



**BIAS IN SOME NEWS ON THE ISSUE OF TONY ABBOT'S SPYING
INDONESIA'S POLITIC: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

THESIS

Written by:

AHMAD RIDWAN

110110101097

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY
2015**



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Presented to the English Department,
Faculty of Letters, Jember University as One of the Requirements
to Obtain the Award of Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Study

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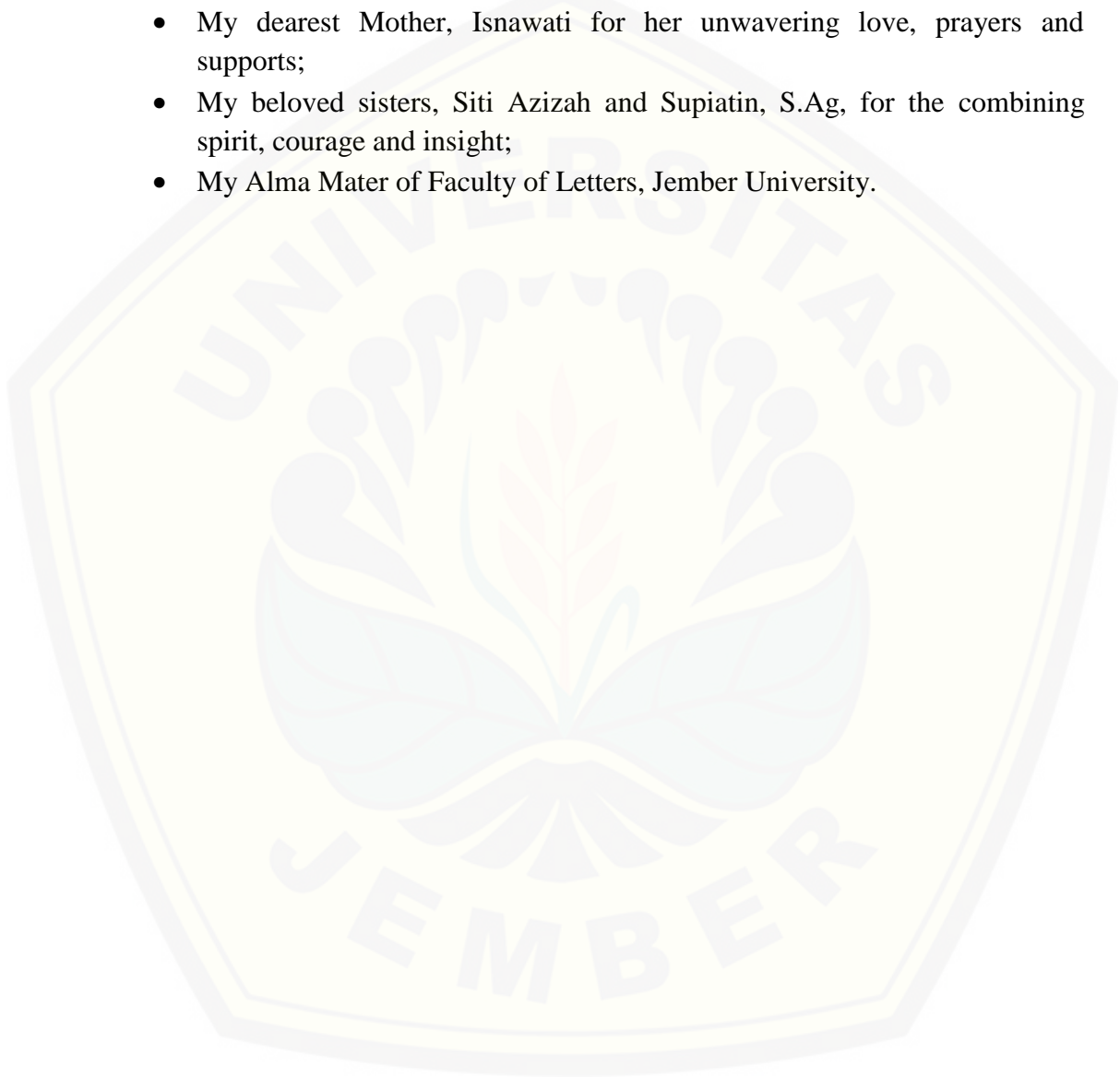
**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY**

2015

DEDICATION

This thesis is profoundly dedicated to:

- My beloved Father Moch. Syadili for his endless inspiration and courage;
- My dearest Mother, Isnawati for her unwavering love, prayers and supports;
- My beloved sisters, Siti Azizah and Supiatin, S.Ag, for the combining spirit, courage and insight;
- My Alma Mater of Faculty of Letters, Jember University.



MOTTO

“Cogito Ergo Sum”¹

“When I Think, I Exist”



¹ Greek Quote (Rene Descartes who is a france philosopher in 1619)

DECLARATION

I hereby state that the thesis entitled **Bias in Some News on the Issue of Tony Abbot's Spying Indonesia's Politic: a Critical Discourse Analysis** is an original piece of writing. I declare that the analysis and the research described in this thesis have never been submitted for any others degree or any publication. I certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, 15th December 2015
The Writer,

Ahmad Ridwan
110110101097

APPROVAL SHEET

Approved and received by the Examination Committee of English
Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University

Name : Ahmad Ridwan
Student Number : 110110101097
Title : Bias in Some News on the Issue of Tony Abbot's Spying
Indonesia's Politic: A Critical Discourse Analysis
Day/Date : Tuesday, 15th December 2015
Place : Faculty of Letters, Jember University

The Examination Committee

Chairman,

Secretary,

Prof. Dr. Samudji, M.A.
NIP.194808161976031002

Riskia Setiarini, S.S., M.Hum.
NIP. 197910132005012002

The Members:

1. Dr. Sukarno, M.Litt (.....)
NIP. 196211081989021001

2. Sabta Diana, S.S., M.A. (.....)
NIP. 197509192006042001

Approved by,

The Dean

Dr. Hairus Salikin, M.Ed.
NIP. 196310151989021001

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Finally, may Allah Almighty bless them all for their sincere assistance and endow them with proper virtue. Hopefully, this thesis can be a good contribution to the English studies especially for the English Linguistics students

Jember, 15th December 2015

Ahmad Ridwan

SUMMARY

Bias in Some News on the Issue of Tony Abbot's Spying Indonesia's Politic: a Critical Discourse Analysis; Ahmad Ridwan, 110110101097; 2015; 89 pages; English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

The objects are the text of news report from many newspapers. They are the Jakarta Post, the Guardian, the New York Times and the Age National. They report the same issue about spying of Australia to Indonesia. Their report looks neutral but the content of the report tends to Bias implicitly. Bias can emerge because of power that is gained by the journalists. It is interesting to investigate the factor behind bias the journalists serve to give a support for Australia.

The goal of this study is to examine the language used by the journalists in their news report in serving bias. This study is conducted to reveal the production of bias used by the journalists to report the issue of spying. The investigation of this research bases on the theory of SFL proposed by Halliday from the point of processes and participants include in transitivity. Moreover, the theory of CDA is to see the implicit meaning from the language used.

The nature of this study is statistical, descriptive, and interpretative. Those types of analysis research are applied on quantitative and qualitative researches. The method of collecting data is applied documentary method. In sorting data, purposive sampling has been conducted to select the intended things (Mickey and Gass, 2005:122). There are 74 clauses sorted from each newspaper. In processing, the verb processes of clauses are coded into tabulation in terms of transitivity by Martin, et.al (1997). Finally, in interpreting, combining the grammatical knowledge features and my own opinion helps.

The findings of this thesis reveal that the processes the journalists used and the choice verbs in the news report indicate bias to support Australia. There are orders of mostly used verb process. They are material, mental, relational and verbal clauses. Furthermore, verb processes have models to design the event or

state of affairs describe by the clause. In line with this, Fowler (1991:73) states type of predicates (verb processes) are *action* and *process* that relate to change the world, and *states* that imply no change or development.

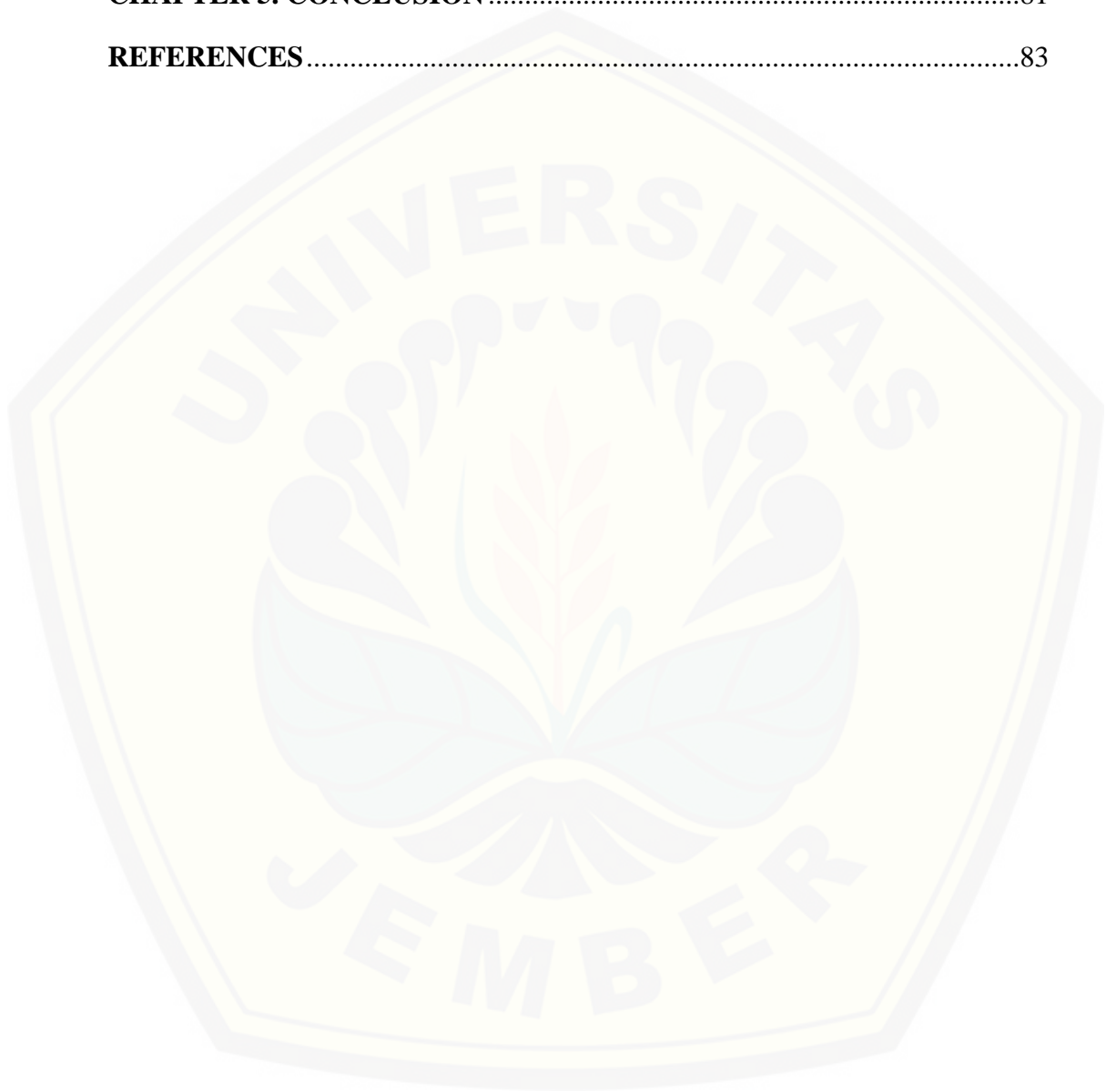
Moreover, the participants also take a hand in clauses or give an effect to the clause; therefore, bias can be seen from the participants in the clause too. According to Fowler (1991:98), some simple analysis can reveal a lot about the categorization of participants. Finally, the information of issue spying aims to the readers that are designed or constructed by journalists. The media of reports will inform and frame their news report by subjective of the journalists. Therefore, the implication of bias appears in the news report.

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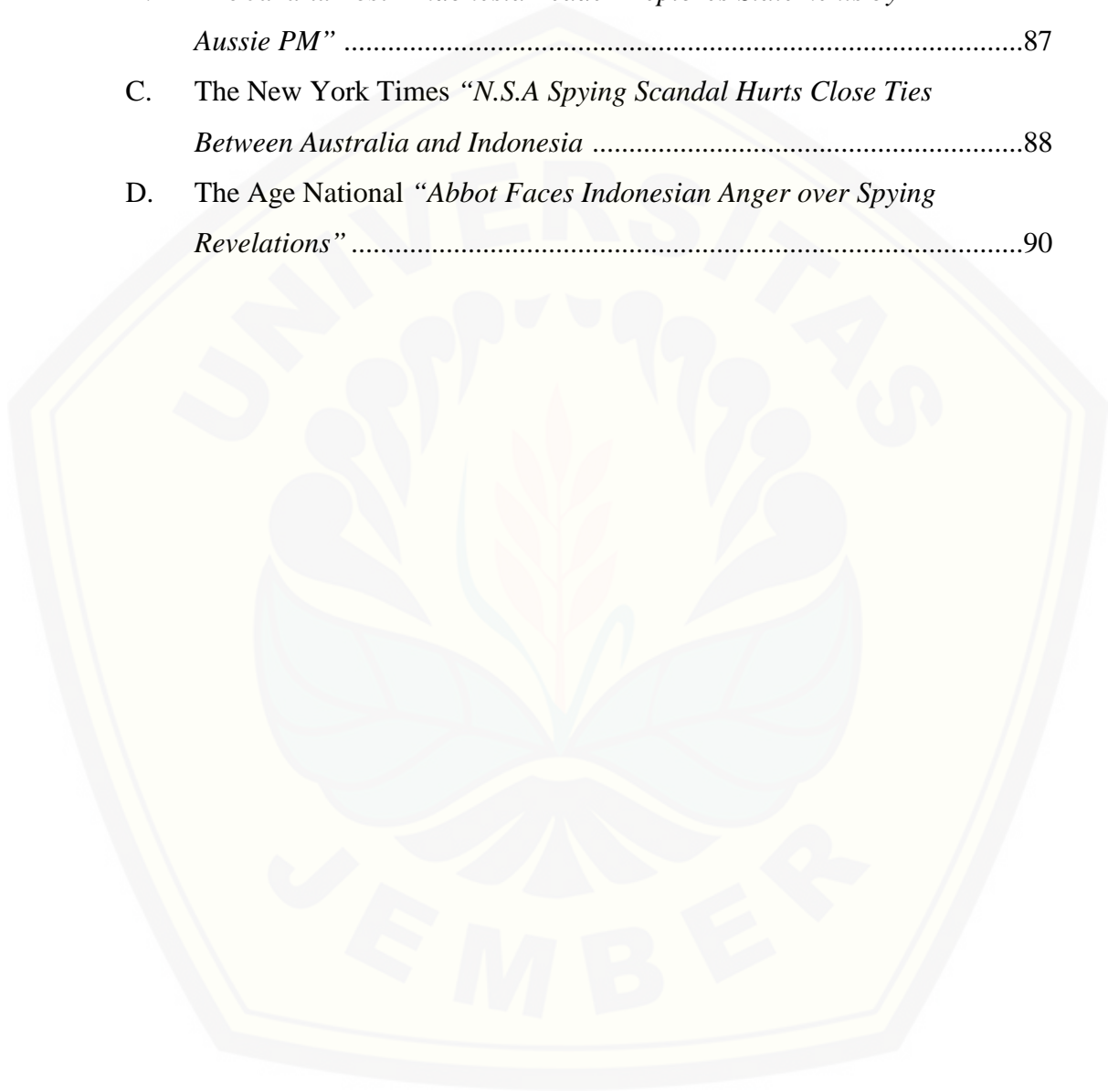


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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

The main aim of this research is to uncover the implicit bias of news reporting as expressed in the news about Tony Abbot's spying Indonesia's politic. In order to make a discussion clear, this chapter provides background of the study, research topic, research problem, research question, the goal of the study, scope of the study and organization of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

News is new information or information about something happened and it is served in written, spoken or broadcast for public. News that the researcher is going to investigate is on newspaper. Based on the third edition of Cambridge advance learner's dictionary, news is information or reports about recent events, so its function is to inform the information to readers. One of the news is about Tony Abbot's (Australian PM's) spying Indonesia coming into surface in July 2013. This became a hot issue, when a former employee of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and contractor for the National Security Agency (NSA), Edward Snowden, leaked the information of spying secret to the media.

Since then, the news report of spying that became the headlines of many countries brings some opinions in which implicit message exist. According to van Dijk (1988:79), much like other discourse types, news leaves many things unsaid. From that statement, it is clear that there are some opinions in the newspaper emphasizing the text implicitly and also the news report has been written objectively but the content of news report is ambiguous.

The ambiguous news report is assumed that it will drive the readers into bias especially in the news report of spying, because Shojaei, et al., note that the news media is viewed widely as biased (2013:858). During the news report published about spying, the media provide unbalanced news report in discourse of spying. There are some indications that the news report of spying uses language to enhance their power for a certain elite group, so Bias can be implied in the text of news report. Richardson (2007:8) declared, "Most of us think we can identify

biases in news, or those instances when the journalist seems to have an agenda they're pushing”.

In line with the Richardson, the mass media exactly the news report of spying becomes the subject in Bias that can be constructed by the journalists, so the news report tends to support or oppose something or someone that they want to write implicitly. Based on the third edition of Cambridge advance learner's dictionary, 'bias' is often supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way by allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment.

This can lead to international opinion, including the issue of spying. The language use in written text of news report contains bias, and bias is one of social problems that are the concern of CDA. This idea is in line with Fairclough and Wodak stating that CDA sees language as social practices. Fairclough and Wodak wrote:

“CDA sees discourse – language use in speech and writing – as a form of ‘social practice’. Describing discourse as social practices implies a dialectical relationship between a particular discursive event and the situation (s), institution (s), and social structure (s)” (1997:258).

It means that bias implied in the news report can be detected as one of the instruments to drive and control the public opinion, so the country that gets support from other countries through bias in spying will have power and they think that what they do (spying) is right. CDA can be used to analyze the text in order to reveal problems in society. In addition, van Dijk (1993:352) states “CDA is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context.”

Subsequently, the object to be analyzed in this thesis is *Some News on the Issue of Tony Abbot's Spying Indonesia's Politic* particularly its news text in newspaper. The purpose of the study is to expose bias in the text of spying news. An online media of New York Times posted by Joe Chochrane states “Australia is also No. 1 international study destination for Indonesian university students”.

(<http://www.nytimes.com/2013/11/20/world/asia/nsa-spying-scandal-tarnishes-relationships-between-indonesia-and-australia.html>, accessed on January, the 4th 2015) This text of news report of New York Times is one of the examples that probably has tendency bias.

All texts carry bias in one way or another. There is no neutral text, bias is a matter of degree (Simpson, 2011:452). However, the journalists should be neutral as they can, when they write the news. Therefore, this study takes four newspapers that are from different countries, such as the Guardian is from England, the Jakarta Post is from Indonesia, the New York Times is from America and the Age National is from Australia. They have been chosen to be analyzed to see where bias is produced by the newspapers. However, bias is synonymous with 'angel of representation' (Simpson, 2011:452). So, this research must see the situational context with Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL). This approach will find the process of the text that is used by journalists to imply bias. The tool to analyze the dominant process of text is called transitivity. In particular, this study analyzes the text of *Some News on the Issue of Tony Abbot's Spying Indonesia's Politic* from the transitivity in the point of processes and participants conducted. For those reasons, it is exciting to expose and find how the texts of news published by four newspapers serve bias.

1.2 Research Topic

In this study, four newspapers act as the object. The investigation of bias in the text of news report can be conducted through CDA. To explore bias served in news report text, the transitivity analysis is applied to find the dominant processes and the participants in selected clauses used in the text of their news report.

1.3 Research Problem

This research begins its analysis with an assumption that the published news may also help to give support to Australia. The intention of giving support to Australia, in particular to Tony Abbot (the Australian Prime Minister) by other

countries through their news report is implicitly containing bias. The indication of bias can be applied in the news report. As Richardson in Shojaei, et al. (2013:858) says, “*Language* as the medium to do so (in this case ‘Bias’)”. He (Richardson) examines the language use discourse of newspapers and identifies language as a non-neutral element (Shojei, et al, 2013).

From these statements, the journalists that report the issue of spying used language to share their idea or opinion based on their need. So absolutely, the journalists write the news report subjectively, although the public expects the news report that journalists produce is neutral. The subjective news report from the journalists indicates bias, because the journalists gain the power of government. Moreover, their subjective news report resonates to the public that get information from them. In this case, to see bias implied in the news report, the analysis of transitivity is used, so that it sees what is going on in the texts written by the journalists.

1.4 Research Questions

This study focuses on two main problems. The problems arising from the background of study above are presented as follows:

1. What dominant processes and participants are used in the four newspapers in different countries?
2. How can bias on the news about Tony abbot’s spying Indonesia’s politic be revealed linguistically through CDA?

1.5 The Goals of the Study

This study is designed and written to achieve goals through the application of theories. They are as the following goals:

1. To know what verb processes and participants are used dominantly by the journalists of four newspapers,
2. To reveal how some news about Tony Abbot’s spying Indonesia’s politic in many different countries serve bias through CDA.

1.6 Scope of the Study

To avoid too wide discussion in this thesis, it is necessary to limit the use of studies and theories. This limitation leads into a greater range of validity of the result and gives a better understanding of the topic. This study is a concern of Critical Discourse Analysis in the context of social problem, and bias is one of it, then Systemic Functional Grammar by Halliday is a tool to analyze it, so the scope of discussion is limited on revealing bias in the text of news report of Tony Abbot's spying Indonesia's politic in four newspapers based on the transitivity analysis of dominant processes and participants.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This thesis is organized into five chapters: introduction, theoretical review, research methodology, discussion, and conclusion. The first chapter illustrates the general review of the thesis which consists of background of the study, research topic, research problem, etc. The second chapter, theoretical reviews, contains a brief description of the supporting theories of the study. The third chapter deals with the method of collecting and analyzing the data. Chapter four is result and discussion. It discusses the analysis of transitivity system of verb processes and participants on selected clauses taken from the news produced by many countries about Australian's spying Indonesia's politic. Finally, the last chapter is the conclusion, the researcher draws from the previous chapter.

CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides the previous researches and literature review related to this study. The previous researches done by other researchers in the same field are offered as the references to conduct this study. Furthermore, the theory of CDA, SFL, and Bias are presented to build the concept of critical discourse analysis of bias served in the news.

2.1 The Review of the Previous Researches

This subchapter deals with the review of the previous researchers which are related to the research in order to show the illustration and differentiation of the subject which are being investigated. There are two studies on newspapers in the field of CDA.

The first study had been done by Sudaryanti (2013) wrote *A Critical Discourse Analysis on Fox News Reports 6 & 7 February 2012*. She analyzed articles on the sixth and seventh of February 2012 from Fox news. The goals of the study are to show that there is authority or power that controls the spread of information through the media of communication including internet and to prove that language analysis by involving social context will give more valid result. In this thesis, she analyzed Fox News reports in articles reported that U.S imposed their sanctions on Iran using critical discourse analysis by using Critical Discourse Analysis in the Inter-textual analysis or discourse practice. In this study, the aim of the analyst was finding out an authority controls the spread of information through the media texts, including Fox news report.

Furthermore, in 2007, Izadi wrote *A Discourse Analysis of Elite American Newspaper Editorials (The Case of Iran's Nuclear Program)*. His thesis focused on orientalism and ideological issue. He used Critical Discourse Analysis to elucidate the ideological representation of U.S. policies toward Iran's nuclear program in editorial positions of three elit U.S newspaper such as The Wall Street Journal, The Washington Post and The New York Times. The concept of orientalism by Said and the concept of the ideological square by van Dijk

accompany the critical discourse to analyze the news. The analysis focuses on the argumentative structure used to promote a certain perspective on event, players or agents, and policy recommendations. The finding of the analysis comes to orientalist deceptions of Muslim countries and their political issues concentrate around the idea that Islam is a source of threat. This study also finds that in the case of Iran's nuclear program, the issue of trust plays a more central role than the actual existence of evidence for Iran's possession of a clandestine nuclear weapons program.

What makes Sudaryanti's and Izadi's theses similar to this research is that they apply Critical Discourse Analysis. However, what makes them different is the discussion research being treated to analyze the media text. The orientalism and ideological on three elite newspaper editorial texts in Izadi research are analyzed by using the theory of van Dijk about the text related to ideology and the concept of Said about orientalism. Sudaryanti's thesis uses the intertextual analysis in supporting in the theory of Fairclough. Sudaryanti's thesis focuses to explore the text of article on Fox News report. The form of discourse in text such as genre, voice and representation become the data of analysis to explore the authority or power controls the spread of information in Fox news.

In this study, it has to focus on the grammatical phenomenon. This unfolds to the pattern process of the text in news report constructing bias. Furthermore, the transitivity tool is applied to know the pattern processes and participants.

2.2 The Review of the Related Theories

This section provides some information or theories which are related to the discussion of this research. There are four sections which are conducted in this subchapter. The first section is a brief description about CDA; the second section gives a brief description about Bias; the third section is about SFL; and the last section is a brief description about transitivity

2.2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

CDA can be defined as the analytical tool to expose the nature of language used in text. In line with this, Nunan (1993:6) states that text is any written record of a communicative event involved oral language such as casual conversation and speech, or written language such as advertisement and newspaper whereas discourse is the interpretation of the communicative event in context. In discourse, Mayr (2008:7) assumes that language is used to mean something and to do something and this 'meaning and doing' is linked to the context of its usage in social reality. This view is emphasized in CDA which sees discourse – the use of language in speech and writing – as a form of social practice. The concern of CDA is in the context of social problem and bias is one of the social problems. In line with this, Fairclough and Wodak stating that CDA sees a language a social practice. They wrote:

“CDA sees discourse – language use in speech and writing – as a form of ‘social practice’. Describing discourse as social practices implies a dialectical relationship between a particular discursive event and the situation (s), institution (s), and social structure (s)” (1997:258).

Bias in news report published by many countries indicates that Tony Abbot (Australia) gets support through some news from them. Bias is one of the social problems and the focus of CDA is social problem. CDA is also used to discover opaque as well as transparent relationships, including bias. As stated by Wodak and Meyer,

“CDA concerned with analyzing opaque as well as transparent structural relationships of dominance, discrimination, power and control as manifested in language as it is expressed, signaled, constituted, and legitimized, and so on by language use (or in discourse)” (2001:2)

This means that CDA makes transparent the relation between discourse structures and social practices. According to the principal of CDA, linguistic features and structures are purposeful. Another definition of CDA comes from Van Dijk, concerning with the focus of CDA. As stated by Van Dijk,

“Critical discourse analysis studies the way social power abuse,

dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context.” (1985:352)

Thus, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) serves as the approach used. It means that CDA can be related to this research CDA, Bias implying in the news report about Tony Abbot’s Spying Indonesia’s Politic can be found in the four chosen newspaper are revealed.

2.2.2. Bias

Based on the third edition of Cambridge advance learner’s dictionary, ‘bias’ is often supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way by allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment. Therefore, this research uses the theory of CDA to disclose bias implied in the text of news report. According to Fowler (1991:10), all news is biased. In line with this statement, there is no news that will give information objectively but news that becomes newsworthy will tend to bias as long as it can give advantages, so the journalists of news report consider and select news carefully about what is being said becomes news report. In addition, Fowler asserts that,

“What is being said is that, because the institution of news reporting and presentation are socially, economically, and politically situated, all news is always reported from some particular angle. The structure of the medium encodes significances which derive from the respective position within society of the publishing or broadcasting organizations.” (1991:10).

From the explanation above, some news about the issue of spying are concerned to the international politics, absolutely Bias is embedded to news report of it. According to Fowler (1991:11), Biases exist because this is a free country, with an elected, representative government, and we have a free Press putting forward various points of views, so the individual has to read carefully and comparatively in order to discount the biases and see through to the truth.

Similarly, Richardson also states the same thing as Fowler’s. Richardson (2007:8) says, “Most of us think we can identify biases in news, or those instances when the journalist seems to have an agenda they’re pushing”. Concerning with

this statement, bias can be implied in the text of news report, so the journalist can choose the selected words that have indication to bias. As stated by Bloomer, et al:

“The reporter chooses what words and syntactic structures to use. What are the implications of those choices? Despite claims to unbiased reporting, something as simple as choice of words refers to participants in the narrative or to name participants can give indication of the reporter’s view.” (2005:229)

The participants have big deal to determine Bias through the verb processes that are used by the journalist. Concerning with this statement, Fowler states,

“Some simple analysis will reveal a lot about the categorization of participants. First, what kind of participants occur in subject and object position, Second, the categories of participants associated with the verb process, Third, the expressions that are used to refer to the participants” (1991:98)

From the quotation above, the participants also deal with the implication of bias in the clause of news report. Moreover, verb process in the clauses gives a space of bias. According to Fowler (1991:73), the categorization of verb processes are action, process and state. Both action and process relate to change the world, state does not imply the change or development. Concerning to this research, the four chosen news texts containing bias are being observed. Focusing on the dominant processes and participants in the text is to know that bias is implied in the text. Therefore, the theory of SFL as the tool is utilized in this research.

2.2.3. Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL)

CDA has correlation with SFL historically. According to Matthiessen (2012:435), CDA can be categorized alongside other types of discourse analysis in terms of the semiotic environment in which discourses operate, i.e. in terms of the three parameters of context identified in SFL. In line with this, Halliday’s Systemic Functional Grammar or known as SFL is considered pertinent to CDA as well as other theories in analyzing text. According to Halliday (1994: xiii), “a

functional grammar is essentially a natural grammar, in the sense that everything in it can be explained, ultimately, by reference to how language is used". While pertaining to the Functional Grammar, Martin *et al.* (1997:1), it is a method of looking at grammar in conditions of how grammar is used. It focuses on the development of grammatical system as a means for people to make an interaction with each other. In line with this, Halliday had stressed,

"The relationship between grammatical system and the social and personal needs that language is required to serve. He distinguished three metafunctions of language which are continuously interconnected: firstly, the ideational function through which language lends structure to experience (the ideational structure has a dialectical relationship with social structure, both reflecting and influencing it); secondly, the interpersonal function which constitutes relationship between the participants; thirdly, the textual function which constitutes coherence and cohesion in text." (cited in Wodak and Meyer, 2001:8)

From the quotation above, it means that SFL developed by Halliday, provides concrete and extensive set of methods and tools that can be used how the news report reconstruct the complex social events and how bias assumption in the text is expressed through discourse. Moreover, SFL is considered as the basis of CDA, the study of language use that expresses bias in newspaper is conducted through transitivity that focuses on the analysis of dominant process and participant used in the news report. In line with the statement Fowler (1991:71) says, "Transitivity has the facility to analyze the same event in different ways, a facility which is of course of great interest in newspaper analysis.

2.2.4. Transitivity System

Transitivity system belongs to experiential metafunctions. When we look at the experiential metafunctions, we are looking at the grammar of the clause as representation. It is called so because the clause in its experiential function is a way of representing pattern of experience. Experiential meaning focuses the language on the clause level with respect to the notion of clause as representation. Clause as a representation means that one function of the clause

is as the representation of experience of both external and internal reality. The experiential or representational function of language (clause) is realized by the transitivity system of the language. Halliday & Martin support this (1993:63), as they state that the experiential meanings are realized through the Transitivity patterns of the grammar. Briefly, transitivity matches our experience of a real life event and exists in clauses of language.

In accordance with the elaboration, the outer world of reality that is brought into the inner world of reality in one's consciousness, which is encoded in the transitivity system of language, is interpreted as a what-is-going-on process, which is related to material action, events, states, and relation. The what-is-going-on process comes into various processes. It deals with Halliday (1994:106) as he says that "the transitivity system construes the world of experience into a manageable set of process types".

There are six processes included in transitivity system. Halliday (cited in Levorato, 2003:59-60) "subcategories into three main types of processes: material, mental, and relational. Then, he further distinguishes three subsidiary types of processes: the behavioral, the verbal and the existential".

2.2.4.1 Material Clauses

Material process concerns with actions and events. It is also called the process of doing (Halliday, 1994:109). It refers to the process of doing something and the doing usually can be extended to some other entities. It is indicated by the existence of an Actor (the doer that carries out the action) and the Goal (patient at which the action directed). E.g. **She** (Actor) *built* **the house** (Goal).

In material processes, the role of the first participant or Actor, is assigned to the person or object which is capable of performing some actions and bringing about change in the unfolding of events through "some input of energy" (Halliday, 2004:179). On account of that, the Actor is constructed as either in control of the outcome of the action (intransitive), or as having power to influence the actions or states of others (transitive). On the contrary,

being Goal means to be “the one that ‘suffers’ or ‘undergoes’ the process” (Halliday, 1994:109-110).

2.2.4.2 Mental Process

Mental process concerns with ‘inner’ experience. “it is partly a kind of replay of the outer, recording it, reacting to it, reflecting on it, and partly a separate awareness of our states of being” (Halliday, 1994:106). In other words, it is the act of sensing which expresses mental phenomena as perception, affection and cognition. Mental processes involve three sub-types:

1. Perception includes the process of perceiving through five human sense such as seeing, hearing, feeling, etc. “the mental processes of perception, they all involve sight, which seems to reinforce the feeling of her being a passive observer, unable to act within a situation: (Levorato, 2003:71).
2. Affection is the process of linking, loving, enjoying, appreciating, detesting etc. E.g. she likes her job very much.
3. Cognition is the process of thinking, knowing, believing, expecting, realizing, understanding, etc (Halliday, 1994:118)

According to Halliday (1994: 118), all mental processes potentially involve both a Senser and a Phenomenon”. For instance: **I (Senser) like swimming early in the morning (Phenomenon).**

Here, the Senser is constructed by the grammar of the clause as not being capable of performing any action, lacking the kind of power the Actor has to affect the course of events. Moreover, the mental clause can be used to represent a person’s perception and awareness of or reaction to other people’s actions as more important than the actions themselves. In the mental clause, the focus is on the Senser and what he or she thinks or feel by reason of the propensity of mental clauses to construct a person’s opinion or perception of others as more important than the actions themselves (Levorato, 2003:106-107).

2.2.4.3 Relational Process

Relational processes are the process of being. The relational clause thus models our experience of the unfolding of events as “being” rather than “doing” (material clause) or “sensing” (mental clause) (Halliday, 2004:211). For this reason, it is an effective strategy for assigning roles, identities, or class-membership to people and objects and a “central grammatical strategy for assessing” and evaluating (Halliday, 2004:214-219).

In relational processes, there are two parts of classification: attributive and identifying. “In the attributive mode, an entity has some quality ascribed or attributed to it. Structurally, we label this quality ‘The Attribute’, and the entity to which it is ascribed is ‘The Carrier’” (Halliday, 1994:120). E.g. **Maxine** (Carrier) *is* **energetic** (Attribute). On the other hand, identifying mode expresses the identical properties of two entities. “What this means is that one entity is being used to identify another” (Halliday, 1994:122) e.g. **Angelina** (Token) *is* **a poor girl** (Value).

2.2.4.4. Verbal Processes

Verbal processes are processes of saying like the verbs *ask, say, question, announce, tell, etc.* in this process, the main participants are Sayer and the second participants can be Receiver, Verbiage, or Target (Halliday, 1994:140). He further continues that Sayer is person or object which is able to speak or utter information, the Receiver is the one to whom the saying is directed, the Verbiage is the function that corresponds to what is said while the Target is the entity which is targeted by the process of saying, e.g. **John** (Sayer) *shows* **his house** (Verbiage).

2.2.4.5. Behavioral Processes

Behavioural processes are the processes of (typically human) physiological and physiological behaviour like *view, observe, shudder, pout, laugh, etc.* “The participant who is behaving, labelled Behavior, is typically a

conscious being” (Halliday, 1994:139). E.g. **The committee** (Behaver) *solved* **the problem** (Phenomenon).

2.2.4.6. Existential Processes

Existential processes represent that something exists or happens. The word ‘There’ in existential clause has no representational function but it is needed as a subject from the object or event which is being said to exist is labelled Existent (Halliday, 1994:142). E.g. **There are many CDs** (Existent) on the shelf.

In each process in the transitivity system consists of three principal components. They are; the process itself, the participants in the process and circumstances associated with the process. The table below explains the relationship between each process of transitivity and its participant:

Table 2.1 Relationship between Transitivity and Participants

Process type	Participants	Example (process type in <i>italic</i> ; participant in bold)
Material	Actor (A), Goal (G), Beneficiary (B)	Sally (A) <i>drinks</i> a cup of coffee (G) He (A) <i>gives</i> me (B) a bunch of flower (G)
Mental	Senser (Se) Phenomenon	My mother (Se) <i>enjoys</i> the meal (P)
Behavioural	Behaver (Be) Phenomenon (P)	He (Be) <i>contemplates</i> his mistake (P)
Verbal	Sayer (S) Verbiage (V)	David (S) <i>doesn't agree</i> They (S) <i>forecast</i> the weather (V)
Relational:		
a. Attributive	Carrier (C) Attribute (At)	Ave (C) <i>looked</i> pale (At) (not reversible: pale looked ave)
b. Identifying	Token (T) Value (V)	Joe (T) <i>is</i> The God Father (V) (reversible: The God Father is Joe)
Existential	Existent (E)	There <i>comes</i> the train (E)

Source: Mayr (2008:18).

Halliday (1994:151) also adds that there are nine types of circumstances; they are extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment role, matter, and angle. The specific categories of each circumstantial element are shown in the table below.

Table 2.2 Types of Circumstantial Element

No.	Type	Specific categories (subtypes)
1.	Extent	distance, duration
2.	Location	place, time
3.	Manner	means, quality, comparison
4.	Cause	reason, purpose, behalf
5.	Contingency	condition, concession, default
6.	Accompaniment	commutation, addition
7.	Role	guise, product
8.	Matter	-
9.	Angle	-

Source: Halliday (1994:151).

1). Extent is expressed in term of some unit of measurement like yards, rounds and years (Halliday, 1994:152).

Table 2.3 Circumstantial of Extent

	Spatial	Temporal
Interval	Distance: Walk (for) seven miles Stop every ten years	Duration: Stay (for) two hours Pause every ten minutes
Definite	Five miles	Frequency: Knock three times Five years
Indefinite	A long way	A long time

Source: Halliday (1994:152).

2). Location expresses spatial (place) and temporal (time) (Halliday, 1994:153)

Table 2.4 Circumstantial of Location

Location	Spatial	Temporal
	Place:	Time:
	Work in the kitchen	at six o'clock
Definite	at home	at noon
Indefinite	near	soon
Absolute	in Australia	in 1985
Relative	here, nearby, there, a long way	a long time ago
Rest	in Sydney, at the airport	on Tuesday, at noon
Motion	to Sydney, from Sydney	till Tuesday, since Tuesday

Source: Halliday (1994:153).

3). Manner. It comprises three subcategories: Means, Quality, and comparison (Halliday, 1994:153)

Table 2.5 Circumstantial of Manner

Means	Quality	Comparison
by or with: with the stick, by train	Adverbial <i>-ly</i> : heavily, too much, in, with	Like or unlike: like an earthquake, differently

Source: Halliday (1994:153).

4). Cause. The circumstantial element of cause also comprises three subcategories: Reason, Purposes, Behalf (Halliday, 1994:154)

Table 2.6 Circumstantial of Cause

Reason	Purposes	Behalf
Prepositional phrase: Through, because of, as a result of, thanks to, for want of, for the lack of, due to, owing to	Prepositional phrase: For, in the hope of, for the purpose of, for the sake of	Prepositional phrase: For, for the sake of, in favour of, on behalf of

Source: Halliday (1994:154).

5). Contingency. Again, there are three subcategories: Condition, Concession, Default (Halliday, 1994:155)

Table 2.7 Circumstantial of Contingency

Condition	Concession	Default
In the case of, in the event of,	In spite of, despite	In the default of, in the absence of

Source: Halliday (1994:155).

6). Accompaniment. It represents the meaning 'and' or 'not' as circumstantial such as with, without, besides, and instead of (Halliday, 1994:155).

Table 2.8 Circumstantial of Accompaniment

Comitative, positive:	Comitative, negative:	Additive, positive	Additive, negative
Accompanied by: with	not accompanied by: without	In addition to: as well as	As alternative to: instead of

Source: Halliday (1994:155).

7). Role. This category includes the subcategories of Guise and Product (Halliday, 1994:157)

Table 2.9 Circumstantial of Role

Guise	Product
As, by, way of, in the role of	Into, act as, turn into

Source: Halliday (1994:157).

8). Matter. This category related to verbal process. It is the circumstantial equivalent of the verbiage (Halliday, 1994:157)

Table 2.10 Circumstantial of Matter

Matter
About, concerning, to (referring to), with reference to

Source: Halliday (1994:157).

9). Angle. This category related to verbal process, but in this case to the Sayer (Halliday, 1994:158)

Table 2.11 Circumstantial of Angle

Matter
According to, in the view/opinion of, from the standpoint of,

Source: Halliday (1994:158).

From the explanation above, it can be assumed that transitivity system is closely related to discourse field as Halliday and Hasan say that “the field of discourse refers to what is happening, to the nature of the social action that is taking place: what is it that the participants are engaged in, in which the language figures as some essential component” (1985:12).

In line with those theories of transitivity explained above, it is evident that the study of the exposure bias in some news of Tony Abbot’s spying Indonesia’s politic by applying the transitivity on processes can be conducted. Furthermore, the analysis of transitivity focuses on verb processes of selected clauses and the participants.

CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is a crucial thing in conducting the research based on the appropriate procedure in solving and answering the problem that is found and it also helps to achieve the aim of the research. The research method is used in processing the data. This chapter provides the elaboration of how the research is designed. It contains the type of research, research strategy, data collection, data processing, and data analysis.

3.1 Type of Research

In this thesis, both qualitative and quantitative types of research have been conducted. Qualitative research is a research to use non experimental design in which data cannot be easily quantified and the analysis is interpretative (descriptive) whereas quantitative research is a research to use experimental design in which a hypothesis is followed by data quantification and some numerical analysis (Mackey&Gass, 2005:2).

Moreover, according to Denscombe (2007:248), qualitative research tends to be associated with words or images as the unit of analysis. When structure and pattern are offended, the regular way something to organize has to be explored. As stated by Denscombe (2007:248), Quantitative research tends to be associated with numbers as the unit of analysis.

Additionally, this research applies both of them or can be called as mixed method. As stated by Denscombe (2007:108), the use of qualitative and quantitative approaches within a single research project is one of the characteristic features of mixed method approach. The qualitative research is applied in this thesis as it is needed to analyze the data in the form of text or based on interpretation while the quantitative one is used to count the amount of verb processes and participants used by the journalists to conclude which processes and participants always appear.

3.2 Research Strategy

This research conducts documentary as the strategy. The documentary sources identified below are written sources. According to Descombe (2007:227), documentary research means the data collected is from the kinds of documentary data such as government publication, newspaper & magazines, recording meetings, letters & memos, diaries, and website & the internet. Documentary data can be in the form of either printed or soft file. In doing this research, several articles, books and journals are very helpful. Language use in a specific setting in the four chosen newspapers can be provided by documentary as strategy. The processes and participants are the focus in this research for the grammatical features. This strategy enables me to see the linguistic accuracy for the grammatical forms (Mackey and Gass, 2005:171).

3.3 Data Collection

The technique of data collection in this study applies the documentary method. Blaxter *et al* (2006:154) states “documents are using written materials as a basis for the research.” He further continues that it is preceded by abstracting, from each document, those elements which we considered to be important or relevant, by grouping together those findings or setting on them collected from written texts. From that, it can be defined that documentary study is the way of data collection that is done through the categorization, classification, verification, and discussion of written materials related to research problem in which the sources are documents, books, newspapers and magazines. The data sources that are taken from website of newspaper, they are:

- a. The Jakarta Post “*Indonesian Leader Deplores Statement by Aussie PM*” (Indonesia newspaper, published on November 19, 2013)
- b. The Guardian “*Indonesian President Offers Australia Spying Truce*” (England newspaper, published on November 26, 2013)

- c. The New York Times “*N.S.A Spying Scandal Hurts Close Ties Between Australia and Indonesia*” (America newspaper, published on November 19, 2013)
- d. The Age National “*Abbot Faces Indonesia Anger over Spying revelations*” (Australia newspaper, published on November 23, 2013)

Most of them talk about the issue of spying between Australia and Indonesia. Therefore, they will report the news based on the journalist’s view through the text. In line with this, bias will be encoded in the text of news report. Hence, knowing the clauses implied bias in the text is important. Then, additional information on the producers is also needed. After selecting the newspapers, not all clauses are explored. Thus, in sorting data, purposive sampling has been conducted. As stated by Mackey and Gass (2005:122), purposive sampling means selecting the intended things to be representative based on the particular knowledge to elicit the data. In this research, the clauses containing bias serve as the representative.

For this research, there are kinds of clauses through the text of news report, such as relative clause, concessive clause, subordinate clause etc. Then, there are 18 clauses from the Guardian Newspaper “*Indonesian President Offers Australia Spying Truce*”, 18 clauses from the Jakarta Post “*Indonesian Leader Deplores Statement by Aussie PM*”, 20 clauses from the New York Times “*N.S.A Spying Scandal Hurts Close Ties Between Australia and Indonesia*”, and then, 18 clauses from the Age National “*Abbot Faces Indonesia Anger over Spying revelations*” that have been analyzed. Total, there are 74 clauses sorted from each newspaper.

3.4 Data Processing

In processing the data, coding has to be done. Clauses reflecting bias have been sorted. Then, the clauses have to be attended. Furthermore, the word use is the focus. The words are coded into tabulation and taking a closer look at every naming in terms of transitivity by Halliday.

3.5 Data Analysis

To investigate the news from many countries that drives the international opinion about the spying news, the researcher uses the Critical Discourse Analysis to reveal Bias implied in some news of spying issue. The data are analyzed by using descriptive, statistical and interpretative method. Descriptive method can be considered as the procedure to solve problems of the research by using current facts and phenomenon (Mc Milan, 1992:12). In this study, after processing the data, there are several steps needed in the analysis, they are:

a. Identifying verb processes and the participants by using transitivity

Before identifying the participants, analyzing the verb process in the text new report of each newspaper is conducted. According to Die (cited in Gray, 2004:327) states that “analysis involves the process of breaking data down into smaller units, to reveal characteristics, elements and structure”. Thus, the most dominant processes and participants in the news text that are used by the journalists, will be helpful to identify the implied meaning. Moreover, focusing on the several experts and credible source that is used by media is the second step in identifying. Absolutely, they are related to the main participants compared. Bias can be identified from whom the experts or credible sources that emerge in the text.

b. Calculating the most frequently used processes in the text

The second step of analysis after identifying of dominant processes and participants is calculating. The most frequently used processes and participants in the text are important to know how many percentage the processes appear. From the calculation, it leads to numbers.

c. Interpreting the text implied Bias.

Interpreting the data or text is also important thing. In interpreting, all of the results have to be tied together. This step contributes to write the analysis result to construe bias that is implied in the texts, for instance: I *regard* President Yudhoyono as a good friend of Australia. It means that the journalist wants to show the power through mental process, because mental process is the act of sensing which expresses mental phenomenon as perception, affection, and

cognition. In line with Levorato (2003:70) says that mental process can represent a form power through cognitive ability.

d. Making conclusion

From these, at the end, making conclusion is a final thing to do. Here, I conclude the finding of the research, that is, unraveling bias in those 4 newspapers.

