

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Representation

According to Hall, Representation means using language to say something meaningful about, or to represent, the world meaningfully, to other people (Hall, 1997:15). Hall also describes representation as the process by which meaning is produced and exchanged between members of a culture through the use of language, signs and images which stand for or represent things (Hall, 1997). It is an essential part of the process by which meaning is produced and exchanged between members of a culture. It does involve the use of language, of signs and images which stand for or represent things. Representation is the production of the meaning of the concepts in our minds through language.

Language is one of the 'media' through which thoughts, ideas and feelings are represented in a culture. Representation through language is therefore central to the processes by which meaning is produced (Hall, 1997:1). There is the system by which all sort of objects, people and events are correlated with a set of concepts or mental representations which we carry around in our heads (like chair, table). Language is therefore the second system of representation (Tseng, 2013:2). It means that the meaning depends on the concept system and picture that formed in our mind then represents the world.

However, there are several different theories that describe how language is used to represent the world; three of which are outlined above: the reflective, the intentional and the constructionist. In the reflective approach, meaning is thought to lie in the object, person, idea or event in the real world and language functions like a mirror, to reflect the true meaning as is already exists in the world. Essentially, the reflective theory proposes that language works by simply reflecting or imitating the truth that is already there and fixed in the world, is sometimes called 'mimetic' (Hall, 1997:24). Reflective approach is to represent the language that reflects the true meaning of an object, person, idea or event as it already exists in the world.

The reflective approach suggests that what people see and hear through the media is a reflection of real life. In other words, the representation is created from what exists in reality. The second is intentional approach, Hall state that intentional approach argues the opposite case. It holds that it is the speaker, the author, who imposes his or her unique meaning on the world through language. Words mean what the author intends they should mean (Hall, 1997:25). Words mean only what their author intends them to mean.

The author's intended meanings or messages have to follow these rules and conventions in order to be shared and understood. The intentional approach to representation suggests that all representation is loaded with the intent of the author who created it. Unlike the reflective approach, the most important details are not what is reflected, but who is reflecting it. The authors are presenting their own view and the words and images used mean what people want them to mean.

The last is constructionist approach. It acknowledges that neither things in themselves nor the individual users of language can fix meaning in language. Things

don't mean: we construct meaning, using representational systems — concepts and signs. Hence it is called the constructivist or constructionist approach to meaning in language (Hall, 1997:25). The constructionist approach is a mixture of reflective and intentional. This approach suggests that the meaning of representation is constructed in the mind of the readers or audiences. Hall also states that constructivists do not deny the existence of the material world.

However, it is not the material world which conveys meaning: it is the language system or whatever system we are using to represent our concepts. It is social actors who use the conceptual systems of their culture and the linguistic and other representational systems to construct meaning, to make the world meaningful and to communicate about that world meaningfully to others (Hall, 1997).

## **2.2 Systemic Functional Linguistics**

Systemic Functional Linguistics is created by M. A. K. Halliday, and it is a linguistic based on view what language is a system for making meaning. Systemic Functional Linguistics is a theory of language which highlights the relationship between language, text and context which focused on language function in society. Basically, Systemic Functional Linguistics is the study of the relationship between language and its functions in social settings. Systemic Functional Linguistics uses grammar as a meaning-making tool and insists on the interrelation of form and meaning (Halliday, 2004). Systemic- is a theory of language, which has been centered on the notion of language function. Systemic-Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a theory of language centered around the notion of language function. While SFL accounts for the syntactic structure of language, it places the function of language as central (what

language does, and how it does it), in preference to more structural approaches, which place the elements of language and their combinations as central.

In other words, language provides a theory of human experience, and certain of the resources of the lexicogrammar of every language are dedicated to that function. We call it the ideational metafunction, and distinguish it into two components, the experiential and the logical (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:29). SFL regards languages as constituting ‘social semiotic’ systems or ‘meaning potentials’ that have evolved to enable human beings to exchange three fundamental types of meaning: ideational meaning (the representation and identification of people, things and events); interpersonal meaning (the expression social roles and attitudes); and textual meaning (the coordination of texts both internally and with respect to their contexts of production and reception). As should be clear even from this very brief description, for the analysis of ideology in texts it is likely that interpersonal meaning will be of particular significance. This overall meaning potential of language is organized by the grammar on functional lines. Even though they have different function but the sense of language evolved in these functional contexts as one aspect of the evolution of the human species; and this has determined the way the grammar is organized (Halliday, 2003:18). Each of the three metafunctions is about a different aspect of the world, and is concerned with a different mode of meaning of clauses. In each metafunction an analysis of a clause gives a different kind of structure composed from a different set of elements.

### **2.2.1 Ideational Metafunction**

The ideational function of language has a function to represent the world and also known as “clause as representation”. It demonstrates a model, experience, and corresponding status. Actually, the ideational metafunction consists of experiential function and the logical. The used of language is to talk about our experience of the world, including our inner world, to describe events, and states. Halliday states that the clause of the grammar is not only a figure, representing some process — some doing or happening, saying or sensing, being r having — with its various participants and circumstances; it is also a proposition, or a proposal, whereby we inform or question, give an order or make an offer, and express our appraisal of and attitude towards whoever we are addressing and what we are talking about (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:29). In the ideational metafunction, a clause is analysed into Process, Participants and Circumstances, with different participant types for different process types (as in Case Grammar). The process is the Verbal group, Participants is Nominal group, and Circumstances is Adverbial group or Preposition phrase.

### **2.2.2.1 Clause as Representation**

The clause represents the ‘content’ of our experiences, answering the question ‘Who does what to whom’. The clause does not use the labels ‘subject’, ‘verb’ and ‘object’. Instead, different functional labels are given to Participants (realized by nominal groups), Processes (realized by verbal groups) and Circumstances (realized by prepositional phrases or adverbials signifying time, place or manner) of each process type (Halliday, 2004). A clause has meaning as a representation of some process in ongoing human

experience; the Actor is the active participant in that process. It is the element the speaker portrays as the one that does the deed (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:59).

Beside the metafunction, Halliday also states, that there are three components that called "transitivity process": process, participants, and circumstances. And the concept of transitivity depends on how these components interact in the sentence. This metafunction uses the grammatical system of transitivity. Although sharing the traditional view of transitivity that the focus is on the verb group (the Process), SFG refers to the system as describing the whole clause (Thompson, 2004).

#### **2.2.2.2 Types of Process and Participant**

According to Halliday, the transitivity system construes the world of experience into a manageable set of process types. Each process type provides its own model or schema for construing a particular domain of experience as a figure of a particular kind — (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:170). In the transitivity system there are six types of process. They are Material Process, Mental process, Relational Process, Verbal Process, Behavioral Process and Existential Process.

##### **a. Material Process**

Material process is the process about doing, happening, causing and about action. Action involves actors or participant and realized by nominal group. The material process is usually concrete and tangible actions. The

material process also is concerned with the experience of the material world (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 179). Material clauses construe figures of 'doing and happening'.

In the material process, the participant is Actor. There are also Goal, Scope, Attribute, Client, and Recipient. The Actor is the one performing the action or the one that does the deed and the one that brings about the change. The Actor is typically also the Subject, the element held modally responsible for the proposal or proposition. Goal is the one which is affected by the action. Scope is the one which remains unaffected by the action. The Scope cannot be probed by do to or do with, whereas the Goal can and the Scope cannot be a personal pronoun, and it cannot normally be modified by a possessive. Attribute is a quality ascribed or attributed to an entity. Client is for whom/which the action occurs. Recipient is the receiver of goods or services.

**For example:**

Sarah was playing piano yesterday.	Sarah was playing piano yesterday	<b>Actor</b> <b>Material Process</b> <b>Scope</b> <b>Circumstance</b>
Sarah destroyed the piano by mistake.	Sarah destroyed the piano by mistake	<b>Actor</b> <b>Material Process</b> <b>Goal</b> <b>Circumstance</b>
Sarah gave Alvin some money.	Sarah gave Alvin some money	<b>Actor</b> <b>Material Process</b> <b>Recipient</b> <b>Goal</b>

**b. Mental Process**

Mental process is the process about sensing, thinking, and feeling. It refers to the process of remembering, knowing and other mental actions that involve the use of the mind. The mental process is concerned with the world of consciousness. It construes a quantum of change in the flow of events taking place in consciousness (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:197). In the mental process, the participants are Senser and Phenomenon. The Senser is the one who feels (emotionally), thinks, and perceives. The Senser is construed as a conscious being and the Senser is the nominal group.



While the Phenomenon is the one which is felt (emotionally), thought about, wanted or perceived, the position is in a sense reversed. The Phenomenon is construed as impinging on the Senser's consciousness.

**For Example:**

<b>Senser</b>	<b>Mental Process</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>
Sarah	has forgotten	to pay the food

**c. Relational Process**

Relational process is the process of being, having. It is to express the notion of being or becoming in a wide sense. In the relational process, it requires two participants, Carrier or Attribute, and Token or Value. There is also the process of identifying which include the identified and identifier. Identifier is the one who is giving the information which serves as identity, while identified is the element which is being identified. (Halliday, 2004)

**For Example:**

<b>Identifier</b>	<b>Relational Process</b>	<b>Identified</b>
Sarah	is	the person you are looking for

**d. Verbal process**

Verbal process is the process of saying of symbolically signaling. The verbal clauses are all except for one accompanied by quotes. In the verbal process, the participant is Sayer, and the others are Receiver, and Verbiage.

The Sayer is the one who tells the message, Receiver is the one who receive the message and Verbiage is the message.

**For Example:**

<b>Sayer</b>	<b>Verbal Process</b>	<b>Receiver</b>	<b>Verbiage</b>
Sarah	said	to me	that she does not want to go to the cinema tomorrow

**e. Behavioral Process**

Behavioral process is the process between material and mental process. It relates the physical and psychological behaviors such as brathing, dreaming, coughing, smiling, staring and crying (Halliday, 2004:248). The behavioural process involves verbs that are clearly psychological, because it is part mental. In the behavioral process, the main participant is Behaver, but may sometimes involve a Behaviour.

**For Example:**

<b>Behaver</b>	<b>Behavioral Process</b>	<b>Behaviour</b>
Sarah	glared	at her sister

**f. Existential Process**

Existential process is used to represent that something exists or occurs. It involves existential constructions which are introduced by an empty 'there' in

subject position. There is also only one participant in an existential process, the Existent. The Existent is simply that which is construed existentially.

**For Example:**

<b>Existential</b>	<b>Existential Process</b>
There were	a lot of people coming to that event

**2.2.2.3 Circumstance**

Circumstantial element is a process that occurs freely in all types of process. Circumstances associated with the process. Circumstantial elements add information about time (when), place (where), manner (how), and reason or cause (why, for what/who). They can be probed with where, why, how, and when. For obvious reasons, elements which answer who, which, or what probe are not circumstantial elements, but participants. Circumstantial elements are almost always optional augmentations of the clause rather than obligatory components (Halliday, 2004:175).

There are many types of circumstance. The circumstantials of Extent and Location construe the unfolding of the process in space and time. Circumstance of Extent construes the extent of the unfolding of the process in space-time, the distance in space over which the process unfolds or the duration in time during which the process unfolds. Circumstance of Location

construes the location of the unfolding of the process in space-time, the place where it unfolds or the time when it unfolds.

The circumstantial of Manner construes the way in which the process is actualized. The circumstantial element of Cause construes the reason why the process is actualized. It includes not only Reason in the narrow sense of existing conditions leading to the actualization of the process, but also Purpose in the sense of intended conditions for which the process is actualized (what has been called ‘final cause’). Circumstances of Contingency specify an element on which the actualization of the process depends.

There are three sub-types: Condition, Concession, and Default. Circumstance of Condition construe circumstances that have to obtain in order for the process to be actualized; they have the sense of ‘if’. Concession circumstantial construe frustrated cause, with the sense of ‘although’, expressed by prepositional phrases with the prepositions despite, notwithstanding or the complex prepositions in spite of or regardless. Default circumstantial have the sense of negative condition such as ‘if not, unless’, expressed by prepositional phrases with the complex prepositions in the absence of, in default of. Circumstances of Matter are fairly common with ‘mental’ and ‘verbal’ clauses but quite rare with the other process types, except for certain ‘behavioural’ clauses (Halliday, 2004: 263-273)

### **2.2.2 Interpersonal Metafunction**

The interpersonal metafunction is about the social world, especially the relationship between speaker and hearer, and is concerned with clauses as exchanges. The use of language is to interact with others, to establish and maintain relations with them, to please them, to anger them, and influence their behavior, to get their help or sympathy.

In the interpersonal metafunction, a clause is analyzed into Mood and Residue, with the mood element further analyzed into Subject and Finite. It deals with what the clause functions as an interactive event between the speaker or writer and the audience (Halliday and Matthysen, 2004:106). The interpersonal metafunction also expresses how the message is delivered, for instance, through the author's attitude and judgment.

According to Halliday, mood 'carries the burden of the clause as an interactive event' - the nub of the proposition (Halliday, 2004:77). The mood elements are the subject and the finite operator. The subject which is nominal group and the finite operator which is verbal group together indicate the mood in a clause whether it is declarative, interrogative, or imperative. Declarative mood is expressed through the position of finite after the subject. Interrogative mood is expressed with the finite before the subject. Imperative mood is expressed with the residue as the initial of a clause.

The Residue consists of functional elements of three kinds: Predicator, Complement and Adjunct (Halliday, 2004:121). The predicator is realised by the non-finite elements of verbal group. The complement is typically realised by a nominal group. The adjunct is realised by an adverbial group or prepositional phrase.

### 2.2.3 Textual Metafunction

The textual metafunction is about the verbal world, especially the flow of information in a text, and is concerned with clauses as messages. The textual metafunction deals with the thematic structure which contains with information, management, resources, and genre.

According to Halliday, the grammar also shows up a third component, another mode of meaning which relates to the construction of text. In a sense this can be regarded as an enabling or facilitating function, since both the others — construing experience and enacting interpersonal relations — depend on being able to build up sequences of discourse, organizing the discursive flow and creating cohesion and continuity as it moves along. This too appears as a clearly delineated motif within the grammar (Halliday, 2004:30). Language as a system organizes messages in a unified manner so that chunks of messages fit logically with others around them and with the wider context in which the talking or writing takes place. In the textual metafunction, a clause is analysed into Theme and Rheme.

Theme always starts from the beginning of the clause and functions to carry and organize the main discourse. There are several types of theme, topical theme, interpersonal theme and textual theme. It is usually presented by nominal group, prepositional phrase, or adverbial group. According to Halliday, the topical theme can be realised by the experiential elements such as participant, process, and circumstance (2004:79). Interpersonal theme contains of the elements such as modal or comment adjunct which expresses the writer's judgment or attitude to the content of the message. The function is to project the writer's personal view or judgment of

what the clause is saying (Halliday and Matthysen, 2004: 83). Textual theme function is to show how the writer makes explicit the way of the clause relates to the surrounding discourse or its context (Halliday and Matthysen, 2004:83). It includes continuative which signals a new move in the discourse, conjunctive which consists of adverbial groups or prepositional phrases to relate the clause to the previous text, and conjunction which links or binds the clause that occurs in the same structure with another clause. Theme is the point of departure while the rheme is the goal of discourse.

### **2.3 Islamic State of Iraq and Syria**

Islamic state of Iraq and Syria as known as ISIS, was created at the conflict in Suriah. At that time, there was a war between government (Bashar Assad) and the Opposition. ISIS becomes a new force that is ready to launch a fierce resistance against the regime which is considered unable to carry the mission of the formation of the Islamic State. Ironically, they legitimize violence to oppress minorities and to attack regime that does not in line with the paradigm of the Islamic State by kidnapping, bombing and even behead their enemy. According to CNN, ISIS has proven to be more brutal and more effective at controlling territory it has seized (Thompson, Greene and Mankarious, 2015). ISIS becomes a real political force with brutal ideology pursued by violent means. They stand as a new political group that is ready to launch attack more brutal than al-Qaeda.

ISIS not only gives a threat to the international world, but also harms the Muslim community around the world. ISIS is making "Islam" as their guidance in ruling and having state. They made Islam in quotation marks, because the

understanding of "Islam" version of ISIS is certainly not all others Muslims are agreed. They justify any means to achieve their goals. ISIS committed many violations of the Islamic shari'a such as, the massacre of Civil, burn prisoners, and bank robbery. On President Obama speech, he said "We have not defeated the idea," he said. "We do not even understand the idea." In the past year, President Obama has referred to the Islamic State, variously, as "not Islamic" and as al-Qaeda's "jayvee team," statements that reflected confusion about the group, and may have contributed to significant strategic errors (Wood, 2015).

The British Ambassador to Indonesia, Timor Leste and ASEAN, Moazzam Malik asserted that ISIS is not Islam. In his view, the group that had controlled most of Iraq and Syria territory had been misusing the name of Islam. Extremism becomes a shared problem and a common enemy for Indonesia, UK and the world (Maulana, 2014). As has been said by Moazzam Malik, BBC reporter Frank Gardner also has the same opinion that notion of extremism, radicalism and terrorism have nothing to do with Islam and they are the number one enemy of Islam (Saudi, 2014).

According to NBC, ISIS attacks have killed more than 500 people outside Syria and Iraq in just the last two months. ISIS attacks have killed more than 500 people outside its Syria and Iraq-based caliphate, including more than 100 victims in France, 224 in a Russian plane above Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, more than 100 in Turkey and almost 40 in Beirut (Meyer, 2016).

### **2.3.1 Terrorism**



According to *terrorism-research.com*, terrorism has been described variously as both a tactic and strategy; a crime and a holy duty; a justified reaction to oppression and an inexcusable abomination. Obviously, a lot depends on whose point of view is being represented. Terrorism has often been an effective tactic for the weaker side in a conflict. In some cases, terrorism has been a means to carry on a conflict without the adversary realizing the nature of the threat, mistaking terrorism for criminal activity. Because of these characteristics, terrorism has become increasingly common among those pursuing extreme goals throughout the world.

Terrorism is a criminal act that influences an audience beyond the immediate victim. The strategy of terrorists is to commit acts of violence that draws the attention of the local populace, the government, and the world to their cause. The terrorists plan their attack to obtain the greatest publicity, choosing targets that symbolize what they oppose.

Terrorism and ISIS is like one union that can not be separated. ISIS has evolved into an organized and structured extremist organization.

### **2.3.2 Islamophobia**

The first known use in print of the French word *islamophobie* appears to have been in a book entitled *La politique musulmane dans l'Afrique Occidentale Française* by Alain Quellien, published in Paris in 1910 (Ezzerhouni, 2010). In an English version of his book, the word *islamophobie* was translated as 'feelings inimical to Islam', not as Islamophobia. According to *bridge.georgetown.edu*,

Islamophobia is prejudice towards or discrimination against Muslims due to their religion, or perceived religious, national, or ethnic identity associated with Islam.

The word has a broad meaning and often serves as the term to encapsulate negative sentiments ranging from an individual's anti-Islam views to society-wide discrimination against Muslims. It evokes similar pejorative labels for discrimination against other groups of people, like homophobia or anti-Semitism (Whitman, 2015). Like anti-Semitism, racism, and homophobia, Islamophobia describes mentalities and actions that demean an entire class of people.

The negative views of Islam are still alive and well in the U.S. Cesari stated that the usage of 'Islamophobia' in the U.S. increased after the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, but became more common during the 2008 elections and after a controversy erupted in 2010 over plans to build a mosque and community center near the site of the attacks (*ibtimes.com*).

#### **2.4 TheJakartapost.com**

*The Jakarta Post* is one of daily English Language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta. The Jakarta Post was started on April 25, 1983 as collaboration between four Indonesian media under the urging of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. The first issue appeared and marked an important milestone in the history of media publishing in Indonesia. It spent several years with

minimal advertisements and increasing circulation. After a change in chief editors in 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view.

*The Jakarta Post* has survived numerous attempts to unseat it over the past decade. It also survived the Asian financial crisis in 1998, which obliterated half a dozen other English-language publications (Gellingjan, 2009). As Tempo states, The Jakarta Post received the award from the Adam Malik, Foreign Minister Hassan Wirajuda. English-language daily rated as the print media serving the best political news abroad (Tempo, 2009).

On their site, The Jakarta Post has cooperated with another best daily newspaper in Indonesia, *Kompas.com*, *Tribunnews.com*, *Kontan.co.id*, *Catch Asia! Media Network*, and *ANN*. The leading daily in Pakistan, has joined the Asia News Network (ANN), bringing the total number of newspapers in the alliance to 21 in 18 countries. Meanwhile, Pana on behalf of fellow ANN editors expressed delight at the admission, which can only strengthen ANN as the world's leading media publishing alliance (The Jakarta Post, 2011). The Jakarta Post is a founding member of ANN, which was established 13 years ago with the aim of uniting the region's newspapers in an exchange of content and other initiatives.

*The Jakarta Post* also features both a Sunday and Online edition, which go into detail not possible in the daily print edition. It is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. The writer use The Jakarta Post Online as source of the data. *Searchmobilecomputing.techtarget.com* stated that online newspaper in the last decade is innovated to a sophisticated media. An electronic newspaper is a self-contained, reusable, and refreshable version of a traditional newspaper that acquires

and holds information electronically. The electronic newspaper should not be confused with newspapers that offer an online version at a Web site. (Rouse, 2007). As the largest English newspaper in Indonesia, The Jakarta Post dedicated a considerable amount of time and resources to preparing its website. The Jakarta Post is now available on the web

## **2.5 Theoretical Framework**

This research focuses on investigating the representation of Isis in The Jakarta Post Online media. The writer uses representation theory by Stuart Hall and Systemic Functional Linguistics by M. A. K. Halliday focusing on the transitivity analysis.

In this paper, the writer extends her analysis of the text by considering one aspect of the ideational meanings which it contains at the level of transitivity analysis. The writer identifies every clauses in the text based on the type of process. Those processes are to find the representation of ISIS. The results, the writer interprets and submits the conclusion from the data to find the general conclusion of the representation of ISIS in The Jakarta Post.

