CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

According to Hafied Cangara: *"Teks adalah media komunikasi karena merupakan salah satu unsur pendukung yang membangun* body of knowledge*"* (2010: 20). As one of communication media, text relates meaning between sentences and paragraph. The language in some media that is used in a text has many phenomena. The phenomena are described by different ways such as the use of language in newspaper. The newspaper shows that the text does not only describe the meaning, but also describes how the text works to deliver information based on the text itself.

The use of language in newspaper focuses on text and context, it means that the newspaper does not only describe the use of language based on the structures, but also explains how the structures construct the meaning. According to Gerot and Wignell, *"we are able to reconstruct this context of situation because there is a systematic relationship between context and text."* (1994: 12). The quotation indicates that in systemic relation to construct the meaning, it represents some process, some doing or happening, saying or sensing. They also state, *"the wordings of texts simultaneously encode three types of meaning: interpersonal, experiential, and textual."* (1994: 12). The interpersonal can be analyzed through mood elements, the experiential through transitivity that consist

of processes, participants and circumstances, whereas the textual through theme-rheme elements. As an example, the phenomenon of these components can be seen in a clause below:

After decades of development, 3D printing has emerged as a viable and affordable technology. (China Daily, January 16th 2014)

<table>
<tr><td>After decades of developm ent</td><td>3D printing</td><td>has</td><td>emerged</td><td>as a viable and affordable technology</td></tr>
<tr><td>adjunct</td><td>subject</td><td>finite</td><td>predicator</td><td>complement</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Mood</td><td colspan="2">Residue</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>carrier</td><td colspan="2">Process: relational: attributive possessive</td><td>attribute</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Marked topical theme</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">theme</td><td colspan="3">Rheme</td></tr>
</table>

The example above consists of three different functional components, which are interpersonal that is marked by mood (subject and finite) and residue element (predicator and complement), the experiential consisting of carrier and relational process and the textual consisting of theme-rheme. The analysis shows that three different structures can appear at the same time, it indicates that every role has more than one function, which means that a clause is made up of three distinct structures that are combined into one.

There are many pieces of previous research that are discussed about these components, as one of example, there is research that has similarity to this discussion entitled *"Thematic progression In Gail B. Stewart's Cuba (Place In The News) (A Study of Functional Grammar)"* written by Anistya Rahmawati

(2010). The research discussed about the types of thematic progression and cohesion devices in narrative text, whereas this topic discussed about three different functional that one of the function is theme structures (textual).

In addition, there is another previous research that is more related to this discussion entitled *"An Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Some Selected Political Advertisements in Some Nigerian Newspaper"* written by Moses Olusanya (2013). Although the research has some similarity that discussed about functional components and used newspaper as data source too, the previous research only analyzed about interpersonal that described about what the clause is doing. The previous research used political advertisement from three Nigerian newspapers. Whereas, this research analyzes three types of functional components (interpersonal, experiential, textual) using business and sports articles as data source. The business and sports articles are taken from Jakarta Globe newspaper in edition of Thursday, February 26, 2015. The business article entitled *"Apple to Pay $532.9m After Patent Trial"* is written by Susan Decker & Dennis Robertson. Whereas, the sports article entitled *"European Clubs Want Compensation for Qatar World Cup"* is written by Mike Collet & Karolos Grohman.

Based on the discussion in the background above, the writer interests to analyze the combination of three different structures. Thus, the writer entitles this skripsi *"Three Functional Components of Meaning in Business and Sports Articles on Jakarta Globe Newspaper: A Functional Grammar Analysis"*. This research are made to show how three different components that consist of interpersonal, experiential, and textual determine the structural shape of the clause

in some different articles that are made by more than one native speaker. In addition, the writer chooses the topic in order to make this research more varied and more complete than the previous research.

1.2 Research Questions

1. What elements and types of mood in interpersonal meaning component are found in the business and sports article on Jakarta Globe newspaper?
2. What types of experiential meaning component (transitivity process) are used in the business and sports article in the data?
3. What types of textual meaning component are found in business and sports articles in the data?

1.3 Objectives

1. To analyze elements and types of mood in interpersonal meaning component that are found in business and sports article on Jakarta Globe newspaper.
2. To analyze the types of experiential meaning component (transitivity process) that are used in business and sports article in the data.
3. To analyze the types of textual meaning component that are found in business and sports articles in the data.

1.4 Significant to knowledge

The discussion of the topic has benefits in understanding a combination of three different structures in newspaper. Through the discussion, the writer does not only show the case of these components, but also makes reader be more informed that a clause in the text can be produced by three types of function whether they have the different or same role. Based on the discussion above, those clauses play two or often three different functional roles that can also be found in other sources such as novel and advertisement. Based on that reason, this research has benefits to add more knowledge that relates with systemic functional grammar analysis. In addition, this research can help the readers to understand the three functional components of meaning in systemic functional grammar analysis.

1.5 Framework of the theory

The theories used in this research are the theories from M.A.K. Halliday and Christian M.I.M Matthiessen in their book entitled *"An Introduction to Functional Grammar 3th Edition"*. They said that:

> *"The three functional components of meaning: interpersonal, experiential, textual) are realized throughout the grammar of language, but whereas in the grammar of the clause each component contributes a more or less complete structure, so that a clause is made up of three distinct structures combined into one."(2004: 320)*

Based on the theory above, each clause does not only express one type, but it expresses three types of function from distinct functional components that determine the structural shape of the clause. When the three functional components of meaning are analyzed together, then they can be seen that clause constituent repeatedly plays more than one functional role at a time. It means, when these three types are analyzed together, all structure in every component does not always appear to show how many word that has more than one functional role. There are some elements in one component that have to be removed, but it does not affect the other element that appears because every element has their own position to indicate the position of speaker, the process of type and how the information in a text can be developed.

In addition, Halliday and Matthiessen also mention that:

> *"Transitivity structures express representational meaning: what the clause is about, which is typically some process, with associated participants and circumstances; Mood structures express interactional meaning: what the clause is doing, as a verbal exchange between speaker/writer and audience; Theme structures express the organization of the message: how the clause relates to the surrounding discourse, and the context of situation in which it is being produced. " (2004: 320)*

This quotation suggests that the three functional components of meaning have specific purpose; a clause can be analyzed into three different components that are combined into one. The quotation is effective to understand more about the function in each clause; also to make these different types of meaning more obviously. However, in transitivity process, the clause can be seen as clause as representation. It means that every process in transitivity types have one major

system of grammatical choice that involves a particular configuration of participant roles. When analyzing the transitivity, it does not only describe about the types of process that indicates the difference between process types, but it also shows the differences in functional participant roles and circumstances. In addition, mood elements express about the relation between the speaker and the addressee (listener or reader). Some roles are followed by how the addressee should understand to accept the information such as give and demand. Additionally, some categories indicate about types of theme such as unmarked and marked theme in theme structure. It shows about how the text can be developed by presenting information that is already available and adding to the element of rheme.

The writer also uses the theory from Suzanne Eggins through her book entitled *"An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics"*. She said that: *"realizations of these three metafunction occur simultaneously, allowing language to create different meanings at the same time."* (2004: 213).

The analysis of three different functional components can occur at the same time, while the meaning is different. These three different functions are also known as metafunction in systemic theory for every function has their own element such as the interpersonal, which consists of mood and residue, the experiential or transitivity that has several process of types, and the textual that consists of theme and rheme. All elements show how the structured interaction can be produced by different functional components of meaning.