

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter consists of background of the study, research question, objectives of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study, and previous studies related. The explanation of each part is presented below.

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

World Trade Centre tragedy on September 11, 2001 reminds the atrocities of terrorism, the two towers collapsed within two hours. There were four coordinated terrorist attacks occurred in New York City and Washington D.C. by the Islamic terrorist group al-Qaeda. This event, which being framed as “War on Terror”, became the beginning for US government to change their way to combat terrorism (Powell, 2011, p. 90) and it led to the growing number of Islamophobia in Western countries.

Islamophobia can be defined briefly as the fear or hatred of Islam nowadays become more complex. Islamophobia emerges from many bipolar extremes, from those who denounce all criticism of Muslims to those who openly hostile to Islam (Allen, 2011, p. 144). As the consequent of Islamophobia, particularly Muslims in the West often perceive discrimination, hate crime, or even physical violence. Islamophobia is not only forms of people’s action, but also occurs in the political sphere and news (Marranci, 2004, p. 105).

Various forms of Islamophobia are also found in European countries. Muslims often get extra tight examination on immigrations and they are often get complaints about parking during Friday prayers. In German, Muslims are regarded rejecting norms and values and wanting to stay apart from the majority population by their way of life, so that they were called as the “Other” (Congressional Research Service, 2011, p. 16). In Spain and UK, Muslims are mostly concentrated in deprived residential areas (Congressional Research Service, 2011, pp. 27, 32). Study about *Gendered Islamophobia: hate crime against Muslim women* by Barbara Perry (2013, p. 74) shows that Islamophobia is not only occurred to men but also Muslim women and girls. Women and girls are vulnerable to get hate crime and discrimination, because they are easily to be identified, especially those who are covered. In Belgium, for example, headscarves and other Muslim dress have been banned in many schools (Allen, 2011, p. 145). This also occurs in Netherlands and France, where the governments make a political decision to ban wearing burqa in public services. Because of hate crime and discrimination, Muslims are often worried about the future of their economic.

Particularly in France, as the home to largest Muslims population in Europe (Congressional Research Service, 2011, p. 10), the government attempts to promote Muslim integration. The banning of wearing *burqa* and *niqab* become a controversial policy in order to integrate Muslims. However, Muslims in France argue that French government’s efforts did not fulfil a true equality of rights to Muslim and tend to demand Muslims to abandon its traditional culture and life

(Congressional Research Service, 2011, p. 11). Besides, the attacks happened in Paris in January and November 2015 put Muslims as minorities more marginalized.

The massacre of Charlie Hebdo journalists in January by the Islamist terrorist group Al-Qaeda's branch in Yemen can be said as a form of hatred and vengeance with the magazine which often caricatured and made jokes about the Prophet Muhammad (Le Monde, 2014). This incident brings massive public responses, including the phrase of "*Je suis Charlie*" as freedom of expression and supports of those who were killed. CCIF (The Collective Against Islamophobia in France) Report On Islamophobia in France Six Months After the January 2015 Terrorist Attacks shows that Islamophobia in France increased by 23.5% in the aftermath of the incident. The November's attacks in Paris, however, for which ISIS has claimed responsibility, left a greater impact than Charlie Hebdo shootings. People argued that Paris Attacks is not seeking any revenge on particular organization but spreading indiscriminate death (Nossiter & Alderman, 2015). Unlike the response after the Charlie Hebdo shootings that killed 11 journalists and staff of the magazine, there were no solidarity with Muslims after Paris attacks in November. At least 129 people died in several public spaces in Paris, including in restaurants, a football stadium, and a concert hall. The aftermath of Paris attacks, several countries were increasing their security and changing the constitution to deal with terrorism. Indeed, the November attacks become the world's intention bigger than Charlie Hebdo attacks.

In this case, Paris attacks become the unsettled times in France left major impacts on both social and political sphere. For this incident, the media plays pivotal

position in creating cultural change during unsettled times (Bail, 2012, p. 857), so that the media has a great influence to construct the image of Islam and Muslims in society. The media itself can be distinguished by two types. Mainstream media which mostly represents the government or cooperate interests, while alternative or fringe media comes from small organization who wants to deliver their viewpoint. Mainstream media can shape the thought of large number of people by the way they represent something in the news, yet it undeniable that the opinions of the members of political and social elites are over-represented. Because persons with high status and official position will dominate the media during the unsettled times that they can influence public current thought through the media frame (Bail, 2012, p. 858). This study focuses on the mainstream media.

This study provides seven articles from *Kuwait Times*. As *Kuwait Times* becomes the first English-language newspaper in the Arabian Gulf region. The reason why the researcher chooses *Kuwait Times* is because Kuwait is known as non-NATO ally of US (American Security Council). This study wants to see whether the Islamophobia exists in Middle Eastern media. In this case, *Kuwait Times* delivered the news concerning Paris attacks to the public, both by the broadsheet or the online articles. On their official website, *Kuwait Times* launched about 39 online articles on November after the incident of Paris. From those articles, there are 9 articles talking about the chronology of Paris attacks, 29 articles talking about the impacts of Paris attacks, and 1 article is an opinion from a journalist.

Based on the background above, this study is conducted to see the way of *Kuwait Times* in showing the representation of Muslims toward the event of Paris Attacks

by using the concept of Systemic Functional Linguistics by M.A.K. Halliday. The researcher chooses SFL because SFL views language as a social semiotic that people use to accomplish their purposes by expressing meanings in context.

## **1.2. Research Question**

Based on the background of the study, the writer focuses on answering the questions:

*“How is the representation of Muslim in news coverage Kuwait Times aftermath Paris attacks?”*

## **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

The objective of the study is to see the representation of Muslim that can be seen in *Kuwait Times* aftermath of Paris Attacks on Friday, November 13, 2015 through the clause level of the news.

## **1.4. Scope of the Study**

This study focuses on analyzing six online news articles in the aftermath of Paris attacks on November 13, 2015. The issue is taken from *Kuwait Times* online articles from November 14 to November 30, 2015 by choosing the news about the chronological of Paris attacks and the impacts of Paris attacks using the interval of time; 14 November, 18 November, 22 November, 26 November, and 29 November. This study uses Systemic Functional Linguistic by M.A.K Halliday. The research design and procedure will be explained in the Chapter 3.

### **1.5. Significance of the Study**

The researcher hopes this study will be beneficial for the readers to enhance their knowledge about Islamophobia framed in mass media in the Middle East through Systemic Functional Linguistics theory. Especially the issue of the aftermath Paris attacks in November 13, 2015 in Kuwait Times as Middle East media. Moreover, this study will be helpful for the English Language and Literature students in analyzing text news using Systemic Functional Linguistic.

### **1.6. Previous Related Studies**

The study of *Kuwait Times* was conducted by Ayu Nurulhaq Putri (2015) “*The Image and Political Ideology Toward Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in Al-Jazeera and Kuwait Times Online Newspaper*” from State University of Jakarta. The study aims to analyse the news coverage toward ISIS from two online newspapers, Al-Jazeera and Kuwait Times using framing analysis concept by Zhondang Pan and Gerald Kosicki from October 2014 to January 2015. The three texts from each newspaper were examined with four structures: syntax, script, thematic, and rhetoric. The texts were chosen randomly. As the result, the researcher obtained some points from the analysis that Al-Jazeera and Kuwait Times have different perspective in describing ISIS. First, it can be seen that Al-Jazeera uses more opinion from several sources, balance from Islamic State and residents of local areas of control, and quoted directly that indicates Al-Jazeera is objective, whereas Kuwait Times tends to uses the source from the official officers and armed fighters of the control areas. Second, the researcher sees from the script structure that Al-Jazeera is compiling and showing attention of the news

completeness, while Kuwait Times is less adept in presenting elements of *when*, *why*, and only taking importance of what, *who*, and *where* elements. Third, from the thematic structure, Al-Jazeera shows mostly covers the issues in the Syria, while Kuwait Times covers the issue towards Iraq. The last, from the rhetorical structure in Al-Jazeera indicates that the words used are common in public and description about event given and it is clear without any tendencies adjective. In the other hand, Kuwait Times gives subjective perspective toward Iraq as headquartered of ISIS.

The second previous study is a thesis "*The Image of Islam in the Aftermath of Charlie Hebdo Attack in The New York Times and Al-Jazeera*" (2015) conducted by Dinthan Sofi Mulia Gunawan, State University of Jakarta. The research is analyzed the news articles of The New York Times and Al-Jazeera to see the image of Islam aftermath Charlie Hebdo attacks on January 7, 2015 using Systemic Functional Linguistics by M.A.K. Halliday. According to SFL by M.A.K. Halliday, there are six processes in the English transitivity system; material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential. The researcher found that in The New York Times, the dominant processes of the articles are relational and mental process. In the other hand, the dominant processes in Al-Jazeera are relational and material process. By this, both The New York Times and Al-Jazeera have their own tendencies about the image of Islam through Charlie Hebdo attack in January. The New York Times have some issues toward this event, which are freedom expression, Islamophobia, and the power of Muslims. The main point of The New York Times articles is to show the condolences for the victims of Charlie Hebdo shootings and blaming of Muslims who were involved in the tragedy. While Al-

Jazeera deliver some issues which are avenging the mockery of the Prophet Muhammad is tolerable, impartial journalism toward Islam, and the innocence of Islam. The main point of Al-Jazeera articles is to show that the tragedy is not fully mistake of Muslims, because in Islam depicting the picture of Prophet Muhammad means sin.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter consists of explanation about the chronology of Paris attacks in November 2015, the explanation of Islamophobia, Islam in the mass media, media profile of *Kuwait Times*, Systemic Functional Linguistics by M.A.K. Halliday, genre analysis, theory of representation, and theoretical frameworks. The explanation of each part will be presented below.

#### **2.1. Chronology of Paris Attacks**

The massacre in Paris occurred on November 13, 2015. This is a series of coordinated terrorist attacks in several public spaces where the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) claimed responsibility for the attacks. There are six attacks on the Friday night, three suicide bombings at Stade de France, one suicide bombing on boulevard Voltaire, and shootings at four locations in four separate attacks.

The first of three bombings occurred outside the Stade de France on 9:20 P.M. when the International friendly football match between France and Germany was about 20 minutes start, which President Hollande and the German foreign minister were attending. There were three explosions in total occurred at Stade de France, all of them are suicide bombings. The first explosion triggered the crowd's panicked exit the stadium, ten minutes after that the second explosion blew near the stadium. On 9:53 P.M., the third explosion blew at McDonald's restaurant near the stadium. President Hollande was evacuated from the stadium at half-time, while German

foreign minister stayed at the stadium. The explosion killed four deaths, including the three suicide bombers.

The second attacks occurred in the 10th district of Paris, at the crossroads of rue Bichat and rue Alibert on 9:25 P.M. Gunmen shoot people sitting on the terrace sat the restaurants Le Carillon and Le Petit Cambodge. The shooting killed 15 people and injured more than ten people. The next attacks happened on 9:32 P.M. at the corner of Rue Fontaine au Roi and Rue Faubourg du Temple in the 11th district of Paris where a man fired shots outside Café Bonne Bière and killed five people and injured eight people. On 9:36 P.M., two gunmen shoot people at the terrace of La Belle Equipe bar in the rue de Charonne in the 11th district, 19 people were killed and nine people were injured at the scene.

The next suicide bombing occurred on 9:40 P.M. at La Belle Equipe bar in the rue de Charonne in the 11th district. One person reported injured due to the incident. At the same time, a mass shooting and hostage-taking occurred at Bataclan theatre on the boulevard Voltaire where the American band Eagles of Death Metal was playing in front of 1,500 people. Three attackers came to the Bataclan theatre, in through the main entrance and into the back of the concert hall. They began shoot indiscriminately at the crowd lasted 20 minutes. Around 10:00 P.M. the attackers took 60-100 people of concert-goers hostage as the policed gathered outside the Bataclan theatre. At the scene, 99 dead and at least 99 people were taken to the hospital. The attacks of Friday night caused 130 people dead and around 352 people injured.

In response to the attacks, France declared 'state of emergency' throughout France and closing the nation's borders to ensure that no one enters the state to commit any crimes. The state of emergency was proclaimed in the midst of the attacks of Friday night. On November 14, French President Francois Hollande said the attacks were "an act of war". On 20 November, the Senate in France agreed to extend the current state of emergency by three months. As the reaction of Paris attacks, thousand messages of condolence and solidarity in the wake of the attack were given from around the world. Several countries in Europe was tighten their national security in the aftermath Paris attacks. The Paris attacks was also made cities in the United States took security precautions.

## **2.2. Islamophobia**

Islamophobia is not a new thing, it becomes massively increasing after 9/11 terrorist attacks occurred in New York City and Washington D.C. Islamophobia has become a global phenomenon throughout the West. The definition of Islamophobia first published by Runnymede Trust report, *Islamophobia: a challenge for us all* in 1997. In this report, according to the commission, Islamophobia is referred as “the shorthand way of referring to the dread or hatred of Islam – and, therefore, to fear or dislike all or most Muslims”, this notion becomes influential defining the term of Islamophobia (Allen, 2007, p. 8). However nowadays, the form of Islamophobia is more than dislike or hatred.

There is a relationship between Islamophobia and racism that they are overlapping discourses (Grosfoguel, 2012, p. 14). In his journal *The Multiple Faces of Islamophobia*, Grosfoguel (2012) stated that Islamophobia is a new form of cultural

racism. It is not about “race”. It is about the cultural inferiority of a group of people. Islamophobia raised from cultural racism to old colonial that still exist today. Islamophobia in Great Britain, for example, it is associated with anti-Black, anti-Arab and anti-South Asian which the Muslims there from colonial subjects of old British colonies. In Netherlands, Islamophobia is associated to racism against colonial migrants which mostly coming from Morocco, Indonesia, and Suriname. While in Britain, Islamophobia is associated with anti-Black, anti-Arabs and anti-South African racism.

Chris Allen (2010, p. 190) in his book *Islamophobia* redefined the term as the following:

“Islamophobia is an ideology, similar in theory, function and purpose to racism and other similar phenomena, that sustains and perpetuates negatively evaluated meaning about Muslims and Islam in the contemporary setting in similar ways to that which it has historically, although not necessarily as a continuum, subsequently pertaining, influencing and impacting upon social action, interaction, response and so on, shaping and determining understanding, perceptions and attitudes in the social consensus – the shared languages and conceptual maps – that inform and construct thinking about Muslims and Islam as Other.”

In other words, Islamophobia raised from racism that construct negative image about Islam that is not only influence but also impact in social action, interaction, responses and so on. Islamophobia construct the concept that Muslim is the ‘Others’. As the impact of Islamophobia, it is raised to the kind of vandalism such as burning mosques, ripping the Quran pages, striking an offensive word on the wall, etc.

### 2.3. Islam in the Mass Media

Many studies about the representation Islam in the media have been conducted. In 2012, Chris Allen writes “*A review of the evidence relating to the representation of Muslims and Islam in the British media*” that summarized the research findings in Britain from 2001 to 2012 focused on the topic of ‘Muslims’, ‘Islam’ and ‘the media’. There were three research in the report.

The first research was conducted by Brian Whitaker from YouGov Poll in 2002 that is taken soon after the 9/11. The research draws that the number of articles about Muslims and Islam in the national newspapers was significantly increased. The research shows that the articles from 9 major newspapers in Britain suggest anti-Muslim that there is significant amount of the content related to matters of terrorism and so on. The second research was from INSTED report in 2007. Based on an analysis of the representation of ‘Islam’ and ‘Muslims’ in the British press between 8 May and 14 May 2006 shows that Muslim and Islam would be widely seen as the ‘Other’ to the West. The third research, was from Cardiff University in 2008 on the coverage of British Muslims in the British press from 2000 to 2008. The research finding found that the coverage of British Muslims in the five media increased dramatically related to the terrorist attacks in 2001 and 2005. The increase refers to three categories of Muslim stories: *terrorism on the war on terror* (36%), *religious and cultural issues* (22%), and *Muslim extremism* (11%) (Moor, Mason, & Lewis, 2008, p. 10).

By the three research findings, Allen (2012, p. 10) would conclude that the media coverage was set out as being: 1) it is likely provoking and increasing insecurity,

suspicion, and anxiety around non-Muslims, 2) it is likely provoking vulnerability amongst Muslims, in which to weaken the Government's effort to prevent extremist, 3) it is unlikely not helping to decrease the level of hate crimes and discrimination to Muslims, and 4) it is unlikely to mediate the debate amongst Muslims and non-Muslims about the way to maintain and develop Britain as multicultural.

Another research by Christopher A. Bail (2012, p. 863), in his journal "*The Fringe Effect: Civil Society Organizations and the Evolution of Media Discourse about Islam since the September 11th Attacks*" identified five frames of Islam in the media after 9/11 terrorist attacks. The first frame is *Muslims as victims*, shows Muslims as the one who not to be blamed for their religion and to get hate crime and violence for political purposes. The second frame is *Muslims as enemies*, it shows Muslims as the threat for Western governments to their religious obligation which brings radical violence. The next is *The battle for the hearts and minds* frame draws middle path between the two extremes that moderate Muslims have to rule out extremists among them. *The blurring* frame shows that Muslims should not be blamed because of their religion, but other components that overlap with non-Muslims such as identity and language. And the last frame is *The Muslim empowerment* frame suggests Islam is not only against violence, but also teaches the prevention of violence than other religions do. Those frames are collected from mainstream and fringe media press release from 2001 to 2008 using plagiarism detection software in total 50,407 documents.

#### **2.4. Kuwait Times**

*Kuwait Times* is first of three English-language newspapers in Kuwait. Total newspapers in Kuwait are fourteen which all of the newspapers are privately owned, largely independent, and diverse in their reporting. *Kuwait Times* was founded by Yousuf Saleh Alyan in September 1961 (55 years). The broadsheet provides in-depth reporting on local events and business news, analysis and editorials on local, regional, and international issues, and entertainment and sports news and features. It also provides coverage and information about the Indian and Pakistani communities in Kuwait; and political and economic events shaping South Asia. Since about 74 percent of population in Kuwait using internet in 2011, *Kuwait Times* also has its website <http://kuwaittimes.com/> where their *Daily e-Paper* edition can be downloaded. In their website, *Kuwait Times* also provides daily cartoon in political and International issues that can be accessed on <http://news.kuwaittimes.net/website/category/cartoon/>.

As stated before, media in Kuwait are largely more critical and outspoken than others in the Middle East to deliver their report (Kuwait country profile, 2015). However, they are facing some censorship issues. In 2006, The Press and Publications Law launched some prohibition that related to insult God, the prophets, or Islam (Freedom House, n.d.). In 2011, in order to monitor internet from defamation and security threats, the Ministry of Communications (MOC) blocks websites carrying material that is deemed anti-Islamic, extremist, or pornographic, as well as certain types of political websites (Freedom House, n.d.).

Since *Kuwait Times* is located in Kuwait, the news on the *Kuwait Times* tend to be affected by US viewpoint. It is because Kuwait is known as non-NATO ally of US along with Bahrain, Philippines, Thailand, Kuwait, Morocco and Pakistan named by George W. Bush on April 1, 2004. Kuwait attitudes toward American products are favorable. Kuwait is the fifth-largest market in the Middle East, and the US is Kuwait's largest supplier of goods and services. Kuwait is also a vital partner in the US-led campaign against international terrorism. In January 2005, Kuwait Security Services forces engaged in gun battles with local extremists, resulting in fatalities on both sides in the first such incident in Kuwait's history. So that, it can be said *Kuwait Times* takes ideology no different with Unites States.

## **2.5. Systemic Functional Linguistics by M.A.K. Halliday**

Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) is theory of grammar that developed by M.A.K. Halliday in 1961 by his publication 'Categories of the theory of grammar'. SFL is often recognized as a framework for viewing language and meaning-making resource (Eggins, 2004, p. 2). SFL has been defined as a functional-semantic approach to language which presents how people use language in different context and how language is structured as a semiotic system (Eggins, 2004, p. 21). In his book *An Introduction to Functional Grammar Third Edition* (2004), Halliday draws three metafunctions based on the meaning of the clause which simultaneously underlie an utterance: *textual*, *interpersonal*, and *ideational*.

Textual metafunction is a clause a message. This function assumes that in all languages the clause has the character of a message that contributes to the flow of discourse with different way to be achieved (Halliday, 2004, p. 67). The line which



carries this meaning is known as thematic structure, and the term Theme as the label of this function. Theme is a point of departure for the message, which accompanied by Rheme, new formation about the point of departure (Eggins, 2004, p. 296). The next metafunction is interpersonal which shows the clause as a message, it is clause as exchange. In the interactive event that involves speaker or writer. The speaker or writer adopts himself as a particular speech role, while the listener acts as a complementary role. Here, the speaker or writer has interpersonal meaning. This meaning establishes a relationship between the semantic organization and grammatical differences in Mood. The third metafunction is ideational. Ideational metafunction represents some processes in ongoing human experience. By using the ideational metafunction, the implicit meaning in the language structure can be revealed.

Ideational metafunction has two modes which are *logical* and *experiential*. Logical metafunction means constructing logical relations, to examine the clause complex. Clause complex is “*the term systemicists use for the grammatical and semantic unit formed when two or more clauses are linked together in certain systematic and meaningful ways*” (Eggins, 2004, p. 255). The clause complex is used to refer the clusters of two or more clauses. The second mode is experiential metafunction which is also known as clause as representation. This mode belongs to the transitivity system of English grammar. The transitivity system represents the configuration of a process, participants, and circumstances involved in it.

### **2.5.1 Transitivity System**

Transitivity generally refers to how meaning is represented in the clause. Transitivity system is divided into three main elements, namely participant, process type, and circumstances. Participant is the actor experiencing the process. The process type is kind of event or state is being described. Circumstances are specifying the when, where, why and how of the process. Transitivity system provides a set of process types to construe the meaning inside and outside the words (Halliday, p. 170). Each process type provides its own model or schema for interpreting the experience of a particular domain.

In the transitivity system there are six process types in the English transitivity system. The major processes are material, mental, and relational, and the three other processes are behavioral, verbal, and existential.

#### **2.5.1.1 Material Process**

When material process represents the outer experience of the participants, mental process represents the inner experience. Mental process is related to the acts of “sensing” such as affection, cognition, and consciousness. For example, thinking, feeling, remembering and seeing. One thing that can differentiate material and mental process is that mental process is marked by present tense while material process is marked by present continuous (Eggins, 2004, p. 226). In this process, the participant is the Senser, with the Phenomenon being sensed (Matthiessen, Martin, & Painter, 1996, p. 105).

#### **2.5.1.2 Mental Process**

When material process represents the outer experience of the participants, mental process represents the inner experience. Mental process is related to the acts of “sensing” such as affection, cognition, and consciousness. For example, thinking, feeling, remembering and seeing. One thing that can differentiate material and mental process is that mental process is marked by present tense while material process is marked by present continuous (Eggins, 2004, p. 226). In this process, the participant is the Senser, with the Phenomenon being sensed (Matthiessen, Martin, & Painter, 1996, p. 105).

#### **2.5.1.3 Relational Process**

The third type of the transitivity system is relational process. Relational process is to relate one fragment of experience to another. It is to identify and classify the participant or event. Relational process is attributing, symbolizing, and identifying the participant. There are two sets of participant roles in relational process, Carrier + Attributive and Token + Value. The different between those two sets is class membership and symbolization (Matthiessen, Martin, & Painter, 1996, p. 106).

#### **2.5.1.4 Behavioral Process**

Behavioral process is located on the borderline between ‘material process’ and ‘mental process’. It is to represent the outer manifestations of inner workings, the consciousness action, and physiological states (Halliday, 2004, p. 171). For example, breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming and staring. Behavioral process has only one participant, it is Behavior.

### **2.5.1.5 Verbal Process**

Verbal process is generally representing conscious human action related to languages such as talking or saying, and also different modes of saying like asking, commanding, and stating (Matthiessen, Martin, & Painter, 1996, p. 108). Verbal clauses are important for various kinds of discourse as they deliver the narrative of experience by setting it up as dialogic passage (Halliday, 2004, p. 252). The passage which includes conversation often provides verbal clauses. The verbal clause is usually marked by the words like *say* or *tell*. The central participant of verbal process is Sayer with the addressee as the Receiver.

### **2.5.1.6 Existential Process**

Existential process is about the existence. Existential clause represents something exists or in process of being. Existential clauses can be indicated by verb expressing existence followed by only a participant functioning as the Existent. The Existent can be a phenomenon, fact, or an event.

## **2.5.2 Participant**

Participant is the one who involved in the process. Participant is always nominal groups. To differentiate participant and circumstances is only on the matter of degree of involvement. Participants are generally the central of involved in the process, while circumstances are the one is associated with rather than involved in the process (Matthiessen, Martin, & Painter, 1996, p. 159)

## **2.5.3 Circumstances**

Circumstances can occur in all process types. They are presented as convenience (Eggins, 2004, p. 222). In the transitivity system, circumstance is called as minor system. There are 9 types of circumstances in English which are Extent, Location, Manner, Cause, Contingency, Accompaniment, Role, Matter, and Angle (Halliday, 2004, pp. 262-263). The circumstances of Extent and Location interpret the process in space and time. The circumstantial element of Manner interprets the way in which the process is implemented, while Cause interprets the reason why the process is implemented. The circumstances of Contingency specify an element on which the implementation of the process depends. Accompaniment is a form of joint participation in the process. Role construes the meanings 'be' and 'become' circumstantially. The circumstance of Matter is related to verbal processes as circumstantial equivalent, while Angle is related either to the Sayer of a 'verbal' clause and the Senser of a 'mental' clause.

## **2.6. Genre Analysis**

In Systemic Functional Linguistics, genre represents systems of social processes that constitute a culture (Eggins, 2004, p. 54). J.R. Martin (2002, p. 34) defined genre as "staged, goal-oriented social processes through which social subjects in a given culture live their lives". Genre analysis can help to see why some texts are appropriate while others not and it is useful to understand the similarities and differences between nonfiction and fiction genres. Genre analysis also helps to learn appropriate linguistic choices based on the needs (Bawarshi & Reiff, 2010, p. 32). However, genre does not explain how texts are shaped by or shape context (Hood,

2013). In SFL, genre analysis involves its situational contexts (field, tenor, and mode).

Martin (2002, p. 33) put genre by showing what is the social purposes or motives are linked to text structures, and how it relates as situated social and linguistic actions within register. The notion of genre has been discussed in different areas, such as literature, linguistics, anthropology, conversation analysis, and rhetoric. Genre identified number of aspects including categories, function, contexts and structures of a text (Imtihani, 2010, p. 90).

## **2.7. Representation**

The theory of representation was developed by Stuart Hall. In his book “*Representation: Cultural Representations and Signifying Practices*” (1997), Hall defined representation as the process of “*using language to say something meaningful about, or to represent, the world meaningfully, to other people*”. In the theory of representation, Hall involves the use of language, of signs, and images with three different approaches. The first is **reflective** approach. Reflective approach includes object, person, idea, or events which reflect to the true meaning as it already exists in the world. It can be said that the language as the function of mirror (Hall, 1997, p. 10). The second approach is **intentional** approach. This approach is associated with the speaker or writer’s personally intended meaning that imposes the unique meaning. The third approach recognizes social character of language, **constructionist** approach. This approach is widely used in cultural studies. Constructionist in the theory of representation is how the meaning is constructed at the meaning concepts in mind through language. The language refers

to the 'real' world objects and events, and imaginary world of fictional objects, people and events. The constructionist approach of the theory of representation's Stuart Hall comes from two major variants or models: the semiotic approach by the Swiss linguist, Ferdinand de Saussure, and the discursive approach, associated with the French philosopher and historian, Michel Foucault (Hall, 1997, p. 2). Generally, it is about the material world and the symbolic practices and process.

There are two processes of system of representation in constructionist approach. First, is *mental representation* which people carry around in the head to interpret the world meaningfully. This enables people to give meaning from between things and the conceptual map. Second, is the *signs*, which has a great deal work and influence of Saussure. Hall (1997, p. 16) uses semiotic as a general view of representation in a wide variety of cultural fields. In the semiotic concept, *sign* is "a combination of a concept and a sound-image, a combination that cannot be separated" (Berger, 2014, p. 8) that includes two further elements namely *signifier* and *signified*. Signifier is the form in the real world and signified is idea or concept in which the form was associated. While in the theory of representation, Hall (1997, p. 4) stated that signs represent concepts and the conceptual relation between words, sounds, or images. Hall proposed two different kinds of signs, *iconic* (visual signs) and *indexical* (written or spoken signs). To understand this concept, for example, the letter T – R – E – E does not represent the actual form of tree in the real world, there is no obvious relationship between things people see and the language they use. This concept is similar with Saussure's semiotic called *arbitrary*. The same concept applies to the language, the word 'tree' in English represent a tree in the

actual form, however, in Bahasa Indonesia, a tree is represented by the word 'pohon'. From these kinds of signs, it arranges the concept into 'various' languages.

When Saussure sees language as a system of sign that represents something, Foucault sees discourse as the system of representation, not language. In Michel Foucault's discursive approach, there are three of major ideas: the concept of discourse; the issue of power and knowledge; and the question of the subject are related (Hall, 1997, p. 28). Discourse provides a language for talking about a particular topic or history in representing the knowledge. Meaning and meaningful practice is constructed within discourse. Here, we can see the connection between the material world and the symbolic practices and process in constructionist approach of Stuart Hall's theory of representation.

Representation can be recognized in Halliday's transitivity system that carrying clause as the representation. In the experiential metafunction of ideational meaning, from the things someone's looking or sensing, he or she can construe the grammar as one clause that he or she have experienced. From this, an experience turned into meaning, and meaning turned into wording (Matthiessen, Martin, & Painter, 1996, p. 100). The grammatical in transitivity system imposes order on the endless variation and flow of events and construes the world of experience.



## 2.8. Theoretical Frameworks

The author draws the image of Muslims represented in the *Kuwait Times* through the articles selected. The article analyzes using the concept of transitivity system and genre analysis by M.A.K. Halliday. The articles consist of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences which represent the image of Islam. The researcher uses the transitivity system to classify the clauses through the process which are used in the articles. The processes are material, relational, mental, behavioral, verbal, and existential. All of the processes are classified according to each participant, dominant process, and circumstances from selected articles. After that, the researcher interprets it into three elements of genre analysis; lexical grammatical features, logical structure, and social function.

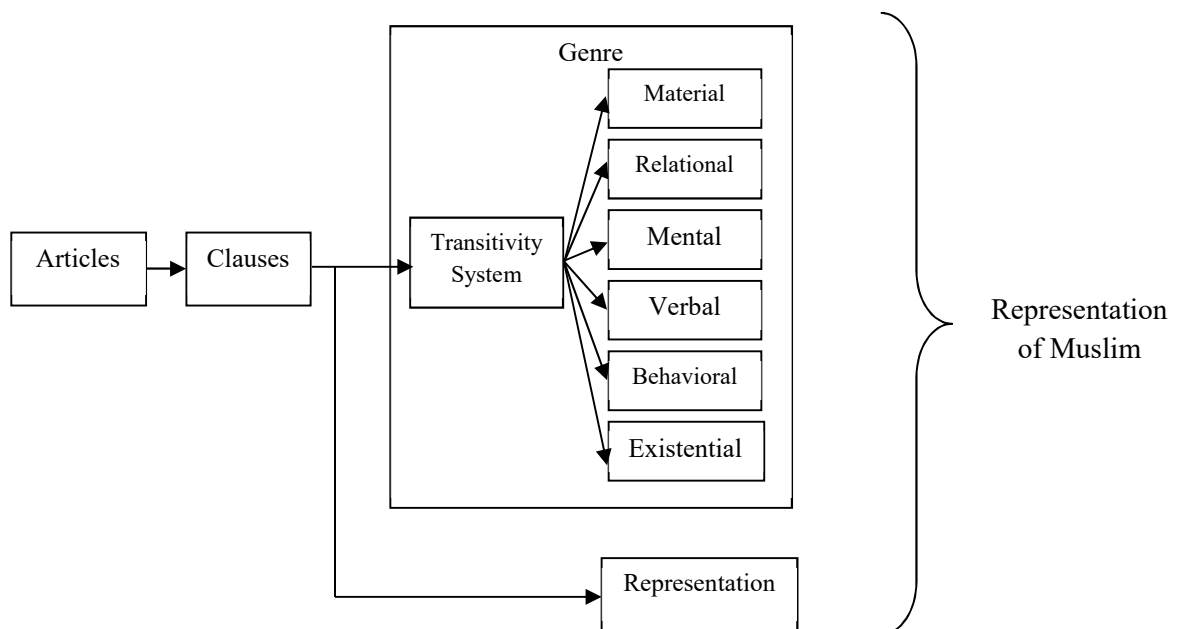


Chart 2.1: theoretical frameworks

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter consists of research design, data and data source, data collecting procedure, and data analyzing procedure. Explanation of each part is presented below.

#### **3.1. Research Method**

This study is a descriptive analytical study pertaining to qualitative study as the method. Qualitative method, as Creswell (2009, p. 175) stated in the book *“Research Design: Third Edition”* is an approach of a research in natural setting where the researcher inquiring and interpreting documents (words and images) based on the analysis they made. The data of this study are six articles taken from the website Kuwait Times. The six articles were chosen by judgment sampling. Judgment sampling is also known as non-probability sampling technique where the researcher selects units to be sampled based on their knowledge and professional judgment (Explorable.com, 2013). This study is conducted by using transitivity system and genre analysis of Systemic Functional Linguistic by M.A.K. Halliday.

#### **3.2. Data and Data Source**

##### **1. Data of the Study**

The data of the study are from word, phrase, clause level and nominal group in the online articles the aftermath of Paris attacks in November 2015 in *Kuwait Times*.

## 2. Data Source

The data source is from *Kuwait Times* website from November 14, 2015 to November 30, 2015. There are 6 articles which are taken from *Kuwait Times* websites are titled:

No.	Title	Publication Date
1	<i>Apocalyptic scenes as terrorists hit Paris</i>	November 14, 2015
2	<i>Two killed in fierce Paris police raid</i>	November 18, 2015
3	<i>Brussels on lockdown in fear of Paris-style attack – Minister wants door-to-door hunt in Molenbeek</i>	November 22, 2015
4	<i>Cameron says time to bomb militants in Syria – Paris attacks sway MPS towards military action</i>	November 26, 2015
5	<i>PM backs France in fight against terror</i>	November 29, 2015
6	<i>US Muslims facing backlash after Paris – Islamophobia on the rise</i>	November 18, 2015

### 3.3. Data Collecting Procedure

- 1) Collecting all the articles concerning Paris attacks from *Kuwait Times* website. Total 39 articles in the range of time from November 14, 2015 to November 30, 2015.
- 2) Reading the news of Paris attacks in the articles of *Kuwait Times* website.
- 3) Categorizing the news articles based on the publication dates and the topic of the Paris attacks in November 2015 to *chronology, impact, and opinion*.

- 4) Selecting six articles based on judgment sampling from the categories.
- 5) Chunking the articles based on the clause level.

#### **3.4. Data Analyzing Procedure**

- 1) Classifying the clauses based on the process type of the six articles from *Kuwait Times* website.
- 2) Analyzing the clauses based on the process types: material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential.
- 3) Analyzing the lexical grammatical features, logical structures, and the social function of the text.
- 4) Interpreting the six articles based on the dominant process type.
- 5) Comparing and integrating the six articles.
- 6) Concluding the final results.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the findings and discussion of the representation of Muslims from the online media *Kuwait Times*. This chapter consists of two sections, section one is findings and section two is discussion of each article. Explanation of each part is presented below.

#### 4.1. Findings

From the analysis by using M.A.K Halliday's transitivity system of six articles from the website of *Kuwait Times*, Muslims are represented in six processes which are material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioral, and existential process. They are presented in the table as below:

Process Types	Text 1	Text 2	Text 3	Text 4	Text 5	Text 6	Total
Material	30 (30%)	12 (18%)	11 (16.7%)	0	0	1 (2.5%)	54 (17.4%)
Relational	25 (25%)	18 (26.8%)	34 (51.5%)	12 (50%)	3 (23.1%)	21 (52.5%)	113 (35.5%)
Mental	7 (7%)	2 (3%)	3 (4.54%)	1 (4.16%)	1 (7.7%)	4 (10%)	18 (6%)
Verbal	23 (23%)	28 (41.7%)	17 (25.7%)	11 (45.8%)	9 (69.2%)	13 (32.5%)	101 (32.5%)
Behavioral	12 (12%)	5 (7.5%)	0	0	0	1 (2.5%)	18 (6%)
Existential	3 (3%)	2 (3%)	1 (1.5%)	0	0	0	6 (2%)
<b>Clauses</b>	100 (100%)	67 (100%)	66 (100%)	24 (100%)	13 (100%)	40 (100%)	310 (100%)

Table 4.1: the types of process in the six articles of *Kuwait Times*

From the table above, the dominant process in the first article is material process (30%), in the second article is verbal process (41.7%), in the third article is relational process (51.5%), in the fourth article is relational process (50%), and in the fifth article is verbal process (69.2%). Moreover, the dominant process in the sixth article is relational process (52.5%). Thus, the dominant processes of the six articles published on *Kuwait Times* are relational and verbal process.

The verbal process dominating the clauses is found in two of the six articles. From the analysis, it is found that *Kuwait Times* uses the verbal groups to neutral quoting, imperating, and indicating. The verbal process is presented in the verbal groups are “said”, “had said”, “told”, “added” and “expressed” that serve as neutral words of quoting. The words “urged”, “called” and “asked” serve as imperating. Meanwhile, the words “praised” and “reaffirmed” serve as indicating.

Halliday (2004, p. 252) stated that verbal process is important for various kinds of discourse, they assist to set up a dialogic passage in the written narrative. In the news reporting, ‘verbal’ clauses help reporter to associate the information to its source, for example when disaster, a reporter will get information from experts, police officer, or eyewitness. The verbal clause is not only to give the information but also to make the news is more objective. In the selecting articles, *Kuwait Times* mostly uses the verb “said” to give a portrayal and evidence toward the incident of Paris. In reporting their news, *Kuwait Times* takes the perspective from several information resources. In the article *Two Killed in Fierce Paris Police Raid*, the statements mostly come from the officials that appear in 13 clauses and the witnesses that appear in 6 clauses. In contrast, in the article *PM Backs France in*

*Fight against Terror*, the statements come from the main information resource Prime Minister Sheikh Jaber Mubarak that appears in 9 clauses or 100%. The dominant method of quoting the statements found in the three articles is reported speech. By using the reported speech, the journalist can modify the statement and include their own perspective.

By reported speech in verbal process, *Kuwait Times* reveals their intention by putting the Sayer as the source of information in foreground as the evidence of reported information. It contributes to present the news as 'factual'. Through the verbal clause, the journalist implies their statement to support viewpoints by the media. *Kuwait Times* tends to show support for France and condemn the Muslims who were involved in the tragedy.

The relational process dominating the clauses is found in the three of the six articles. The relational processes are presented in the three articles are "is", "was", "were", "do not have", "has been", "had", "failed", "lost" and "cancelled" which serve as neutral words. The verbs "appeared" serves as phase: appearance. The verbs like "has call" serve as assignment-projection. The verbs "are investigating", "was identified", and "pointed to" serve as sign. The verbs "did not want", "has been shaken", "was raised", "has not rattled" and "are facing" serve as phase: sense, perception. The verbs "was entering", "would launch", "released", "were shut", "did open", "began" and "has not set", serve as phase: time.

Halliday (2004, p. 210) stated that the relational process functions to characterize and to identify something. More than other process types, the relational has a rich

potential for ambiguity. In the article *Brussels on lockdown in fear of Paris-style attack – Minister wants door-to-door hunt in Molenbeek*, the relational-attributive process appears in 9 clauses or 26.5%, while the relational-identifying process appears in 25 clauses or 73.5%. In the article *Cameron says time to bomb militants in Syria – Paris attacks sway MPS towards military action*, the relational-attributive process appears in 6 clauses or 50%, while the relational-identifying process appears in 6 clauses or 50%. In the article *US Muslims facing backlash after Paris – Islamophobia on the rise*, the relational-attributive process appears in 6 clauses or 28.6%, while the relational-identifying process appears in 15 clauses or 71.4%. It is found that Kuwait Times prefers identifying to characterizing.

Through the selecting diction, *Kuwait Times* tends to be negative in reporting the issue. After the Paris attack, the new policies were implemented to overcome and prevent similar attacks. Through the selected dictions, it seems that Western government are solemnly combating terrorism, in this case, the Islamic militants group ISIS.

The material process dominating the clause is found in one article. In the article *Apocalyptic scenes as terrorists hit Paris*, the material processes are presented in verbal groups “played out”, “were killed”, “had been set up”, “burst into”, “collapse”, “was blocked”, “left”, “struck”, “stormed into”, “fired”, “died”, “was evacuated”, “poured onto”, “emptied”, “detonated” serve as negative words in the article. The verbal groups “arrived”, “was moving”, “was being carried”, “drive”, “tried” serves as the neutral words in the article. The verbal group “were playing”



serves as the positive word in the article. It is found that *Kuwait Times* intend to use negative act to illustrate the doing-happening event.

The dominant process of the article is the material process for the article mainly describes the incident. As the function of material clause shows a change in the flow of events (Halliday, 2004, p. 179), it represents what happened in the event and who did the action. Through the material clauses, the journalist shows the crimes done by ISIS during and before the Paris attacks.

By textual analysis, the six articles are categorized into three issues; jihadist' attack, fight against ISIS, Muslims as the target of vandalism. Based on Christian A. Bail's media frames toward Muslims, by those issues, it is found two frames of the representation of Muslims in *Kuwait Times*. The first frame is *Muslims as enemies*. Mostly, the articles tell the fear among people about attack from ISIS and the action should be taken to eradicate ISIS. From the selected articles, it is found about 18.7% clauses indicate cornering Muslims. It can be seen that ISIS as the big threat for Western governments. There are many negative dictions adhered to ISIS that associated with Muslims, such as "jihadist", "the scene of another deadly attack in January", "defeat the militants", and "the air strikes over Syria".

The second frame is *Muslims as victims*. As implied in the article 6, it tells about Paris attacks' impact to the Muslims. From the selected articles, it is found about 16.5% clauses indicate victimizing Muslims. The dictions selected to convey this frame are "questions about how the bombing would achieve peace", "vandalism to mosques", "anti-Muslim", "torn pages of the Quran", and "in opposition to the US

accepting more Syrian refugees”. In short, through the six articles *Kuwait Times* implicitly represents Muslims both as enemies and victims in the aftermath of Paris attacks.

## **4.2. Discussion**

The analysis of the six articles is presented below. Each article is organized in three subsections; the lexical grammatical features, the logical structures, and the social function of the text.

### **4.2.1 Apocalyptic scenes as terrorists hit Paris (published on November 14, 2015)**

#### **4.2.1.1 Lexical Grammatical Features**

The first article presents the depiction of Paris attacks according some witnesses and official sources. This article mostly describes the witness’ experience on Friday night of Paris attacks. The dominant process in the article is material process, it occurs in 30 of 100 clauses, or it is about 30%. The verbal groups in material process appear in this article are “played out”, “were killed”, “arrived”, “was moving”, “was being carried”, “had been set up”, “collapsed”, “burst”, “tried”, “was blocked”, “were playing”, “left”, “struck”, “stormed into”, “fired”, “was evacuated”, “played on”, “poured onto”, “emptied”, “was moving” and “detonated”. The function of material clause is to represent an event of doing and/or happening. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 184), material clause has the outcome of the process which represents a change of some feature of the participants.

The samples of material clauses in this article are presented below. (Material clauses are in bold)

(Clause 43)

In the north of Paris, near the Stade de France stadium, three explosions **left at least five dead** as France were playing a friendly football match against Germany.

The verb “left” serves as negative word in the material clause (Halliday, 2004, p. 188). The Actor is “three explosions” and the Goal is “five dead”. To identify the explosions in Stade de France, there are three types of circumstance are used by the journalist to account the Actor and the Goal. The phrase “in the north of Paris, near the Stade de France stadium” serves as circumstance of place to indicate where the three explosions are occurred, the adverbial phrase “at least” serves as adverb modifying the Goal “five dead” as the lowest estimate of the victims due to the explosions, and the prepositional phrases “as France were playing a friendly football match against Germany” serves as Circumstance as minor process to explain in when the explosions occurred. Interestingly, the journalist composes the sentence with circumstance of place first before the Subject. However, there is incoherence in this article (the underlined one) which is explained further as in the clause below:

(Clause 64)

At least four people **died** outside the glittering venue which staged the 1998 World Cup final with several others seriously hurt.

First the journalist states that there were “at least five dead” at Stade de France, but on another subheading it is stated that “at least four people died”, this shows

incoherence of the information given by the article. The use of the verb “died” in this clause serves as negative word in the material clause (Halliday, 2004, p. 187). The use of the phrase “the glittering venue” is to show the pride of French people, and the use of adjective clause “which staged the 1998 World Cup final” is to show that the venue attacked is one of the historic sites in France.

The article consists of two sections that have many repetitions. It makes the information overlapping and confusing. The examples of the repetitions can be seen in the clauses below:

(Clause 18)

A young girl **was being carried** in the arms of a young man.

(Clause 91)

A young girl **was being carried** in the arms of a young man.

Those clauses above are telling about a witness’ experience during the shootings inside the Le Petit Cambodge restaurant, Rue Alibert, which killed about 12 people. The verb “was being carried” serves as negative word that the witness saw a man carried a girl that seems to be dead, as everyone was on the ground. As “a young man” becomes the Actor of this clause and “a young girl” becomes the Beneficiary in passives form, the journalist would like to stress that the victim of Paris attacks include innocent people like young girl.

Thus this article provides the reader the overview of Paris attacks and also depictions of the attacks in each venue. The use of the material process in this article is to depict the event. As the information resources mostly from the witness, *Kuwait Times* tries to transmit the real picture and emotion of the

victims. However, as the article shows the chronology of the incident, *Kuwait Times* doesn't provide the timeline of attacks, they only tell what happened on the night.

#### **4.2.1.2 Logical Structure**

The article was divided into two sections, the first one was telling about the overall overview of the situation on the night of November 13 based on the experience of eyewitness, and the second one was telling the reader the situational picture of each venue was attacked.

The first paragraph of the article tells about the situation in the night of Paris attacks, followed by testimony of a witness. The process types in this paragraph are material, relational, and verbal, by using the verbal groups "played out", "were killed", "lives" and "said". The function of the first paragraph to introduce the topic article which is the chronology of Paris attacks.

The second and the third paragraph tell that the witnesses describing the scene of Paris attacks. The process types in these two paragraphs are material and verbal process, by using the verbal group "arrived", "described", and "said". The function of the second and the third paragraph is to show the opinion from the information resources concerning the scene of Paris attacks. The journalist supports their evidence with direct quotations.

The fourth paragraph tells that according to police officer there were at least 100 people were killed at Bataclan. Meanwhile at the Stade de France, the journalist stated that there were three explosions that killed at least 5 people, followed by

testimony of a witness. The process types of this paragraph are verbal and material, with the verbal groups are “say”, “said”, “were killed”, “tried”, “was blocked”, “left” and “were playing”. The function of this paragraph is to show the opinion from the information resources and to lead the reader to the details of the event in the next paragraphs.

The fifth paragraph of the article subheads *‘Paris attacks target’*. This paragraph reserves as the opening paragraph that introduce the reader to coordinated attacks in Paris. There is only one process type in this paragraph which is the material one, by using the verbal groups “left” and “struck”.

The sixth paragraph tells the readers how the Bataclan concert hall turned into “a bloodbath” when the US band Eagles of Death Metal was about one hour took the stage. The journalist supports their evidence the statement by a fellow radio presenter Pierre Janaszak. With subheading *‘Bataclan concert hall, 82 dead’*, the article has five process types which are material, verbal, relational, mental and behavioral. The verbal groups are used in the paragraph are “were packed into”, “was turned into”, “were killed”, “stormed into”. “fired”, “heard”, “thought” and “said”. The function of this paragraph is to explain the situation in Bataclan concert hall during the night of Paris attacks.

The seventh paragraph with subheading *‘Stade de France, 4 dead’* tells the readers how the explosions during a friendly international football match between France and Germany near the national stadium of France. The process types of this paragraph are material and relational, with the verbal groups are

“were heard”, “died”, “was evacuated”, “played on”, “poured onto”, “emptied” and “was”. As same as the previous paragraph, the function of the seventh paragraph is to describe the situation in State de France during the night of Paris attacks.

The eighth paragraph with subheading ‘*Rue de Charonne, 18 dead*’ tells us the depiction of terror on Rue de Charonne. The process types of this paragraph are verbal and material, by using the verbal groups “said” and “were killed”. Unlike the seventh paragraph, this paragraph doesn’t describe the scene in detail. The function of this paragraph is to give witnesses perspective about the terror.

The ninth paragraph with subheading ‘*Rue Alibert, at least 12 dead*’ tells the witness account about shootings in Cambodian restaurant where killed at least 12 people. The process types in this paragraph are verbal, material, and relational. The verbal groups are “said”, “arrived”, “was being carried” and “was”. The function of this paragraph is to give witnesses perspective about the terror on Rue Alibert in the 10th district, Le Petit Cambodge.

The tenth paragraph with subheading ‘*Rue de la Fontaine au Roi, at least 5 dead*’ tells that according to the witness, 5 people were killed by shot on the terrace of the Casa Nostra pizzeria. The process types in this paragraph are material, relational, verbal and behavioral, by using the verbal groups “were killed”, “was targeted”, “said” and “saw”. Like the ninth paragraph the function of this paragraph is to give witnesses perspective about the terror.

The eleventh paragraph briefly tells the reader that one of the attackers died on Boulevard Voltaire according to a judicial source. The types process in this paragraph are material and verbal, by using the verbal groups “detonated” and “said”.

#### **4.2.1.3 Social Function**

The purpose of this article is to inform to the readers about the event which is considered as important and newsworthy. This article entitled *Apocalyptic scenes as terrorists hit Paris* was published a day after the incident of November 13, as the issue was massively shocked the world. The reporter uses the words ‘*apocalyptic scenes*’ with the intention not only to inform but also to describe or prophesy the complete destruction of the terror.

The article was telling the readers about how the situation and who are the targets of terror in Paris. *Kuwait Times* presents the readers the chronology from the string of coordinated attacks in and around Paris late Friday that left more than 120 people dead from at least 6 different venues based on the data (direct quotations) from witnesses and several additional sources, such as police officer and radio presenter. In addition, *Kuwait Times* also retells how each venue experienced the terror perpetrated by ISIS, including France’s national stadium, Stade de France, where President Holland was watching a friendly football match between France against Germany. The event reported in this article is considered newsworthy by *Kuwait Times*.

#### **4.2.2 Two killed in fierce Paris police raid (published on November 18, 2015)**



#### 4.2.2.1 Lexical Grammatical Features

The article tells the police assault in Brussels targeting the ringleader of Paris attacks. The journalist presents this article using verbal process as the dominant process. It occurs 28 of 67 or about 47.1%. The quoted speech merely appears in 8 clauses while the reported speech appears in 20 clauses. The verbal groups are presented in verbal process are “said”, “has said”, “told”, “asked”, “praised” and “urged”. The verbal process functions to account the information from the important resource in the written narrative (Halliday, 2004, p. 252). In this article, the journalist presents some perspectives based on the information resources.

The samples of relational clauses in this article are presented below. (Processes in relational clauses are in bold):

(Clause 14)

A source close to the investigation **said** the dead woman might have been Abaaoud’s cousin, while the Washington Post quoted senior intelligence officials as saying Abaaoud himself had died in the shootout.

According to Halliday (2004, p. 255), the verb “said” serves as neutral word of quoting. The clause above is in indirect quotation or reported speech, as it based on the journalist’s interpretation. The Sayer of the clause is “A source close to the investigation”, it is not clear who is the source as it might refer to the previous clause that is “the survivors of the assault”, a witness. By the term “close” attached with the Sayer, the journalist wants to convince the readers that the information presented can be trusted. The raid between police and the suspected

of Paris attacks made two people killed, one of the dead bodies is a woman who blew herself up. However, the source in the clause above is not really sure with who she is. Interestingly, the journalist uses the circumstance of matter “while the Washington Post quoted senior intelligence officials as saying Abaaoud himself had died in the shootout” to show the contradiction of this event. The raid targeting the mastermind of Paris attacks has led to some speculations in the media, as the Washington Post tried to convey the information according to the reliable source “senior intelligence officials”, that the mastermind had died in the assault, while the agency gives another perspective based on another source as presented in the clause below:

(Clause 17)

Molins **said** none of the bodies had been identified, adding only that Abaaoud was not amongst those detained.

The Sayer of the clause is Paris prosecutor Francois Molins, who was responsible for was responsible for four major attacks in France since 2012, including Charlie Hebdo in January 2015 and Paris attacks in November 2015. Therefore, Francois Molins appears as one of the most recognized figures in France. The verb is used is still “said” as neutral word of quoting. The circumstance of accompaniment-additive “adding only that Abaaoud was not amongst those detained” tells the readers that the second dead body was not Abdelhamid Abaaoud. He pointed that the officials have not doing anything related to the identification.

In responding the event, *Kuwait Times* chooses the perspectives from President Francois Hollande, as stated in the clause below:

(Clause 62)

President Francois Hollande **praised** security forces for their role in the “particularly perilous and taxing” operation which he said proved France was involved in a “war against terrorism”.

As presented in Clause 62, the statement is in the form of reported speech, as it is based on the journalist’s interpretation. The Sayer in the clause above is “President Francois Hollande”. The verb “praised” serves as targeting word in a positive way (Halliday, 2004, p. 255). The Target of the clause above is “security forces”. As explained in the circumstance of reason “for their role in the “particularly perilous and taxing” operation which he said proved France was involved in a “war against terrorism”, terms “particularly perilous and taxing” refer to the act of combating terrorism that is full of danger and risk. The term “war” is used to show that this issue was massive, as it is not only attacking mental civilians and changing state security and political policy. France have been in under ‘state of emergency’ since the November 13 Paris attacks and extended several times. This extension allows police to conduct house raids and search without a warrant or judicial oversight, including at night. It means that the event concerned France to do more attempts in order to tackle terrorists, as pointed in the clause that France involves to counter terrorism. Moreover, not only is France involved in war against terrorism beneath their security forces. There needs to take the right reaction for it, as stated in the clause below:

(Clause 63)

But he **urged** the nation not to “give in to fear” or excessive reactions in the wake of the attacks.

The clause above is formed in reported speech, as it based on the journalist’s interpretation. The verb “urged” indicates imperating word which is very important to do (Halliday, 2004, p. 255). The Receiver of the clause is “the nation” attached by the circumstance of purpose “to “give in to fear” or excessive reactions in the wake of the attacks”, this statement is represented strongly advise for French people, particularly Parisian, to not overreacted to the attacks, including anti-Muslim act for revenge.

Thus, this article provides perfective from information resource mentioned in depiction the raid between police and jihadist. The raid was killed two jihadists and arrested seven suspects. The information from this event led to the speculation in the media about the fate of the mastermind of Paris attacks was unknown. By this article, *Kuwait Times* presents the depiction and tension of the raid.

#### **4.2.2.2 Logical Structure**

The first paragraph of this article tells that there were police assaults in Paris targeting the possible mastermind of Paris attacks. The process type of the first article are material and mental, by using the verbal groups “blew up”, “was killed”, “rocked”, “holed up” and “suffered”. This paragraph functions as the main event of the article.

The second paragraph tells how the officials arrested and verified Abdelhamid Abaaoud as the mastermind of Paris attacks. There are three process types in this paragraph which are behavioral, material, and relational, by using the verbal group “were seen”, “swarmed”, and “tried”. This paragraph functions to elaborate the police assault to arrest Abdelhamid Abaaoud.

The third paragraph tells the readers that according to Paris prosecutor Francois Molins, the police had investigated Abaaoud from telephonic surveillance and witness testimony. The process types of this paragraph are verbal and relational, by using the verbal groups “said”, “had allowed”, and “had tried”. The function of this paragraph is to elaborate the previous statement by the information resource, in this paragraph the journalist doesn’t use any direct quotations.

The fourth paragraph tells that Washington Post stated that Abdelhamid Abaaoud was killed in the shootout, while Molins said no one of the bodies had been identified. The process types in this paragraph are verbal and relational, by using the verbal groups “said”, “might have been”, “quoted”, “had been identified” and “is”. The function of this paragraph is to show the perspective of the information resources.

The fifth and sixth paragraph tells the readers the experience of the witnesses during police assault targeting the Paris attacks suspect. The process types of this paragraph are verbal, material, and behavioral. The verbal groups are used in this paragraph are “said”, “told”, “heard”, “were injured”, “had been leaving” and “was killed”. The function of this paragraph is to show the perspective of the

witnesses regarding the police assault. The journalist supports the paragraphs with direct quotations.

The seventh paragraph tells that according a man arrested during the assault, he had only loaned his apartment to two people for Belgium. The process types of this paragraph are verbal, relational, and existential, by using the verbal groups “said”, “told”, “asked”, “had loaned”, “wanted” and “was”. The function of this paragraph is to the one caught by the police during the assault.

The eighth paragraph tells the readers that Abdelhamid Abaaoud grew up in Brussel then moved to Syria. The process types of this paragraph are verbal, material, and relational, by using the verbal groups “has said”, “said”, “has travelled”, “grew up” and “was planning. The function of this paragraph is to show the facts about Abdelhamid Abaaoud according to officials.

The ninth paragraph tells the readers that the seven jihadists killed in the Paris attacks have been identified, but police are hunting for two other suspects. The process types of this paragraph are material, verbal, and relational. The verbal groups are used in this paragraph are “were killed”, “blew up”, “said”, “have been identified”, “are hunting” and “emerged”. This paragraph functions to show there were two suspects of Paris attacks in police hunting.

The tenth paragraph tells the readers that President Francois Hollande praised the security officials in tackling “war against terrorism” even though the incident made Paris was shaken. The process types of this paragraph are relational and verbal, by using the verbal groups “are unpredicted”, “praised”, “said”, “told”

and “urged”. The function of this paragraph is to show that President Francois Hollande was optimistic to overcome situation.

The eleventh paragraph tells the readers that Muslims in France condemn the acts of terrorism as the government will extend the state of emergency. The process types in this paragraph are verbal and relational, by using the verbal groups “said”, “is”, and “are”. The function of this paragraph is to show the response of Muslims in France to the attacks.

#### **4.2.2.3 Social Function**

The article was telling about the police raid occurred in France targeting Abdelhamid Abaaoud, the suspected mastermind of Paris attacks on November 13 as the main event. In addition, France will continue hunting other suspects, as the state of emergency would be extended. The journalist uses the adjective “fierce” to display an intense or ferocious of the situation during the assault. *Kuwait Times* depicts the event in this article by using mostly verbal process. In this article, the journalist presents the information from several resources, not only from officials and witnesses, but also from other media such as Reuters, Washington Post, and Europe 1 radio. The event reported in this article is considered important or newsworthy by *Kuwait Times*.

### **4.2.3 Brussels on lockdown in fear of Paris-style attack – Minister wants door-to-door hunt in Molenbeek (published on November 22, 2015)**

#### **4.2.3.1 Lexical Grammatical Features**

This article tells the readers that crisis level in Brussel raised to the highest in order to avoid Paris-style attack. The suspects of the Paris massacre are Belgium-based jihadist. The journalist presents this article using relational process as the dominant process. It occurs 34 of 66 clauses or about 51.51%. The attributive relational process appears in 9 clauses or about 26.5%, and the identifying relational process appears in 25 clauses or about 73.5%. the verbal groups in relational process are found in this article are “is”, “was”, “was not”, “was not able”, “was supposed”, “was raised”, “raised”, “are”, “would launch”, “pointed to”, “multiplied”, “advised”, “were”, “were shut”, “cancelled”, “kept”, “has put”, “can move”, “is accused”, “appeared”, “began”, “did open”, “have been”, “has been shaken”, “released”, “agreed” and “extended”. According to Halliday (2004, p. 210), relational process functions to characterize and to identify.

The samples of relational clause in his article are displayed below. (Processes in relational clause are in bold):

(Clause 6)

Belgium-based jihadists **are** increasingly at the heart of the Paris investigation and police have multiplied raids in the city’s immigrant districts in a rush to stop a repeat of Islamic State-inspired attacks that have killed hundreds around the world in recent weeks.

According to Halliday (2004, p. 238), the verb “are” serves as the neutral word. The Identified is the “Belgium-based jihadists”, the term “jihadist” is used by the journalist as it is often used by Western media. The term “jihadist” has been more widely used by Western since the September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks (What is jihadism?, 2014). In Arabic, the term “jihad” means struggle or effort, in



Western languages it is often to describe Islamist militant. However, the term "jihadist" is not used by many Muslims because it is seen wrongly in Islamic concept. Jihadists see violent struggle is necessary to defend Muslim community. Through the circumstance of matter "at the heart of the Paris investigation", the journalist asserts that the suspects of Paris attacks become the main target of the investigation. The sub-clause "police have multiplied raids in the city's immigrant districts" presents that Belgium raids are placed in immigrant districts of Molenbeek where it has been tied to Islamist extremism, as the mayor of Molenbeek has called it "a breeding ground for violence." (Williams, Hinck, Karklis, Schaul, & Stamm, 2016). Implicitly, the journalist tells the readers that the terrorist act has been rooted even in the Western city. Police assault in Brussels had killed three suspects of Paris attacks, including the ringleader Abdelhamid Abaaoud. To indicate the ringleader, the journalist presents it as in the clause below:

(Clause 46)

Abaaoud **was** a notorious Belgian jihadist thought to be fighting in Syria and his presence in Europe raised troubling questions about a breakdown in intelligence and border security.

The verb "was" serves as neutral word. The Identifier "Abaaoud" is identified as "a notorious Belgian jihadist". The adjective "notorious" is linked to his bad deed. As the circumstance of guise "thought to be fighting in Syria and his presence in Europe raised troubling questions about a breakdown in intelligence and border security" indicates that Abaaoud is able to penetrate intelligence and

border security, as Europe has highly sensitive political issues in sharing of national intelligence. The assumption is strengthened by the clause below:

(Clause 41)

France **has been shaken** to its core by a dramatic week which began with the attacks and saw a violent shootout on Wednesday between police and jihadists holed up in a Paris apartment.

France as the Identifier is alongside with the verb “has been shaken” which serves as phase: time (Halliday, 2004, p. 238). It indicates that France was frightened of the attacks, as the circumstance of purpose “to its core” indicates the capital city of France, Paris. The circumstance of means “by a dramatic week which began with the attacks and saw a violent shootout on Wednesday between police and jihadists holed up in a Paris apartment” presents the adverse sequentially.

Thus, this article presents the latest report of police assault in Brussels. Moreover, the journalist shows that Belgian government improve their country's defense, as the immigrant district of Molenbeek becomes ‘the home’ for jihadist undertaking recent terrors in Europe. From this article, it can be inferred that *Kuwait Times* tries to inform the readers that Belgium has raised their alert level and multiplied the raid to protect the state.

#### **4.2.3.2 Logical Structure**

The first paragraph of this article tells the readers that Brussels was on terror lockdown after the terror alert was raised in the aftermath of Paris attacks on November 13. The process types of the first paragraph are material and

relational, by using the verbal groups “closed”, “shuttered”, “are working”, “was raised” and “was”. The first paragraph functions as the main event of the article, to tell the readers about the issue in Brussel.

The second paragraph tells the readers that Belgium has increased their security in order to prevent similar terror like in Paris. The process types of this paragraph are relational, material, and verbal, by using the verbal groups “are”, “have multiplied”, “have killed”, “said” and “urged”. The function of this paragraph is to present that Brussel attempts to “stop a repeat of Islamic State-inspired attacks”.

The third paragraph tells the readers that Paris attacks has put Europe in fear as in Turkey some suspects related to Paris attacks were arrested. The process types of this paragraph are relational and material, with the verbal groups “has put”, “can move”, is accused” and “arrested”. This paragraph functions to present the aftermath of Paris attacks in another country, in this case Turkey.

The fourth paragraph tells the readers that according to Prime Minister Charles Michel, Brussel need to prevent the similar attacks like in Paris so that Brussel was on guard. The process types of this paragraph are relational and verbal, by using the verbal groups “were”, “is”, “pointed”, “would launch”, “said”, “told” and “declined”. This paragraph functions to present the opinion of the information resource, Prime Minister Charles Michel. The journalist supports their evidence with direct quotations.

The fifth and the sixth paragraph tells the readers that metro system and shopping centers in Brussel are closed due to the government's crisis center recommendation as Foreign Minister Didier Reynders said that 1,000 troops were available for patrols. The process types in these two paragraphs are relational and verbal process, by using the verbal groups "appeared", "is", "was", "did open", "began" "advised", "were shut", "cancelled", "said" and "has called on" The function of the fifth and sixth paragraph is to present Belgium attempts to protect the state after the alert level for all of Belgium was raised.

The seventh paragraph tells the readers that there were only few sites are on guard before the alert level for all of Belgium was raised, and three people were arrested in connection to Paris attacks. There are three process types in this paragraph which are relational, verbal, and material process, by using the verbal groups "was raised", "were", "have been", "said", "detained" and "had been found". This paragraph functions to present the impact of the aftermath Paris attacks and how the three people were arrested.

The eighth paragraph tells the readers that France was in crisis after the assault targeting the ringleader Abdelhamid Abaaoud. The process types of this paragraph are relational, material, and verbal process, by using the verbal groups "has been shaken", released", "kept", "was killed" and "has admitted". This paragraph functions to show that the Paris attack ringleader Abdelhamid Abaaoud was killed.

The ninth paragraph tells about Abdelhamid Abaaoud background and the European Union agreement to reform passport-free Schengen zone by the end of the year. There is only one process type in this paragraph which is the relational one, by using the verbal groups “was”, “raised”, “agreed” and “extended”. The function of this paragraph is to present the fact about Abdelhamid Abaaoud and EU agreement before UN climate summit.

The tenth to twentieth paragraph tells the readers about Salah Abdeslam, who fled to Belgium, as one of the suspects Paris bombings. The process types in tenth paragraph are material and mental, by using “were killed “, “blew up”, and “is believed”. The process types in eleventh paragraph are verbal, existential, relational and mental, by using the verbal groups “said”, “are”, “was”, “was supposed”, “was not able” and “don’t know”. The process types in twentieth paragraph are verbal and relational, by using the verbal groups “said” and “was”. The function of these paragraphs is to present the facts and investigation of Salah Abdeslam based on the information resources.

The thirteenth paragraph tells the reader that according to Belgian Interior Minister Jan Jambon, authorities need to conduct door-to-door checks in order to make clear who was living in Molenbeek. The process types of this paragraph are verbal, mental, relational, and material. The verbal groups are used in this paragraph are “told”, “said”, “ask”, “wanted”, “was not” and “should knock on”. This paragraph functions to present the perspective of the information resource.

#### **4.2.3.3 Social Function**

The purpose of this article is to inform to the readers about the event in the aftermath of Paris attacks, that the security was hunting the suspect of the massacre. The article entitled ‘*Brussels on lockdown in fear of Paris-style attack – Minister wants door-to-door hunt in Molenbeek*’ was informing the readers that Brussels increased their state security after Paris attacks which the mastermind of the incident is Abdelhamid Abaaoud, a Belgian jihadist, as the main event. The uses of the word “lockdown” is to show that Brussels is about to regain control during an unsettled time. The event of Brussel’s attempts to protect their state from “Paris-style” attacks is considered newsworthy for *Kuwait Times*.

#### **4.2.4 Cameron says time to bomb militants in Syria – Paris attacks sway MPS towards military action** (published on November 26, 2015)

##### **4.2.4.1 Lexical Grammatical Features**

This article tells the reader the attempts of Prime Minister David Cameron to gain vote from the parliament in order to succeed Britain join the airstrike against ISIS alongside with the allies. The journalist presents this article by relational process as the dominant process. It occurs in 12 of 24 clauses or about 50%. The attributive relational process appears in 6 clauses or about 50%, and the identifying relational process appears in 6 clauses or about 50%. the verbal groups in relational process are found in this article are “is”, “are”, “was”, “appeared”, “had”, “do not have”, “did not want”, “failed”, “lost”, “wrote”, “was entering” and “has not set”. According to Halliday (2004, p. 210), relational process functions to characterize and to identify facts.

The samples of the clause are presented below. (The processes of relational clause are in bold):

(Clause 17)

the campaign against Islamic State **was entering** a new phase, focusing on command and control, supply lines and financial support – something that suited Britain’s capabilities.

The clause above is taken from David Cameron’s statement in response to Foreign Affairs committee regarding the issue to extend air strikes against ISIS. The verbal group “was entering” serves as phase: time. The Identifier of the clause is “the campaign against Islamic State”, it is linked to the allies’ effort to degrade and destroy ISIS. The campaign was led by US military and coalitions from other countries, such as France, Germany, Britain, Italy, Australia and Netherlands. The Identifying “a new phase” relates to the result of ISIS’ terror attacks have killed numbers of civilians outside Iran and Syria. As circumstances of role: guise “focusing on command and control, supply lines and financial support – something that suited Britain’s capabilities”, it indicates Britain’s bid to join the airstrikes with allies. It has sense that David Cameron has a strong desire to involve the fight against ISIS.

There are some considerations from the British government to misdoubt Cameron’s demand, including protecting Britain from such attacks. To respond the government, Cameron took his attempt as stated in the clause below:

(Clause 7)

After setting out his case for action, Cameron **appeared** to have persuaded at least two of 30 party “rebels” who voted against him in 2013, but other

opposition lawmakers said he had yet to answer questions about how the bombing would achieve peace.

In the Clause 7, the verb “appeared” serves as phase: appearance. The clause above shows the consequence the previous event in 2013 that David Cameron lost a vote to win parliament’s support for military action. The Identifier of the clause is still David Cameron alongside with the circumstance of time “after setting out his case for action” which indicates the prime minister dawns on with his weak position in the parliament. The circumstance of purpose “to have persuaded at least two of 30 party “rebels” who voted against him in 2013” tells that the consequence the pervious event. The term “rebels” refers to the members of Conservative Party, which David Cameron is the leader. It has sense that the journalist intends to say that David Cameron has betrayed. As not only his own Conservative Party’s members disagreed to David Cameron’s plan, the opposition party has their own perspective by sub-clause “other opposition lawmakers said he had yet to answer questions about how the bombing would achieve peace”. This shows that the Labour Party is more concerned to the humanity issue, it would appear that the opposition party has its heart set on bombing Syria. Moreover, Iran as the host nation of ISIS, is an equally important challenge.

Thus, this article implicitly indicates that David Cameron is being cornered to in gaining his support for military actions. This article presents David Cameron as the central one is being reported. Kuwait Times shows the opposition’s perspective as the reasoning of indecision in involving airstrike against ISIS in Syria.



#### 4.2.4.2 Logical Structure

The first paragraph of this article tells the readers that according to Prime Minister David Cameron, Britain needs to be protected after Western intervention failed to bring stability and increase the rise of extremist group such as ISIS. The process types of the first paragraph are verbal, relational, and mental, by using the verbal groups “said”, “claimed”, “was”, “are”, “failed” and “believe”. The function of the first paragraph is to introduce the issue which Prime Minister David Cameron agreed to join air strikes against ISIS.

The second paragraph tells the readers that David Cameron’s attempts to persuade 30 parties after the air strikes against Syrian President. The process types of the second paragraph are relational and verbal, by using the verbal groups “lost”, “appeared”, “had”, “do not have”, “said” and “must persuade”. This paragraph functions to present the Cameron’s attempts to gain supporters.

The third paragraph tells the readers that Cameron’s response to the parliament’s Foreign Affairs Committee that Britain cannot carry the risks to strike ISIS and stop terrorism in Britain. The process types of this paragraph are relational and verbal, by using the verbal group “wrote”, “is”, and “added”. The function of this paragraph is to present the journalist’s statement previously according to the information resource.

The fourth paragraph tells the readers that according to David Cameron, the campaign against Islamic State was entering a new phase. The process types of this paragraph are verbal and relational, by using the verbal groups “said”, “was

entering”, and “did not want”. The function of this paragraph is to elaborate the information resource’s opinion.

The fifth paragraph tells the readers that the government of Britain has not set a timetable for considering David Cameron’s case. The process types of this paragraph are verbal and relational, by using the verbal groups “said”, “told”, and “has not set”. The function of this paragraph as the conclusion, to show the position of the government and David Cameron towards the issue, that Britain will join the air strikes against ISIS.

#### **4.2.4.3 Social Function**

The aim of this article to convey the issue is being reported as the main figure from this article is Prime Minister David Cameron who struggled with his stance. The issue is about Prime Minister David Cameron urged the parliament, both in Conservative Party and Labour Party, for support in military action that it is time for Britain to “respond allies” to join the air strikes against ISIS. In addition, to respond Cameron for vote, the government has not made any schedule. The article was adapted from Reuters, as the event reported in this article is considered newsworthy by *Kuwait Times*.

#### **4.2.5 PM backs France in fight against terror** (published on November 29, 2015)

##### **4.2.5.1 Lexical Grammatical Features**

This article reports that Kuwait supported and praised the effort of France in tackling terrorism following the UN climate summit which hosted by Paris. The

statement expressed by Prime Minister Sheikh Jaber shortly after his arriving in Paris. The dominant process of this article is verbal, as it is found mostly in indirect quotations. It occurs in 9 of 14 clauses, or about 69.2%. The quoted form clauses appear in 1 clause while the reported clauses appear in 8 clauses. The verbal groups in the verbal process found in this article are “said”, “expressed”, “called”, “praised” and “reaffirmed”. Halliday (2004, p. 252) explains that the ‘verbal’ clauses “allow the reporter to attribute information to sources, including officials, experts and eye witnesses”.

The samples of verbal clauses in this article are presented below. (Processes in verbal clauses are in bold):

(Clause 1)

Representative of HH the Amir Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, HH the Prime Minister Sheikh Jaber Mubarak Al-Hamad Al-Sabah, yesterday **reaffirmed** support to France in the fight against terrorism.

In this article, the journalist selects the Prime Minister as the main information resource. The whole utterances are from the Sheikh Jaber, Prime Minister of Kuwait, who has maintained the state’s pro-Western stance (Kuwait country profile, 2015). The statement of clause above is in the form reported speech, as it is based on the journalist’s interpretation in order to lead the readers to the main event of this article. According to Halliday (2004, p. 255), the verb “reaffirmed” serves as indicating words of quoting to assert again strongly, as it supported with the circumstance of time “yesterday”. The journalist wants to emphasize the Prime Minister’s statement that he “support to France in the fight against terrorism” but did not link it to the previous statement. The journalist

uses the nominal group “Representative of HH the Amir Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, HH the Prime Minister Sheikh Jaber Mubarak Al-Hamad Al-Sabah” to label who the main information resource is as the Sayer. To strengthen his statement in supporting France, the quoted speech form is attached in the clauses below:

(Clause 6)

Sheikh Jaber **praised** France’s “courageous” decision to host the climate summit despite the “terrorist crimes in the French capital”.

According to Halliday (2004, p. 255), the verb “praised” functions as targeting words of quoting in a positive way. The statement is in the form of reported speech, as it is based on the journalist’s interpretation. The main Sayer is targeting “France’s “courageous” decision” to relate to the previous statement. Interestingly, the word “courageous” is marked in quotation mark, it has sense that Sheikh Jaber believed that France is not deterred by danger of terrorism aftermath the Paris attacks. As explained in the circumstance of purpose “to host the climate summit despite the “terrorist crimes in the French capital””, the term “terrorist crimes in the French capital” means to link the massacre occurred in Paris. The use of the terms “terrorist crimes” is to indicate the massacre aimed to coerce or intimidate the government and the civilian population. In other words, Kuwait was with France to combat terrorism, particularly those undertaken by ISIS.

As the social function of this article is to present the readers that Kuwait has a role in international scaffolding during the UN climate summit, the journalist clarifies it by the clause below:

(Clause 11)

Sheikh Jaber **called** for narrowing gaps between industrial and developing countries, as well as increasing funding to tackle climate change.

The Sayer of this clause is still Prime Minister Sheikh Jaber. The verb “called” serves as imperating word of quoting. The clause has sense that Kuwait needs help from other countries in funding to tackle climate change, as Kuwait found constraints as a developing country by the terms “narrowing gaps between industrial and developing countries”. In the occasion, the journalist supports the previous statement by the clause below:

(Clause 12)

Kuwait has exerted huge efforts to eliminate pollution and preserve the environment, he **said**.

The verb “said” serves as neutral word of quoting as the Sayer is he [Prime Minister Sheikh Jaber]. The clause is formed by reported speech clause. The nominal group “huge efforts” indicates that Kuwait has done a lot of attempts in order to maintain the climate change. The clause has sense that Kuwait deserves to be helped.

Thus, this article indicates the perspective from Prime Minister of Kuwait towards the issue of Paris attacks and UN climate change. As the issue of Paris attacks is globally gained a lot of attention, the journalist uses the issue to lead

the readers to the another event. It is portrayed that Kuwait was also getting involve in the international scene despite still a developing country.

#### **4.2.5.2 Logical Structure**

The first paragraph tells the readers that Kuwait supports the efforts of France and the international community in fighting against terrorism. The process types of the first paragraph are verbal and relational, by using the verbal groups “reaffirmed”, “said”, and “supports”. The function of the first paragraph is to elaborate the background of the issue of UN climate summit that will be attended by Kuwait.

The second paragraph tells the readers that the Prime Minister, Sheikh Jaber, expressed condolences to France for the deadly attacks in Paris in November 13. There is only one process type in this paragraph which is verbal process, by using the verbal groups “called”, “expressed”, and “praised”. The function of this paragraph is to present that Kuwait has been called for collaboration against terrorism as the prime minister praised France for hosting the climate summit. However, there is no direct quotation to prove the prime minister statement in this paragraph.

The third paragraph tells the readers that following the climate summit hosted by France, Kuwait was very keen to participate and want be active to deal with climate change that occurred in the last two decades. The process types of this paragraph are verbal, relational, and mental, by using the verbal groups “said”,

“has been”, and “hoped”. The function of this paragraph is to show the Kuwait’s role in the climate summit according to the information resource.

The fourth paragraph tells the readers that according to Sheikh Jaber, there are gaps between industrial and developing countries and Kuwait has made efforts to tackle climate change. The process types of this paragraph are verbal and relational, by using the verbal groups “called”, “said”, and “has exerted”. This paragraph function as conclusion of the article stated that the position and attempt of Kuwait to the climate change.

#### **4.2.5.3 Social Function**

This article is constructed to convey the readers about events of the day. The events are considered newsworthy or important. The article entitled ‘*PM backs France in fight against terror*’ aims to show to the readers the two main issues. First, Kuwait supports France in tackling terrorism and praised the bravery of France for hosting the UN climate summit despite France was attacked by terrorism act on November 13. Second, PM Sheikh Jaber asked for narrowing gaps between industrial and increasing funding to tackle climate change for developing countries. Here, the journalist shows the role of Kuwait in international scaffolding, as the articles’ target readers are Kuwait people. The event of an attempt supporting France and increasing funding in tackling climate change is considered as newsworthy by *Kuwait Times*.

#### **4.2.6 US Muslims facing backlash after Paris – Islamophobia on the rise**

(published on November 18, 2015)

#### 4.2.6.1 Lexical Grammatical Features

This article informs the reader about the reports that hate crimes in several places in US were raised after the Paris attacks. Most of the hate crimes are strokes the mosque. The journalist presents this article using the relational process as the dominant process. It occurs in 21 of 40 clauses, or about 52.5%. The attributive relational process appears in 6 clauses or about 28.6%, and the identifying relational process appears in 15 clauses or about 71.4%. The verbal groups in relational process are found in this article are “is”, “are”, “is been”, “is getting”, “is seeing”, “is reflected”, “has not rattled”, “teaches”, “encouraged”, “are facing”, “are investigating”, “reported”, “have reported”, “has called”, “discovered”, “was charged”, “was identified”, “received” and “found”. The relational clause serves to characterize and to identify (Halliday, 2004, p. 210).

The samples of relational clauses in this article are presented below. (Processes in relational clauses are in bold):

(Clause 1)

Muslims around the US **are facing** backlash following the deadly attacks in Paris, including vandalism to mosques and Islamic centers, hate-filled phone and online messages and threats of violence.

The verbal group “are facing” serve as the neutral words. The Identified is presented by the nominal group “Muslims around the US” and the Identifier is the nominal word “backlash”. The term “backlash” is used show to a strong reaction against Muslims by a large number of people in around US. However, ISIS's claim to massacre in Paris triggered a backlash against Muslim



communities, not just in US, but across Europe and elsewhere. The journalist uses the circumstance of matter “following the deadly attacks in Paris, including vandalism to mosques and Islamic centers, hate-filled phone and online messages and threats of violence” to describe the acts of Islamophobia experienced by Muslims Since November 13 France carried out abusive and discriminatory raids.

As the article inform that mosques in several places had gunshots from unknown people makes Muslims around US are afraid, it is required a strong stand of support from authorities. To prove the statement, to journalist presents this clause as below:

(Clause 30)

Muslim leaders also **encouraged** authorities to investigate the act as a hate crime.

In the Clause 30, the Identifier is the nominal groups “Muslim leaders”, being the core of Muslims in US as the representation, and the Identified is “authorities”, which can be the council or the FBI. The verb “encourages” serves as phase: sense (Halliday, 2004, p. 238). It has sense that follow-up overcoming hate crimes is important, as the Muslim leaders expect it for urgent. The circumstance of purpose “authorities to investigate the act as a hate crime” is used to relate to the issue. Interestingly, the journalist states the perception from Ibrahim Hooper, a spokesman for the Washington-based Council on American-Islamic Relations to show one cause of the rise of Islamophobia in US, as stated in the clause below:

(Clause 9)

the rise in the level of anti-Muslim sentiment **is reflected** by some Republican presidential candidates, governors and others speaking out in opposition to the US accepting more Syrian refugees.

As presented in Clause 9, the verb “is reflected” serves as sign (Halliday, 2004, p. 238). In the clause above, the Identifier is “some Republican presidential candidates, governors and others speaking out in opposition to the US accepting more Syrian refugees”, it indicates that the hate crimes were also caused by the US politician. It has sense that the journalist includes their perspective as the opposite of this issue. The aftermath of Paris attacks, about 30 state governors (29 Republican and 1 Democratic) refused to accept Syrian refugees come into their state. The issue came after authorities asserted that at least one of the suspects in connection of Paris attacks was among the current wave of Syrian refugees (McCaskill & Gass, 2015). The authorities said that it’s too risky to provide a safe haven because the Paris terrorist attacks are Syrian.

Thus, this article indicates the act of Islamophobia in the aftermath of Paris attacks which occurred in around US. *Kuwait Times* tries to give perspective to the readers by telling the backlash to the Muslims aftermath the Paris attacks.

#### **4.2.6.2 Logical Structure**

The first paragraph tells the readers that Muslims around US were facing backlash after Paris attacks that it also came from anti-Muslim sentiment in the media. The process types in the first paragraph are relational and verbal, by using

the verbal group “are facing” and “say”. This paragraph functions to introduce the issue of the backlash to Muslims after Paris attacks.

The second paragraph tells that according to Ibrahim Hooper, a spokesman for the Washington-based Council on American-Islamic Relations, the rise in the level of anti-Muslim sentiment can be influenced by political sphere in the USA. The process type of this paragraph is verbal, by using the verbal group “said”. This paragraph functions to show the opinion of the information resource.

The third paragraph tells the reader about the investigation of shooting into a mosque in Connecticut hours after the attacks. The process types of this paragraph are verbal, mental, and relational, by using the verbal groups “said”, “don’t know”, “is”, “is seeing” and “are investigating”. The function of this paragraph as the main event, it is to elaborate the backlash to Muslims according to the information resources.

The fourth paragraph tells that the shooting did not shake the faith of the pilgrims in the mosque. The process types of this paragraph are verbal and relational, by using the verbal group, “said” and “has not rattled”. This paragraph function is to show the perspective of the information resource about the issue.

The fifth paragraph tells about the investigation of the words “killed Paris” in Egyptian student’s dorm, the paragraph also mentions hate crimes occurs in several states. The process type of the paragraph is the relational one, by using the verbal groups “are investigating” and “have reported”. The function of this

paragraph is to lead the readers to the next paragraphs present reports of the hate crimes occur in several states.

The sixth paragraph tells that the report of the hate crime at Omaha Islamic Center in Nebraska. The process types in this paragraph are relational and verbal, by using the verbal groups “reported”, “are”, “has called”, and “said”. The paragraph functions to present the hate crime in Nebraska that makes Muslims are afraid.

The seventh paragraph tells that the hate crime relating Qur’an in a suburb of Austin, Texas, leaders of the Islamic Center of Pflugerville. The process type of this paragraph is the relational one, by using the verbal group “discovered” and “encouraged”. The paragraph functions to present the hate crime in Austria that makes Muslims leaders in there urged the authorities to investigate.

The eighth paragraph tells that the hate crime relating shooting into a mosque in a suburb of Houston, Texas. The process types of this paragraph material and relational, by using the verbal groups “arrested” and “was charged”. The paragraph functions to present the hate crime in Texas.

The ninth paragraph tells that threatening phone messages as hate crimes to Muslims in Florida. The process types of this paragraph are verbal, relational, and mental, by using the verbal groups “said”, “received”, “was identified”, “interviewed” and “found”. The paragraph functions to present the hate crime in Florida handled by the FBI officials.

The tenth paragraph tells that the Council on American-Islamic Relations asked for law enforcement officials to protect Muslims and Muslim institution. The process type of this paragraph is the verbal one, by using the verbal groups “asked”. The paragraph functions to close the article with action taken by the director of the Council on American-Islamic Relations to cope this issue.

#### **4.2.6.3 Social Function**

The aim of this text is to convince the readers about the issue is being reported. The article entitled ‘*US Muslims facing backlash after Paris – Islamophobia on the rise*’ was informing the readers the issue of the rise of hate crimes as the consequence of Paris attacks in around US. The FBI and local police are investigating reports of multiple gunshots fired in Connecticut, as threats and other hate crimes targeting mosques were also found in Nebraska, Florida, and Texas. The events presented by Kuwait Times in this article are considered as newsworthy.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

This chapter aims to provide the conclusion and the recommendation of this research. Each section will be presented below.

#### 5.1. Conclusion

This study analyzed six articles taken from *Kuwait Times* website relating the issue of Paris attacks. The aim of this study is analyzing how *Kuwait Times* represents Muslims in the aftermath of Paris attacks. This is conducted by identifying and analyzing distinctive feature of the news reporting and the differences between each article in representing Muslims. This study applied M.A.K. Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics concept, in particular, only the ideational meaning.

In constructing their news, *Kuwait Times* has certain aspects in selecting the information resources, the method of quoting statement in quoted and reported speeches, and the authorities of constructing the news.

First, in selecting the information resource, *Kuwait Times* involved both expert and non-expert in the text production. Based on the analysis from the seven articles, *Kuwait Times* prefers perspective from officials and witness to gain the information and describe the event. From the official side, *Kuwait Times* takes the information from those who have 'the state power' as the dominant source, e.g. President Francois Hollande, France persecutor, Prime Minister David Cameron, Prime Minister Sheikh Jaber, lawmaker, police officer, etc. In the six articles, it is found

about 68% the information was given by the officials. By using this kind of sources, *Kuwait Times* convinces and pushes the readers to criticize the issue through a certain view of that person.

From the witness side, *Kuwait Times* chooses local resident or “a source close to the investigation” to depict the event. In the six articles, it is found about 32% the information was given by the witnesses. Both from the “local resident” and “a source close to the investigation”, *Kuwait Times* conveys the personal experience of the common people, so that the readers get the emotional idea of the event is being reported. However, in reporting their news *Kuwait Times* didn't mention the witness' occupation as the readers need further perspective from the trusted sources. Moreover, the use of “a source close to the investigation” shows that as the media *Kuwait Times* cannot provide a reliable source.

Second, it is found that *Kuwait Times* is more likely to use reported speech rather than quoted speech as the method of quoting statement. Quotations in news are used to show the opinion from the information resource and also to support the journalist's argument. By using reported speech, the journalist could change the grammatical structure and include their personal thought to the article. The reported speech mostly uses the verb “said” and “told” which serves as neutral words of quoting, these words can be used to manipulate journalist's attitude towards the speaker whose are being reported. Furthermore, the circumstance of the verbal clause used in *Kuwait Times'* article reveals the negative attitude by using post-modifier adverbial group in the relational process.

Thirdly, the media has not fully authorized in constructing their news. This can be seen in the selecting articles, the news in *Kuwait Times* is not always formed by their editorial staff, it is more likely quoting or adopting from Western media such as from Reuters, BBC, Guardian, and Washington Post. It indicates that *Kuwait Times* are not confident in reporting their own version news. Citations from Western media in the news of *Kuwait Times* show that the Western media has the same frameworks of knowledge. Relating the issue in Kuwait, the authorities monitor internet communications and block websites carrying context that is deemed anti-Islamic, extremist, or pornographic, as well as political insensitive, including those who publicly criticize the prime minister. It can be seen that *Kuwait Times* uses this way as an alternative to deceive the rules.

## **5.2. Recommendation**

The media has their own method to deliver the news to the readers. Since there is no media is neutral, M.A.K. Systemic Functional Linguistic allows the researcher to construe the intention of the media by breaking down and interpreting the clause. However, the media allows the readers to draw their own conclusion towards the issue is being reported, as well as in *Kuwait Times*. The readers cannot immediately believe the news in media, such as online media, moreover each person has different interpretation. Referring to the result of this study, the researcher recommends for further study to analyze news reports in the discourse practice, that it will be better to conduct in-depth-interview to the journalist and to the target readers. And hopefully, this study will build the reader's critical thinking over the media.