

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Islam has become an interesting issue in the world. Especially during the past decade, acts of violence by extremists claiming to act in the name of Islam have raised fears and created confusion about Islam. Since the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001 in America, Islam has been considered as bad religion that teaches bad teachings (Tiarani, 2012 p. 1). The recent events that occurred on November in Paris and December in America also reinforce the fear of Islam in many countries. On November 13, 2015 Paris was attacked by Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). The attacks occurred different places; Stade de France, Le Calliron Bar and La Petit Cambodge Restaurant, Rue de la Fontaine-au-Ro, Rue de Charonne, Boulevard Voltaire, and The Bataclan theatre. At least 130 people were killed and 368 people were injured at these places. On December 2, 2015, California was also reported to have been attacked by radicalized Muslims couple. They killed 14 people and 21 people were injured in San Bernardino. The aftermath these attack was some individuals and groups in America attempted to conflate all of Islam with extremist violence by disseminating misinformation and distortions about Islam and American Muslims (Macneal, 2015).

In the United States anti-Muslims attacks has raised. Oren Segal who is the director of the Anti-Defamation League's Center on Extremism counted that at least three dozens of threats and attacks were reported since December attack in America (Macneal, 2015). It has led to escalated number of discrimination acts

against American Muslims and those perceived to be Muslims, attacks on American Muslim institutions, and protests against the building of mosques in local communities (Interfaith Alliance, 2012 p. 1). OIC Observatory argues according to the report by an advocacy group in San Francisco which released on May 2014, anti-Muslim hate speech on the Internet had become a commonplace to spread Islamophobic ideas and hate against Muslims. The report contained examples of hate speech and how it could lead to violence. The report also gives an example of Facebook page of anti-Muslim blogger, Pamela Geller, which grew from roughly 19,000 followers in July 2013 to some 78,000 people as of late April 2014 (OIC Observatory, 2015, p. 8). Ranging from psychological pressure and harassment, both verbal and written, through to physical violence and material damage, the IHRC (Islamic Human Rights Council) verifies its evidence as a 'concrete proof of Islamophobia' (Allen, 2010, p. 124).

Mohideen & Mohideen (2008, p.76) notes that Islamophobic activities has stated as early as the Crusades and later the Inquisition in Spain. From that war, Christian Europe had created an "Image of Enemy" for Muslim (Housley, 2007, p.189). It was started when the Muslim Turks was attacked Eastern Christian brethren, then Pope Urban II asked Western Christians to help them. He also called for the liberation of Jerusalem, which has been under control of Moeslems for 400 years. On august 15, 1096 Urban II set this date as the official date for the beginning of the Crusade War which was lasted for 196 years (Jones, 2004). Although Crusade War was not solely responsible for the deterioration of relations between Christianity and Islam in the central Middle Ages, it made a substantial

and distinctive contribution toward it and creates an “image of Enemy” on Muslim (Housley, 2007, p.189).

Some previous related studies also discussed about Islamophobia. The research by Dinthan “The Image of Islam in the Aftermath of Charlie Hebdo Attack in *The New York Times* and *Al-Jazeera*” shows that *The New York Times* media represent Islam as a terrorist which threatening and intending to kill anyone who disagree with the values of Islam while the *Al-Jazeera* represent that Islam is innocent but powerful and can not be underestimated. In line with Dinthan the research by Haja Mohideen & Shamimah Mohideen “The Language of Islamophobia in Internet Articles” found that Islam and Muslims are increasingly being attacked in the name of freedom of speech, creative freedom, artistic expression and democracy. Mohideen & Mohideen (2008, p. 76) argue that the fear of or prejudiced viewpoint towards Islam, Muslims and matters pertaining to them are we widely known as Islamophobia.

Since several terrorist attacks in America, Muslims have been discussed by various online media. The State of the News Media 2005 survey in America by the Project for Excellence in Journalism shows that the percentage of regular users of online news was up to 29% in 2004 from 23% in 2000 (Smith, 2005, p.20). These new media have influenced the speed of transmission. They have the ability to reach wide audiences with strong and influential message which will impact the society (MIttal and Mittal, 2013, p.1). Moreover the media do not present the reality but they represent the event by offering a section of reality. It can represent

the issue and invite the audience to understand them and agree with them in certain preferred ways. (Stewart & Kowaltzke, 2007, pp. 35-36).

USA Today online newspaper reached people's attention as the daily newspaper of America. According to Calvert (2012, p 62) they got nearly six million readers a day but now it increasing until eight million readers a day, and their mobile applications attest to more than 22 million downloads on mobile devices (USA Today, 2015). According to the AAM Publisher's Statement for the second quarter ending September 2015, *USA Today* showed an average daily paid circulation Monday–Friday of 916,550 and total circulation of 978,037. Although *USA Today* is fringe newspaper, the media is having the biggest circulation everyday and most popular reading in the country and categorized as the top 3 newspaper in the country according to Wall Street Journal Newspaper. It has a wide public prominence and set up to break the typical newspaper layout. Therefore how it represents the Muslims in America is important. They have reliable source of information then also create news about Islam and Muslim in America.

From *USA Today* online newspaper, the writer has found 40 articles from 13 November- 13 December 2015 related with terrorist attacks in Paris and the aftermath of the attacks. The articles will be classified into two types. One is discussing the chronology and the aftermath. There are 9 articles illustrating the chronology and 39 discussing the aftermath. The writer found there was a similarity between those articles. Therefore this study will only focus on 6 articles from 13 November- 13 December 2015. Then she will analyze those articles by

using Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) by M. Halliday. As stated by Gerot and Wignel (1995, p. 6) Functional Grammars view language as a resource for making meaning and concerned in how the structure constructs the meaning, especially Ideational metafunction with experiential metafunction mode which is also known as clause as representation. This mode belongs to the transitivity system of English grammar. Therefore it will help the writer in analyzing the representation of Muslims in *USA Today* Online Newspaper.

1.2 Research Question

How are Muslims represented in *USA Today* online newspaper?

1.3 Scope of the Study

This study will focus on the representation of Muslims from six articles of *USA Today* online newspaper from November 13, 2015 until December 13, 2015. The writer chose those dates because the news on those dates focus on Paris Attack tragedy.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

The aim of this study is to analyze the representation of Muslims by using Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) by M. Halliday.

1.5 Theoretical Significant

It will widen the writer's and reader's knowledge about Muslims through the SFL analysis in *USA Today* online newspaper and provide the reference to the reader who wants to take further study to the related topic.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Islamophobia

Nowadays Islamophobia has become an enormous issue in the world. The first word “Islamophobia” comes from Runnymede Report in 1997 which is appeared in the late 1980’s (Gunawan, 2015, p. 8). There is no firm definition about Islamophobia before the Runnymede’s report. He has significantly influenced the way in which Islamophobia was understood by declared the first source to posit a firm definition of Islamophobia. It is stated that Islamophobia is a shorthand way of referring to dread or hatred of Islam or the fear or dislike to all or most Muslims (Allen, 2010, p.15).

The use of the term “Islamophobia” and hatred for Muslims in various guises have become more rampant since the events of September 11, 2001 (Mohideen & Mohideen, 2008, p.75). Akbarzadeh and Smith (2005, p. 6) argue that it is easy to “blame” the media for the negative imaging of Muslims and Islam. The media plays an important social role in our community with the ability to influence people, this means that journalists too are shaped by various social forces which contribute to their understanding of Muslims and Islam.

It is clear that how one perceives particular events is always influenced by factors including their background, education, and wider social and cultural environment. Also the newspaper editorial practices and writing styles are significantly shape the type of language and images that will form portrayals of

Muslims and Islam, and the type of information provided (Akbarzadeh and Smith, 2005, p. 6).

Poole in Akbarzadeh and Smith (2005, p. 6) also argue that the media is an institution that plays a significant and predominant role in the cultural production of knowledge. He also stated that the media is fluid and changing, so too is the way the media portrays Muslims and Islam. In particular, this ‘changing’ and ‘moving in and out’ of perspectives is reliant on events that occur either overseas or at home. As Gunawan’s research in 2015 about “The Image of Islam in the Aftermath of Charlie Hebdo Attack in *The New York Times* and *Al-Jazeera*”, it shows that *The New York Times* media which is American newspaper represent Islam as a terrorist which threatening and intending to kill anyone who disagree with the values of Islam while the *Al-Jazeera* represent that Islam is innocent but powerful and can not be underestimated.

Barker and Galasinski also added in Akbarzadeh and Smith (2005, p. 6) that “texts are unable to police the meanings to be constructed from them.” In media it is clear that social forces such as politic or culture other than textual discourse also contribute to dominant images and stereotypes our society constructs of Muslims and Islam. As social actors, humans do possess the ability to create different meanings and representations of Muslims and Islam (Akbarzadeh and Smith, 2005, p. 6).

There are some common examples of Islamophobic language in various articles gathered from the Internet and responds to them in an objective manner. In Arabic Islam means peace, but there are certain quarters have come up with

many collocations with “Islam” and “Islamic” which are incompatible with and contradictory to things related to Islam. “Islam” is a noun. “Islamic” as an adjective is derived from “Islam.” The term “Islamic” is used to refer to the practices of Muslims and those related to their religion. Thus, “Islamic” can co-occur with history, books, teachings, schools, laws, countries, museum, values, civilisation, etc. (Mohideen and Mohideen, 2008, p.76)

Mohideen and Mohideen (2008, p.77) also stated that there are the following expressions which is extremely offensive to Muslims when they are used together with “Islamic,” for example: Islamic terrorists/terrorism, fanatics, radicals, fascists, extremists/extremism, militants, threat, violence, etc. Many offensive terms also co-occur before “Islam” for example: fascist, fanatical, radical, hardline, militant Islam, etc. The term “Muslim” is used after “militant” and before “terrorists” as in militant Muslims and Muslim terrorists. Moten in Mohideen and Mohideen (2008, p.77) also added that Muslims portrayed as “extremists and threatening” if they are involved in “efforts to pursue policies contrary to the West or to redress the unfavourable balance of global power.”

2.2 Representation

Representation theory have three different approaches which discussed by Stuart Hall. The first is reflective approach which includes object, person, idea, or events which reflect to the true meaning as it already exists in the world. The second approach is intentional approach which associated with the speaker or writer’s personally intended meaning that imposes the unique meaning. The third is constructionist approach which is usually used in cultural studies. It recognizes

social character of language and also discuss about how the meaning is constructed at the meaning concepts in mind through language. It is the link between concepts and language which enables us to *refer to* either the 'real' world of objects, people or events, or indeed to imaginary worlds of fictional objects, people and events. This is about how we give meaning to things through language and 'make sense of' the world of people, objects and events, and how we are able to express a complex thought about those things to other people, or communicate about them through language in ways which other people are able to understand (Hall, 1997, pp. 10- 17). Through representation the language can be meaningful. Therefore representation can help the people to get the meaning and describe the sign, picture, people, or something related with it.

Furthermore the word of language represents the concept of an object or others then used to reference either a "real" or "unreal" object. Hall (1997: 17) points out that the meaning itself comes from two systems of representation. First, there is the system by which all things such as objects, people and events are correlated with a set of concepts or mental representations which carry around in mind heads (like chair or table). Then the second is by forming the concepts of rather obscure and abstract things which cannot in any simple way see, feel, or touch (like friendship or love).

In terms of representation media also has become a tool to create public perspective. Stewart and Kowaltzke (2007, p. 35) stated the Media products, consisting of only a selection of manufactured ideas, are not the same as lived experience. They do not present the reality but they re-present it. They can play an

important role in enhancing mutual understanding between communities of different religions and beliefs, cultures and traditions. The media has much to gain from working more closely with civil society and faith based organizations, to counter stereotyping (EUMC, 2006, P. 11)

2.3 Systematic Functional Linguistics

Systemic-Functional Linguistics (SFL) is an approach to language developed mainly by M.A.K. Halliday since 1960's. The approach is now used world-wide, particularly in language education, and for purposes of discourse analysis (O'Donnell, 2011, p.2). Systemic Functional Grammar or Linguistics is refers to a new approach to the study of grammar that is radically different from the traditional view in which language is a set of rules for specifying grammatical structures (Bavali and Sadighi, 2008, p. 14). Functional grammars view language as a resource for making meaning. These grammars attempt to describe language in actual use and so focus on the text and their contexts. They are concerned not only with the structure but also with how those structures construct meaning. They investigate how language used and its effect (Gerot and Wignell, 1994, p.6). According to O'Donnell (2011, p.2) SFL is more closely aligned with Sociology because it explores how language is used in social contexts to achieve particular goals.

2.3.1 Genre Analysis

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994, p 190) the notion of "Genre" and "Grammar" are closely linked. Genre theory is about bringing the unconscious cultural knowledge to consciousness by describing how we use

language to do things, and reflecting critically on just what our cultural life involves (Eggins, 2004, p.28). A genre can be defined as a culturally specific text-type which results from using language either in written or spoken to help accomplish something. Different genre organizes the resources for meaning-making through the grammar in different ways. For example Reports to describe the way things are in the world, it tends to use Relational Processes and Generic Participants (e.g Giant pandas are mammals. They look like a bear with striking black and white markings) (Gerot and Wignell, 1994).

Eggins (2004, p.70) stated that Genre analysis can help us to make explicit why some texts are successful and appropriate; to contrast types of genres and their realizations in pragmatic contexts and interpersonal contexts; to understand similarities and differences between non-fiction and fiction genres; and to carry out critical text analysis.

2.3.2 Ideational Meaning

According to Bavali and Sadighi (2008, p. 15) the ideational meta-function is concerned with 'ideation', grammatical resources for construing our experience of the world around and inside us. This meta-function is analyzed in terms of Transitivity system. In terms of representation, transitivity system can explore the clause in its what, who, when, where, why, or how, so that they can explain in a general way how phenomena of the real world are represented as linguistic structures (Gerot and Wignell, 1994, p.52). According to Martin ,Matthiessen, Martin & Painter (1997, p. 102) transitivity has six process types. The three major

processes are material, mental, and relational. Then the three further process types, the behavioral, verbal, and existential.

2.3.3 Type of Process

There have been a number of introductions to SFL, notably works by Halliday , Halliday & Matthissen, Gerot and Wignell, and Matthiessen , Lam, & Teruya. In what follows these are the processes in Transitivity system from M. Halliday:

a. Material Process

Material Process or the process of doing, construes doings and happenings including actions, activities, and events A material clause is characterized by particular structural configurations, such as Process+ Actor+ Goal (+Recipient), and Process+ Range (Bavali and Sadighi , 2008, p. 15). They express the notion that some entity ‘does’ something – which may be done ‘to’ some other entity (Bustam, 2011, p. 25). For example:

The bear	caught	the tourist
Actor	Material Process	Goal

b. Mental Process

Mental process is ones of sensing feeling, thinking, perceiving. There are three types of mental process; affective or reactive (feeling), cognitive (thinking), and perspective (perceiving through the five sense). The participant roles in this process are Senser and Phenomenon (Gerot and Wignell, 1994, p, 58). Senser is a conscious being, for only those who are

conscious can feel, think, or see while the phenomenon is the ‘sensed’ – felt, thought or seen (Bustam, 2011, p. 25). For example:

I	believe	you
Senser	Mental : cognitive	Penomenon

c. Relational Process

The relational process is the process of becoming and having. This refers to being and having an attribute or identity. Process which establish identities are called Identifying Processes and the process which assign a quality are called Attributive Processes. The participants in Identifying Processes are Token and Value while in Attribute Processes the participants are Carrier and Attribute (Gerot and Wignell, 1994, p. 67). For example:

Barry Tuckwell	is	a fine horn player
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
Barry Tuckwell	maybe	the finest living horn player
Token	Identifying	Value

d. Behavioral Process

Behavioral Processes are processes of physiological and psychological behavior, like smiling, coughing, laughing, breathing, etc. Those who perform such processes are called behavers. They are intermediate between material and mental processes, in that the Behaver is typically a conscious being, like

the Senser, but the process functions more like one of ‘doing’ Bavali and Sadighi (2008, p. 16). For example:

He	snores	loudly
Behaver	Behavioral	Cir: Place

e. Verbal Process

The verbal process is the process of saying and signaling symbolically. There are three participants involved in this process. They are sayer, receiver, and verbiage. The sayer is the participant encoding a signal. The receiver refers to the one verbalization is aimed. The verbiage can be said as the content of verbalization (Gerot and Wignell, 1994 p.62). For example :

Jane	told	her	a joke
Sayer	Verbal	Receiver	Verbiage

f. Existential Process

These processes represent that something exists or happens. These clauses are expressed by verbs *be*, or some other verb expressing *existence*, such as *exist*, *arise*, followed by a nominal group functioning as Existent (a thing which exists in the process). The existent may be a phenomenon of any kind, and is often, in fact, an event (Bustam, 2011, p. 25). For example:

There	ensured	a protracted legal battle
	Existential	Existent

2.4 USA Today

USA Today is a national American daily newspaper published by the Gannett Company. It was founded by Al Neuharth on September 15, 1982. Its mission is to serve as a forum for better understanding and unity to help make the USA truly one nation. According to McCartney in Orand (2008, p.25) in 1982, *USA Today* came along and shook up the newspaper industry with its use of color and information graphics. Firstly the publication had initially been regarded as “a journalistic joke” and mocked as “McPaper,” but then they gained the traction. Pritchard in Orand (2008, p.25) also added that *USA Today* had become the most widely read newspaper in the United States less than four years after its inception. Their flashy design was being copied in other famous newspaper. The increasing of *USA Today*'s growth becomes remarkable because it came at a time when virtually all other American newspapers were in a sharp circulation decline (McCartney in Orand, 2008, p.25).

In Orand (2008, p.26) James McCatney stated in *American Journalism Review*, that many newspapers have copied *USA Today*'s less-admirable qualities. They cheapening their product with gimmicks and frills, while “McPaper” itself was sharpening its news value and improving its product. Finally the copycats lost the circulation, while *USA Today* grew in both market share and respectability.

Nowadays *USA Today* is distributed in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Canada, and the United Kingdom. The newspaper is headquartered in the Tysons Corner, Virginia in Fairfax County. *USA Today* sells for US \$2 in newsstands, although it is often found free at hotels and airports

that distribute it to their customers; the paper is also available on free online. They got nearly six million readers a day but now it increasing until eight million readers a day (Calvert 2012, p 62) and according to USAToday.com (2015) their mobile applications attest to more than 22 million downloads on mobile devices According to the AAM Publisher's Statement for the second quarter ending September 2015, *USA Today* showed an average daily paid circulation Monday–Friday of 916,550 and total circulation of 978,037. Since it categorized as the top 3 newspaper in the country according to Wall Street Journal Newspaper, *USA Today* Newspaper is having the biggest circulation everyday and most popular reading in the country.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

The writer will be analyze the six article of *USA Today* that represent Muslim and Islam by using Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) concept by M.A.K Halliday and the theory of representation by Stuart Hall. The articles consist of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that represent Muslim and Islam. The writer will classify the clauses by Transitivity process. The processes are material, relational, mental, behavioral, verbal, and existential process.

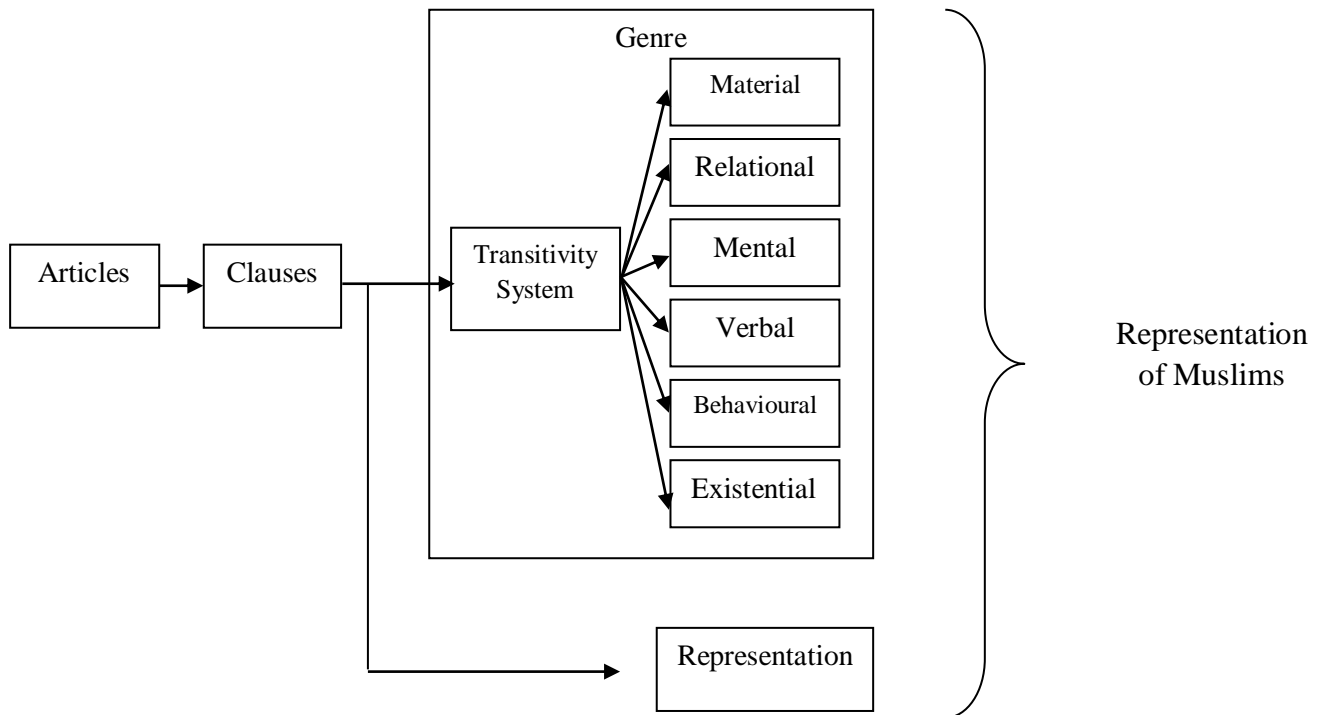


Chart 1.0 Theoretical Frameworks

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY RESEARCH

3.1 Research Method

This study is using descriptive analytical study which analyses 6 articles from *USA Today* online newspaper from November 13, 2015 until December 13, 2015, not only does it describe and analyze the facts but that it also gives sufficient understanding and explanation. This study conducted by using transitivity system of Systemic Functional Linguistic analysis by M.A.K. Halliday.

3.2 Data and Source of the Data

3.2.1 Data of The Study

The data are the word, phrase, clauses level and nominal group on the articles that represents Muslims in USA Today.

3.2.2 Data Source

The sources of the data in this study are six articles of the news website of *USA Today* from November 13, 2015 until December 13, 2015. The articles were chosen by judgment sampling; where the researcher actively selects the most productive sample to answer the research question to explore and find out the representation figure of Muslims in *USA Today* Marshall (1996, p. 523). These are 6 articles from *USA Today* online newspaper:

No	Title	Date
1.	<i>Night of terror in Paris, the City of Light: 'You find yourself between dead bodies'</i>	November 13, 2015

2.	<i>Witness recalls terror at Paris' Bataclan theater: 'Bodies in the lobby'</i>	November 14, 2015
3.	<i>Reports: One of terrorists identified in coordinated Paris attacks</i>	November 14, 2015
4.	<i>Mosques vandalized, terrorized after Paris terror attacks</i>	November 17, 2015
5.	<i>Muslims report more bias cases across USA</i>	December 9, 2015
6.	<i>Police: Two mosques near L.A. defaced</i>	December 13, 2015

3.3 Data Collection Procedures

1. Collect all the news regarding Paris Attack on *USA Today*. The writer found 40 articles from November 13, 2015 until December 13 2015.
2. Reading the news about Paris Attack in *USA Today* online newspaper.
3. Categorizing the news by the *chronology* and *aftermath* the Paris attack.
4. Selecting six articles based on judgment sampling from the categories. The writer chose three news articles by the *chronology* and *aftermath*.
5. Breaking down the sentences of selected articles into clauses.

3.4 Data Analysis Procedures

1. Classifying the clauses based on the process type of the six articles from *USA Today* online newspaper.

2. Analyzing the data by using M.A.K. Halliday's transitivity system of Systemic Functional Linguistic analysis. It based on the process types of material, mental, relational, behavioural, verbal, and existential.
3. Comparing and integrating the six articles based on *chronology* and *aftermath*.
4. Interpreting the articles based on the dominant process type of the six articles of *USA Today* online newspaper that represents Muslims.
5. Making conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

The writer uses Transitivity system by M.A.K Halliday in this study is to analyze six articles of USA Today online newspaper. The Muslims are represented in six processes: Material; Mental; Verbal; Relational; Behavioral; and Existential process. They are presented in the table below:

Processes Types	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3	Article 4	Article 5	Article 6
Material	30 (31.57%)	36 (42.85%)	29 (27.36%)	21 (33.33%)	9 (14.28%)	20 (40%)
Mental	10 (10.52%)	3 (3.57%)	2 (1.90%)	5 (7.93%)	4 (6.35%)	3 (6.00%)
Relational	29 (30.52%)	24 (28.57%)	31 (29.24%)	18 (28.57%)	21 (33.33%)	12 (24.00%)
Verbal	14 (14.73%)	13 (15.47%)	40 (37.73%)	17 (26.98%)	26 (41.26%)	15 (30.00%)
Behavioral	4 (4.21%)	7 (8.33%)	3 (2.83%)	2 (3.17%)	2 (3.17%)	0 (0%)
Existential	8 (8.42%)	1 (1.19%)	1 (0.94%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.58%)	0 (0%)
Clauses	95 (100%)	84 (100%)	106 (100%)	63 (100%)	63 (100%)	50 (100%)

Table 4.2.1 : The Types of Process in the Six Articles

From the table above, material process dominates in the article one, article two, article four, and article six while in the article three and five is dominated by verbal process. In the first article the percentage of material process is 31,57%, in

the second article is 42,85%, in the fourth article is 33,33% in the sixth article is 40 % while the percentage of verbal process in the third article is 37,73%, and in the fifth article is 41,26%. Thus the dominant processes from six articles of *USA Today* are material and verbal processes.

From all articles the writer found 147 Material processes. As the dominant process, the material processes are used to show action processes, which depict the action in Paris attacks according to witnesses' and officials experience. The second dominant process is verbal process. The writer found 123 clauses of verbal processes. They are used to affirming the information and show their stance through officials, expert, and eye witnesses.

The material process dominating the clauses is found in 4 articles of *USA Today*. *USA Today* present material process by using verbal groups "started out", "took", "carried out", "came", "get down", "go out", "just drop", "try", "are lying", "lifted", "held", "lasted", "ran", "came out", "got back", "went straight", "made", "do", "keep emanating", "captured", "step", "entered", "published", "was investigating", "cordoned off", "arrested", "entering", "had collected", "fled", "brought", and "are going" as the neutral words in the articles; and "start shooting", "struggled to flee out", "killed", "began shooting", "destroyed", "had drawn", "had written", "threatens", "defaced", and "shot" as the negative words in the articles.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 179) material clause aims to construe the flow of events. Thus, *USA Today* dominating the six articles by material process to describe the incident. From this process they present what

happened and who is doing the action. Thus from all articles *USA Today* is present the attacks by terrorist on Paris attacks November 13, 2015 and vandalize in the aftermath Paris attacks. On the *chronology* articles, *USA Today* describe the suspect not clear in material process by using negative words “the terrorist” and “gunman” which can not be sure who is the suspect in Paris attacks, especially in article one and two. However in article three the terrorist is refer to the Islamic State and Syrian. This might be because in articles one and two which it is published on November 13 and November 14, *USA Today* chose the information resources from the victims and witnesses which are local people while they are giving the statement on what they see in the attacks so they can not identify who are the terrorists. Then on the third articles *USA Today* is already identified the terrorist from officials and the suspects’ statement as the information resources.

Furthermore in the *aftermath* articles, *USA Today* depicts the vandalism by anti-Muslim in America. However, *USA Today* uses words “someone” and “the suspect” to present the suspect who is American civilian as the Actor in the vandalism incident which it means that the suspect is not specific. This might be because *USA Today* protects their civilian as the issue of terrorism is on the rise it can lead the split between American civilian so that they do not wants make the situation worst and it also shows that *USA Today* is keep their stance to serve a better understanding and unity to help make the USA truly one nation.

The second dominant process from all articles is the verbal process. The writes found two articles is dominated by the verbal process which are presented in the verbal groups “said”, ”reported”, ”claimed”, ”can say”, ”added”,

”confirmed”, ”told”, ”called”, ”declared”, ”ordered”, ”are banning”, “calling”, “describing”, “urged”, ”warned”, “were verbally assaulted”, “shouted”, “claiming”, “are reported”. The verbs like “said”, ”reported”, “are reported”, ”told”, ”called”, and ”added” serves as neutral words of quoting. The verbal groups ”ordered” and “urged” serve as imperating. The verbal group ”claimed”, ”say”, ”confirmed”, ”declared”, ”are banning”, “calling”, “describing”, ”warned”, “were verbally assaulted”, “shouted”, “claiming” serve as indicating.

As stated by Haliday (2004, p. 252) that verbal clauses allow the journalist to attribute information to sources, including officials, experts, and eye witnesses in news report. On the third article, 75% the statement appear from officials and 25% from the suspect. Then in the article five, the statement is also dominated by the officials which is 76,92%. The method of quoting statement in those articles is reported speech so that the journalist can modify the statement with their own perspective. It shows that *USA Today* try to make the readers figure out the event from the authorities’ perspective.

From the six articles the writers found three issues; terrorist attacks, Muslim as the terrorist, and Muslims as the victims. The articles *Night of terror in Paris, the City of Light: 'You find yourself between dead bodies'* and *Witness recalls terror at Paris' Bataclan theater: 'Bodies in the lobby'* present the issue of *terrorist attacks*, it shows by the statement from witnesses as the information resources. There are many negative dictions that is not clear to identify who is the terrorist such as “men with kalashnikov” “They had guns.”, “Four terrorist entered the theater”, “someone” and “gunman dressed all in black and armed with AK-

47". However in article *Reports: One of terrorists identified in coordinated Paris attacks* represent *Muslims as the terrorist*, shows *Muslims as the terrorist*. There are phrases that affirming it such as "The Islamic State claimed responsibility for the attacks.", and "Syrian passport was found on the body of a suicide bomber". Furthermore *Muslims as the victims* implied in three articles: *Mosques vandalized, terrorized after Paris terror attacks; Muslims report more bias cases across USA; Police: Two mosques near L.A. defaced*. It tells about Muslims in the aftermath of Paris attack and San Bernardino attacks. In those articles, *Muslims as victims* shows in the dictions "vandals destroyed a Quran", "a torn up Quran covered in feces", "two dozen anti-Muslim", and "kill Muslims".

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Night of terror in Paris, the City of Light: 'You find yourself between dead bodies' (11:25 p.m. EST November 13, 2015)

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 in Bataclan concert hall. The dominant process in the article is material process, it occurs in 30 of 95 clauses, or it is about 31,57%. The verbal groups in material process appear in this article are "started out", "took", "carried out", "came", "get down", "go out", "start shooting", "just drop", "run", "defend", "move ", "go out", "try", "are lying", "raise", "lifted", "protected", "held", "started shooting", "lasted", "ran", "were

trampled”, “came out”, “lasted”, “got back”, “went straight”, “lying”, “hid”, and “ran away”. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 181), the function of material clause is to represent an event of doing and/or happening.

The samples of material clauses in this article are presented below.

(Process in Material clauses are in bold)

(Clause 62)

Two or three individuals who weren't masked **held** Kalashnikov-type weapons

The verb “held” is considered as neutral word in the material clause. The Actor is “Two or three individuals” and the Goal is “Kalashnikov-type weapons”. The adjective clause “who weren't masked” is serves as the Actor as the appearance of the doer. Then, the journalist also adding the clause in this clause which will be explained below:

(Clause 63)

and [Two or three individuals] **started shooting** blindly into the crowd.

This clause is related with (clause 62). The journalists are using “and” as the conjunction. The verb “starting shooting” is considered as negative word in the material clause. The Actor is “Two or three individuals” which explained in the previous clause. The Goal is “the crowd” that refers to the patron. The adverbial “blindly” serves as adverb

modifying the verb “started shooting” as the way in which the process is actualized (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004, p. 267). Another sample is:

(Clause 64)

It **lasted** about 10, 15 minutes.

The verb “lasted” is considered as neutral word. The Actor is “it” and there is an adverbial phrase “about 10, 15 minutes” as the circumstance of extent to serve the duration of the process. It shows that the journalist does not really sure about how long the shooting is lasted.

From those clauses the journalists want to present the depiction of Paris attack. According to Hickman (2016) Kalashnikov-type weapons is used by many Eastern Bloc or Warsaw Pact countries during the Cold War and it has also been utilized by organized crime and terrorist organizations. Even the journalist not stated that the doer is a terrorist in this article but they implicitly stated that the doer who held Kalashnikov weapons is a terrorist. The journalist also stated negative action “started shooting” that strengthen a terrorist action with also emphasize the duration that is a long time for doing shooting action.

As those actions are stated by the witnesses, in this article the writer consider that the witness is not only the innocent people. The writer found two innocent people who become an information resources but *USA Today* also stated two witnesses’ statements who already know about the

terrorists' weapons. However in this article *USA Today* wants to show the depiction and the chronology of Paris attacks.

Logical Structure

The first and second paragraphs tell the orientation about the situation and the event by the journalist that the carnage took place in a concert hall, a restaurant, and a soccer stadium. The processes are material process and relational process. The verbal groups are "started out", "ended" "took" and "carried out". This paragraph functions as the main event of the text.

Third and fourth paragraph tell about the witness's opinion and journalist statement about the number of the victims that is at least 100 died in the theatre. When Bertin came to hear the band, there were so many gunshots and debris flying at his head. The processes in this paragraph are verbal, mental, material and relational process. The verbal groups are "said", "changed", "died", "came", "am", "like", "is", "recounting", and "didn't understand". The function of this paragraph is to elaborate the number of the victims and the opinion according to the witnesses.

The fifth until seventh paragraph tells when Bertin describing his fears that he found dead bodies and when he go out onto the street there is no one, but there is blood everywhere. Bertin also stated in this paragraph that there was no time to react. The processes in this paragraph are verbal, material, mental, relational, behavioral, existential process. The verbal groups are "recalled", "think", "get down", "find", "are afraid", "don't know", "is", "like", "are", "go out", "Imagine", "start shooting", "saying", "just drop", "happens", "had on", "was", "said ".The

function of this paragraph is to elaborate the situation in the concert hall according to the witnesses.

The eighth and ninth paragraph tells the situation according to Bertin, it was horrible and crazy situation because you are lying with dead bodies. Then there were some men that went onto the balcony and tried to negotiate for the life of their wives with one of the guys. The processes in this paragraph are mental, material, verbal, relational, and existential process with “think”, “run”, “defend”, “happen”, “can't move”, “is”, “say”, “can move”, “go out”, “try”, “are lying”, “were”, “raise”, “was sickening”, “lifted”, and “protected” as the verbal groups. The paragraph function is to elaborate the situation in the Bataclan by the witnesses.

The tenth and eleventh paragraph tells one reporter, Julien Pearce, which was at the performance at Bataclan concert hall when the terrorist stormed in. According to Pearce at least 10 until 15 minutes two or three individuals who weren't masked held Kalashnikov-type weapons and started shooting blindly into the crowd. The dominant process is relational, verbal, material, existential process with “was”, “said”, “held”, “started shooting”, “lasted”, “ran”, and “were trampled” as the verbal group. The function of this paragraph is to present new witnesses and tells how the situation inside the concert hall by the witnesses.

The twelfth and thirteenth paragraph tells another shooting site, on Rue Charon, and according to another witness he heard gunshots in a bar at the corner of Rue de Charonne and Faidherbe. He saw two people came out and had guns. He heard gunshots lasted at least three minutes until they went straight to the

Charonne station. The processes are verbal, mental, relational, material and existential process. The verbal groups are “reported”, “told”, “heard”, “was”, “was parked”, “came out”, “had”, “lasted”, “got back”, and “went straight”. The function of this paragraph is to elaborate another place of the attacks and the situation according to the witnesses.

The fourteenth paragraph tells about witness accounts on Liberation, Twitter and RTL all mentioned at least four bodies lying on the street. In this paragraph the processes are verbal process and material process with verbal groups “mention” and “lying”. The function is to present the number of the victims based on the witnesses.

The fifteenth and sixteenth paragraph tells about the witness from Italy, Emilio Macchio, that was at the Carillon restaurant when the shooting started according to Associated Press. Emilio were safe and didn't see any gunmen or victims. The processes in this paragraph are verbal, relational, material, behavioral, and mental process. The verbal groups are “reported”, “was “, “having”, “said”, “didn't see”, “hid”, “ran”, and “like”. The function of this paragraph is to elaborate what is happen based on the witnesses.

The seventeenth paragraph tells that one of the restaurants targeted is not far from the Charlie Hebdo offices and the Bataclan concert hall is not far from that location as well. The dominant process in this paragraph is relational process with “is not” as the verbal group. The function of this paragraph is to affirm that the location target is close to the previous attack in Charlie Hebdo offices. As the

last paragraph is open ending it gives an opportunity to the reader to think and create curiosity.

Social Function

USA Today attracts the reader with using the title: *Night of terror in Paris, the City of Light: 'You find yourself between dead bodies'*. They want to inform the readers about the event which are considered important or newsworthy, then depict the terrors through the witnesses and officials to give reliable information to the reader. Furthermore the journalists chose the adverbial group “*Night of terror*” and the clause *'You find yourself between dead bodies'* to give the readers the depiction of the event and create curiosity.

In this article *USA Today* was telling the readers about how the situation in Paris attacks from witnesses and officials by presenting the chronology that happened in the Bataclan concert hall which is there is the Eagles of Death Metal concert and the terror around it on Friday, November 13, 2015, 11:25 p.m. From the articles, *USA Today* provides the reader to imagine the situation on the even and trigger their emotion. The event reported in this article is considered newsworthy by *USA Today*.

4.2.2 Witness recalls terror at Paris' Bataclan theater: 'Bodies in the lobby'

(8:14 p.m. November 14, 2015)

Lexical Grammatical Features

This article retell the attacks in Paris on November 13 occurred in different places. The journalist in this article wants to inform the reader what happened in Bataclan concert hall by retelling the image in video by Daniel Psenny and wrote

the information from witnesses and officer. The journalists in this article use material process as the dominant process. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, pp. 179-181) material clauses construe figures of ‘doing-&-happening’. They express the notion that some entity ‘does’ something — which may be ‘to’ some other entity’. In this article, the material process occurs in 37 clauses of 85 clauses or 43.53%. The verbal groups in material process found in this articles are “started”, “struggled to flee out”, “opened”, “reloaded”, “ran”, “carrying”, “discovered”, “made”, “can do”, “keep emanating”, “captured”, “wounded”, “step”, “trip”, “stumbled”, “appearing”, “to be struck down”, “captured”, “drag”, “leaving”, “walking backwards”, “pulls”, “dangle”, “cling”, “entered”, “killed”, “began shooting”, “stormed”, “hide”, “managed”, “published”, “alerting”, “hunkered down”, “ran out”, and, “had been hit”. These are the samples of material clauses in this article. (Processes in material clauses are in bold):

(Clause 6)

Gunmen who had entered, dressed all in black and armed with AK-47 rifles, calmly **opened** fire randomly at patrons who dived for cover on the floor, according to radio reporter Julien Pearce, who was near the stage when the shooting started.

The verb “opened” is neutral in material clause. In this clause, the journalists linked the word “Gunmen” which have synonyms “gangster”, “terrorist”, or “sniper”, that means the journalist use a negative word as the Actor. It has been linked with the adjective clause “who had entered, dressed all in black and armed with AK-47 rifles,” which gives identity and strengthen the actor appearance. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 268), the circumstance of quality may also embody positive or negative

interpersonal evaluations. The words “calmly” and “randomly” are embodied negative interpersonal evaluation as it is followed by “opened fire”. The word “fire” is considered as the Goal. The adverbial “at patrons” is considered as the beneficiary which also has been linked with adjective clause “who dived for cover on the floor” and emphasize what was done by the doer. In the last sub clause there is “according to radio reporter Julien Pearce, who was near the stage when the shooting started” as the circumstance of source which emphasize the information sources. In this clause the journalist wants to elaborate about the process of doing by the terrorist which is the negative action. Another sample of material clauses in this article is (Processes in material clauses are in bold):

(Clause 8)

they **reloaded** three or four times,

The verb “reloaded” is considered as negative word that related to the weapons. The Actor is “they” and there is an adverbial phrase “three or four times” as the circumstance of extent to serve the duration of the process.

(Clause 62)

Three minutes later, a woman **ran out** with her shoulders practically destroyed.

In this clause the verbal group “run out” is neutral word in material process. The actor is “a woman” then in the last of the clause there is adjective clause “with her shoulders practically destroyed” to the impact of the attacks. By this circumstance, the journalist tries to give portrayal to the readers about the

woman condition. It can be used to trigger the reader's emotion. The journalist is using "Three minutes later" as circumstance of extent of extent which emphasize the duration of when the action begins. However there is another sample of material clauses in this article is (Processes in material clauses are in bold):

(Clause 49)

Four terrorists **entered** the theater, killed the bouncers and began shooting the patrons, before Paris police finally stormed the site, according to media reports.

In this sentence there are 3 clauses. The first clause is "Four terrorists entered the theater". The verb is "entered" which considered as neutral word. Then for the actor the journalists are using "Four terrorists" which is considered as negative phrase. The phrase "the theater" in this clause is considered as the range. This clause is followed by phrase "killed the bouncers and began shooting the patrons, before Paris police finally stormed the site" and circumstance of source "according to media reports" which emphasize the information resources. Another sample of material clauses in this article is (Processes in material clauses are in bold):

(Clause 50)

[Four terrorists] **killed** the bouncers

The verb is "killed" which considered as negative word. The phrase "the bouncers" is the goal. In this clause the subject is ellipsis and according to previous clause the actor is "four terrorist" which is also negative phrase. In this clause the journalist is elaborating previous clause and emphasize the victims that is not only innocent people like the bouncers.

(Clause 51)

[Four terrorists] **began shooting** the patrons,

In this clause the journalists is using active verbal group “began shooting” which considered as negative word in material clause. The phrase “the patrons” is the goal. In this clause the subject is ellipsis and according to previous clause the actor is “four terrorist”. In this clause the journalist is elaborating previous clause and emphasize the victims which is innocent people like the patrons.

From those samples *USA Today* is present about the depiction of terrorist attack on California-based band Eagles of Death Metal’s concert in Bataclan theatre where more than 80 people died and event that happened around it. They were presenting the depiction in the video footage from *Le Monde* which is local newspaper in Paris. In this article the journalist chose certain people to become information resources such as officials, radio reporter, and witnesses. Material Process in this article is to depict and describe the event. Thus this article provides the reader the chronology and depiction of Paris attacks.

Logical Structure

The first paragraph tells about the rear entrance of Paris' Bataclan Café where dozens of people struggled to flee out the back alleyway. According to French authorities, more than 80 people died in the club. The processes in this paragraph are relational process, verbal process, and material process. The verbal groups are “was”, “said”, “died”, “started”, and “out”. The paragraph functions to

give orientation about the attacks by state the number of the victims according to French authorities as the information recourses.

The second paragraph tells about Juliens Pearce's report that the terrorists were very calm, very determined, and they reloaded three or four times. He saw 20 to 25 bodies lying on the floor and he ran from the hall carrying a wounded teen-age girl. The processes in this paragraph are verbal, material, relational, and behavioral process. The verbal groups are "opened", "said", "were", "reloaded", "saw", "lying", "ran", "carrying", "is not", and "was". The function of this paragraph is to elaborate how the terrorist and how is the situation inside the hall from the witness as the information recourses.

The third paragraph tells about Jules Frutos who found his business partner Dominique Revert and describe it to the French daily newspaper *Le Figaro*. Also before died Revert said to Frutos that a Bataclan lighting technician was among the dead. Another of his friends was seriously wounded. In this paragraph the processes are verbal, material and relational process with "described", "discovered", "made", "were armed" "can do", "adding", and "was". The paragraph functions as the main event on the text.

The fourth paragraph tells about the video footage captured by *Le Monde* reporter Daniel Psenny. The processes in this paragraph are material and verbal ones. The verbal groups are "captured", "wounded", "struggle to flee", "step", "trip", and "calling". The paragraph functions to elaborate the evidence from witness as the information resources.

The fifth paragraph tells about the concertgoers that stumbled and ran from the passageway and their exodus captured on graphic video footage by Psenny from his apartment overlooking the exit. The process in this paragraph is material process with “stumbled”, “ran”, “appearing”, and “captured”. The paragraph functions to elaborate what happened in Bataclan hall and support previous paragraph.

The sixth paragraph tells the situation when people drag wounded or dead and people who try to save themselves, one of them climbed out of third story windows facing the alley hesitate to jump. The processes are material, verbal, behavioral, and relational process. The verbal groups are “drag”, “leaving”, “walking backwards”, “pulls”, “keeps shouting”, “Screams”, “moaning echo”, “facing”, “dangle” and “cling”. The function of this paragraph is to elaborate the situation outside the hall.

The seventh paragraph tells the number of the terrorists that entered to the theater killing bouncers and shooting the patrons according to the media reports. The processes in this paragraph are material and relational ones. The verbal groups are “entered”, “killed”, “began”, “shooting”, “stormed”, and “offered up”. The function of this paragraph is to present how many terrorist were entering the theater from the information resources.

The eighth paragraph tells about *Le Monde*'s report, it is about twenty people who managed to escape to the balcony and hide in the attic of the theater also according to unidentified U.S. official who told the Associated Press, all members of the band managed to escape. The processes in this paragraph are

material process and relational process. The verbal groups are “managed”, “hide”, “told”, “managed”, “published”, and “alerting”. The function of this paragraph is to elaborate what happened to the band members from the information resources.

The ninth paragraph tells about another witness Adele Melice, she heard explosion that metal bars had been shaken and realize three minutes later after a woman ran out with her shoulders practically destroyed. She told to *USA Today* that she wants to cry and they are afraid. Nothing is safe between Charlie Hebdo and this attack. The processes in this paragraph are material, mental, behavioral and relational process. The verbal groups are “hunkered down”, “could hear”, “ran out”, “understand”, “had been hit”, “heard”, “sounded”, “didn't realize”, “was”, “told”, “want to cry”, “is”, “are”, “said”, “were”, “added”, and “referring”. The paragraph functions to represent responds and opinion from the witnesses as the information resources.

The tenth paragraph tells about said Addison Nugent Fonio who said everyone is pretty bewildered and horrified. Everyone is just making sure that their friends and family are safe. The processes in this paragraph are verbal, relational, and existential process. The verbal groups are “said”, “haven't”, “had”, and “is”. The paragraph functions to represent responds and opinion from the witnesses as the information resources.

The eleventh paragraph tells about the conclusion by the journalist that stated Revert hasn't been back inside the Bataclan yet and there are still bodies in the room. The processes in this paragraph are relational and existential process.

The verbal groups are “are”, and “hasn't been back”. As the last paragraph is open ending it gives an opportunity to the reader to think and create curiosity.

Social Function

The journalist in this article wants to inform the reader what happened in Bataclan concert hall by using title: *Witness recalls terror at Paris' Bataclan theater: 'Bodies in the lobby'*. The attacks in Paris on November 13 occurred in different places and make everyone curious what happen in the city of light. This article published the day after the attacks happened in Paris. In this article *USA Today* stated the number of the victims by saying “more than 80 people died” which shows their doubt in stated the number of the victims but they chose certain people to become information resources such as officials, radio reporter, and witnesses for make the article reliable.

Furthermore *USA Today* was presenting the depiction in the video footage from *Le Monde* which is local newspaper in Paris and elaborating witnesses' report about the attacks. In this article the journalist Material Process in this article is to depict and describe the event. Thus this article provides the reader the chronology and depiction of Paris attacks which is considered as important and newsworthy by *USA Today*.

4.2.3 Reports: One of terrorists identified in coordinated Paris attacks

(11:05 p.m. November 14, 2015)

Lexical Grammatical Feature

This article informs the development of identification about the terrorist from Paris Prosecutor and also the victims in these attacks. In presenting this article, the journalist uses verbal process as the dominant process. It occurs in 40 clauses of 106 clauses, or about 37.73%. The quoted speech appears in 7 clauses while the reported speech appears in 33 clauses. The verbal groups in verbal process found in this articles are “said”, “reported”, “claimed”, “can say”, “added”, “confirmed”, “reported”, “told”, “called”, “declared”, “ordered”, “are banning”, “calling”, “describing”, “urged”, “warned”, and “describes”. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 252) stated ‘verbal’ clauses in the news reporting allow the journalist to attribute information to resources, including official, experts and eye witnesses. Here are the samples of verbal clauses in this article. (Processes in verbal clauses are in bold):

(Clause 1)

French authorities **said** Saturday that three terrorist teams carried out the highly coordinated attacks on the streets of Paris that left 129 people dead — including at least one American — and more than 350 people injured.

USA Today in this clause chooses to state the information from French authorities’ perspectives. This clause is using reporting form so that the journalists can interpret the information. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 255), the verb “said” serves as a neutral words of quoting. The Sayer of the clause

is “French authorities”. The verb “said” is followed by circumstance of time “Saturday”, which is give the information to the reader when the French authorities talk about the terrorist and victims. The journalists stated that “three terrorist teams carried out the highly coordinated attacks on the streets of Paris that left 129 people dead” to tell the number of the terrorist and also present the number of the victims by their words with the French authorities as the person who is responsible to this statement. The adverbial phrase “the highly coordinated attacks” is emphasizing the way terrorist done the action. The adverbial clause “including at least one American” is emphasizing that one of the victims is American. In this clause the journalists are giving the exact number to tell dead people “that left 129 people dead” on the other hand they stated “more than 250 people injure” which means the *USA Today* is giving an opportunity for the readers to think the number of victims. There is an incoherent that will be explained in the clause below (Processes in verbal clauses are in bold):

(Clause 19)

Another 352 people were injured, including 99 who remained in critical condition, he **added**.

In this clause the journalists using form of reported speech, as it is based on the journalists’ interpretation. The Sayer in this clause is “he”, according to previous clause “he” is refers to Paris prosecutor Fancois Molins. In this clause the journalist stated that “Another 352 people were injured” which is different with report from the French authorities. As stated by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, 255) the verb “added” functions to find the truth behind the real actor of

the disappearances to be responsible. In this clause the journalist stated the number of injured people with sure number while in the first clause the journalists only estimating the injured people by words “more than 350”. In the (Clause 1) it is not clear how many the victims but then the journalists strengthen the number of the victims by using verb “added” in this clause, the Sayer stated about the number of injured people with the exact number. Another sample is:

(Clause 10)

The Islamic State **claimed** responsibility for the attacks.

In this clause the statement is in the form of reported speech which also based on the journalists’ interpretation. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 255), the verbal group “said” serves as an indicating words of quoting. The Sayer is “The Islamic State” and the word “responsibility” is considered as the verbiage. The journalists also stated “for the attacks” as the circumstance of purpose which emphasize for what the Islamic State claimed responsibility. In this clause the journalists chose to stated the suspect as the information resources. Another sample is:

(Clause 92)

The terrorist group also **said** the targets around Paris were "precisely chosen," describing the rock concert as "hundreds of pagans gathered for a concert of prostitution and vice."

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 255), the verbal group “said” serves as a neutral words of quoting. The statement is in the form of reported speech which also based on the journalists’ interpretation. In this clause the journalists are represent the terrorist group’s opinion. They also quoting the

phrase “precisely chosen” which emphasizes that the targets around Paris are very precise. The phrase “describing the rock concert as "hundreds of pagans gathered for a concert of prostitution and vice.”, is to emphasize the previous phrase that the targets around Paris were precisely chosen.

USA Today in this article wants to present the information resources from officials and the suspect of terrorist attacks in Paris to serve reliable information. However mostly the journalists chose the information resources from officials that can be means *USA Today* might be pro with the official. The article tells that one of the terrorists is identified and the victims of those attacks are 129 people dead and 352 people injured. *Thus USA Today* presents the investigation of the Paris attacks from the reliable source.

Logical Structure

The first paragraph tells that the terror happened on Saturday and left 129 people dead, and more than 350 people injured according to French authorities. This paragraph is using verbal process and material process with verbal groups “said” and “carried out. The function of this paragraph is to give the orientation about the incident from the authorities as the information resources.

The second paragraph tells the identification of the suicide bombers, Ismael Omar Mostefai which is lived in the French city. This issue is supported by the mayor of the city, Jean-Pierre Gorge. This paragraph is using verbal process and relational process. The verbal groups are “reported”, “identified”, and “attributed”, “said”, “lived”. This paragraph functions to elaborate who is the suspect of the terror.

On the third paragraph, it tells the investigation has also yielded the identity of a French radical among the killers and the Islamic State claimed responsibility for the attacks. This paragraph is using verbal process, material process, and relational process. The verbal groups are “has also yielded”, “linked to”, and “claimed”. The function of this paragraph is to represent who take the responsibilities of these attacks.

Paragraph four tells the several terrorist died and killed by the police on Friday. The dominant process in this paragraph is relational process which is shown in verbal groups “killed”, and “closed in”. The others processes in this paragraph are verbal process and material process. The verbal group are ”said” and “died”. The function is to elaborate about what happened with the terrorist.

The fifth paragraph tells the opinion from the persecutor about his presumption in relation to the terrorist teams that from the investigation there were probably three coordinated teams. The processes in this paragraph are verbal process and existential process. The verbal groups are “said”, “can say”, “were”. This paragraph functions is to and elaborate how many terrorist from the persecutor as the information resources..

The sixth paragraph tells that according to Molins who raised the victims, the death toll to 129, including 89 killed after terrorists stormed the Bataclan concert hall and another 352 people were injured, including 99 who remained in critical condition. The processes in this paragraph are material process, verbal process, and behavioral process. This paragraph functions to elaborate the number of the victims from Molins as the information resources.

The seventh paragraph tells about according to California State University there was a college student from California that is among the dead. The process in this paragraph is relational process that used “was” as the verbal group. This paragraph is to elaborate who is the victim in this terror from California State University as the information resources and support previous paragraph.

The eighth paragraph tells about the confirmation from Mark Toner, a spokesperson for the U.S. State Department about Americans that is also among the injured. The process in this paragraph is dominated by verbal process, then the other process are relational process and material process. The verbal process uses “confirmed” and “said” as the verbal group and the other verbal group are “were” and “is working”. This paragraph is to elaborate the victims from Mark Toner as the information resources and support previous paragraph.

The ninth paragraph tells that the Associated Press reports about another American woman who is undergoing surgery late Saturday at a Paris hospital after being wounded in the leg at the Bataclan. The processes in this paragraph are verbal, relational, material, and mental process. The verbal groups are “reported”, “identified”, “was undergoing surgery”, and “wounded”. This paragraph is to elaborate the victims from Associated Press as the information resources and support previous paragraph.

The tenth paragraph tells that according to Molins, there was seven terrorists which is operating in three separate and Molins also reported where and when the attacks happened. The processes in this paragraph are verbal process and material process. The verbal group are “said”, “were carried out”, “began”.

This paragraph is to elaborate how much the terrorist, where and when the attacks happened from the information resources.

The eleventh paragraph tells the number of the victims in Paris's 10th arrondissement. According to Molins, 100 cartridges were found at the site. The processes in this paragraph are material and verbal process. The verbal groups are “stepped out”, “open”, “killing”, “said”, “were found”. The aim of this paragraph is to elaborate the attacks in Paris's 10th arrondissement.

The twelfth paragraph tells another attacks first in bar at the adjoining 11th arrondissement where five people were killed and 8 injured. Second is in restaurant where people were killed by individuals who opened fire from a black vehicle. The processes are relational process and material process. The verbal groups are “occurred”, “opened”, and “killing”. The aim of this paragraph is to elaborate another attack and the victims.

The thirteenth paragraph tells that most of the victims were found at the Bataclan concert hall, where a performance by the California rock band Eagles of Death Metal was underway. According to Molins 89 people were killed before French police stormed the building. The processes are material and verbal process. The verbal groups in this paragraph are “were found”, “said”, “burst”, “shot”, “took hostages “, “were killed “, and “stormed”. This paragraph function is to elaborate where the most of the victims were found and how many victims in this place.

The fourteenth paragraph tells that a police killed one of the gunman while the other two detonated their suicide vests. The process in this paragraph is

material process. The verbal group is “killed”. This paragraph function is to elaborate the terrorists that have died.

The fifteenth paragraph tells according to Molins, authorities had identified one of the terrorists as a 30-year-old Frenchman known to security forces as having been radicalized. The terrorist, from the town of Courcouronnes, 15 miles south of Paris, was identified through fingerprints. The processes in this paragraph are verbal process and relational process. The verbal groups are “said”, “had identified”, and “was identified “. This paragraph functions as the main event of the text.

The sixteenth paragraph tells that according to Molins, we have to find who these people are, who their accomplices are, who ordered this, where they come from, how they were financed. The processes in this paragraph are verbal and material process. The verbal groups are “said” and “have to find”. This paragraph is to show what will Molins do after found the identification of the terrorist.

The seventeenth paragraph tells a tip from witnesses led Belgian authorities Saturday to arrest three men and Molins also stated that the car had been rented to a Frenchman living. The processes in this paragraph are material, verbal, and relational process. The verbal groups in this paragraph are “said”, “had identified”, “was identified”, “led”, “said”, “had been rented”, and “drove”. The paragraphs function is to elaborate the information that has been obtained.

The eighteenth paragraph tells that a Syrian passport was found on the body of a suicide bomber and the document passed through Greece on Oct. 3.

According to Ludwig Waldinger, a spokesman for Bavarian state police a 51-year-old man arrested last week after firearms, explosives and hand grenades were found in his car near the border. This man has refused to say what he planned to do or where the weapons came from. The processes in this paragraph are verbal, material, relational, and mental process. The verbal groups are “reported”, “was found”, “confirmed”, “passed”, “was”, “told”, “had also been linked”, “arrested”, “were found”, “said”, “has refused”, “planned”, and “came”. The paragraphs function as the main event in this text.

The nineteenth paragraph tells the French President Francois Hollande’s respond about the attacks and he ordered 1,500 extra troops to guard buildings and schools. French Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve authorized local authorities also stated to impose curfews and the authorities are banning all public demonstrations until Thursday. The processes in this paragraph are verbal process and relational processes. The verbal groups are “called”, “said”, “concerning”, “ordered”, “authorized”, “said”, and “are banning”. This paragraph functions is to elaborate what did the president do in response to a terrorist attacks.

The twentieth paragraph tells many places were closed including major tourist sites, and a dozen scheduled concerts were canceled in the capital. The process in this paragraph is relational processes. The verbal groups are “were” and “were canceled “. The function of this paragraph is to elaborate the situation in Paris after the attacks.

The twenty-first paragraph tells that the Islamic State claimed responsibility of the attacks as a revenge for France participation In a U.S.-led

coalition against militant targets in Syria and Iraq. The processes in this paragraph are verbal, material, behavioral and relational process. The verbal groups are “claimed”, “calling”, “released”, “said”, “granted”, “cast”, “were armed” and “wore”. This paragraph functions to elaborate why the Islamic State doing this attacks.

The twenty-second paragraph tells that the terrorist groups have deliberately chosen these targets and they said it was not mistaken in choosing these targets. The processes in this paragraph are verbal process and relational process. The verbal groups are “said”, “were”, and “describing”. This paragraph is to present the opinion from the terrorist groups.

The twenty-third paragraph tells that Syrian President Bashar Assad urged Hollande to change his policies about the responsibilities of the expansion of the terrorism and warned that there will be something happen in Europe if the West continued to support "terrorists" in Syria from three years ago. The processes in this paragraph are verbal and relational ones. The verbal groups are “said”, “were”, “urged”, “warned”, and “describes”. It functions to elaborate why these attacks can happen.

The twenty-fourth paragraph tells the previous attacks on *Charlie Hebdo* and a kosher grocery store which killed one police officer. The process in this paragraph is relational process and material process. The verbal groups are “came”, “were” and “was also shot”. It functions to represent previous attacks which also killed one police.

The twenty- fifth paragraph tells about the report of National Security Council in Washington to President Obama that there was no immediate threat to the United States in the wake of the attacks. The process in this paragraph is relational process and verbal process. The verbal groups are “said”, “told”, and “was “. The function of this paragraph is to represent there is no impact on the American in the attack and as it is open ending it gives curiosity for the reader.

Social Function

The third articles aims to inform the readers about the event which are considered important or newsworthy. After attacks in Paris on November 13, 2015, the Islamic State takes responsibility about these attacks and there are many responds about this terror. Mostly the information resources are from officials then there is local newspaper and the terrorists. By the verbal process *USA Today* wants the reader think from information resources’ perspectives. They depict the event and tells the identification of the terrorist and the victims in Paris attacks from Paris Prosecutor which is considered newsworthy for *USA Today* to inform for the readers.

4.2.4 Mosques vandalized, terrorized after Paris terror attacks (8:27 p.m.

EST November 17, 2015)

Lexical Grammatical Features

This article informs the incident in America after Paris attack on November 13, 2015 which the Islamic State claimed responsibility. The journalists in this article use material process as the dominant process. The material process in this article occurs in 21 clauses of 62 clauses or 33.33%. The

verbal groups in material process found in this articles are “destroyed”, “found”, “are investigating”, “were left”, “left”, “was going”, “was arrested”, “faces up”, “came”, “found”, “taking”, “going”, “threatens”, “arrived”, “brought”, “are going”, “was looking for”, “got together”, “came out”, and “did”. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, pp. 179-181) material clauses construe figures of ‘doing-&-happening’. They express the notion that some entity ‘does’ something — which may be ‘to’ some other entity’. These are the samples of material clauses in this article. (Processes in material clauses are in bold):

(Clause 1)

PFLUGERVILLE, Texas — In wake of terror attacks in Paris last week in which the Islamic State claimed responsibility, vandals **destroyed** a Quran at a Texas mosque,

The verb “destroyed” is negative word and construed as ‘doing’ process. In this clause, the journalists chose negative word “vandals” that can be means destroyer or disturber as the actor. The phrase “a Quran” is considered as the goal. In the first of the clause the journalist also stated the circumstance of time “In wake of terror attacks in Paris last week in which the Islamic State claimed responsibility” and place “at a Texas mosque” in this clause as the information about when and where the event happened. The journalist stated “In wake of terror attacks in Paris last week in which the Islamic State claimed responsibility” to relate the action that happened in America with the attacks in Paris on November 13, 2016. In this clause the journalist tend to contra with the victims which are the Muslim by relating Paris attacks in which the Islamic State claimed

responsibility with vandalism in America. Another sample of material clauses in this article is (Processes in material clauses are in bold):

(Clause 3)

In Texas, a member of the Islamic Center of Pflugerville **found** a torn up Quran covered in feces Monday.

In this clause the verb “found” is neutral word which construed as ‘doing’ process. The Actor is “a member of the Islamic Center of Pflugerville”, in this clause the journalists does not state clearly about who is the witness. They only chose the word “a member of the Islamic Center of Pflugerville” to provides the Actor's role is a Muslim. The noun clause “a torn up Quran covered in feces” is considered as the Range. There is also the circumstance of place and time in this clause as the information about where and when the action happened. First is “In Texas” which provides the information of where this action happened. The second is “Monday”, which provides the information of when the action happened. In this clause the journalist wants to depict the event in Texas on Monday. However there is another sample of material clauses which make the information overlapping in this article is (Processes in material clauses are in bold):

(Clause 3)

When police arrived, they **found** the destroyed Quran in front of the entrance to the mosque.

In this clause the verb is “found” which considered as neutral word. Yet the journalists are selecting “the destroyed Quran” as the Range. The actor in this clause is “they” according to previous phrase the word “they” is refer to the police. In the first clause, there is a circumstance of time that is “when police

arrived” as the information of when the action happened. Then there is also circumstance of place which is “in front of the entrance to the mosque.” to provide the information where the action happened. In this clause the journalist wants to describe an action that happened in the Islamic Center of Pflugerville. The journalists not only depict the action that happened from a member of the Islamic Center of Pflugerville, but also depict the action that happened with the police in the Islamic Center of Pflugerville. In this clause there is a repetition of the action that happened in the Islamic Center of Pflugerville which makes the information overlapping. Another sample of material clauses in this article is (Processes in material clauses are in bold):

(Clause 23)

he **was going to** the center to “firebomb you and shoot whoever is there.”

The verbal group in this clause is “was going to” which considered as neutral phrase and construed as ‘doing’ process. The phrase “the center” is considered specifying the scope of a happening. According to previous clause the actor “he” is refers to “the suspect” which is also neutral phrase. As the phrase “firebomb you and shoot whoever is there” is the circumstance of purpose that contains negatives words (firebomb and shoot), it represents the intention behind “going to the center” and gives the negative perspective to the reader. However because of the journalists chose the word “he” as the Actor instead of the terrorist or the vandals, the journalists might be does not want to blaming anyone in this incident in specific. In this clause the journalist is depict the action of the suspect for the readers.

From those samples *USA Today* depict the action and the event by using material process. The journalists in this article tend to contra with the victims which are Muslims and tend for not blaming anyone. Thus *USA Today* wants to tell the reader that this entire incident that targeting Muslims' attribute is because the impact of Paris attacks which is claimed by the Islamic State.

Logical Structure

The first paragraph tells that vandals destroyed a Quran at a Texas mosque, while mosques in Florida received threatening phone calls. In Texas, a member of the Islamic Center of Pflugerville found a torn up Quran covered in feces. The dominant process in this paragraph is material process with verbal group "destroyed" and "found". The paragraph functions as the main event of the text.

The second paragraph tells police found the destroyed Quran in front of the entrance to the mosque and investigating the incident as a hate crime. The person who called police saw the vandalism at the Islamic Center. The processes are material, verbal, behavioral, and mental process. The verbal groups are "found", "are investigating", "said", "saw", and "was unaware". The function of this paragraph is to elaborate what happened at Islamic Center from the witness and the police.

The third paragraph tells about Faisal Naeem as the Center board member that said the center can't be sure whether the vandalism is connected to the attacks in Paris but nothing like this had ever happened in the center's 3½ years in Pflugerville and a few individuals who did what they did, they don't represent 1.6

billion Muslims. The processes in this paragraph are relational and verbal ones with verbal groups “said”, “can't be sure”, “is connected to”, “like”, “is “, and “don't represent”. The paragraph functions to represent opinion about the event.

The fourth paragraph tells according to federal authorities, threats made against two mosques in Pinellas, Fla., are not credible. Then, threatening phone messages were left at the Islamic Society of Pinellas County in Pinellas Park, Fla., and the Islamic Society of St. Petersburg. The suspect left a voicemail at the Pinnellas Park mosque and saying he was going to the center to “firebomb you and shoot whoever is there.” The processes in this paragraph are verbal, material and relational process. The verbal groups are “say”, “are not “, “were left”, “left”, “saying”, and “was going”. The function of this paragraph is to elaborate the vandalism against Muslims.

The fifth paragraph tells Martin Schnitzler, was arrested and charged with using a telephone to make violent threats. According to Dave Couvertier the calls came from the same person, who was identified and interviewed over the weekend but the investigators found no actual plans to carry out acts of violence. The processes in this paragraph are material process, verbal process, and relational process and the verbal groups are “was arrested”, “charged”, “faces up”, “said”, “came”, “said” and “found”. The paragraph functions to elaborate who is the suspect that left a voicemail and why.

The sixth paragraph tells that according to Hassan Shibly the messages were clearly threats and the caller in one message said that he is taking the war to him and he going to have a big following. In this paragraph the process are

relational, mental, material and verbal process with “aren't”, “said”, “don't know”, “said”, “were”, “said”, “taking”, and “going” as the verbal groups. The function of this paragraph is to present opinion from the information resources.

The seventh paragraph tells that according to Hatem Jaber, the caller threatened to "firebomb" the mosque and called Friday's attacks in Paris "the last straw and obviously they are scared. The processes in this paragraph are verbal, material, relational, mental process. The verbal group are “says”, “threatened”, “called”, “said”, “threatens”, “wants to”, and “are”. The paragraph function is to give opinion from the information resources.

The eighth paragraph tells that the community members arrived at the Islamic Center of Pflugerville to offer support and donations. The dominant process in this paragraph is material process with “arrived” as the verbal group. The function of this paragraph is to present an event.

The ninth paragraph tells that one participant was 7-year-old and he brought \$20 from his piggy bank. In this paragraph the function are relational and material process and the verbal groups are “was” and “brought”. The paragraph functions to present the participant that is unusual.

The tenth paragraph tells according to Naeem, it gives him hopes because it's not you know one versus the other. The processes are verbal, relational, mental, and material process. The verbal groups are “said”, “gives”, “means”, “will be gone” and “are going”. The function of this paragraph is to present opinion from the information resources.

The eleventh paragraph tells that even Jack's mother is not Muslim, but as a neighbor she was looking for a way to help and she said they should all be there supporting each other. The processes in this paragraph are verbal, material, relational, mental, and behavioral process. The verbal groups are “is”, “was looking”, “said”, “got”, “came out”, “did”, “doesn't”, “mean”, and “should supporting”. The paragraph functions to present opinion from another perspective.

Social Function

This article aims to retell an action which considered as important or newsworthy. Since the Paris attack in November 13, 2015, hate crime against Muslim increased. This article is published on November 17, 2015 which is only five days after the terrorist attacks in Paris. However *USA Today* wants to tell the reader that this entire incident that targeting Muslims' attribute and threatening Muslims is because the impact of Paris attacks which is claimed by the Islamic State. It also showed from the title: *Mosques vandalized, terrorized after Paris terror attacks*. By material process *USA Today* depict the action and the event to the reader from witnesses and officials perspective. Thus *USA Today* considered this issue is topical to inform.

4.2.5 Muslims report more bias cases across USA (12:10 p.m. December 9, 2015)

Lexical Grammatical Features

This article informs the rise of anti- Muslim in America after Paris attacks in November 13, San Bernadio incident in December 2. In presenting this article, the journalist uses verbal process as the dominant process. The verbal process in

this article is 39.68% that occurs in 25 clauses of 63 clauses. The quoted speech appears in 5 clauses while the reported speech appears in 20 clauses. The verbal groups in verbal process found in this articles are “said”, “can say”, “called”, “reported”, “were verbally assaulted”, “shouted”, “told”, “claiming”, and “are reported”. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 252) ‘verbal’ clauses in the news reporting allow the journalist to attribute information to resources, including official, experts and eye witnesses. These are the samples of verbal clauses in this article. (Processes in verbal clauses are in bold):

(Clause 1)

Anti-Muslim attacks are on the rise since last week’s massacre in San Bernardino, Calif., and recent comments by presidential candidate Donald Trump could make the situation worse, Muslim and Arab-American leaders **said** Tuesday.

This clause is using reporting form so that the journalists can interpret the information. In this clause *USA Today* chose to state opinion from Muslim and Arab-American leaders. As stated by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 255), the verb “said” serves as a neutral words of quoting. It also followed by circumstance of time “Tuesday” which inform the readers about the time when the Muslim and Arab-American leaders stated this opinion. This clause tends to blame the comments by Donal Trump with provide phrase “recent comments by presidential candidate Donald Trump could make the situation worse” to show that the Muslim and Arab-American leaders as the Sayer is worried about that. In This clause also supported by clause below (Processes in verbal clauses are in bold):

(Clause 14)

The Anti-Defamation League **has reports** of about two dozen anti-Muslim attacks since the terror attacks Nov. 13 in Paris, ranging from a cabdriver shot in Pittsburgh to vandalism against mosques and other buildings, plus verbal or written threats.

This clause is using reporting form, as it based on the journalist's interpretation. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 255) the verbal group "has reports" serves as indicating words which its meaning can be negative or positive depends on the words that followed. In this article "has reports" is followed by "of about two dozen anti-Muslim attacks" that can be means as negative phrase because the word "attacks" is indicate harshness. The Sayer comes from Anti-Defamation League that is an international Jewish non-governmental organization based in the United States to stop the defamation of the Jewish people and to secure justice and fair treatment to all (Anti-Defamation League, a.n) The journalist also chose the words "two dozen" instead of giving the number to let the reader giving their presumption about how many attacks against Muslim that happened. The phrase "since the terror attacks Nov. 13 in Paris," emphasize the extent of time from when the anti-Muslim attacks happened. The phrase "ranging from a cabdriver shot in Pittsburgh to vandalism against mosques and other buildings, plus verbal or written threats." is provides the attacks that happened. In this clause the journalist wants to elaborate the event that happened in the aftermath of Paris attack on November 13 from Anti-Defamation League.

In this article the journalist provides perspective from information resources in the anti-Muslim attacks from current source such as officials and victims. Furthermore, *USA Today* does not take the information about the victims

directly but they take the information from local media such as Fox 7 TV, NY1-TV, and Fox 2 TV. In this article, it provides eight incidents by anti-Muslim mostly from local media. Thus *USA Today* depicts fear of the victims which is Muslim.

Logical Structure

The first paragraph tells according to Muslim and Arab-American leaders, anti-Muslim attacks are on the rise and recent comments by presidential candidate Donald Trump could make the situation worse. The processes in this paragraph are verbal process, relational process, and material process. The verbal groups are “said”, “are”, and “make”. The function of this paragraph is to present the orientation from the information resources.

The second paragraph tells the attacks range from a pig's head thrown at a mosque to a shop owner. The processes in this paragraph are relational and material ones with “range”, and “thrown” as the verbal groups. The paragraph functions to present the example of what the attack is.

The third paragraph tells Ibrahim Hooper opinion that vandalism and threats at mosques represent a spike in anti-Muslim sentiment. It is truly frightening when the leading Republican presidential candidate can say, ‘Bar all Muslims coming to America’ and know he can get more support for it. The processes in this paragraph are to present opinion from the information resources.

The fourth paragraph tells the reports from Anti-Defamation League about two dozen anti-Muslim attacks such as cabdriver shot in Pittsburgh to vandalism

against mosques and other buildings, plus verbal or written threats. Oren Segal also stated his opinion that we're definitely seeing anti-Muslim bigotry escalating around the country. The processes in this paragraph are relational, verbal, and mental process with "has", "said" and "seeing" as the verbal groups. The function in this paragraph is as the main event in this text.

The fifth paragraph tells about Trump statement in banning Muslim entering United States and he does not care with condemnation from Republicans, Democrats and world leaders because he has tremendous support from his followers. The dominant process in this paragraph is verbal process and the verbal groups are "called" and "said". The function of this paragraph is to elaborate why Trump dare to state that statement.

The sixth paragraph tells about Trump's words came as Philadelphia police and the FBI investigated who left a severed pig's head at the Al-Aqsa Islamic Society mosque and according to *The Philadelphia Inquirer* camera video shows the severed pig's head was tossed from a passenger window of a pickup at the Al-Aqsa Islamic Society mosque. In this paragraph the process is dominated by relational process. The verbal groups are "came" and "shows". The function of this paragraph is to elaborate the evidence about the incident according to the information resources.

The seventh paragraph tells in Austin, two young Arab-American women reported they were verbally assaulted at a restaurant Sunday morning by another patron. The processes in this paragraph are verbal process, existential, material and relational process. The verbal groups are "have been", "reported", "were",

“assaulted”, “said”, “shouted”, “told”, “moved”, and “did not”. The paragraph functions to elaborate other incidents related with Muslims after Dec 2 from the witnesses as the information resources.

The eighth paragraph tells according to NY1-TV, Sarker Haque was beaten by a customer who promised to “kill Muslims.” The processes are verbal, material, behavioral, and relational process. The verbal groups are “reported”, “was bleeding”, “bruised “, “had”, “was taken”, and “charged”. The function of this paragraph is to elaborate other incidents related with Muslims after Dec 2 according to the information resources.

The ninth paragraph tells about Fox 2 TV reports that someone claiming to be a former Marine and left a threatening voicemail. The processes in this paragraph are verbal and material process with “claiming”, “reported”, and “is being investigated” as the verbal groups. The function is to elaborate other incidents related with Muslims after Dec 2 according to the information resources.

The eleventh paragraph tells according to WSVN-TV, in Palm Beach, Fla., someone broke windows in a prayer room at the Islamic Center. The processes are material and relational process and the verbal groups are “broke”, “arrested”, and “faces”. The function of this paragraph is to elaborate other incidents related with Muslims after Dec 2 according to the information resources.

The twelfth paragraph tells according to a CAIR report the Manassas Mosque in Virginia received a voicemail threat. The processes in this paragraph are relational and verbal process. The verbal groups are “received” and

“claiming”. The function of this paragraph is to elaborate other incidents related with Muslims after Dec 2 according to the information resources.

The thirteenth paragraph tells about the report from police department about unspecified damage in the last week and community members in Grand Forks, N.D. believe the deliberate Tuesday morning torching of a restaurant serving Somali food was a hate crime. The processes in this paragraph are relational process and mental process. The verbal group are “received”, and “believe”. The function of this paragraph is to elaborate other incidents related with Muslims after Dec 2 according to the information resources.

The fourteenth paragraph tells about complaints from three airline passengers pulled off planes since Dec. 2, according to the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. Abed Ayoub as the committee's national legal and policy director also said a multiple death threats and other abusive comments have been directed at the group from phone callers. The processes in this paragraph are verbal, relational and material process. The function of this paragraph is to elaborate other incidents related with Muslims after Dec 2 according to the information resources.

The fifteenth paragraph tells about opinion from Ayoub and Hooper that we have to take these seriously, Trump’s recent comments will stir even greater backlash against Muslims, but Ayoub also said that Trump has also sparked support for his group and Muslims. There are many attorneys from across the country from different backgrounds, including Jews, who want to volunteer to counter Donald Trump. The processes in this paragraph are verbal process,

relational process and mental process. The verbal groups are “said”, “are reported”, “have to take”, “said”, “is”, “happens”, “worried”, “has also sparked”, “have received”, and “received”. The paragraph functions to present opinion related to Trump’s statement.

Social Function

The article depicts about anti-Muslim attacks that happened after Paris attacks and the fear of the victims through information resources and it aims to inform the readers about the event that is considered as newsworthy by *USA Today*. The article tells there are two dozen anti-Muslim attacks since the terrorist attacks on November 13 in Paris, which is not clear, how many incidents. Then it also tells about the fear of the victims about Donald Trump’s comment. *USA Today* tends to make the reader think critically about the number of the incident by using the word “two dozen”. *USA Today* in this article presents the information from several resources, not only from official, but also from local media such as Fox 7 TV, NY1-TV, and Fox 2 TV for depicting the incident of anti-Muslim attacks. Thus the event that is reported in this article is considered as important by *USA Today*.

4.2.6 Police: Two mosques near L.A. defaced (8:35 p.m. December 13, 2015)

Lexical Grammatical Features

This article informs the incident about anti-Muslim in America after Paris attacks in November 13, San Bernadio incident in December 2. In this article, the journalist uses material process as the dominant process. The material process in this article occurs in 20 clauses of 50 clauses or 40%. The verbal groups in material process found in this articles are “defaced”, “was investigating”, “come”,

“arrested”, “found”, “had drawn”, “cordoned off”, “don't really find”, “had written” “were investigating”, “coming”, “had to be evacuated”, “entering”, “had collected”, “shot”, “was vandalized”, “fled”, “can worship”, and “grew up”. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, pp. 179-181) material clauses construe figures of ‘doing-&-happening’. They express the notion that some entity ‘does’ something — which may be ‘to’ some other entity’. These are the samples of material clauses in this article. (Processes in material clauses are in bold):

(Clause 2)

vandals **defaced** a pair of mosques overnight,

This clause is using verb “defaced” which is considered as negative word and construed as ‘doing’ process. In this clause, the journalist chose “vandals” which is negative word that can be means destroyer or disturber as the actor instead another word. The phrase “a pair of mosque” is considered as the Goal. In the end of the clause the journalist also stated the circumstance of time in this clause as the information about when the event happened. In this clause the journalist wants to tell about the process of doing by the vandals which is the negative action. However the articles chose different way to present the suspect of vandalism which will be explained above (Processes in material clauses are in bold):

(Clause 6)

someone **had drawn** crosses on an outside wall and "Jesus" on a fence.

The verbal group “had drawn” is neutral word which construed as ‘doing’ process. Then the Goal is “crosses” and” Jesus” which means related with

Christianity. In this clause, the journalist chose “someone” which is neutral word as the Actor. The journalist also stated the circumstance of place “on an outside wall” and “on a fence” in this clause as the information about where the action happened. In this clause the journalist wants to tell about an action that happened in the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community Baitus-Salaam Mosque. In this clause the journalists tend to chose neutral word for describing the suspect of vandalism. By using the Actor “someone”, *USA Today* tries to keep on their stance that is they are protecting their civilian. As the issue is related to the religion, it will lead to be more sensitive case in around the world, so that “someone” is used to counteract the issue. Below is the clause which strengthens that they still try to keep on their stance (Processes in material clauses are in bold):

(Clause 21)

someone **had written** "Jesus is the way" on the front wall of the Islamic Center of Hawthorne.

In this clause the verbal group “had written” is neutral word which construed as ‘doing’ process. Then the goal is “Jesus is the way” which means related with Christianity. In this clause, the journalist chose “someone” which is neutral word as the actor. The journalist also stated the circumstance of place in this clause as the information about where the event happened. In this clause the journalist wants to tell about an incident that happened in Islamic Center of Hawthorne.

From those samples, the journalist tends to protect their civilian from any religion issue that can lead disunity among any religion by using the Actor

“someone” while its related with Christianity. On the other hand *USA Today* chose “vandals” as the Actor when it is related with “defaced a pair of mosque”. Thus USA Today wants to depict an action and event to the reader that this entire incident that targeting Muslims is criminals but they do not want to offend any religion as someone who should be responsible.

Logical Structure

The first paragraph tells police report about vandals defaced a pair of mosques and shocking worshipers by the words "Jesus is the way" scrawled on a wall. The processes in this paragraph are verbal, material and mental process. The verbal groups are “said”, “defaced”, and “shocking”. The paragraph functions as the main event of the text.

The second paragraph tells about according to *The (San Bernardino) Sun*, the FBI was investigating both incidents as hate crimes. The processes are verbal and material ones. The verbal groups are “reported”, and “investigating”. The function of this paragraph is to present presumption by the FBI from information resources.

The third paragraph tells the attacks come a day after police in Palm Springs, Calif., arrested a 23-year-old man in the apparent firebombing of an Islamic center in nearby Coachella. The processes in this paragraph are material process, verbal process, and relational process. The verbal groups are “come”, “arrested”, “have said”, “were reported”, and “were”. The function of this paragraph is to elaborate when the attacks happened and the information about the victims from the police as the information resources.

The fourth paragraph tells about worshipers at the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community Baitus-Salaam Mosque that found someone had drawn crosses on an outside wall and "Jesus" on a fence. The processes in this paragraph are material, verbal and relational process. The verbal groups are "found", "had drawn", "called", "cordoned off" and "determined". The function of this paragraph is to elaborate the incident according to the witness as the information resources and how police responds this incident.

The fifth paragraph tells a member of the mosque's opinion that the act of vandalizing is disturbing. The processes in this paragraph are verbal, material and relational process with "said", "don't really find" and "is" as the verbal groups. The paragraph functions to present opinion from the victims as the information resources.

The sixth paragraph tells about report to the police who about someone who had written "Jesus is the way" on the front wall of the Islamic Center of Hawthorne and the police report that said anti-Muslim attacks are on the rise since the Dec. 2 shootings in San Bernardino. The processes in this paragraph are verbal process, material process, and relational process. The verbal groups are "got a call", "reporting", "had written", "is", "have said", "are", and "were investigating". The function of this paragraph is to relate the causes and to present a report from the information resources.

The seventh paragraph tells about the suspect who broke the windows in a prayer room at the Islamic Center. The dominant process in this paragraph is

material process with “arrested” as the verbal group. The function of this paragraph is to present who takes the responsibility in the incident.

The eighth paragraph tells according to Ibrahim Hooper they don’t literally have time to issue a statement on every incident because they're coming in so fast and furious. The processes are verbal, relational and material process with verbal groups “said”, “don't have”, and “coming”. The function of this paragraph is to present the reason why they don’t issue a statement on every incident from information resources.

The ninth paragraph tells about Nihad Awad said that CAIR's offices in Washington, D.C., and in Santa Clara, Calif., had to be evacuated after death threats that included "suspicious powder." The processes in this paragraph are verbal, material and relational process with “said”, “had to be evacuated”, “told”, and “is concerned” as the verbal groups. The function of this paragraph is to present opinion and respond from the information resources.

The tenth paragraph tells the attacks come as GOP presidential hopeful Donald Trump calls for a ban of Muslims entering the USA. The processes in this paragraph are relational, verbal and material process. The verbal groups are “come”, “called”, and “entering”. The function of this paragraph is to relate the reason why this incident can happen.

The eleventh paragraph tells according to the Anti-Defamation League there are two dozen reports of anti-Muslim attacks since the Nov. 13 terror attacks in Paris and the incidents range from vandalism to a cabdriver shot in Pittsburgh. The processes in this paragraph are material process and verbal process with

verbal groups “said”, “had”, “collected”, and “shot”. The function in this paragraph is to relate the incident in America with the incident in Paris from the information resources.

The twelfth paragraph tells about Oren Segal’s opinion that he stated we’re definitely seeing anti-Muslim bigotry escalating around the country. The processes in this paragraph are verbal, mental and relational process. The verbal groups are “said”, “are seeing”, “escalating”. The function in this paragraph is to present opinion from the information resources.

The thirteenth paragraph tells according to Mian, the building was vandalized either late Saturday or early Sunday. He is shock because thinks America was the land of freedom and opportunity and everyone was respected for their beliefs. The processes in this paragraph are “was vandalized”, “told”, “fled”, “can worship”, “is”, and “grew up”. The function of this paragraph is to present opinion from the information resources.

Social Function

This articles aims to inform the important event and the action. There are some incident that disturbing Muslim community in America such as someone who wrote “Jesus is the way” on the front wall the Islamic Center , someone who threw a severed pig’s head in mosque, and someone who broke the windows in mosque. They present the information mostly from officials to prove reliable source. *USA Today* wants the readers use the perspective from official and thinks that this article is factual. Thus the event that reported in this article is considered as important by *USA Today*.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1. Conclusion

This study analyzes six articles of *USA Today* online newspaper about the chronology and the aftermath of Paris attacks on November 13, 2015. This study aims at analyzing how *USA Today* online newspaper represents Muslims in the aftermath of Paris attacks. This is conducted by identifying and analyzing the distinctive feature of the news reporting and the differences between each article in representing Muslims. This study applies Transitivity system of M.A.K. Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic.

From the six articles the writer found material process dominates in the article one, article two, article four, and article six while in the article three and five is dominated by verbal process. In the first article the percentage of material process is 31,57%, in the second article is 42,85%, in the fourth article is 33,33% in the sixth article is 40 % while the percentage of verbal process in the third article is 37,73%, and in the fifth article is 41,26%. Thus the dominant processes from six articles of USA Today are material and verbal processes. By material process *USA Today* want describe the event and the action that happened in the attacks. The media also want to show the Actor by material process. Then, with the verbal process, the media want to show their tendencies and indirectly want the reader to think and respond to the events like the perspective of information resources'. So, by using both processes in the six articles of the USA Today, Muslims are represented as terrorists and victims. *Muslims as the terrorist* shows

in the chronology articles with the dictions “The Islamic State claimed responsibility for the attacks.”, and “Syrian passport was found on the body of a suicide bomber”. Furthermore *Muslims as the victims* shows in the aftermath articles with the dictions “vandals destroyed a Quran”, “a torn up Quran covered in feces”, “two dozen anti-Muslim”, and “kill Muslims”.

From this study first *USA Today* select information resources and second they choose the method of developing the statement from information resources for constructing their news. In selecting information resources, *USA Today* chose to give both authorities and unauthorities perspective in the six articles. The authorities’ statements such as Police, French president, French authorities, and Paris prosecutor are to show that the media is pro-government and wants the reader believe and think like the authorities’ point of you. Then, the media also state unauthorities statements such as victims and witnesses’ statements to shows that the media is pro-victims and want to describe the experiences to the readers, so that they can get the emotional idea by reading the articles. By selecting those information resources, *USA Today* want to make the news more factual and objective.

Furthermore *USA Today* chose the witnesses’ occupation who do not have background knowledge such as “Adele Melice, 22 years old student” and “a volunteer and teacher in mosque” to describe the event and depict their fear about the attacks as the victims. Then the media chose who have background knowledge such as “the reporter, Julian Pearce” and “a concert promoter, Dominique Revert” to describe the event, showing the emotional idea and identify the Actor in the

attacks, so that the readers can get more information about the suspect in this attacks. Then in providing the news *USA Today* is more rarely use quoted speech rather than reported speech as the method of quoting statement, so that the journalists can interpret the information and giving their argument. They also chose television media as the information resources such as Fox 7 TV, NY1-TV, Fox 2 TV to support their argument. As *USA Today*'s mission is to serve as a forum for better understanding and unity to help make the USA truly one nation, it is proper if *USA Today* use those technique to create news.

5.2. Recommendation

Referring to the result of this study, the researcher gives recommendation to other researchers who also want to analyze the similar study by using Systematic Functional Linguistics for analyze printed or online news report in the discourse practice, that it will be better to conduct in-depth-interview to the journalist and to the target readers to know the respond of the reader.