gathered using certain techniques, whether it be through documents, artifacts, or people. Furthermore, according to Moleong (2007), incorporating data sources from observations and interviews is the outcome of a confluence of seeing, listening, and asking. The sources of data used in qualitative research are in the form of words rather than numerical and statistical.

Two categories of data can be distinguished based on the source. Primary and secondary data are the two categories of data. Primary data are ones that are new and unique in nature because they are gathered for the first time (Kothari, 2004). Meanwhile, secondary data is second-handed data that is obtained from other parties, in other words, indirectly obtained from the subject of analysis (Kothari, 2004). It is in the form of documentation or report data that is already provided by other parties.

The sources of the data in this research are editorial news articles that were taken from two sources. There are two editorial news articles from different reporters. First, the editorial news from the Indonesian media is The Jakarta Post, entitled *No More Eye for Eye*. The second data is editorial news from American media by The New York Times, entitled *The Attack on Israel Demands Unity and Resolve*. Based on the statement above that data can be divided into two types, primary and secondary, the data in this research uses primary data. Primary data that is first obtained and original in nature. The primary data are two editorial news articles from different redactors. According to the two primary data sources, the data focus is in the form of clauses. The text of The Jakarta Post was reported on October 11th, 2023. It can be seen on an online website at <https://www.thejakartapost.com/opinion/2023.10/11/no-more-eye-for-eye.html> as Indonesian online newspaper media. While the text of The New York Times was reported on October 9th, 2023. It can also be seen on an online website at <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/10/09/opinion/israel-hamas-attack.html> as an

American daily newspaper. Both of those websites are accessed on March 3th, 2024.

1.8.3 Data Collection Techniques

Four basic methods of data collection are used in qualitative research: documents, audio-visual materials, interviews, and observations (Creswell, 2009, p. 168). In this study, the researcher uses documentation technique to collect the data. Where the researcher collect data from written sources, namely online editorial news that is published by The Jakarta Post and The New York Times. To document the linguistic data in the form of editorial texts, the researcher uses a documentation technique by noting down the editorial texts published by The Jakarta Post and The New York Times regarding the coverage of the Hamas attack on Israel. The documents are stored written material that can be in memorabilia or correspondence form; it can also be audiovisual (Raco, 2010, p. 111). Documentation technique is a technique for understanding the meaning and significance contained in written documents. It highlights the importance of developing a deep understanding of the context and construction of the document, as well as how the document represents broader social realities (Bogdan & Biklen, 2007). Based on Sugiyono (2017), documentation can be written and pictured by someone, which can be used to obtain the information.

The data is collected by following steps. The first step is to access the official websites of The Jakarta Post and The New York Times. The second step after the articles were collected, the data were stored in digital format (word or PDF) and clearly documented according to the date of access and the original media to

facilitate the analysis process. The third step is to read the whole text of The Jakarta Post and The New York Times editorial article. The last step is that the researcher classifies the texts into clauses, which apply the concept of Martin, Matthiesen, and Painter's book entitled *Working with Functional Grammar*.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Techniques

As explained by Sugiyono (2017), systematic data analysis techniques can classify and compile data to make it easier for researchers to conclude an existing problem. The data are analyzed using a descriptive analysis method, which is a research technique aimed at illustrating and explaining current events, phenomena, or occurrences. The descriptive analysis method is used to analyze the data. One kind of research methodology that seeks to describe contemporary events, phenomena, or occurrences is the descriptive technique. According to Creswell, the objective of the descriptive methodology is to find a comprehensive explanation and description of the research item in a methodical manner (Creswell, 2009, p. 274). Sugiyono (2017) states that the descriptive approach is a technique used to explain or evaluate a study without drawing more general conclusions. Due to the descriptive method used in this study, data should be gathered, categorized, analyzed, and interpreted before a conclusion is drawn from the data (Surakhmad, 1994, p. 147). It means that all of the main data is analyzed and interpreted to get the result.

Based on this opinion, the researcher has several data analysis techniques used in this study. The first one is that the researcher identifies three metafunctions of language, which are ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning using

Systemic Functional Linguistic Theory by Halliday. The second is that the researcher examines the register and genres of the two editorials news articles to analyze the ideas and the role of the media in reporting Hamas attacks on October 7th, 2023 using the same theory by Halliday. The third is that the researcher defines the ideology of the two editorials news articles using the theory by Halliday and Martin ideology system. The fourth is that the researcher compares the register, genre, and ideology of the two editorials news articles. The last one is that the researcher provides conclusions from the results of existing data analysis.

1.9 Paper Organizations

This research paper consists of four chapters. The first chapter is an introduction. The introductions include a background of the study, research questions, objective and significance of the study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research (consisting of the type of research, data sources, data collection technique, and data analysis technique), and paper organizations. The second chapter of this research covers the theoretical framework that explains Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday and Martin. The third chapter, which is chapter three, consists of the explanation of finding research and discussion of the research. In this chapter, the data that has been collected is analyzed using systemic functional linguistics theory. Then, the last chapter, chapter four, is the conclusion. In this section, the researcher explains the conclusions and suggestions of this research.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusion

Systemic Functional Linguistics by M.A.K. Halliday is applied to conduct this research. It is used to analyze the three metafunctions, register, genre, and ideology in the editorial news articles. The editorial news articles used in this research are The Jakarta Post and The New York Times editorial news about the Hamas attack on October 7th, 2023, against Israel. This research has demonstrated how the three metafunctions of language (ideational, interpersonal, and textual) are utilized in online editorial news from The Jakarta Post and The New York Times.

This research has an ideational metafunction of logical function and experiential function. It serves to clarify how the reader is given concepts, details, or experiences through the text. In order to comprehend how clauses are related to one another and create meaning, the researcher examines the logical function using interdependency and logico-semantic relations. The editorial from The Jakarta Post presents its arguments in a logical manner, using a mix of simplex and complex clauses. While it includes a significant number of straightforward statements, the majority of the clauses are complex, allowing for nuanced explanations and detailed reasoning. Similarly, The New York Times editorial relies heavily on complex clauses, making its argumentation more elaborate and layered. Compared to The Jakarta Post, it incorporates even more intricate sentence structures, indicating a tendency toward in-depth analysis and a more sophisticated style of reasoning. Both results show the complexity of a clause in both editorial news. The data indicates

that both editorial news articles contain a more complex structure and function with equal relationship status by using coordinating conjunction to deliver the topic. In this research, both the writers use complex clauses with paratactic type coordinating conjunction marked as a plus (+) to give additional information about Hamas attack on October 7th, 2023.

The ideational metafunctions of experiential functions obtained from the transitivity system consisting of the process of type, participants, and the circumstances. It is employed to ascertain how a clause's language conveys the experiences or behaviors of specific participants. In this research, both editorial news articles used the process of types that dominantly in material and relational processes. The editorial from The Jakarta Post primarily uses material processes to highlight actions and events, while relational attributive processes help describe and define key concepts. The New York Times follows a similar pattern, with a strong emphasis on material processes alongside relational attributive processes for analysis and explanation. The material process used to describe the activity or physical action about the Hamas attack on October 7th, 2023, which makes the conflict between Palestine and Israel heat up again. In describing the entity of the topic, the relational process is utilized to define the carrier's attributes, qualities, or conditions.

Furthermore, this research has interpersonal metafunctions from the MOOD system, which consist of Mood type, speech role, commodity, and speech function. The Jakarta Post and The New York Times have the same MOOD system with different data. By providing facts and a proposition in order to convey the text's

issues, both editorial articles are indicative-declarative. It suggests how language is employed in the editorial news to inform participants about the October 7, 2023, Hamas attack in an indicative way (Mood type) throughout a statement speech function. These findings are used to identify the tenor.

Meanwhile, the textual metafunction can be identified through the types of themes. It is used to know how language conveys message and how language is formulated between two editorial news articles. The Jakarta Post predominantly employs the unmarked topical theme, creating a clear and structured flow of information, while the textual theme is also used to connect ideas cohesively. Similarly, The New York Times relies on the unmarked topical theme for clarity and coherence, with textual themes strengthen the logicity of the article.

This research has also explored how register and genre are applied in online editorial news articles from The Jakarta Post and The New York Times. This research analyzes three register variables, namely field, tenor, and mode. The context of situation at the field stage largely explains the geopolitical and military conflict between Hamas and Israel and also the international diplomacy from the other parties. The field in The Jakarta Post primarily revolves around the Hamas-Israel conflict, with a strong emphasis on military actions, geopolitical responses, and diplomatic efforts who called for an end to the violence. The Jakarta Post explains the issue by providing peaceful solutions and inviting everyone to stop the violence in Palestine. Meanwhile, the field in The New York Times focuses on the conflict between Hamas and Israel, with an emphasis on US support for Israel and regional stability. The New York Times explained the issues and blamed the actions

of Hamas and linked it to Hezbollah as the mastermind behind the attack. The tenor in both editorial news articles is an equal relationship between writers and readers. While the relationship between the participants in the articles are unequally. Additionally, the mode is online written texts. It is indicating that an equal relationship between writers and readers reveals actual information from social phenomena occurring in Palestine, which reveals that both editorial news articles are factual written text.

The genre applied in both editorial news articles is hortatory exposition. The Jakarta Post editorial news article details the October 7, 2023, Hamas attack in which Israel launched counterattacks that were just as terrifying as those that Hamas had previously carried out against Israel. The Indonesian government, however, is hopeful that the matter may be settled amicably rather than by both sides resorting to violence. The social function of this article is to suggest global diplomacy to stop the violence. Both Palestine and Israel must implement the two-state solution to make peace. Meanwhile, The New York Times editorial news article explains the October 7, 2023, Hamas attack was a horrifying one. Numerous Israeli citizens were murdered in the strike. With assistance from the United States, Israel retaliated against the Hamas attack as a form of self-defense. The social function of this article is to support a proactive foreign policy that maintains a balance between support for Israel and prevention of further escalation. It also raises awareness about the importance of diplomacy, international law, and the avoidance of unnecessary violence.

This research also highlighted how the ideology is embedded in the language used by The Jakarta Post and The New York Times when reporting the Hamas attack issue. The Jakarta Post editorial news has a protagonist left ideologies. It indicates that The Jakarta Post is not supporting Hamas' attacks on Israel and urging all parties to cease the conflict. The writer gives the information without creating and relating it to any issues. Furthermore, the New York Times has an antagonist left ideologies. It indicates that The New York Times is opposing Hamas's attack on Israel and creates the issue by Hamas attack to the 9/11 attacks that occurred in America.

4.2 Suggestions

After completing this research, the researcher realizes that this study is quite complicated because the researcher must analyze the three metafunctions, register, genre, and also ideology at once. This research is far from perfect and has many shortcomings. However, after going through the research process, the researcher can provide some suggestions. For future researchers who wish to study SFL, it is suggested to analyze other objects or media, such as poetry, interviews, prose, movies, dramas, and so on, to broaden the scope of ideologies and perspectives represented by mass media. Future researchers can focus more on one aspect of SFL so that the research is more in-depth. Additionally, future researchers can also employ additional critical analysis methods, such as Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), to explore the relationship between language and power more deeply.

References

- Afolabi, S. O. (2012). A Critical Discourse Analysis of Editorials from The Punch and Nigerian Tribune Newspapers. *American Journal of Linguistics*, 1(2), 40–46.
- Akpan, E. D. (2000). "Editorial Writing" in WilsonDes (ed.) *Introduction to Print Media*. Ibadan: Stirling-Horden Publisher Ltd.
- Anggraini, N., & Fidiyanti, M. (2018). Transitivity Process and Ideological Construction of Donald Trump's Speeches. *NOBEL: Journal of Literature and Language Teaching*, 9(1), 26–44. <https://doi.org/10.15642/NOBEL.2018.9.1.26-44>
- Bell, R. T. (1976). *Sociolinguistics: Goals, approaches, and problems*. London: B. T. Batsford.
- Best, J. W. (1981). *Research in Education*. London: Prentice-Hall, Inc.
- Bhattacharjee, A. (2012). *Social Science Research: Principles, Methods, and Practices*. University of South Florida. https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/oa_textbooks/3
- Bogdan, R., & Biklen, S. K. (2007). *Qualitative research for education: An introduction to theories and methods* (5th ed). Boston: Pearson A & B.
- Breure, L. (2001). *Development of the genre concept*. <http://www.cs.uu.nl/people/leen/GenreDev/GenreDevelopment.htm>
- Butt, D., Fahey, R., Feez, S., Spinks, S., & Yallop, C. (2000). *Using Functional Grammar: An Explore Guide* (2nd Edition). National Centre for English Language Teachin and REsearch Macquire University.
- Cahyono, S. P., Dwi A, G. K., & Sumarlam. (2021). Ideology and Power in Political News Text: Appraisal in Critical Discourse Analysis. *Elite : English and Literature Journal*, 15(2). <http://journal.unnes.ac.id>
- Creswell, J. W. (2009). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (3. ed., [Nachdr.]). Los Angeles: SAGE Publication.
- Daramola, I. (1999). *Law and Ethics of Media Practice*. Lagos: Rothan Press.
- Duignan, B. (n.d.). *Mass Media Communication*. Encyclopaedia Britannica. Retrieved December 21, 2024, from <https://www.britannica.com/topic/mass-media>

- Egins, S. (2004). *An introduction to systemic functional linguistics* (2nd ed). London: Continuum.
- Emery, E., Ault, P. H., & Agee, W. K. (1970). *An Introduction to Mass Communications*. New York: Dodd, Mead Company Inc.
- Fairclough, N. (2003). *Analysing discourse: Textual analysis for social research*. London: Routledge.
- Halliday, M. A. K. (1978). *Language as Social Semiotic: The Social Interpretation of Language and Meaning*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Halliday, M. A. K. (1984). Language as Code and Language as Behaviour: A Systemic-Functional Interpretation of the Nature and Ontogenesis of Dialogue. In R. Fawcett, M. A. K. Halliday, S. M. Lamb, & A. Makkai (Eds.), *The Semiotics of Language and Culture, Vol. 1: Language as Social Semiotic* (pp. 3–35). Pinter.
- Halliday, M. A. K. (1985). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* (1st ed.). London: Edward Arnold.
- Halliday, M. A. K. (1994). *An introduction to functional grammar* (2nd ed). London: Edward Arnold.
- Halliday, M. A. K. (2003). On the “Architecture” of Human Language. In J. Webster (Ed.), *On language and linguistics*. London: Continuum. <https://doi.org/10.5040/9781474211932>
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Hasan, R. (1985). *Language, context, and text: Aspect of Language in Social-semiotic Perspective*. Deakin University Press.
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Hasan, R. (1989). *Language, context, and text: Aspect of Language in Social-semiotic Perspective*. Oxford University Press.
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. M. I. M. (2004). *An introduction to functional grammar* (3rd ed). New York: Hodder Arnold.
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. M. I. M. (2014). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* (4rd ed). London: Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203783771>
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Webster, J. J. (2009). *Continuum Companion to Systemic Functional Linguistics*. London: Continuum.
- Hariyanto, B. (2023). *A discourse analysis of Islam Nusantara in Said Agil Siradj's speeches*. Sydney: Western Sydney University. <https://doi.org/10.26183/MP90-ZN82>

- Hoffman, M. (2007). *Academic's Dictionary of Mass Communication*. New Delhi: Academic.
- Jegede, O. O. (2015). Language and Ideology in the Media: A Study of Nigerian Newspaper Editorials. *International Journal of English Literature and Culture*, 3(3), 76–84. <https://doi.org/10.14662/IJELC2015.016>
- Kothari, C. R. (2004). *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques* (2nd ed.). New Delhi: New Age International Publisher.
- Martin, J. R. (1985). Process and text: Two aspects of human semiosis. In J. D. Benson & W. S. Greaves (Eds.), *Systemic Perspectives on Discourse, Vol. 1* (pp. 248–274). Ablex.
- Martin, J. R. (1992). *English Text System and Structure*. Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Martin, J. R., Matthiessen, C. M. I. M., & Painter, C. (1997). *Working with functional grammar* (2. impr). London: Edward Arnold.
- McQuail, D. (2010). *Mcquail's mass communication theory* (6th ed). London: Sage Publications.
- MEDSP. (1989). *A brief Introduction to Genre*. Sydney: MEDSP.
- Moleong, L. J. (2007). *Metologi penelitian kualitatif: Vol. mel*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Ngongo, M. (2018). Taxis and Logico-Semantic Relation in undergraduate Students' English Theses Writing Text: A Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach. *Researchers World: Journal of Arts & Science and Commerce(RWJASC)*, IX(2), 146. <https://doi.org/10.18843/rwjasc/v9i2/19>
- O'Donnell, M. (2011). Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics for Discourse Analysis. *Language, Function and Cognition*, 12. [https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/1-\(-Language-%2CFunction-and-Cognition-%2C2011-12-\)-O'Donnell/2606d7f7eb7c9d0e32a4af7c571cbf0765ceb503#references](https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/1-(-Language-%2CFunction-and-Cognition-%2C2011-12-)-O'Donnell/2606d7f7eb7c9d0e32a4af7c571cbf0765ceb503#references)
- Okoro, N., & Agbo, B. (2003). *Writing for the Media Society*. Nsukka: Prize Publishers.
- Raco, J. R. (2010). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jakarta: Grasindo.
- Santosa, R. (1994, December 1). *Unsur-unsur Semantik Wacana (Discourse Semantics) dalam Text Ilmiah (Sebuah Tinjauan dari Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional)*. Paper presented at the MLI discussion, Surakarta.

- Suardana, I. K. (2021). Interpersonal Clauses in Text of Pan Angklung Gadang Systemic Functional Linguistics Perspective. *Politeknik Negeri Bali*, 5. <http://ojs.pnb.ac.id/index.php/Proceedings/>
- Sugiyono. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sulistiani. (2003). *AN ANALYSIS OF REGISTER, GENRE AND IDEOLOGY OF ARTICLES IN READER'S DIGEST MAGAZINE (A Comparative Study Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics)*. Sebelas Maret University.
- Supadmi, N., Sudipa, N., Budiarsa, M., & Laksana, I. K. D. (2020). *The Ideology of Narrative Text "I Lacur ": The Systemic Functional Linguistic Perspective*. <https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.4138616>
- Surakhmad, W. (1994). *Pengantar Penelitian Ilmiah: Dasar, Metode, dan Teknik*. Bandung: Tarsito.
- Sutopo, H. B. (2006). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif: Dasar teori dan terapannya dalam penelitian* (2nd ed.). Universitas Sebelas Maret.
- Ukonu, M. (2005). *Fundamentals of Editorial Writing for Students and Professional Media Practitioners*. Nsukka: Multi Educational and Services Trust.
- Van Dijk, T. A. (1996). Opinions and Ideologies in Editorials. *Paper for the 4th International Symposium of Critical Discourse Analysis, Language, Social Life and Critical Thought*.
- Wiratno, T. (2018). *Pengantar Ringkas Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Yuniar, R. (2018). LOGICO-SEMANTIC RELATION OF CLAUSES USED IN ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION WRITTEN BY THE THIRD SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. *Journal of Research on Applied Linguistics, Language, and Language Teaching*, 1(2), 121–128. <https://doi.org/10.31002/jrlt.v1i2.247>