

The Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning (MOOD), Ideational Meaning (TRANSITIVITY) and Textual Meaning (THEME) of News Item Text Entitled

“Nikita Mirzani: I’m Not a Prostitute”

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Abstract

Today, media has become primary needs as food and clothing. It has played significant role in strengthening the society that is as a "mirror" of the modern society. It's used not only to inform people about current, new affairs and what is happening around them and the world but also to form opinions and make judgments regarding various issues. Cohen, (1963); McCombs & Shaw, (1972) stated that when mass media emphasize a topic, the audience/public receiving the message will consider this topic to be important. However, systemic functional grammar is concerned primarily with the grammar choices makes available to speakers and writers. These choices relate speakers' and writers' intentions to the concrete forms of a language. This study is attempt to investigate the interpersonal meaning (mood), ideational meaning (transitivity) and textual meaning (theme) of news item text entitled “Nikita Mirzani: I’m Not a Prostitute”. The news becomes very interesting for some people, because this news is indicated as distractor issue for Freeport cases. After analyzing the mood system in this text, so the writer can conclude that all of the information in this news is declarative mood. For example when the Nikita stated you can confront me with O and F (pimp suspects). I do not know them. This proof gives us justification that the speakers indeed intentionally give fruitful and clear information to each other. The use of full declaratives here also indicates that the text shares a common focus on the giving of information. There is only full declarative in this text, there is no full polar interrogative, full WH-interrogative, imperative and so on. After we discuss the mood types, and then move on the next table, about Modality and Polarity. There are four modality used in this text. Those are the use of can (two times), could and might. So, it assumes that some information given is in the form of “advice”. Based on the table above, it also can be concluded that there are five transitivity process used in this text. The major process used in this text is attributive process. In the second place is material, mental and verbal process with 17,7 %. Then, the last is 5,8% process of this text used behavioral process. In this text, there are also three major circumstance used those are location, extent and manner with frequency 25%. Then it's continued by role and cause circumstance with 12,5%. In this text the system of Theme and Rheme provides important ways in which textual meanings at the clause level may be established. Theme-Rheme

structure allows information to flow from one clause to another. The logical flow helps create cohesiveness of the text in the news. Theme is realized by position (initial). In the SFL an analysis of language, pattern of thematic choice are seen as realizing textual meanings, which in turn are the realization of mode dimensions of the context of situation, thus thematic choice realize meanings about the organization of the communicative event and the experiential and interpersonal distance.

Keywords : Mood, Transitivity, Theme-Rheme, News Item Text

Introduction

Today, media has become primary needs as food and clothing. It has played significant role in strengthening the society that is as a "mirror" of the modern society. It's used not only to inform people about current, new affairs and what is happening around them and the world but also to form opinions and make judgments regarding various issues. Cohen, (1963); McCombs & Shaw, (1972) stated that when mass media emphasize a topic, the audience/public receiving the message will consider this topic to be important.

Focus on the development of newspaper nowadays; it is well known that newspapers are very useful source of diverse information. They can be an important source of information for scientific research, especially in social sciences and humanities. Searching for such information can be very demanding and time consuming process. Newspapers also can be used as a primary or additional source of information for scientific research. That usually depends on subject area that is being researched. For example, linguistic research include newspaper corpus as a primary source for different linguistic analysis. For historic research ers newspapers are often used as an additional source of information that provides insight into historical context of past events (Krtalic&Hasenay, 2012).

This study focuses to investigate the interpersonal meaning (mood), ideational meaning (transitivity) and textual meaning (theme) of news item text entitled “Nikita Mirzani: I’m Not a Prostitute”. The news becomes very interesting to be analyzed, because this news is indicated as distractor issue for Freeport cases. As there are always different ways of saying the same thing and

differences in expression that signify ideological differences, the language used in newspapers can potentially be used to influence and manipulate readers (Ghannam, 2011).

Literary review

Systemic Functional Grammar or Linguistics, first introduced by Michael Halliday (1985), refers to a new approach to the study of grammar that is really different from the traditional view in which language is a set of rules for specifying grammatical structures. In this view, language is a resource for making meanings and hence grammar is a resource for creating meaning by means of wording. Halliday&Matthiessen (1999 : 3) explained that a systemic grammar is one of the class of functional grammars, which means (among other things) that it is semantically motivated, or 'natural', In contradistinction to formal grammars, which are autonomous, and therefore semantically arbitrary, in a systemic grammar every category (and 'category' is used here in the general sense of an organizing theoretical concept, not in the narrower sense of 'calls' as in formal grammar) is based on meaning: it has a semantic as well as a formal, lexico-grammatical reactance.

Systemic functional grammar is concerned primarily with the choices the grammar makes available to speakers and writers. These choices relate speakers' and writers' intentions to the concrete forms of a language. Traditionally the "choices" are viewed in terms of either the content or the structure of the language used. In SFG, language is analyzed in three different ways (strata): semantics, phonology, and lexicogrammar. SFG presents a view of language in terms of both structure (grammar) and words (lexis). The term "lexicogrammar" describes this combined approach.

Unlike the 'grammar as rule' type of theory, SFL takes the resource perspective rather than the rule perspective, and it is designed to display the overall system of grammar rather than only fragments. That's why it has come to be known as a Systemic Functional Grammar. In Halliday's (1985:24) terms: The

theory behind the present account is known as ‘systemic’ theory. Systemic theory is a theory of meaning as choice, by which a language, or any other semiotic system, is interpreted as networks of interlocking options. Whatever is chosen in one system becomes the way into a set of choices in another, and go on as far as we need to, or as far as we can in the time available, or as far as we know how. In Systemic Functional Linguistics, ‘clause’ rather than ‘sentence’ is the unit of analysis. In Systemic theory, a clause is a unit in which meanings of three different kinds are combined. Three distinct structures, each expressing one kind of semantic organization, are mapped onto one another to produce a single wording. These semantic structures are referred to as Meta-functions:

1. Interpersonal meaning or clause as exchange. It is expressed by mood structures. This meaning is influenced by the tenor of discourse.
2. Ideational meaning or clause as representation. This meaning is influenced by the field of discourse and realized through wording by Transitivity system.
3. Textual meaning or clause as message. Theme structures express the organization of the message. It learns how the clause relates to the surrounding discourse, and to the context of situation (Halliday and Mattiessen, 1994:309). Textual meaning is influenced by mode of discourse.

Literary Review

1. The Interpersonal Meaning

Halliday (1984) points out that whenever we use language to interact, one of things we are doing with it is establishing a relationship between us: between the person speaking now and the person who will probably speak next; to establish this relationship we take turns at speaking. As we take turn, we take on different speech roles in the exchange. According to Suzanne Eggins (2004) the basic roles we can take on are speech functions, typical mood of clause and types of adjunct. The summaries are as the table below.

Speech function	Typical mood in clause
statement	declarative mood
question	interrogative mood
command	imperative mood
offer	modulated interrogative mood
answer	elliptical declarative mood
acknowledgement	elliptical declarative mood
accept	minor clause
compliance	minor clause

2. The Ideational Meaning

The ideational meaning 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, i.e. a choice between the six processes and the participants and circumstances associated with those processes. A clause in its ideational function is a means of representing patterns of experience, i.e. to build a mental picture of reality. This is what people employ to make sense of their experience of what goes on around them and inside them: these goings on (processes) are sorted out in the semantic system of the language and expressed through the grammar of the clause. The system that works out the types of process and hence participants in the process and circumstances associated with the process is known as the Transitivity system.

material	process: material; actor ; goal/range/beneficiary
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mental	process: mental; senser; phenomenon
verbal	process: verbal; sayer; receiver; verbiage
behavioral	process: behavioral; behavior; phenomenon
existensial	process: existensial; existent
relational – identifying	process: identifying; token; value
relational – attributive	process: attributive; carrier; attributive
circumstance	extent → duration (temporal); distance (spatial)
	cause → reason; purpose; behalf
	location → time (temporal); place (spatial)
	Matter
	manner → means; quality; comparison
	Role
	Accompaniment

3. The Textual Meaning

Egins (2004) stated that the system of theme is realized through a structure in which the clause falls into just two main constituents: a theme (the first part of the clause) and a rheme. Theme involves three major systems: choice of theme, choice of marked or unmarked theme, and choice of predicated or unpredicated theme. The realization statements indicate that the type of theme is realized by the insertion of a particular type of constituent in thematic position. Theme markedness depends on the conflation (mapping together) of the theme constituent with different mood and transitivity constituent. Theme prediction involves the use of an additional clausal element.

single	topical theme
multiple – attitudinal	topical theme; interpersonal theme; interpersonal-topical
multiple – conjunctive	textual theme; textual-topical
multiple – attitudinal + conjunctive	textual theme; interpersonal theme; textual-interpersonal-topical
unmarked	subject/theme (declarative WH/theme (WH-interrogative) finite/theme (interrogative) process/theme (imperative)
marked	other/theme
predicated	theme: it + be + rheme: that/who
not predicated	

The Text

Thursday, 17 December, 2015 | 10:46 WIB

Nikita Mirzani: I'm Not a Prostitute

TEMPO.CO, Jakarta - The online prostitution case that involves actress Nikita Mirzani and former beauty pageant finalist Puty Revita, might have topped twitter's trending topic, if not overrun by the Freeport Shakedown Saga.

Speaking in the Indonesian Lawyer Club on TV ONE, Tuesday, December 15, 2015, Nikita Mirzani clarified her stance. She said that she is offended by being called prostitute.

"I am a single parent with two kids. I [know] that I have negative image. But never I do prostitution," she said. "You can confront me with O and F (pimp suspects). I do not know them."

"I am not a whore. I work. I have a job. I have contracts worth hundreds of millions. I can show you," said Nikita Mirzani. "I'd rather be in a nude photoshoot, than getting paid for prostitution."

Taken from : <http://en.tempo.co/read/news/2015/12/17/057728473/Nikita-Mirzani-Im-Not-a-Prostitute>

The Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning: Mood

The interpersonal meta-function is concerned with the interaction between speaker and addressee, the grammatical resources for enacting social roles in general, and speech roles in particular, in dialogic interaction, i.e. for establishing, changing, and maintaining interpersonal relations. The building blocks of this semantic function configure as Subject, Finite, Predicator, and Complement. This is the analysis of interpersonal meaning:

The online prostitution case	that involves actress Nikita Mirzani and former beauty pageant finalist Puty Revita,	might	have topped	twitter’s trending topic,	If not overrun by the Freeport Shakedown Saga.
	Adjunct : Mood	Finite: Modal	Predicator	Complement	Circ : Adjunct
Subject					
Mood			Residue		

Speaking	in the Indonesian Lawyer Club on TV ONE, Tuesday, December 15, 2015,	Nikita Mirzani	clarified	her stance.	
Predicator	Circ : Adjunct		Subject	Finite	Circ : Adjunct
Residue			Mood		Residue

She	said	that	she	is	offended	by being called prostitute.
Subject	finite	Adjunct : Conjunctive	subject	Finite	Predicator	Circ : Adjunct
Mood			Mood		Residue	

I	am	a single parent	with two kids.
Subject	Finite	Complement	Circ: Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

I	Know	that	I	have	negative image.
Subject	Finite	Adjuct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood			Mood		Residue

But	never	I	do	prostitution,
Adjuct : Conjunction	Adjuct : Mood	Subject	Finite	Complement

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Residue	Mood	Residue
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she	said.
Subject	Finite
Mood	

You	Can	confront	Me	With O and F (pimp suspects)
Subject	Finite : Modal	Predicator	Complement	Circ: Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

I	do not	Know	them.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

I	am not	a whore.
Subject	Finite	complement
Mood		Residue

I	work.
Subject	Finite
Mood	

I	Have	a job.
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

I	have	contracts	worth hundreds of millions.
Subject	Finite	Complement	Circ: Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

I	Can	show	you,	said	Nikita Mirzani.
Subject	Finite: Modal	Predicator	Complement	Finite	Subject
Mood		Residue		Mood	

I	'd	rather be	in a nude photoshoot, than getting paid for prostitution
Subject	Finite: Modal	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

The news is talking about one of hot issue in Indonesia. It becomes very interesting because for some people, this news is indicated as distractor issue for Freeport cases. The news explains about the clarification from Nikita Mirzani, who was indicated to join online prostitution. Through the press conference, she would like to clarify that first; she doesn't join the online prostitution. Second, she

doesn’t know the pimp suspects. And the last, she dares to be confronted with them. In that occasion, she also said that she prefers to take a nude photo session than should join online prostitution.

After analyzing the mood system in this news, so the writer can conclude that all of the informations in this news used declarative mood. For example when the Nikita stated *you can confront me with O and F (pimp suspects). I do not know them*. This proof gives us justification that the speakers indeed intentionally give fruitful and clear information to each other. The use of full declaratives here also indicates that the text shares a common focus on the giving of information. There is only full declarative in this text, there is no full polar interrogative, full WH-interrogative, imperative and so on. After we discuss the mood types, and then move on the next table, about Modality and Polarity. There are four modality used in this text. Those are the use of can (two times), could and might. So, it assumes that some information given is in the form of “advice”.

This result can be completed by a consideration of Adjuncts in the text. Related to adjuncts, there are some types discussed. These are circumstantial, mood, comment, polarity, conjunctive, and continuity. In the text, the table shows that there are two kinds of adjuncts in the text; they are mood adjunct, circumstantial adjunct and conjunctive adjunct. Mood adjunct is expressing probability meanings are closely related to the modal operators. Circumstantial adjunct indicates that the text is not arguable (what is written is non-arguable by readers). Whereas, conjunctive adjunct indicates the more rhetorical organization of this formal, written text. The text has 2 adjunct mood and 6 circumstantial adjuncts. The frequent use of this adjunct indicates that text giving the information for the reader. Then, the text consists of 3 conjunctive. So, in this text only have 11 adjuncts.

The Analysis of Ideational Meaning: Transitivity

The ideational meaning reflects the contextual value of "field", that is, the nature of the social process in which the language is implicated. An analysis

of a text from the perspective of the ideational function involves inquiring into the choices in the grammatical system of "transitivity": that is, process types, participant types, circumstance types, combined with an analysis of the resources through which clauses are combined. Halliday's *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* (in the third edition, with revisions by Christian Matthiessen sets out the description of these grammatical systems. This is the analysis of ideational meaning:

The online prostitution case	that involves actress Nikita Mirzani and former beauty pageant finalist Puty Revita,	might	have topped	twitter's trending topic,	If not overrun by the Freeport Shakedown Saga.
Carrier			Process : attributive	Attributor	Circ : Cause

Speaking	in the Indonesian Lawyer Club on TV ONE,	Tuesday, December 15, 2015,	Nikita Mirzani	clarified	her stance.
Circ : Manner	Circ : Place	Circ : Time	Sayer	Process: Verbal	Attribute

She	Said	that	she	is offered	by being called prostitute.
Sayer	Process : verbal		Senser	Process : Mental	Circ: role

I	am	a single parent	with two kids.
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Carrier	Process:Attributive	Attribute	Circ: extent
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I	Know	that	I	have	negative image.
Senser	Process : Mental		Carrier	Process: Attributive	Attribute

But	never	I	do	prostitution,
		Actor	Process : Material	Goal

she	said.
Sayer	Process : Verbal

You	Can	confront	me	With O and F (pimp suspects)
Actor		Process: Material	Goal	Circ : extent

I	do not	know	them.
Senser		Process : Mental	Phenomenon

I	am not	a whore.
Carrier	Process: Attributive	Attribute

I	work.
Behaver	Process : Behavioural

I	have	a job.
Carrier	Process: Attributive	Attribute

I	have	contracts	worth hundreds of millions.
Carrier	Process : Attributive	Attribute	Circ : manner

I	can	show	you,	said	Nikita Mirzani.
Actor		Process : Material	Goal	Process : Verbal	Sayer

I	'd	rather be	in a nude photoshoot, than getting paid for prostitution
Carrier		Process : Attributive	Attribute

TRANSITIVITY		%
Material	3	17,7
Mental	3	17,7
Verbal	3	17,7
Behavioral	1	5,8

Existential	-	-
relational: attributive	7	41,1
relational: identifying	-	-
relational: possessive	-	-
Causative	-	-
total no of process	17	100

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that there are five transitivity process used in this text. The major process used in this text is attributive process. In the second place is material, mental and verbal process with 17,7 %. Then, the last is 5,8% process of this text used behavioural process.

CIRCUMSTANCE		%
accompaniment	-	-
location	2	25
extent	2	25
matter	-	-
manner	2	25
role	1	12,5
cause	1	12,5
total	8	100

In this text, there are three major circumstance used those are location, extent and manner with frequency 25%. Then it's continued by role and cause circumstance with 12,5%.

The Analysis of Textual Meaning: Theme

The textual meta-function is concerned with the creation of text with the presentation of ideational and interpersonal meanings as information that can be shared by speaker and listener in text unfolding in context. This meta-function consists of two sub-functions, Theme and Rheme. The interpersonal meaning relates to a text's aspects of tenor or interactivity. Like field, tenor comprises three component areas: the speaker/writer persona, social distance, and relative social status. Social distance and relative social status are applicable only to spoken texts, although a case has been made that these two factors can also apply to written text. This is the analysis of textual meaning:

The online prostitution case that involves actress Nikita Mirzani and former beauty pageant finalist PutyRevita	might have topped twitter's trending topic, if not overrun by the Freeport Shakedown Saga.
theme	rheme

Speaking in the Indonesian Lawyer Club on TV ONE, Tuesday, December 15, 2015, Nikita Mirzani	clarified her stance.
theme	rheme

She	said that
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Theme	rheme
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She	offended by being called prostitute.
Theme	rheme

I	am a single parent with two kids.
Theme	rheme

I	know that
Theme	rheme

I	have negative image.
Theme	rheme

But never I	do prostitution
Theme	rheme

She	said
Theme	rheme

You	can confront me with O and F (pimp suspects).
Theme	rheme

I	do not know them.
Theme	rheme

I	am not a whore.
Theme	rheme

I	work
Theme	rheme

I	have contracts worth hundreds of millions.
Theme	rheme

I	Can show you
Theme	rheme

Nikita Mirzani	said
Theme	rheme

I	'd rather be in a nude photoshoot, than getting paid for prostitution.
Theme	rheme

In this text the system of Theme and Rheme provides important ways in which textual meanings at the clause level may be established. Theme-Rheme structure allows information to flow from one clause to another. The logical flow helps create cohesiveness of the text in the news. Theme is realized by position (initial). In the SFL an analysis of language, pattern of thematic choice are seen as realizing textual meanings, which in turn are the realization of mode dimensions of the context of situation, thus thematic choice realize meanings about the organization of the communicative event and the experiential and interpersonal distance.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the mood system in this text, so the writer can conclude that all of the information in this news is declarative mood. For example when the Nikita stated you can confront me with O and F (pimp suspects). I do not know them. This proof gives us justification that the speakers indeed intentionally give fruitful and clear information to each other. The use of full declaratives here also indicates that the text shares a common focus on the giving of information. There is only full declarative in this text, there is no full polar interrogative, full WH-interrogative, imperative and so on. After we discuss the mood types, and then move on the next table, about Modality and Polarity. There are four modality used in this text. Those are the use of can (two times), could and might. So, It assumes that some information given is in the form of "advice".

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