NEW YORK TIMES'S REPRESENTATION OF THE FIRST WOMEN LEADERS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

THESIS

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THESIS

This thesis is presented to English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Jember as one of the requirements to achieve Sarjana Sastra Degree

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. my beloved parents, Karsiti (ibuk) and Purnomo (ayah). Thank you for the endless prayers, loves and supports, both of you give me endless encouragement as your daughter to chase my dream to get education as higher as I can. Thank you for the sacrifices you have done and every lesson in life especially for not giving up;

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3. my tall monster called little brother, Alden Candra Purnama, thank you for annoy me;

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9. my Alma Mater.

MOTTO

"Tan Hana Wighna Tan Sirna"[1]
-There is no obstacle that cannot be passed-
(KOPASKA)

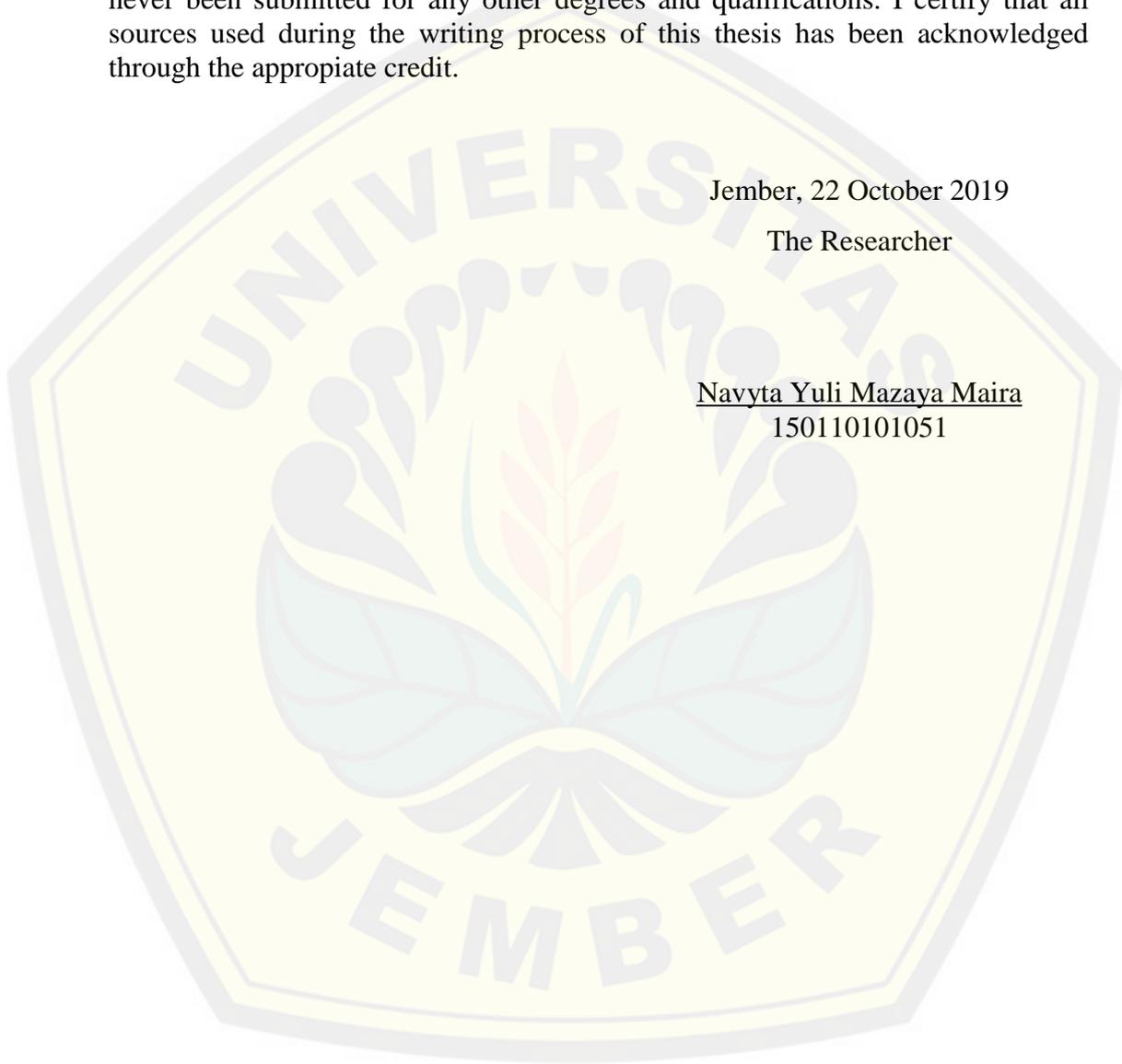
[1] https://www.tnial.mil.id/.

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DECLARATION

I hereby state that this thesis entitled **"*New York Times'*s Representation of The First Women Leaders in Southeast Asia: A Critical Discourse Analysis"** is an original report composed by myself. I confirm that this thesis has never been submitted for any other degrees and qualifications. I certify that all sources used during the writing process of this thesis has been acknowledged through the appropiate credit.

Jember, 22 October 2019

The Researcher

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THESIS

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Navyta Yuli Mazaya Maira

SUMMARY

*New York Times'*s **Representation of the First Women Leaders in Southeast Asia: a Critical Discourse Analysis;** Navyta Yuli Mazaya Maira, 150110101051; 2019; 86 pages; English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Jember.

This study investigates the unjust representation report in four *New York Times*'s selected articles. This study applies several theories related to mass media discourse and gender representation in media's theory. The Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) model by Fairclough (1989) is chosen as the framework for this study. Then, the analysis operates Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) focused on ideational, interpersonal metafunctions, and clause complexing related to interdependency and logico-semantic relations as a tool to uncover gender imbalance report through textual analysis. Meanwhile, gender representation in media by Lazar is combined to socio-cultural context and situation related to gender imbalance report issue in Asia.

This thesis employed qualitative method and documentary as its research strategy. Meanwhile, Generic Structure Potential (GSP) was applied to collect the data which were in form of clauses of written text.

The results show that imbalance report exists in those selected articles. The implication was seen from the way of *The New York Times's* journalists who report of the first women leaders in Southeast Asia to be unequal to men, the misrepresentation of women portrayal, and negative stereotypes image. Therefore, the influence of patriarchal culture of America created since 20th and 21st century, the construction of women is shaped by American mass media in domestication arena. This pattern has tendency to abuse women in their professional carrier rather than to support them as powerful individual. As one of American's mass media, *New York Times* followed that similar pattern and performs abusive report towards the first women leaders in Southeast Asia.

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background of this study which explains the reason for conducting this research and the main problems that the researcher concern on. In addition, the information about the research topic, problems, questions and purposes also include in this chapter.

1.1 Background of study

Newspaper is one of media's products. Several news which are published sometimes can be highly subjective and make the subject of their headline discriminated. As Hall (1997) argued, media do not simply and transparently report events which are 'naturally' newsworthy *in themselves*. News are the end-product of a complex process which begins with a systematic sorting and selecting of events and topics according to social constructed set of categories (Fowler, 1996: 12). In relation in gender, women and their achievements are rarely reported rather than men in the media, for example women politicians and candidates. Although women's news is published in the mainstream media, there is always a "thing" related to men and placed women as accessories. Thus kind of representation also finds in American media such as *New York Times*.

New York Times is American media where all of news are spread massively, including representation of the first women leaders in Southeast Asia. As one of 10 most influenced newspaper in US there is a big question about the underlying motives why and how *New York Times* represents them. Assumingly, NYT, as a newspaper which is managed in US, should hold the belief in equality on gender, culture, race, age and status. It is supported by the civil rights movement of the 1960s that provides the legal foundation for the development of anti-discrimination laws at workplace later in the US. Besides, according to Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Family Database online, (2011) the United States is the country that has the smallest gender gap. Furthermore, Wood (2018) stated that 10 countries in Southeast Asia; Philippines, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Lao PDR, Singapore, Vietnam, Thailand,

Myanmar, Indonesia, and Cambodia are the countries with the most concern on gender equality.

The equality in Asia is in accordance with the American concept which upholds on the equality, especially on gender and race in politics. In contrast, according to Undem and Wang, (2018) about half of adolescents in the US (54 percent) strongly agree that they are more comfortable with women having traditional roles in society, such as caring for children and family. This proposition is higher among adolescents than adults. The statements seem to appear in the *New York Time's* report. The representation seems to be unequal. The side taking on particular gender is obviously shown in four news reports which are published by *New York Times*. Then, despite of both Asia and US country have similar idea on gender equality, the concept is not well accused.

Hence, related to the background above, this research is worth to be conducted. Through Systemic Functional Linguistics by M.A.K Halliday, this research tries to dissect the text represented and framed by *New York Times* as the powerful newspaper in United States of America to figure out the representation of four women leaders in Southeast Asia; Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore. This is the best approach that suits for specific discourse of media and field of political action (Wodak and Meyer, 2009).

1.2 Research topic

This research focuses on Critical Discourse Analysis to reveal the representation of the first four women leaders in Southeast Asia in four selected reports published by *New York Times* as American media.

1.3 Research problems

This research concerns with the problem that deals with the language use in four selected news in *New York Times*. The news has tendency to represent Southeast Asian female politicians one particular gender stereotypes into subordinate positions among others. It seems NYT link the four women leaders to men behinds them and tends to destruct their image.

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1.4 Research questions

Based on the background of the study, there are several research questions to be answered:

1. How do the interpersonal and ideational functions interplay to construct representation of the first women leaders figure in Southeast Asia by the *New York Times*?

2. How are the first women leaders in Southeast Asia's gender issues represented by New York Times?

1.5 Research purposes

Based on the research question, there are two purposes to be achieved:

1. to examine the representation in text that produced by *New York Times* to represent women traditional role in the first women leaders' articles;

2. to reveal the imbalance representation by *New York Times* in the first women leaders' articles.

CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter consists of two subchapters. They are previous study and theoretical review. The first subchapter, previous study deals with differences and similarities between this current research and the previous researches under the same issue and concern. The second subchapter, deals with the explanation of several theories which support the analysis of this research.

2.1 Previous study

O'Neill & Mulready (2015) investigated the existance of female writers in UK sports newspaper before and after the 2012 Olympic Games. This research used six sports newspapers as the data and used interview by phone or email to collect the shots relating to the issue. They found that several factors that make the percentage of female bylines in the UK press were very low. For instance, women were more attracted to broadcasting than print. Second factor is women were not necessarily showing the same degree of interest in a career in sports writing or applying for jobs. Third is unsocial hours and family life for women.

Rabo (2018) analyzed 52 headlines of female presidential candidate of Ksenia Sobchak. Sobchak was the only one female candidate in Russia. Rabo's article investigated about how gender stereotypes shown in online newspaper's headline in Russia. Critical Discourse Analysis by Fairclough and Sociolinguistics approach by Halliday applied in this research. She found that the headlines include hidden gender stereotypes, which align with Russia's patriarchal ideology and which were used to represent Ksenia Sobchak less favorably in comparison to her male opponents.

Nyanta, Ankrah, & Kwasi's study (2017) used Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) by Fairclough. The study used the descriptive research design since CDA is a scientific approach which provides understanding of phenomena but not solutions to the problems. It focused on how language was used as a powerful tool to achieve the interest of social group. They found that women were still undermined even with their progress towards emancipation from male chauvinism. The finding is shown in the way headlines about women are carried

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as indicated in the data analyzed. Women tend to be represented as immoral, greed for money, promiscuous or sex objects to be used by men for sexual gratification. This is seen in the sexual connotations produced by the mass media today.

The three previous researches assist to understand how male's world is still dominant and make female placed to be traditional female, the use of CDA, and gender role in newspaper. However, this current research and the three previous studies are distinctive in some aspects. Firstly, the data as the object are different, this research is focusing in one specific newspaper; *New York Times*. Furthermore this research is focused on the representation of the women leaders in Southeast Asia; 4 women leaders. Thirdly, this current research uses Halliday's theory (2004) and Fairclough's theory (1995) on CDA to prove and elaborate the representation of the first women leaders in Southeast Asia, specifically on the *New York Times* perspective. Those previous motives are the reasons why this research is worth to be continued.

2.2 Theoretical framework

2.2.1 Media Discourse

According to O'Keeffe (2006), discourse in media is the written or spoken news published by broadcasting media (television or radio) and printed media (newspaper or magazine). Further, Bednarek (2006: 14-15) stated there are four characters of newspaper:

a. newspaper discourse is not a product of person but there are many parties taken part in; not only the journalist but also reporters, editors, sub-editors, etc. in reporting or making the news, they should follow the company's ideology. We cannot avoid the fact that can reflect the point of view of the news which causes something inside the news.

b. newspaper discourse is called as on-sided communication in which the writers do not need the direct feedback from their readers. It is supported by Fairclough (1989) that there is no interaction take place between producers of the news and the readers in the same place and time.

c. feature of newspaper discourse is stereotype. The writer makes the news about some issues because they side with one of the parties whether they support or they are against the issues. Moreover, Holiday (2012) stated that journalists are rarely in a position to establish the truth of an issue themselves, since they didn't witness it personally. They are entirely dependent on self-interested sources to supply their facts.

d. last character is the news discourse contains embedded information such as the quotation. The newspaper never fully reports the information from the beginning to the end of the issues. The writers will select the information based on their stances. The use of quotation is a significant device in news to make overt the information.

2.2.2 Gender Representation in Media

Representation is used to represent the object that attribute to something that *New York Times* believed is true through language or images. Hall (1997:15) stated that one common-sense usage of the term is representation means using language to say something meaningful about, or to represent the world meaningfully to other people. The representation of particular gender are reflected through language that produced by NYT to construct the first women leaders figure in Southeast Asia. According to Lazar (2005:141), gender relations and identities in representations and interactions are institutionally embedded and framed. Several representations of women tend to be underrated. Moreover, the representation of one particular gender in newspaper manifests unequal reports.

2.2.3 Critical Discourse Analysis and Gender

According to Cotter (1996), critical is one of appropriate methods for analyzing media discourse (in Schiffrin et.al, 2001:418). For Fairclough (1995), Critical Discourse Analysis is an approach to media discourse either spoken or written that focuses on discovering the hidden meaning.

According to Fairclough (2001: 133) the analysis was done through three dimensions stage. First was text analysis which focused on the linguistics features.

Second was discursive practice analysis which focused on the text productions. Last was socio-cultural analysis which focused on the way discourse produces and is produced through socio-cultural context. It is important to use this theory since this study was under the umbrella of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in the text and it helps this study to have broad concept of how language can be used to exercise domination and social issues which are related to social inequality.

Further, Van Dijk (1985) stated that CDA focuses on examining the power abuse, dominance, and inequality reproduced by the text and talk in the social and political context. Hence, CDA links linguistics and social theories to present a methodological frame in the discourse analysis, which is in accordance with this research.

2.2.4 Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a system which points out language function rather than its structure and consider it as the social semiotic system (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 4-5). There are three metafunctions used to analyze the text. There are Ideational, Interpersonal, and Textual. However, this study will only use Ideational and Interpersonal functions to analyze the linguistics aspect since Ideational function deals with the meaning construction through experiences while Interpersonal function deals with social reality: people and relationship.

A Ideational Function

This metafunction is also called as transitivity system, a system to construe meaning based on experiences which are realized through the processes chosen. There are three components that are analyzed here. They are process (verbal group), participants (nominal group), circumstances (functioned as adverb in a clause: nominal group or preposition phrase). Meanwhile, there are six types of processes: material, mental, verbal, behavioral, relational and existential.

1. Material process

Material process is the process of doing and happening. The potential participants are: Actor (the Doer), Goal (the participant affected by the process), Range (the participant unaffected by the process, and Beneficiary (Butt, et.al., 2000:52).

Table 2.1 Material Process with Goal

She	makes	the bed
Actor	Process: Material	Goal

Table 2.2 Material Process with Range

The girl	is reading	the book
Actor	Process: Material	Range

Table 2.3 Material Process with Recipient

He	sends	a postcard	to his mother
Actor	Process: Material	Goal	Beneficiary: Recipient

Table 2.4 Material Process with Client

He	decorates	the room	for Adele
Actor	Process: Material	Goal	Beneficiary: Client

2. Mental process

Mental process are used for construing emotion, expressing degrees of affection, showing the ideas created in cognition, and providing perception (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 198). Furthermore, Butt et al (2000: 55) state that the doer is named as Senser and the nominal group or embedded clause is named as phenomenon for what is thought, wanted, or perceived.

Table 2.5 Mental Process with Nominal Group

People	love	money
Senser	Process: Mental: Perception	Phenomenon

Table 2.6 Mental Process with Embedded Clause

I	know	what you did last day
Senser	Process: Mental: Cognition	Phenomenon

3. Relational process

This is the process to construe both of outer and inner experience of the world (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 212). This experience is modeled as 'being', which has the meanings of the nature of unfolding and the nature of configuring. This process has two subdivisions, which are relational attributive and relational identifying (Butt et al, 2000: 58). Relational attributive clauses have particular verbal groups, such as seem, look, appear, remain, and feel. They are followed by an indefinite nominal group or a nominal group with adjective as Head. Meanwhile, relational identifying clauses are operated to take any form and to identify its function, and vice versa. This type of relational process is for formulating an identity, role, or meaning.

Table 2.7 Relational Process as Relational Attributive

God	was	Sad
Carrier	Process: Relational attributive	Attribute

Table 2.8 Relational Process as Relational Identifying

Alex	Is	the guitarist
Token	Process: Relational identifying	Value

4. Behavioural process

Behavioral process deals with physiological or psychological behavior, and the clause is realized to be personification (Butt et al, 2000: 54). In this context, it expresses orientation (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 251).

Table 2.9 Behavioural Process with Circumstance

They	Laugh	loudly
Behaver	Process: Behavioural	Circumstance: Manner

5. Verbal process

Verbal process is the process of saying and the partcipants are Sayer (The Doer), Receiver (The Addressee), Verbiage (the Topic), and Target (The Object) (Butt, et. al., 2000: 56).

Table 2.10 Verbal Process with Receiver

John	was told	to go	by Mary
Receiver	Process: Verbal	Verbiage	Sayer

Table 2.11 Verbal Process with Target

The examiners	criticize	the research proposal
Sayer	Process: Verbal	Target

6. Existential process

Existential process functions to introduce the existence of new participant (Butt et al, 2000: 83). In common way, an existential process provides a circumstantial element of time and place (Halliday and Metthiessen, 2004: 256).

Table 2.12 Existential Process

There	Is	some fact
	Process: Existential	Existent

B Interpersonal function

Mood and modality system refer to the interpersonal metafunction. Interpersonal metafunction cover two main areas: 1) the type of interaction taking place between the writer and the reader and the kind of commodity being exchange, and 2) the way speakers take a position in their message (Butt et,al. 2003: 86). Furthermore, Halliday (2004: 110-111) states that there are two types of speech role in the interaction: those are giving and demanding.

Table 2.13 Declarative mood of giving information

She	did not	Write	the name	correctly
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

C Social and Cultural Context

Context plays important role in critical discourse analysis because discourse (text) is determined by the social conditions which it is produced and interpreted. According to Fairclough (1989: 144-145), context is divided into situational and intertextual context.

As American media, NYT supposed to uphold on American perspectives that gender, culture, race, age and status equality. In contrast, the reports of the women are represented as a powerless subject. Luebke (1989) argued that stories about men focus on work and/or their achievements, reiterating the cultural message that men are supposed to do, perform. It supported by the condition of American media where perceptions toward women in NYT's articles are shown as powerless subjects. According to Friedan, women in the middle of the twentieth century, under pressured to leave school or college early, to marry young, to produce families of five or six children, to nurture and to satisfy the every need of their husband and children, to conform to an image of sexual attractiveness promoted throughout the American media; in short, women were under pressure to believe that 'they could desire no greater destiny than to glory in their own femininity' (in Madsen, 2000: 43). As Cox stated that a three-month snapshot in 2013 of article appearing on The *New York Times'* front page showed that men

were quoted 3.4 times more often than women, though the rate was not high when women wrote the story (in Fonda, 2014:11). In addition, some justification to the first women leaders in Southeast Asia will help to figuring out the representation which is constructed by NYT as American newspaper who still run the company until   today.
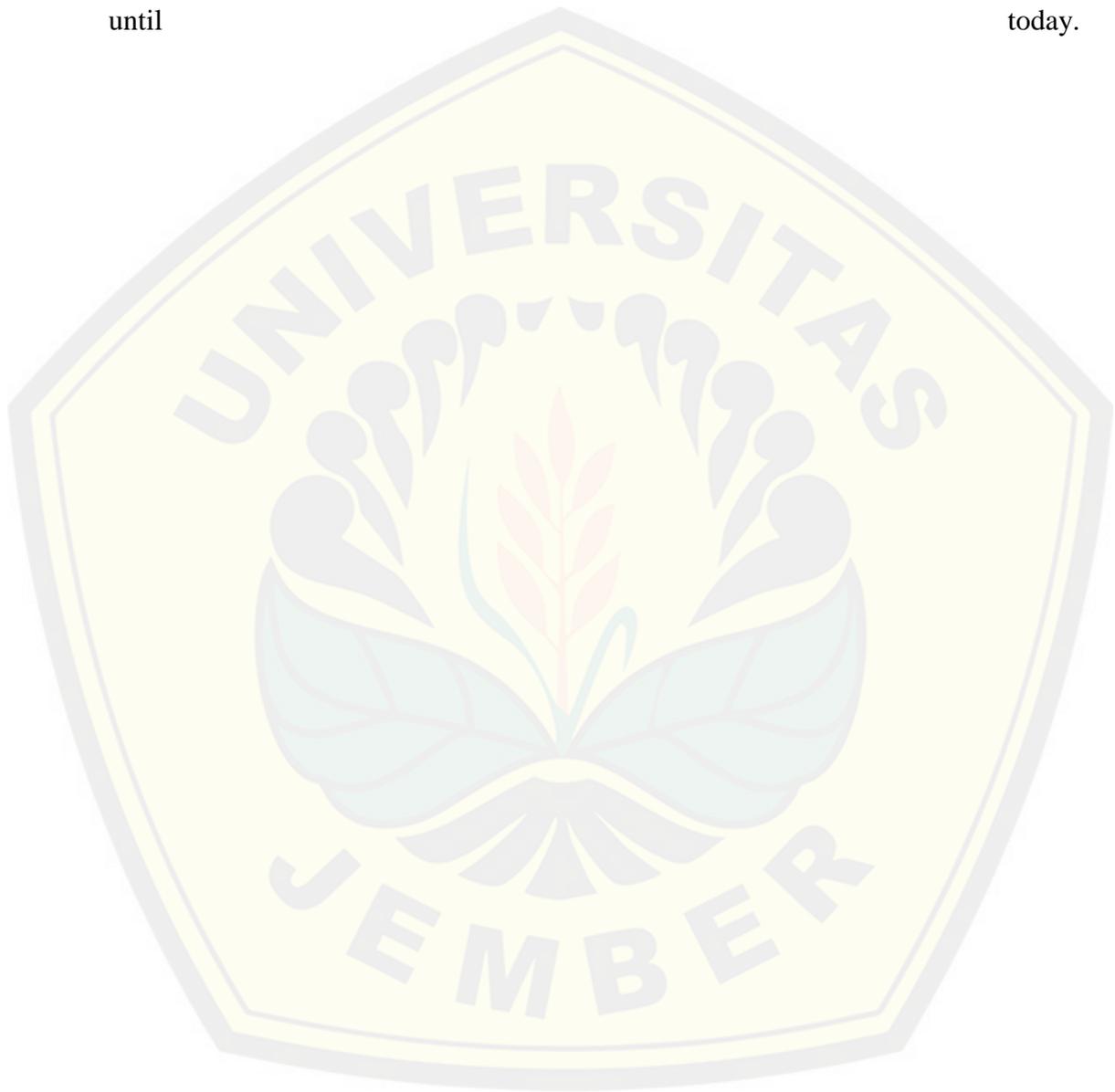
CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter provides some information about the ways to conduct this research. It explains about type of research, data collection, data processing, and data analysis.

3.1 Type of research

This research is a qualitative research. The qualitative research is applied as the main type of research to describe and interpret data as Denscombe (2007) stated that qualitative research tends to be associated with the description.

3.2 Research Strategy

In doing this research, the documentary research strategy was used as the research strategy. Denscombe (2010:216) states that written sources includes into documentary research. Since the data in this research are obtained from internet, it also involves a documentary research. An online document is described as the material that is taken from internet (Denscombe, 2010: 219). It is fitted to the data of this research where the data was taken from the internet. Moreover, the news in *New York Times* online newspaper considers as online document.

3.3 Data collection

The data were collected from NYT.com entitled *Corazon Aquino Concedes Difficulties, Woman in the News; A Daughter of Destiny; Megawati Sukarnoputri , A Political Novice Out to Prove She's Her Own Boss, and Singapore Has a New President, No Election Needed* are the selected data that taken from *NYT.com*. The report based on published date, as close as the election date of each woman.

There are 395 clauses in four articles. Only 20% from the whole clauses were used. Finally, 84 clauses in total are obtained from the selected report. Moreover, this research applies Generic Structure Potential (GSP) by Halliday and Hasan (1989) in selecting the precise data in newspaper and makes it to be more valid.

Then, since the data is newspaper or on world news, the formula of GSP can be represented as follows:

$$HL\char`\^BL\char`\^LS\char`\^B$$

Figure 1 GSP of *New York Times*

Each symbol can be identified as follows.

HL: Headline	B: Body
BL: Byline	^: Followed by
LS: Lead Statement	

Next, there are data processing and data analyzing, to apply the relevant theories after the data are collected.

3.4 Data processing

The collected data were processed through the following steps:

a) the clauses were analyzed using Ideational system to categorize the participants, process, and circumstance. The aim of the process is to find the dominant process within the text;

b) the clauses were also analyzed using mood and modality system. Mood system is to determine the types of mood; declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Then the modality system is to categorize the types of modality within the text such as probability, obligation, usuality, and inclination;

c) then, the clause will be elaborated by media discourse and gender representation in media;

3.5 Data analysis

a) The data were analyzed by using Fairclough's theory through several steps:

1)   doing description or text analysis. Four articles will be broken down into clauses. It is dealing with Ideational and Interpersonal functions proposed

by Halliday. It is to see the way of journalist presents the gender representation.

2) after the clauses were analyzed, several theories were applied to fulfill the discursive analysis. The theory of media by O'Keeffe (2006) and Bednarek (2006) and gender representation by Lazar (2005) will be combined in order to investigate how *New York Times* represent the first women leaders in Southeast Asia.

3) then, explained the correlation of the analysis to social context of America since *New York Times* is American Newspaper. It deals with context of situation (Halliday and Hasan, 1989). The context can be figured out from: Field, Tenor and Mode. Field; it deals with how the first women leaders in Southeast Asia are constructed in *New York Times* who opposes the American ideology, Tenor; it deals with the American media who create the news and the women leaders in Southeast Asia, and Mode; it deals with the kind of the text: newspaper.

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION

The last chapter provides the conclusion of the analysis which has been discussed in the previous chapter. The conclusion deals with the results of the analysis in relation to the research questions.

The first question is connected to how the language used to represent the first women leaders figure in Southeast Asia by the *New York Times* through interpersonal and experiential functions. The linguistic construction proves the writers' hidden perspective of Southeast Asia women in politics arena by showing three main types of process in transitivity dominate the clauses.

First, material clauses patterns show that men are framed as the dominant subject in the women's report in American newspaper which brings into patriarchal issues. Further, relational clauses demonstrate that American media obviously shape the domestication image of women political leaders of Southeast Asia and construct positive image of men behinds them. Last, the writers also assert the representation of Asian women through the verbal process, and existential process emphasizes that the stereotypes and negative images of women exist in social life. As the conclusion, the linguistic elements in the four articles contain the imbalance report of women leaders of Southeast Asia by American media.

Referring to the socio-cultural context and correlating to second question of the research, the language constructions of Southeast Asian women in the four articles are shown by the writers and American perspective toward women itself. The writers, Seth Mydans, Richard C. Paddock, and Thomas Fuller, are American who implicitly adapt American construction of patriarchy. As seen in 20th and 21st century, American mass media attempt to practice domestication toward women in every professional occupation, including in political jobs. Despite years of progress in equality, women's political representation in American mass media barely changes.

Further, this research reveals that *New York Times* represents men in professional job and positive activity in politics. On the contrary, the majority of women leaders representation are typically dwell on marriage and domestic arena which continuously occurs until now. Finally, this research is supposed to evoke people's attention in delineating the American media's hidden perspective; negative judgments, patriarchy, and underrepresentation on Asian women representation especially in politics field.

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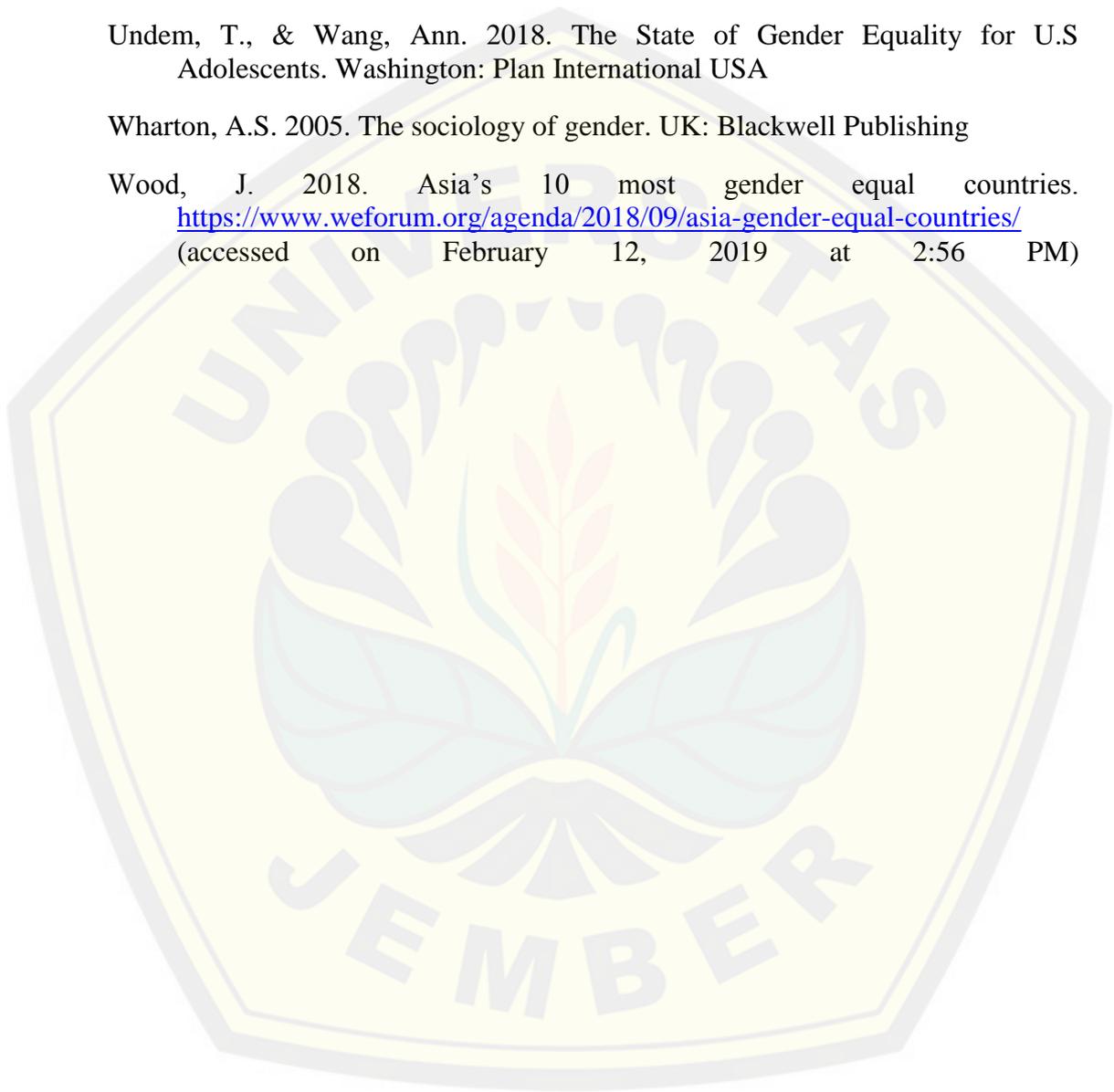
APPENDICES

1. Transitivity Analysis

1.1 Article 1: Corazon Aquino

Headline:

Table 4.2 Clause 1 Headline 1

Corazon Aquino	Concedes		Difficulties
Subject	Finite	Predicate	Complement
Mood	Residue		
Senser	Process: Mental		Phenomenon

Lead Statements:

Table 4.3 Clause 1 Lead Statements 1

S1	|||In announcing her candidacy for the presidency last week,	the 52-years-old widow of Benigno S. Aquino, the assassinated opposition leader,	said		in an interview||
	Adjuct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Re-	Mood	-sidue		
	Circumstance: Cause Purpose	Sayer	Process: Verbal		Verbiage

Table 4.4 Clause 1.1

||that	it	was		the "complete" change||
Conjunction	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood	Residue		
	Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute

Table 4.5 Clause 1.2

|| [[she	offered]] ||
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood	Residue
Actor	Process: Material

Table 4.6 Clause 1.3

||that	was		her greatest asset|||
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue		
Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute

Table 4.7 Clause 2

S2	‖Does		she	have	any political ideas other than those of her husband?‖		
	Finite		Subject	Predicator	Complement		
	Mood			Residue			
	Process: Relational: Attributive		Carrier	Attribute	Circumstance: Matter		

Table 4.8 Clause 3

S3	‖‖The woman [[who seeks to become the first new President of the Philippines in two decades]]	was	born	on Jan. 25, 1933,	the sixth of eight children in the wealthy and politically active Cojuangco family	in the province of Tarlac,	50 miles north of Manila‖
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct		
	Mood		Residue				
	Actor	Process: Material		Goal	Circumstance: Role	Circumstance: Location: Spatial	Circumstance: Extent: Spatial

Body:

Table 4.9 Clause 1 Body 1

S4	‖‖‖Her father and brother	were		Congressmen‖	
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	
	Mood		Residue		
	Token	Process: Relational: Identifying		Value	

Table 4.10 Clause 1.1

‖and	a grandfather	was		a senator‖‖
Conjunction	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Token	Process: Relational: Identifying		Value

Table 4.11 Clause 2

S5	|||Her estranged cousin Eduardo,	is		a powerful businessman with close ties to Mr. Marcos||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood	Residue		
	Token	Process: Relational: Identifying		Value

Table 4.12 Clause 2.1

||and	[Ø: Mr. Marcos]	is		one of the leading contenders	to become his running mate|||
Conjunction	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood	Residue			
	Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute	Circumstance: Cause: Purpose

Table 4.13 Clause 3

S6	|||She	abandoned		her studies	to follow him||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood	Residue			
	Actor	Process: Material		Goal	Circumstance: Cause: Purpose

Table 4.14 Clause 3.1

|| [[[as	he	rose		quickly through the political ranks	to become the country's youngest senator and a leading presidential candidate||
Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood	Residue			
	Actor	Process: Material		Circumstance: Manner	Circumstance: Cause: Purpose

Table 4.15 Clause 3.2

|| [[when	Mr. Marcos's term	Expired		in 1973]]] |||
Conjunction	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood	Residue		
	Actor	Process: Material		Circumstance: Location: Temporal

Table 4.16 Clause 4

S7	|||She and their five children	accompanied		him	into three years of self-imposed exile	in Boston||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	
	Mood		Residue			
	Actor	Process: Material		Recepient	Goal	Circumstance: Location: Spatial

Table 4.17 Clause 4.1

|| [[which	ended]] ||	
WH-Adjunct	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue
Actor	Process: Material	

Table 4.18 Clause 4.2

|| [[when	he	returned		to Manila]] ||
Conj.	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Actor	Process: Material		Circumstance: Destination

Table 4.19 Clause 4.3

||and	Mr. Aquino	met		violent death	at the airport	on Aug. 21, 1983|||
Conjunction	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	
	Mood		Residue			
	Actor	Process: Material		Goal	Circumstance: Location: Spatial	Circumstance: Location: Temporal

Table 4.20 Clause 5

S8	|||Following assassination,	Mrs. Aquino	proved		to be the calmest and steadiest of the Aquino family, emerging into a political prominence||
	Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Re-	Mood		-sidue	
	Circumstance: Matter	Actor	Process: Material		Circumstance: Cause: Purpose

Table 4.21 Clause 5.2

||She	says||	
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue
Sayer	Process: Verbal	

Table 4.22 Clause 5.3

||she	never sought|||	
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue
Actor	Process: Material	

1.2 Article 2: Megawati Sukarnoputri

Headline:

Table 4.23 Clause 1 Headline 2

||Woman in the news	a daughter of destiny	is		Megawati Sukarnopurti
Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood	Residue		
	Token	Process: Relational: Identifying		Value

Lead Statements:

Table 4.24 Clause 1 Lead Statement 2

S9	|||As	every Indonesian now	knows||	
	Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator
	Re-	Mood		-sidue
		Senser	Process: Mental	

Table 4.25 Clause 1.1

||patience	is		Mrs. Megawati's trademark|||
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	
Value	Process: Relational: Identifying		Token

Table 4.26 Clause 2

S10	|||It	is		patience	after years of abuse and disdain at the hand of powerful men||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood			Residue	
	Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute	Circumstance: Contingency: Condition

Table 4.27 Clause 2.1

| [[that	has		finally won her the presidency]] |||
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	
Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute

Table 4.28 Clause 3

S11	|||The daughter of Indonesia's founding president, Sukarno,	she	appears		to have felt||
	Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Re-	Mood		-sidue	
	Circumstance: Role	Actor	Process: Material		Range

Table 4.29 Clause 3.1

||that	it	was		her destiny	eventually	to inherit his mantle|||
Conjunction	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	
	Mood		Residue			
	Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute	Circumstance: Manner	Circumstance: Cause: Purpose

Body:

Table 4.30 Clause 1 Body 2

S12	|||As Mr. Sukarno's daughter,	she	seems		to have set unity and preservation of the nation||
	Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Re-	Mood		-sidue	
	Circumstance: Role	Senser	Process: Mental		Phenomenon

Table 4.31 Clause 1.1

|| [[he	founded		as her priorities]] |||	
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	
Mood		Residue		
Carrier		Process: Relational: Attributive	Attribute	

Table 4.32 Clause 2

S13	|||With corruption one of the country's hot political issues	doubts	have been	raised over	Mrs. Megawati's husband,	Taufiq Kiemas,	a wealthy businessman||
	Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	
	Re-	Mood		-sidue			
	Circumstance: Cause: Reason	Goal	Process: Material		Actor		Circumstance: Role

Table 4.33 Clause 2.1

|| [[who	is		a powerful force	in her party]] ||
WH-Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		
Carrier		Process: Relational: Attributive	Attribute	Circumstance: Location: Spatial

Table 4.34 Clause 2.2

||and	[[who	has been	accused	of shady deals and influence peddling]] |||
Conj.	WH-Adj.	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Actor	Process: Material		Range

Table 4.35 Clause 3

S14	||Not long ago	Benedict Anderson, an expert on Indonesia at Cornell University	dismissed		her	as "Miniwati"||
	Adjunct	Subject		Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Re-	Mood			-sidue		
	Circumstance: Extent: Temporal	Actor		Process: Material		Goal	Circumstance : Role

Table 4.36 Clause 4

S15	|||Mrs. Megawati	was born		on Jan. 23, 1947	, to Fatmawati,	one of Mr.Sukarno's several wives||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	
	Mood		Residue			
	Actor	Process: Material		Goal	Circumstance: Contingency: Condition	Circumstance: Role

Table 4.37 Clause 4.1

||and	her full name	is		Dyah Permata Megawati Setiawati Sukarnoputri|||
Conjunction	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Value	Process: Relational: Identifying		Token

Table 4.38 Clause 5

S16	||Mr. Kiemas	is		her third husband||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Token	Process: Relational: Identifying		Value

Table 4.39 Clause 6

S17	||The first, an air force officer,		died	in a crash||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Actor		Process: Material	Range

Table 4.40 Clause 7

S18	||The second	was		an Egyptian diplomat||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Token	Process: Relational: Identifying		Value

Table 4.41 Clause 8

S19	||She	has		three children	from her first marriage||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood		Residue		
	Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute	Circumstance: Origin

Table 4.42 Clause 9

S20	|||Power brokers	felt||	
	Subject	Finite	Predicator
	Mood		Residue
	Senser	Process: Mental	

Table 4.43 Clause 9.1

|| [[that	a member of the Sukarno clan	would		carry political muscle]] ||
Conj.	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute

Table 4.44 Clause 9.2

||Mrs. Megawati	was		the last choice||
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue		
Token	Process: Relation: Identifying		Value

Table 4.45 Clause 9.3

||after	Her brothers and sisters	declined		the opportunity|||
Conjunction	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Actor	Process: Material		Range

1.3 Article 3: Yingluck Shinawatra

Headline:

Table 4.46 Clause 1 Headline 3

|||A political novice out	to prove||	
Subject	Finite	Predicate
Mood		Residue
Actor	Process: Material	

Table 4.47 Clause 1.1

|| [Ø: that]	She	is		her own boss|||
Conjunction	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute

Lead Statements:

Table 4.48 Clause 1 Lead Statement 3

S21	|||The first woman in this country of 65 million to hold the top political job, Ms. Yingluck	is	enjoying	a rare luxury	in the often macho world of Thai politics,||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood		Residue		
	Carrier		Process: Relational: Attributive	Attribute	Circumstance: Location: Spatial

Table 4.49 Clause 1.1

||[Ø: Ms. Yingluck	is]	floating	above the political snake pit||
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Compplement
Mood		Residue	
Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute

Table 4.50 Clause 1.2

||and	[Ø: Ms. Yingluck	is	dismissing	prickly questions with her winning smile|||
Conj.	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute

Table 4.51 Clause 2

S22	|||She	was	urged	on her brother, Thaksin Shinawatra, the prime minister,||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute

Table 4.52 Clause 2.1

|| [[[Ø: who]	ousted		in 2006 military coup]] ||
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	
Actor		Process: Material	Goal

Table 4.53 Clause 2.2

||and	[[who	, from exile overseas,		looms		as the kingmaker and impresario of the incoming administration]] |||
Conj.	WH-Adjunct			Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood				Residue	
	Carrier	Circumstance: Location: Origin		Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute

Table 4.54 Clause 3

S23	|||Ms. Yingluck	,despite of her family's fortune,	was		often portrayed	in the campaign	as an upcountry girl||
	Subject	Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	
	Mood	Re-	Mood	-sidue			
	Senser	Circumstance: Contingency: Concession	Process: Mental		Phenomenon	Circumstance: Location: Spatial	Circumstance: Role

Table 4.55 Clause 3.1

|| [[who	was		in touch with plebeian Thailand]] |||
WH-Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	
Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute

Body:

Table 4.56 Clause 1 Body 3

S24	||| "There	are		many types of women-||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
		Process: Existential		Existent: Entity

Table 4.57 Clause 1.1

||some	are		cruel||
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	
Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute

Table 4.58 Clause 1.2

||and	some	are		examples of uselessness,"||
Conjunction	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute

Table 4.59 Clause 1.3

||Chalidaporn Songsamphan, a lecturer of political science	at Thammasat University	in Bangkok,	told		The Prachachart Turakij, a newspaper|||
Subject			Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood				Residue	
Sayer	Circumstance: Location: Spatial	Circumstance: Location: Spatial	Process: Verbal		Verbiage

Table 4.60 Clause 2

S25	|||"their sexuality	might		display gentleness and modesty||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Senser	Process: Mental		Phenomenon

Table 4.61 Clause 2.1

||but	that	doesn't		mean||
Conjunction	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute

Table 4.62 Clause 2.2

||that	they	are		gentle people"|||
Conjunction	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute

Table 4.63 Clause 3

S26	|||Much of Ms. Yingluck's life	has been		in the shadow of her brother, Mr. Thaksin,||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute

Table 4.64 Clause 3.1

|| [[who	is		18 years her senior]] |||
WH-Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	
Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute

Table 4.65 Clause 4

S27	|||Analysts	say||	
	Subject	Finite	Predicator
	Mood		Residue
	Sayer	Process: Verbal	

Table 4.66 Clause 4.1

||this perception	is		likely	to dog her tenure as prime minister||
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		
Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive		Attribute	Circumstance: Cause: Purpose

Table 4.67 Clause 4.2

||Is	she	Mr. Thaksin's proxy	or her own woman?|||
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	
Process: Relational: Attributive	Carrier	Attribute	Circumstance: Contingency: Concession

Table 4.68 Clause 5

S28	‖"Particularly,	in Southeast Asian countries,	male and female politicians	often enter		politics	because of their family connections‖
	Adjunct		Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Re-		Mood		-sidue		
	Circumstance: Manner	Circumstance: Location: Spatial	Actor	Process: Material		Goal	Circumstance: Cause: Reason

Table 4.69 Clause 6

S29	‖‖They	enter		politics	because their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, cousins, or even husband and wife are politicians,"‖
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood		Residue		
	Actor	Process: Material		Goal	Circumstance: Cause: Reason

Table 4.70 Clause 6.1

‖said		Ms. Chalidaporn,	the political science lecturer‖‖
Predicator	Finite	Subject	Complement
Re-	Mood		-sidue
Process: Verbal		Sayer	Verbiage

Table 4.71 Clause 7

S30	‖"Yingluck	jumped		into politics	because of the needs of the family"‖
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood		Residue		
	Actor	Process: Material		Goal	Circumstance: Cause: Reason

1.4 Article 4: Halimah Yacob

Headline:

Table 4.72 Clause 1 Headline 4

‖‖Singapore	has		a new president‖
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	
Carrier	Process: Relational Attributive		Attribute

Table 4.73 Clause 1.1

|| no election	(is)		Needed|||
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	
Carrier		Process: Relational Attributive	Attribute

Lead Statements:

Table 4.74 Clause 1 Lead Statement 4

S31	|||A Constitutional Commission,	established		by the prime minister||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Goal		Process: Material	Actor

Table 4.75 Clause 1.1

|||[Ø: A Constitutional Commission]	set		the criteria||
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	
Actor		Process: Material	Goal

Table 4.76 Clause 1.2

|| [[which	were	approved	by Parliament]] |||
WH- Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	
Goal	Process: Material		Actor

Body:

Table 4.77 Clause 1 Body 4

S32	|||The government	is	headed	by Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong,	the son of Singapore's founding prime minister , Lee Kuan Yew,||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood		Residue		
	Goal	Process:Material		Actor	Circumstance: Role

Table 4.78 Clause 1.1

|| [[who	died		in 2015]] |||
WH-Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		-sidue	
Actor		Process: Material	Goal

Table 4.79 Clause 2

S33	|||Mr. Lee	heads		the People's Action Party||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Actor	Process: Material		Goal

Table 4.80 Clause 2.1

|| [[which	has	run	Singapore	since 1959]] |||
WH-Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		
Actor		Process: Material	Goal	Circumstance: Extent: Temporal

Table 4.81 Clause 3

S34	||Today,	it	controls		83 of the 89 elective seats	in Parliament||
	Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Re-	Mood		-sidue		
	Circumstance: Location: Temporal	Actor	Process: Material		Goal	Circumstance: Location: Spatial

Table 4.82 Clause 4

S35	||The very public dispute over the fate of the family home	has	raised	questions about the benefits of continued one-party rule||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	
	Actor		Process: Material	Range

Table 4.83 Clause 5

S36	||Ms. Halimah	was	a member of Parliament and a leader of the People's Action Party	before giving up her seat	last month	to run for president||
	Subject	Finite Predicator	Complement	Adjunct		
	Mood	Residue				
	Carrier	Process: Relational: Attributive	Attribute	Circumstance: Cause: Reason	Circumstance: Location: Temporal	Circumstance: Cause: Purpose

Table 4.84 Clause 6

S37	|||There	will	be	nowhere	for the P.A.P	to hide from one of its greatest ever mistakes, of undermining democracy and meritocracy in such a foolish way||
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	
	Mood		Residue			
		Process: Existential		Existent: Entity	Circumstance: Cause: Behalf	Circumstance: Cause: Purpose

Table 4.85 Clause 6.1

||wrote	Sudhir Thomas Vadaketh	on his blog, Musings From Singapore, referring to the governing party by its initials|||
Finite	Subject	Complement
Mood		Residue
Process: Material	Actor	Range