

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, I analyzed the two articles from The Jakarta Post and three articles from TEMPO.CO that cover the news during the presidential election debate. This analysis determines interpersonal meanings created in clauses by employing Halliday's mood structure as the analysis tool. This chapter is divided into four parts: Mood Structure, Subject, Finite, Residue, and Discussion.

4.1 The Realization of Interpersonal Meaning

4.1.1 Mood Structure

In this section, I examined how TJP and TC employ different mood structures to deliver the selected news articles. Mood consists of subject and finite, whereas residue comprises predicator, complement, and adjunct. The subject is realized by nominal groups while the finite is realized by verbal groups. Depending on which mood structure the writers of the articles choose, the interpersonal meanings can be analyzed. The three mood structures to determine the interpersonal meaning are declarative, imperative, and interrogative mood structures. Each of these structures show different types of texts. Declarative clause creates a statement, the interrogative clause creates questions, and the imperative clause creates commands or demands.

In TJP, there are thirty-five clauses found, with the variation of declarative and polar interrogative mood structures. The dominant mood structure in TJP's articles is declarative with 34 occurrences (97%) out of 35 clauses. There is only one use (3%) of interrogative mood structure.

Table 4.1. Mood Structure in TJP's articles

Mood Type	Occurrence	Percentage
Declarative Mood	34	97%
Imperative Mood	-	-
Interrogative Mood	1	3%
Total	35	100%

In TC's three articles, there are fifty-three clauses found. Similar to the findings in TJP's articles, there are two types of mood structures found in TC's articles which are declarative and polar interrogative structures. The dominant mood structure in TC's articles is declarative with 52 occurrences (99%) out of 53 clauses. Similar to the previous finding of TJP's articles, there is only one use (1%) of interrogative structure in TC's articles

Table 4.2. Mood Structures in TC's articles

Mood Type	Occurrence	Percentage
Declarative Mood	52	99%
Imperative Mood	-	-
Interrogative Mood	1	1%
Total	53	100%

4.1.1.1 Declarative Clauses

Declarative mood is expressed through statements. Declarative clauses can be identified by looking at the position of its subject and finite. If the subject is positioned before the finite, then it is categorized as declarative clauses. In this study, there are 34 occurrences (97%) of declarative clauses in TJP's articles. On the other hand, the study reveals the use of 52 declarative clauses (99%) in TC's articles. Both news coverage mostly uses declarative clauses in the articles with percentage above 97.

In TJP1, there are twenty-eight declarative clauses. In TJP2, all six clauses are categorized as declarative clauses. In TC1, there are 19 declarative clauses. In TC2, all 14 clauses are declarative. In TC3, all 19 clauses are declarative. This section covers the representative analysis of the findings. There will be six data presented, one clause simplex, one clause complex, and one using modality with each category taken from TJP and TC.

TJP1.C01 consists both mood and residue structure. The mood structure uses third person subject and finite. The subject is "Former Jakarta governor Anies Baswedan," a third person subject from nominal group, referring to the main object of discussion that is Baswedan. The finite "has" expresses the use of temporal finite verbal operator, specifically primary tense of the present. The mood structure is followed by a long set of residue structure realized by three predicators, two complements, three adjuncts, and one extra finite that is fused with one of the predicators. There are two types of predicators, with and without finite. The predicators are "portrayed," "climbing," and "includes." Predicators with finite explain the subject's action or state while predicators without finite expand the sentences. Predicator "portrayed" indicates the present tense in relation to the finite "has."

Predicator "climbing" indicates other aspects or phrases. It does not have finite and serves as an extension. It is classified as imperfective. It is not categorized as finite because it does not indicate the clause's tenses. Different with predicator "portrayed" after the finite "has," that shows tense that is present time. Instead, the predicator "climbing" refers to an act in progress or specifically, steady state of

‘climbing in polls.’ It does not focus on the tenses but rather on other aspects that is an act in progress.

Predicator “includes” acts as the clause’s finite as well, indicating present time. All predicators also indicate the usage of active voice. There are two complements, “himself” as a pronoun and “opposing a costly capital move to East Kalimantan” answers the questions of “did to what.” The two adjuncts in this clause are realized by prepositional phrases.

TJP1.C22 is a clause simplex that brings Baswedan’s background. It highlights Baswedan’s experience of becoming a presidential election’s moderator in 2009. TJP relates Baswedan’s experience to his current one, which can be seen in TJP1.C23. In C.22, the subject is “He himself,” referring to Baswedan himself. It is followed by the finite “moderated,” which also acts as the predicator. It is a temporal verbal operator. The residue element is also comprised of a complement and an adjunct. The complement “the presidential debate” is a nominal group and the adjunct “in 2009” is a prepositional group acting as an adverb of time.

TJP uses foregrounded adjuncts in its writing to highlight emphasis on certain aspects. In TJP.C02, TJP uses the subject “the former education and culture minister” is a nominal group, referring to Baswedan. “Is” finite indicates the primary tense used that is present tense. Following after the mood is the residue structure which consists of two one predicator, two complements, and two adjuncts. The predicator “expected to face” indicates the passive voice used within the residue structure. The complement “the dark horse candidate” is a nominal group. The second complement “frontrunner and Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto” is also a nominal group referring to Baswedan’s opposition, Prabowo Subianto.

TJP1.C01: “Former Jakarta governor Anies Baswedan has portrayed himself as the anti-establishment candidate in the presidential campaign, climbing to second place in polls on the back of a message that includes opposing a costly capital move to East Kalimantan.”

TJP1.C01	Former Jakarta governor Anies Baswedan	has	portrayed	himself	as the anti-establishment candidate in the presidential campaign	climbing	to second place in polls	on the back of a message	that	includes	opposing a costly capital move to East Kalimantan
	S	F	P	C	A	P	A	A		F	P
	Mood		Residue								

TJP1.C22: He himself moderated the presidential debates in 2009.

TJP1.C22	He himself	moderated	the presidential debates	in 2009	
	S	F	P	C	A
	Mood		Residu		

TJP1.C02: The former education and culture minister is now the dark horse candidate expected to face frontrunner and Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto in any potential second-round runoff vote.

TJP1.C02	The former education and culture minister	is	now	the dark horse candidate	expected to face	frontrunner and Defense Minister Prabowo Subianto	in any potential second-round runoff vote.
	S	F	A	C	P	C	A
	Mood			Residue			

The two adjuncts are realized by an adverb and prepositional phrase. The first adjunct “now” is foregrounded, positioned right after the finite. There is an urgency to show that the time is ongoing, at the present time. TJP wants to highlight that now, Baswedan is the dark horse candidate meaning that TJP believes Baswedan has a high chance of winning. They compare him with Prabowo Subianto, who is believed to have many influential public figures. Even with Prabowo as his opponent, TJP sees Baswedan as someone who has a high chance of winning with his tremendous effort.

The next declarative clause of TJP1 is C.29. The subject remains on “Anies,” followed with the finite “will,” a temporal modal operator with medium commitment. The residue elements are one predicator, one complement, and two adjuncts. The predicator is a verb and also indicates other aspects or phases. The complement “his former boss,” is realized by a nominal group. Finally, the adjuncts “now” is realized by adverb and “aiming for.. democracy,” is realized by a prepositional group

TJP1 employs entirely third person subjects in the article’s declarative clauses. Additionally, it has fifteen occurrences of present temporal finite verbal operator, eleven past form, and two future forms. It has two occurrences of finite modal operator which are “would” in C.07 and “will” in C.29. The next article is TJP2 from TJP. There are six clauses in TJP2 and all of the clauses are categorized as declarative clauses.

TJP2.C01 employs one mood structure and a long set of residue structure. The subject is “Presidential contender Anies Baswedan,” a third person nominal group referring to Baswedan himself. The subject is followed by the finite “said,”

a temporal finite verbal operator in the form of past. The finite also acts as predicator. The residue consists of one subject, one hidden subject, two finites, four predicators, three complements, and two adjuncts. The subject is “he,” referring to the main subject of the clause who is Baswedan. The finite “would” is a modal operator that show medium commitment of Baswedan to his own speech. The second finite is “called on,” that acts as the finite of the hidden subject “he,” referring again to Baswedan. The second finite also serves as a predicator. The third predicator is “respect,” a verb to assist the finite “would.” The last predicator is “to monitor,” which serves to indicate other phases or aspects. The complements of this clause are “the final election result,” “his supporters,” and “the official tally of votes by the election commission,” all realized by nominal groups related to politics and presidential election. The two adjuncts on this clause are realized by different group. The adjunct “on Wednesday” is realized by prepositional group serving as an adverb of time. The adjunct “but” is realized by a conjunction.

All clauses in TJP2 have more than one subject and finite except TJP2.C06. In C.06, the subject is “it,” a third person nominal group. It is followed by the finite “s” that stands for “is.” The residue element consists of one predicator and two adjuncts. The predicator “all over” serves as the explanation of the finite. The adjunct “for Anies and Ganjar” is realized by a prepositional group.

TC1 consists of nineteen declarative clauses out of its twenty clauses. In TC1.C01, a clause complex, the subject is “Presidential candidate pair number 1, Anies Baswedan and Muhaimin Iskandar or Cak Imin.” It does not only focus on Baswedan, but also his vice president candiate, Muhaimin Iskandar. TC covers the news by including the president and vice president pair. After the subject, there is

the finite “have,” a temporal verbal operator of present time. After the subject finite structure, the residue elements cover the rest of the clause. It consists of one finite, two predicators, one complement, and two adjuncts. The predicator is “spoken up,” acts as the verb for the main finite. The second finite is “mocked,” which also acts as the predicator since it is a verb in the past form. The complement is realized by a pronoun, “them.” Finally, there are two adjuncts. The first one is “about the recent statement made by candidate number two, Prabowo Subianto,” which is realized by the prepositional group. The second one is also realized by a prepositional group.

TC2.C07 is a clause simplex. It has the subject “inequality,” as the continuation of C.06’s topic about Baswedan’s speech. It is followed by the finite “is,” a temporal verbal operator. The rest of the clause is made up of residue elements including one complement and two adjuncts. The complement “a dangerous phenomenon” is realized by a nominal group. The adjunct “According to him” is realized by a prepositional group. The adjunct “in Indonesia” is also realized by a prepositional group.

Modality in TC is represented in direct quotation. TC2.C15 has its mood located in between the clause’s residue. The subject “it” is a third person pronoun. It is followed by the temporal modal operator “would” that is a medium commitment modal. The remaining elements are residue which are made of two predicators, one complement, and three adjuncts. The predicators are “be,” indicating a verb supporting the main finite and “to cultivate,” indicating other aspects or phases. The complement is “it,” a noun. The adjuncts are; “Instead of being controlled by foreigners,” a prepositional group, “better for Prabowo,” a prepositional group, and “he stressed,” a verbal group. In the articles, both TJP and

TC focus on the use of declarative mood structure in writing their clauses. Since their aim is to present or give information, they employ the most suitable structure to do so that is declarative. Both TJP and TC want to directly give the readers the information without creating confusion by using various types of mood structures.

In TC2.C02, TC uses foregrounded adjuncts of “nonchalantly.” It has the mood with the subject “Anies,” followed by the finite “responded to.” The subject is a third person nominal group, referring to Baswedan. The finite is the temporal verbal operator with past form. The subject and finite structure is separated by the adjunct “nonchalantly,” that is an adverb. The rest of the residue’s elements are one predicator, one complement, and another adjunct. The predicator is the same with the finite since it is a verbal group. The complement is “Prabowo’s insults,” realized by nominal group. The adjunct “thanking him in Javanese” is a prepositional group. The use of “nonchalantly” right after the subject shows that TC wanted to give emphasis on the adverb. TC highlights Baswedan’s indifference towards Prabowo’s insults rather than other aspects of the clause.

