



**ANALISIS KETRANSITIFAN DALAM *FRAMING*
PADA ARTIKEL BERITA ONLINE**
Transitivity Analysis on Framing in The Online News Articles

Agustinus Dias Suparto
Petra Christian University
Pos-el: agustinusdiassuparto@gmail.com

Naskah Diterima Tanggal 28 Januari 2018—Direvisi Akhir Tanggal 2—Disetujui Tanggal 9 April 2018
Doi <https://doi.org/10.26499/rnh.v7i1.586>

Abstrak

Berita merupakan alat pemberitaan kepada masyarakat luas tentang peristiwa yang terjadi di dunia. Di Indonesia, pemberitaan tentang Ahok yang telah didakwa dua tahun penjara telah menjadi perbincangan dunia. Dalam menyikapi pemberitaan ini, terdapat dua kelompok besar yang saling berlawanan sehingga memungkinkan terdapat perbedaan laporan dalam berbagai pemberitaan. Maka, terjadi ketaksesuaian informasi dan framing yang berujung pada perbedaan pandangan tentang objek pemberitaan. Artikel ini membahas tentang pemberitaan Basuki Tjahaja Purnama di dua berita online, yaitu antaranews.com dan hrw.org menggunakan analisis ketransitifan dalam *Systemic Functional Linguistics* (SFL) yang dipopulerkan oleh Halliday. Data dibahas secara rinci dengan menganalisis aspek-aspek ketransitifan pada setiap kalimat dalam berita. Pada akhirnya, artikel ini mengungkap bagaimana penggunaan partisipan (*participants*), proses (*process*) dan situasi (*circumstances*) dalam kalimat dapat memengaruhi sudut pandang dari penulis berita.

Kata-kata kunci: framing, ketransitifan, berita, *Systemic Functional Linguistics*

Abstract

News enables public to know about certain occurrences around the world. In Indonesia, the case of Ahok who has been sentenced to two years in prison has become an international phenomenon. There are two factions opposing each other about the case. Thus, the news reports may have different perspectives, depending on the writers' views. There are bias and framing which leads people on the writer's perspective. This paper will try to analyze two news articles on Basuki Tjahaja Purnama's case taken from antaranews.com and hrw.org using transitivity analysis in *Systemic Functional Linguistics* (SFL). The data are examined using transitivity analysis that can reveal the different perspectives of these two news articles by breaking down the sentences that shows the participants, process and circumstances involved. At the end of this paper, it shows how the difference in using of participants, process and circumstances creates different perspectives of the writer.

Keywords: framing, transitivity, news, *Systemic Functional Linguistics*

How to Cite: Suparto, Agustinus Dias. (2018). Analisis Ketransitifan dalam *Framing* Pada Artikel Berita Online. *Ranah: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa*, 7 (1), 16—32. doi: <https://doi.org/10.26499/rnh.v7i1.586>

INTRODUCTION

Many people believe that news is the source of information about facts that happen in the society which is directed to the audience around the world. However, sometimes news is more interested in advancing their own objectives by using certain perspective towards the occurrences that are reported. Thus, it leads of what we call as “framing” which limits the perception of reality by limiting the perceptions of different realities and focusing on a specific piece of it (Tuchman, 1978). Kusno and Bety (2017) found that perception can lead the audience to believe the information from a certain perspective. Thus, it results on some aspects of the reality which are perceived by the audience will be more prominent than the others.

Moreover, the using of certain framing which is directed towards the audience is also influenced by the certain ideology and perspective of the writer. White (2006: 1) added that news reporting, especially, as ideologically inclined and with an agenda to influence its intended audience. Thus, news is also a mean to convey idea and perspective of the reader toward a certain phenomenon. It is also aimed to influence a certain audience to believe that what they have reported in news as truth. In the end, framing in news is used to influence its readers because it has certain ideology and agenda that is implied by the writer in his or her writing.

The writer often creates such opinions which can influence the reader to be affirmative of their perspectives using language in certain way. Ghannam (2011: 3) has found that “language can be used in many different ways in order to reinforce and manipulate a message”. Hence, language in newspaper articles can be a source of creating perspective toward the readers. Mineshima (2009) has found that even when the writing is not too biased, the reader may not be aware to accept some writer’s perspectives about a fact. Some of the facts are just viewed from a certain point of view which is usually directed to the target readers. Thus, language is not seen as the reflection of our reality anymore and becomes the central of creating reality (Taiwo, 2004). Therefore, whether the messages that are presented are on purpose or not by the writer, it makes a certain point of view or framing which differ one to the others.

News stories which work for forming ideologies or perspectives and are directed to the readers can be analyzed using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Teo in Ruddick (2007: 25) claimed that ‘Transitivity’, a component in Halliday’s SFL, can

reveal the attribution of agency to participant in texts and he also added that it is an analytic tool which foregrounds agency and makes salient “who does what to whom”. White (2006: 3) added that the bias of opinion may occur because of the grammatical choices which participants are represented as agentive or as affected/acted upon. Thus, the effect of the degree of agency assigned may influence the amount of blame designated to one participant rather than another.

The text analysis using transitivity analysis in Systemic Functional Linguistics has been done to see the perspective of a writer of a certain phenomenon. Mineshima (2009) conducted a transitivity analysis from two political texts which are from an article from the Guardian newspaper titled *The Other Extradition*, written by Norman Stone in November 1998 (Text A) and an article titled *Will Castro Be Next in the Dock?*, which was published by the New Statesman magazine, also in November 1998 and written by Maurice Walsh (Text B). He later found that text A is predominantly material-oriented where the subject is the actor whereas the other text is rational-oriented where the subject is the sayer. In other words, Text A foregrounds Ocalan as a dynamic and dangerous figure whereas Text B depicts Castro as a loud but harmless character. Text B’s frequent use of agentless passives also contributes to Castro’s inconspicuousness.

Ruddick (2007: 15) also attempted a similar study using the same two texts as Mineshima did and he concluded that the use of material and verbal process can assist the writers to position the reader. Thus, this study will try to attempt the similar approach to reveal the point of view of the reader using transitivity analysis. Therefore, this study was conducted by using Transitivity analysis to investigate the framing that is used by the writers of the news from *hrw.org* and *antaranews.com* about the case of Basuki Thahaja Purnama or Ahok who are jailed because of blasphemy.

THEORETICAL BASIS

Framing

Many people have realized that news has just reported certain occurrence in a certain perspective, which later is called “framing” (Chong & Druckman, 2007: 100). Pan and Kosicki (2001: 45) aptly state, “Resources are not distributed equally. Actors strategically cultivate their resources and translate them into framing power.”

Campaigns that have greater resources to conduct public opinion research may be better able to identify the frames that appeal most to the public. Unequal resources may also permit one side to advertise its themes more frequently (and to a wider audience) and to enlist representatives and endorsers that can more credibly deliver its messages to the public (Chong and Wolinsky-Nahmias, 2003). They added that there are actually two kinds of frame which are media frame and individual frame. A frame in communication or a media frame refers to the words, images, phrases, and presentation styles that a speaker (e.g., a politician, a media outlet) uses when relaying information about an issue or event to an audience (Gamson and Modigliani, 1987, 1989). Related to media, this frame is affected by the point of view of the writer on how his or her writing wants to be read by the readers. The side that is taken by the writer is aimed to influence the audiences to see the phenomena in the perspective of the writer. News, therefore, are textual and visual structures built around a central axis of thought, from a certain perspective, and by information professionals (but not only by them), who will provide an interpretive framework for the audiences exposed to the news messages.

On the other hand, a frame in thought or an individual frame refers to an individual's cognitive understanding of a given situation (e.g., Goffman, 1974). Unlike frames in communication, which reflect a speaker's emphasis, frames in thought refer to what an audience member believes to be the most salient aspect of an issue. Politics is typically competitive, fought between parties or ideological factions, and issues that are debated are framed in opposing terms. Individuals receive multiple frames with varying frequencies. Theriault (in Brewer and Gross, 2005) found that individuals favored the frame that was consistent with their values. Sniderman and Theriault (in Chong and Druckman, 2007) concluded that framing might be less influential in politics than experimental studies have suggested because competing frames may cancel each other and fail to move public opinion. Therefore, the effectiveness of any framing strategy will depend on its design and implementation within a particular competitive environment.

Systemic Functional Linguistics

Halliday (1990) proposed theory of linguistics that claims language, or any other semiotic systems, can be seen as a system of choices which is called Systemic

Functional Linguistics (SFL). He claimed that SFL is particularly suitable for the type of investigation that

“... enables us to analyse any passage and relate it to its context in the discourse, and also to the general background of the text: who it is written for, what is its angle on the subject matter and so on (p. 34)”.

In other words, Halliday's SFL emphasizes how language is used to express meaning. Some linguists agreed that it is a systematic way to analyze how language works or functions in communication. Bloor and Bloor (1995: 2) also agreed that SFL is semantic means that it concerns with the meaning and also functional which means it concerns with how the language is used. Therefore, White (2000) concluded that SFL is a popular tool to investigate how linguistic items and grammatical patterns are used to express different semantic values.

The Three Metafunctions

In SFL, Halliday (1985) also proposed three interrelated metafunctions, which are the ideational or experiential, the interpersonal and the textual to classify the various options available and choices by the speakers. He later claimed that:

“Language has developed in response to three kinds of social-functional needs. The first is to be able to construe experience in terms of what is going on around us and inside us. The second is to interact with the social world by negotiating social roles and attitudes. The third and final need is to be able to create messages with which we can package our meanings in terms of what is new or given.” (Halliday, 1994: 11)

From his statement, the ideational or experiential relates to the way languages is used to express the perceptions of the world and explains how the language is used to describe ‘doings’ and ‘happenings’. The interpersonal metafunction refers to language as medium for interaction, expressing attitudes and obligation. Then, the textual metafunction refers to ‘the enabling function, the speaker's text-forming potential expressing the relation of language to its environment and weaving together the experiential and interpersonal meanings’ (Plemenitas, 2004: 26). Thus, this paper examines the texts from ideational metafunction perspectives which focuses on the process, actors and circumstances of the texts to reveal “who does what to whom” which is the benefit of the use of the analysis (Ruddick, 2007: 4).

Transitivity

Part of ideational or experiential function, which concerns with the transmission of ideas, is transitivity (Cunanan, 2011: 72). The system of transitivity specifies the different types of processes and consists of the process itself, participants in the process (e.g. actor, goal, beneficiary) and circumstances attendant on it (Plemenitas, 2004: 27). Thus, transitivity can reveal how the writer uses the processes, participants and circumstances to depict the story and it can cause different points of view among the writers of news articles that can highlight the story in different ways, depending on how the writer uses the participants and the process in reporting the phenomenon. Ruddick (2007) explained how the use of transitivity analysis to uncover the motivation and bias of the text producer by pin-point how the writer represents the dominant agents of the text using the process types as analytical tools. Thus, the framing of a news article can be seen through determining the most dominating participants and the process involved in the news articles as circumstances provide the information about where, when, how, why with whom or as what the process of the clause occurred (Butt, 2000: 64).

The following clause in table 1 shows an example how the Participants, Process and Circumstances work.

Table 1 Participants, Process and Circumstances in a sentence			
The politicians	Put	Many people	At risk
Participant (Actor)	Process (Material)	Participant (Goal)	Circumstances (Contingency)

Halliday (1976) claimed that transitivity represents process or experiences like actions, events, processes of consciousness, and relations that covers all phenomena and anything that can be expressed by a verb: event, whether physical or not, state or relations. Hence, transitivity basically presents how the world is perceived in three dimensions: the material world, the world of consciousness and the world of relations (Cunanan, 2011: 73).

Plemenitas (2004: 30) provided more detailed process type system, which relates the process with its participants such as Material process that has many kinds of participants such as Actor, optional participants like Goal, Range, Beneficiary, which can be Recipient, Client or Attribute. Mental process has Senser and Phenomenon as its participants. Verbal process has Sayer and optional participants such as Receiver, Verbiage and Target. Behavioral process has participant Behavior or

optional Behavior, which can be Phenomenon or Verbiage. Existential process has participant Existent. Relational process is further divided into Identifying, with participants Token and Value, and Attributive, with participants Carrier and Attribute, optional Beneficiary.

Circumstances are the indispensable part of each process type. These circumstances are comprehended by prepositional and adverbial phrases. These circumstances can be classified as: extent and location, manner such as means, quality and comparison, cause such as reason, purpose and behalf, contingency such as condition, concession or default, accompaniment such as comitative or additive, role such as guise and product, matter and angle.

RESEARCH METHOD

The data which were discussed were taken are two online newspaper articles about Ahok's trial regarding the blasphemy that has been the controversy in Indonesia. Text 1 is taken from Indonesian online newspaper titled "Ahok sentenced for two years imprisonment for insulting Islam" and Text 2 is taken from hrw.org, which is an international website of human right watch. The website launches a report titled "Indonesia sends Jakarta Governor in prison for blasphemy". Text 1 reports what happened at the court as Basuki Tjahaja Purnama was sentenced for two years because of blasphemy and there were two groups which are supporting and opposing Ahok's imprisonment. Later, text 1 displays the opinion of Bachtiar Nasir who is one of those who support Ahok's imprisonment. On the other hand, Text 2 focuses on showing how the discriminatory laws have been used to oppress the religious minority in Indonesia by giving some examples on how religious extremists use the law to discriminate other people including in Ahok's case. The writer also criticizes the government, especially Joko Widodo as the president, to abolish the law and promote pluralism in Indonesia. These two articles are chosen to know the perspectives and framing that is used by the both writers which are from different background about the case of Ahok. The data will be analyzed using transitivity analysis in which the processes, participants and circumstances are examined. By understanding the element of transitivity analysis, the framing of both articles will be determined through the most dominant process type of

the articles, then the most dominant participant are analyzed to see who are involved the most and later the most type of circumstances to see how the article is developed.

DISCUSSION

The analysis focuses on the three elements of Transitivity which are the process, participants and circumstances in the texts. The dominant types of each element to understand the style of the writer to reveal the purpose and their point of view which determines the framing that was implied in the text. Therefore, the first step that was done is to determine the most dominant process, participants and circumstances that are used in the texts.

The Most Dominant Process Type

In order to determine which processes were dominant of the texts, which the texts chosen were two online newspapers from different country which have been mentioned before, the processes were placed into several categories mentioned below. The dominant process type would determine the dominant participants that would later be discussed.

Table 2
Process Types in Both Texts

Process Type	Text 1		Text 2	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Material	6	33.3%	8	53.3%
Mental	3	16.7%	3	20.0%
Verbal	5	27.7%	1	6.7%
Relational Attributive	1	5.6%	1	6.7%
Relational Identifying	3	16.7%	2	13.3%

Table 2 shows that there are only five process types that can be found in both texts and the differences in using those processes in both texts are not significant. Thus, it is clearly stated that material process which describes physical activities dominates in those two texts. Material processes that are used mostly in the texts shows that both writers want to describe what actually happened such as describing the situation of Ahok's case. By using material process, it is also implied that both articles want to show the fact to the audience. The example how those texts show the reality using material process can be seen in the figure below.

Table 3
Material Process in Text 1

Participants (Actor)	Process (Material)	Circumstances (Location)
Ahok blasphemy trial	Began	on December 13, 2016

Table 4
Material Process in Text 2

Participants (Actor)	Process (Material)	Participants (Goal)	Circumstances (Means)
The law, article 156a of the Indonesian criminal code	punishes	deviations from the central tenets of the six officially recognized religions	with up to five years in prison

Both texts use material process to give the proper descriptions of the case such as when the trial happened (Text 1) and the law that punishes Ahok (Text 2). However both texts discuss the case in different perspective. Text 1 mainly discuss about the situation during the trial inside the court such as *A panel of judges of North Jakarta District Court **found** Jakarta Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) guilty of blasphemy against Islam and **sentenced** him to two years jail here, on Tuesday* and outside the court such as *The two groups of demonstrators **were separated** by the police to maintain law and order*. Different with Text 1, Text 2 is more focused on Indonesian law suppresses minorities using material process such as *The blasphemy law **has been used to prosecute and imprison** members of religious minorities and traditional religions*. There are also material processes which display how the trial was and its implications toward the two factions of people which are supporting or against Ahok in this case. Not only the use of material process, the use of relational identifying and attributive also add more explanation about the case, especially for the readers who do not know much about the case such as *Blasphemy is a criminal offense in Indonesia and is punishable with up to five years in prison* (Text 1) and *Militant Islamist groups **were successful** in making Ahok's blasphemy prosecution a centerpiece of efforts to defeat him in last month's gubernatorial election, which Ahok lost* (Text 2). However, the use of mental processes in both texts creates the sense of opinion from the writer as the writers want to describe the feeling of the people involved and what on the mind of those people by presenting Bachtiar Natsir's feeling of the case such as *On last Friday, the National Movement to Safeguard the Indonesian Ulema Councils Fatwa leader Bachtiar Nasir **had urged** Muslims participating in a massive rally (phenomenon) to accept whatever verdict the panel of judges reach*. On the other hand, Text 2 uses mental and verbal processes to criticize the Indonesian government about the law that

discriminates minorities such as in Ahok's case such as *Indonesian authorities***have invoked** the country's discriminatory blasphemy law to destroy the political career of former Jakarta Governor Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama which implies Ahok's imprisonment is the result of Indonesian government and law. Moreover, the use of verbal process creates the opinion that supports the opinion of the writer to criticize Indonesian law such as in this sentence that *The Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation***has called for** the repeal of the blasphemy law because of the threat it poses to the country's religious minorities. By quoting a certain participant (Bachtiar Natsir in Text 1 and The Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation in Text 2), it creates certain point of view of the writer of the case to influence the reader how the audience should react to Ahok's imprisonment. Therefore, the participants that are involved in the texts are also important to create the stand point of the text. Later, the participants who are involved the most in the texts will be discussed in the next session.

The Most Participant Used in the Texts

Plemenitas (2004: 35) stated that 'agents' or participants are interpreted as the function which typically has the power to determine whether or not the process will occur or in other words, it is the controller of the process. Halliday (1994) also mentioned that transitivity also features of causation which the process comes to exist. Therefore, the evaluation of kind of participants cannot be separated from the process type that is involved. He also added the terms used for the participants that are influenced by its process such as actor and goal in material process. Moreover, the participants that are involved in the process can also be affected by whether the clause is active or passive, as Thompson (2004: 90) distinguished between those Material processes that represent action related only to the actor and those that "also affect or are 'being done' to another participant", in this case categorized as the goal. Thus, the participants that are involved as the result of the process used in the texts are displayed in the table below.

Table 5
Types of Participant in Both Texts

Types of Participants	Text 1		Text 2	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Actor	4	12.5%	4	16.7%
Goal	4	12.5%	7	29.1%
Senser	3	9.4%	2	8.3%
Phenomenon	3	9.4%	3	12.5%
Sayer	5	15.6%	1	4.2%
Verbiage	5	15.6%	1	4.2%
Career	1	3.1%	1	4.2%
Attribute	1	3.1%	1	4.2%
Identified	2	6.3%	2	8.3%
Identifier	3	9.4%	2	8.3%
Scope	1	3.1%	0	0%

Table 5 shows that actor is the most dominant participant in text 1 whereas goal is the most dominant in text 2 as the Material process dominates both texts. As it has been explained before, the actions which are involved in the texts mostly are caused by the function of the texts which are giving the actual descriptions about the case. As the texts also involves other active participants in mental and verbal process such as Bachtiar Natsir in Text 1 and The Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation in Text B as the active participants who are involved and give their view about the case, The actor which is the active participant of material process also gives a certain perspective about the article. Plemenitas (2004: 35) explained that actors are ‘agents as thereal instigators or controllers of the process’. In other words, actors are participants which are active in determining the process, which is the material process and the using of actors supports the texts to give information about “who is actively involved” in the case. As there are two groups of people who support Ahok’s blasphemy case and oppose his imprisonment which are mentioned in Text 1, the writer also tries to convey his perspective using the participants involved in the text. It can be clearly seen in the actors and goals that are used in the material processes in the texts like in the table 6 below.

Table 6
Actors and Goals in Both Texts

		Pro-Ahok	Neutral	Anti-Ahok
Text 1	Actor	0	4	0
	Goal	3	1	0
Text 2	Actor	0	4	0
	Goal	2	5	0

This table shows the participants, especially the actors and goals, with their affiliation with the factions which support and oppose Ahok’s case such as Ahok’s

supporters or Anti-Ahok and neutral side such as the court, the law and the government. However, from the table, it can be found that both texts try not to take side by using neutral side as the active participants to talk about the case in which in Text 1, the actors are **A panel of judges of the North Jakarta District Court** and **Ahok's blasphemy trial**. Not only displaying the judges and the trial as the active participants, but Text 1 also uses the people who are affiliated with Pro and Anti-Ahok as the active participant such as **Several thousand anti- and pro-Ahok demonstrators** at the same time to give the sense that the writer does not take side. On the other hand, in Text 2, the blasphemy law and the government are the dominant actor. The blasphemy law is used two times explicitly and the government which are the implicitly mentioned as **a Jakarta Court** and **President Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo** as the actors of Ahok's blasphemy case. Thus, it is implied that Text 2 takes blame on the government and the law as the main reasons behind the blasphemy case of Ahok in which at the same time Text 2 implies its support to Ahok as the victim of the blasphemy law that is applied in Indonesia.

Both texts mention Basuki Tjahaja Purnama or Ahok as the dominating goal or the passive participant. Then, as a result, Ahok is seen as the result of the action that is done by the court and Indonesian blasphemy law which are dominating actor used in both texts. This implies that both texts try to present their stance by positioning Ahok as victim of the court and the blasphemy law as the judges have the authority in the court to sentence Ahok. Therefore, as Kosicki(2001) claimed that resources in the media are not distributed equally, both texts are focused on the process in the court as the judges have more power to do over Ahok as the defendant and as the goal of the implementation of blasphemy law. Thus, the framing that is built in these articles is how Ahok is punished by the judges as the consequences of the blasphemy law in Indonesia. However, as Text 1 does not give any support to Ahok or Anti-Ahok supporters by stating that Ahok's imprisonment is simply the result of the law's implementation, Text 2 is more interested in discussing that Ahok's imprisonment is caused by the law itself which is discriminating the minority and takes aim at the government, as the main reason of the case.

Similar to material process, mental process and verbal process also play part in framing that is used in both texts. This can be seen in Text 1 where verbal process also used quite often to give the opinions about the trial in text 1. There are two verbal

processes that are done by Ahok and his lawyers about their opinion about the sentence and one verbal process when he had speech in Kepulauan Seribu. The two other verbal processes are done by Bachtiar Nasir as the person who opposes Ahok and wants Ahok to be imprisoned because of the blasphemy. Thus, text 1 wants to offer different perspectives over the sentenced that is given to Ahok as the defendant of blasphemy case. On one hand, Ahok's side feels object with the punishment whereas his opposition is satisfied with his imprisonment. Text 1 also tries to be neutral in using of the words to name the participants, such as Pro-Ahok and Anti-Ahok, to describe the supporters of each faction. Therefore, in text 1, the framing that is used to lead the readers using the description of the trial process done by the judges to punish Ahok and the reactions from Ahok's side and Bachtiar Nasir as the supporter of blasphemy law's implementation towards Ahok.

That is different with text 2 where it focuses more on how the blasphemy law is used to punish Basuki Tjahaja Purnama. Not only the used as the actors in material process, the blasphemy law which punishes Ahok and the government including the court and the president are also used as the dominant sencer which is the active participant in mental process which creates sense that the writer has his or her own opinion towards the case that the law is used to oppress the minority because of intolerance in Indonesia and the government should be blamed for it. Not only Ahok as goal, there are other passive participant such as **members of religious minorities and traditional religions and deviations from the central tenets of the six officially recognized religions** which support the writer's view about the discrimination behind the implementation of the blasphemy law. Thus, in general, the article is blaming the Indonesian authorities because of the use of blasphemy law in Indonesia, which puts the minorities in danger and urges the government, especially Joko Widodo as the president of Indonesia, to banish the blasphemy law. Therefore, as the article is made not by Indonesian and published for the readers worldwide, it focuses more on criticizing the use of blasphemy law in Indonesia without describing the situation during the trial, etc. Finally, there are two kinds of framing used in these two articles which are focusing more on the description during Ahok's trial and its reactions from the both factions and the other one is focusing on the using of blasphemy law in Indonesia that harms Indonesian harmony and puts the minorities in danger.

Circumstances in the Texts

The other transitivity component is circumstances which are propositional and adverbial phrases. However, in transitivity analysis, circumstances just show the clue about participants and the processes in terms of time, place, condition, reason, comparison, etc. Therefore, circumstances can only help the transitivity analysis in terms of the purpose of the text or the kind of text. As we can see, there are several kinds of circumstances used in the text to help the writer explain the situation like in Table 7.

Table 7
Type of Circumstance in Both Texts

Circumstances	Text 1		Text 2	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Location	8	50%	2	12.5%
Matter	4	25%	7	43.75%
Cause	1	6.25%	3	18.75%
Extent	1	6.25%	0	0%
Contingency	1	6.25%	0	0%
Means	1	6.25%	4	25%

From Table 7, it shows that location is dominating in text 1 whereas matter is used the most in text 2. Location is a circumstance which provides information about when and where the process happens or in the other word; location shows the time and the place of the occurrences during the trial. Thus, the information provided from location circumstances, it gives us clear descriptions about what were going on in the court. Thus, by using more locations, text 1 wants to describe more on the trial's situation. Matter is used to give explanation about something which is used more in text 2 as it wants to give explanation about what happens in Ahok's case and how that case is related to the use of blasphemy law that is being criticized in the text. Moreover, the using of Means in text 2 also provides more information on how the blasphemy law is used to imprison Ahok and how it is used to oppress the minorities in Indonesia. Thus, circumstances used also influence the way of writing which results on the framing that is used in the articles.

CLOSING

From the discussion, it shows that actors who are involved in the texts can assist the writer to take aside and influence the readers to see the writer's perspective through

the framing that is used. Therefore, news is seen as the structure that is built based on the thought from certain perspective done by the writers to provide the limited information for the readers. Thus, as the writers of the two articles that are compared in the discussion, it shows how participants, process and circumstances that are used in the text create a certain perspective that the writers want to focus on. As the text 1 wants to focus more on the situation during the trial in Ahok's case and the reactions of the factions of people who support and oppose Ahok, it uses more Material process with more Location circumstances to explain the situation about the time and place clearly. The using of equal actors or the active participant and the goal or the passive participant in Material process also creates the sense that text 1 wants to show neutrality by giving equal perspective from both sides.

Different with text 1, text 2 focuses more on how the government uses blasphemy law as the mean to oppress the minority in which Ahok is imprisoned because of quoting a verse in Alquran. Although it is not clearly stating that Ahok's case is caused by the intolerant Muslims that put pressure to the authority, it is implied that the writer wants to object the using of the law to criminalize Ahok because he is a minority in Indonesia. By using matter circumstances to explain how Ahok's case develops, the writer wants to direct international readers to see how blasphemy law in Indonesia is used to oppress the minority.

Finally, herein the importance of studying Functional Linguistics, especially transitivity system which highlights the linguistic choices made by the writers to show how those choices assign agency. By using transitivity analysis which examines the processes, participants and circumstances of the text, the positions of the reader to accept positive or negative point of view of the participants of the texts are likely able to be figured out. Thus, framing that is used to direct the reader about an occurrence can also be analyzed using transitivity analysis which encourages people to think more critically about the information, especially from news.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Antara News. (2017). "Ahok Sentenced to Two Years Imprisonment for Insulting Aslam". Retrieved on June 1st, from www.antaranews.com/en/news-/110848/ahok-sentenced-to-two-years-imprisonment-for-insulting-islam
- Human Rights Watch. (2017). "Indonesia sends Jakarta governor in prison for blasphemy". Retrieved on June 1st, from www.hrw.org/news/2017/05/09/-indonesia-sends-jakarta-governor-prison-blasphemy

- Bloor and Bloor. (1995). *The Functional Analysis of English- A Hallidayan Approach*. London: Arnold.
- Brewer, P. R. and Gross, K. (2005). Values, framing, and citizen's thoughts about policy issues: Effect on content and quantity. *Political Psychology*. Vol 26. pp. 929-948
- Chong, D., and Druckman, J. N. (2007). Framing theory, *Annual Review of Political Science*. Vol. 10. Pp. 103-126
- Chong, D. and Wolinsky-Nahmias, Y. (2005). Managing voter ambivalence in growth and conervation campaigns. *Ambivalence, Politics, and Public Policy*, edited by Stephen C. Craig, and Michael D. Martinez, 103-126. New York: Palgrave Macmillan
- Cunanan, B.T. (2011). Using Transitivity as a Framework in Stylistic Analysis. *Asian EFL Journal*. Vol. 54(1). pp. 69-79
- Gamson, W. A. & Modigliani, A. (1987). The changing culture of affirmative action. In R. D. Braungart (Ed.), *Research in Political Sociology*. (Vol.3, Pp. 137-177). Greenwich, CT: JAI.
- Gamson, W. A., and Modigliani, A. (1989). Media discourse and public opinion on nuclearpower: A constructionist approach. *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol 95(1), 1–37.
- Ghannam, D. (2011). *Newspaper ideology: A critical discourse analysis of an event published in six Lebanese newspapers*. Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand
- Goffman, E. (1974). *Frame Analysis: An Essay on the Organization of. Experience*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press
- Halliday, M. A. K. (1976). A brief sketch of systemic grammar. In G. Kress (Ed.), *System and function in language*. London: Oxford University Press
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1985). *Introduction to functional grammar*. London: Arnold.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1994). *An introduction to functional grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Kusno, Ali dan Nur Bety. (2017). Analisis Wacana Kritis Cuitan Fahri Hamzah (Fh) Terkait Hak Angket Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK). *Ranah: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa*, 6 (2), 137—159. doi: <https://doi.org/10.26499/rnh.v6i2.462>
- Mineshima, M. (2009). Discourse analysis of news texts by the application of systemic functional grammar. *TEFL/TESL Niigata Institute of Technology*. Pp. 101-123
- Pan, Z. and Kosicki, G. M. (2001). Framing as a strategic action in public deliberation. *Framing public life: Perspectives on media and our understanding of the social world*. pp. 35-65
- Plemenitas, K. (2004). *Some aspects of the systemic functional model in text analysis*. Ljubljana: Birografika Bori
- Ruddick, M. (2007). *A Comparative Analysis of Two Texts using Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics*. University of Birmingham.
- Taiwo, R.(2004) "Speech as Headline in Nigerian Newspapers", in Segun Awonusi and E. A. Babalola, eds. *The Domestication of English in Nigeria* (pp.323 –335). Lagos: University of Lagos Press
- Thompson, G. (2004). *Introducing functional grammar* (2nd ed.). London. Arnold.
- Tuchman, G. (1978). *Making News: A Study in the Construction of Reality*. New York: The Free Press

- White, P. R. R. (2000) *Functional Grammar*. Birmingham: The Center for English Language Studies
- White, P. R. R. (2006). Evaluative semantic and ideological positioning in journalistic discourse- a new framework for analysis. In Larsen, I (ed.). *Mediating ideology in text and image: Ten critical studies*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. Pp. 37-69