

**INVESTIGATING IDEATIONAL MEANING ON THE SPEECH OF  
REPORTING COVID-19 NEWS BY ACHMAD YURIANTO**

**SKRIPSI**

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**By**

**REZI ZULFAHMI**  
**1602050098**



**UMSU**

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**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
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MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238  
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

### BERITA ACARA

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Fakultas keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara



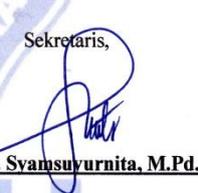
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Nama Lengkap : Rezi Zulfahmi  
NPM : 1602050098  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Investigating Ideational Meaning on The Speech of Reporting Covid-19 News by Achmad Yurianto

Ditetapkan : (  ) Lulus Yudisium  
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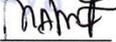
PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua,  Sekretaris, 

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd. Dra. Hj. Svamsuyurnita, M.Pd.

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Erlindaway, S.Pd, M.Pd
2. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum
3. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238  
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail :

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Skripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Nama : Rezi Zulfahmi  
N P M : I602050098  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Investigating Ideational Meaning On The Speech of Reporting  
Covid-19 News By Achmad Yurianto

Sudah layak disidangkan

Medan, 09 November 2020

Disetujui

Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh :

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M.Pd

Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

## ABSTRACT

**Rezi Zulfahmi. 1602050098. Investigating Ideational Meaning on the Speech of Reporting Covid-19 News by Achmad Yurianto. Skripsi Medan. English Education of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (UMSU). 2020.**

Ideational meaning is one of three functions of language. Ideational meaning is meaning about phenomena, about things (living and non living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the things are or do) and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. The aims of this research are to identify the ideational meaning realized in speech of reporting Covid-19 news and to find out the most dominant process type found in speech of reporting Covid-19 news. Descriptive qualitative method was applied. The data were collected from the speech of reporting Covid-19 news by Achmad Yurianto as the object of research. Data collection methods were used watching in youtube based on real situation. The activities in the data analysis was included data reduction, data display and data verification. From 15 clauses which have been analyzed, Researcher find out six sequences of process. They are Material process (5) which presents the process of doing and happening, Relational process (3) which shows the process of being and having, Mental process (3) which reflects the process of thinking, feeling and perception, Verbal process (2) which involvest he process of saying or giving message through language, Behavioral process (0) which presents the process of behaving, and Existential process (2) which presents the process of existence. The most dominant process here is material process.

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**Medan, 9 November 2020**

**Researchers**

**REZI ZULFAHMI**  
**1602050098**

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of Study**

Ideational meaning is one of three functions of language. Ideational meaning is meaning about phenomena, about things (living and non living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the things are or do) and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. To communicate well, people need to be able to make ideational meaning. Through Speech, we can know how people can communicate well or not. Meanwhile, Speech is one of the ways to communicate or express one's ideas and argument to the public. When the speaker makes a speech, it means that she/ he conveys meaning. This meaning can be analyzed by using three metafunctions. In this study, the writer uses ideational meaning with transitivity system as a tool to describe how the experiences and ideas are represented into clauses of speech.

Corona virus (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a new type of virus that has never been identified in humans, Corona virus is also a large family virus that causes diseases ranging from mild to severe symptoms. There are several types of corona viruses that are known to cause illnesses that can cause severe symptoms such as Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The virus that causes COVID-19 is called Sars-CoV-2. Corona virus is zoonosis (transmitted between animals and humans). Research cites that SARS is transmitted from mongoose to humans and

MERS from camels to humans. Meanwhile, the animal that is the source of COVID-19 transmission is still unknown. Common signs and symptoms of COVID-19 infection include symptoms of acute respiratory disorders such as fever, coughing and shortness of breath. The average incubation period is 5-6 days with the longest incubation period of 14 days. In severe cases COVID-19 can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure, and even death. The clinical signs and symptoms reported in the majority of cases are fever, with some cases having difficulty breathing, and X-rays show extensive pneumonia infiltrates in both lungs.

First, there are many ideational meanings in Achmad Yurianto's speech during Covid-19. The ideals that have emerged from many Covid-19 speeches on social media including Youtube and the news are unclear because many do not understand but have written their status about Covid-19. This problem is in the midst of the outbreak of the corona that has hit the country about ideational meanings. On problems that are not in accordance with the context it causes deviations. For example, "sering berjumpa gejala sakit ringan" means here there has been a context of the ideational meaning that the register that appears has an unclear placement.

Second, a list of reports on Covid-19. The reason is, there are still many problems whose meaning cannot be clearly understood, the public still does not know the ideational meaning in reporting the Covid-19 speech from Achmad Yurianto. This led researchers to conducted research on the Ideational Meaning of Covid -19 which was reported on Youtube.

In this study, researchers focused on investigating the Ideational Meaning of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) in reporting as a metaphor. Researchers use social media because in this day and age many people use social media to report an incident and according to them it is easier to get information, social media has also become a channel for the spread of both rumors and deliberately missed information and many preparations have organized sites like Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, Whatsapp, and Twitter make news about the Covid-19 disease. In addition, researchers found many ideational meanings in the reporting of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) on Youtube.

#### **B. Identification of the Problem**

Investigating ideational meaning on the speech of reporting COVID-19 news by Achmad Yurianto.

#### **C. Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research is Discourse Analysis and the limitation of this research Investigating the process of Ideational Meaning found in the speech of reporting Covid-19 news by Achmad Yurianto.

#### **D. The Formulation of the Study**

The problem of this research are :

1. What kind of process is used in the speech of reporting COVID-19 News by Achmad Yurianto ?

2. How are the ideational meaning realized on the speech of reporting COVID-19 news by Achmad Yurianto ?

#### **E. The objectives of the study**

The researcher has some objectives as follows :

1. To identify the kind of process is used in the speech of reporting COVID-19 News by Achmad Yurianto
2. To find out the ideational meaning realized on the speech of reporting COVID-19 news by Achmad Yurianto ?

#### **F. Significant of The Study**

This research expected both theoretical and practical in studies, especially about the Ideational Meaning on the speech of reporting COVID-19 news by Achmad Yurianto and this study will useful for :

1. Theoretically

The findings of the present study are expected to add more horizons in understanding the terms or language that the goverment convey to spread information about COVID-19 news. The society will find out easily and can understand Ideational Meaning on the speech of reporting COVID-19 news by Achmad Yurianto.

2. Practically

- a. To the researcher, to improve his knowledge to understand the ideational meaning on the context of conversation that language function as a tool to convey ideas.
- b. To the community, this research can help people to more easily to find out the meaning and aspects of Ideational meaning on the speech of reporting COVID-19 news by Achmad Yurianto.
- c. To the librarians, this research can be expected to be placed as one of the trending study of ideatioanal meaning on the context of COVID-19 disease.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

##### **1. Grammar**

Systemic functional grammar (SFG) is a form of grammatical description originated by Michael Halliday. It is part of a social semiotic approach to language called systemic functional linguistics. In these two terms, systemic refers to the view of language as "a network of systems, or interrelated sets of options for making meaning" functional refers to Halliday's view that language is as it is because of what it has evolved to do (see Metafunction). Thus, what he refers to as the multidimensional architecture of language "reflects the multidimensional nature of human experience and interpersonal relations. For Halliday, grammar is described as systems not as rules, on the basis that every grammatical structure involves a choice from a describable set of options. Language is thus a meaning potential. Grammarians in SF tradition use system networks to map the available options in a language. In relation to English, for instance, Halliday has described systems such as mood, agency, theme, etc. Halliday describes grammatical systems as closed, i.e. as having a finite set of options. By contrast, lexical sets are open systems, since new words come into a language all the time.

According to Coghill and Stacy (2003:26), the grammar of a language is the set of rules that govern its structure. Grammar determines how words are

arranged to form meaningful units. According to Swan (2005:19), the rules that show how words are combined, arranged or changed to show certain kinds of meaning. According to Harmer (2003:142), grammar is the description of the ways in which words can change their forms and can be combined into sentences in that language. According to Greenbaum & Leech (1982:3), reference to the mechanism according to which language works when it is used to communicate with other people. Grammar is a mechanism for putting words together, but we have said little about sound of meaning. According to Greenbaum (1996:25), in the concrete sense of the word grammar, a grammar is a book of one or more volumes. We of course also use grammar for the contents of the book. When we compare grammars for their coverage and accuracy, we are referring to the contents of the book: a grammar is a book on grammar, just as a history is a book on history. According to Hartanto (2003: 9), grammar in English consists of eight parts commonly referred to as the eight parts of speech, namely: Noun, Pronoun, Adjectives, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection.

Grammar is one of the subsystems of a language; more specifically, it is the system of wordings of a language. It is a phenomenon that can be studied, just like light, physical motion, the human body, and decision-making processes in bureaucracies; and just as in the case of these and other phenomena under study, we need theory in order to interpret it. So for instance, the physical phenomenon of the atom has been interpreted theoretically in terms of Democritus' theory, Rutherford's theory, Bohr's theory, and so on. We distinguish between the phenomenon itself (the atom) and various theoretical models of it. What kind of

thing the atom is thought to be will of course vary considerably as we move from one theory to another. Democritus' atom was very different from Bohr's atom, in that it was indivisible, not a configuration of subatomic particles; that is, Democritus' theory allowed us to see much less of the atom than Bohr's theory does. A well-known example of the way theory determines how we interpret phenomena is light. Light can be interpreted either as particle or as wave; there are two alternative theories. In this case, the alternatives turn out to be complementary, in the sense that each reveals something about light that we need to account for. This situation is quite typical in science: we need complementary theoretical perspectives to account for the rich diversity of properties we uncover in the phenomena being studied. Grammar as a phenomenon of study is thus interpreted according to different theories. So as to maintain the distinction between grammar and theories of grammar, we shall call theory of grammar 'grammatics'. The distinction is analogous to that between language and linguistics, or between society and sociology. The difficulty is that people often use the same term for both the phenomenon and its study: e.g. we speak of the "grammar of English" (the phenomenon) but also of "traditional grammar" (one theory of the phenomenon). We could clarify this situation if we called the second "traditional grammatics". Our concern here is thus with systemicfunctionalgrammatics; and we shall illustrate how it can be used in the study of grammarwith examples from the grammars of Chinese, English, and Japanese.

Grammar (as a phenomenon) is part of language; it is the "system of wordings", as we put it above. But how it is conceptualized will depend on our grammatics. In the history of thinking about language in the West, there have been two somewhat different theoretical perspectives. Both have their origins in Ancient Greece; there have been many variations, but we can still trace these two strands of thinking today. In one, language is a set of rules — rules for specifying structures; so grammar is a set of rules for specifying grammatical structures, such as the construction of a transitive sentence with 'verb + object'. This perspective is that of logic and philosophy, e.g. in the foregrounding of the sentence as the basic unit of language, organized on a logical model into Subject + Predicate. Since the sentence is the basic unit, it is studied in isolation. In the other view, language is a resource — a resource for making meanings; so grammar is a resource for creating meaning by means of wording. This perspective is that of rhetoric and ethnography, e.g. in the foregrounding of text (discourse) as the basic unit of language, organized according to the rhetorical context. Since text is the basic unit, the sentence is studied in its discourse environment. The kind of grammatics that is usually presented in school is a diluted version of the 'grammar as rule' type of theory. It presents rules of grammar in terms of words in sentences, with words serving functions such as Subject, Predicate, Object, and Adverbial. As a theory, it falls far short of the demands that are now being made on grammatical theories. On the one hand, it takes over too much from the European languages it was first applied to, starting with Greek and Latin; hence it is of limited value in interpreting the grammars of non-European languages such as Chinese, Japanese,

Indonesian, Tagalog, Thai, Vietnamese or the languages of other regions and continents. On the other hand, it builds in too little of the overall grammatical system of language. It allows us to see only a small fragment of grammar and does not provide us with a way of interpreting the overall organization of the grammar of a language as a system of information. At this stage in history we need a richer theory of grammar to meet the challenges of the age of information — e.g. in education (how to organize and give access to knowledge) and in computation (how to achieve the automatic processing of text). We are also in a position to learn more about grammar thanks to technical innovations: the tape recorder allows us to store and examine spoken language, and the computer allows us to manipulate vast amounts of text (spoken or written) for the purpose of grammatical study. Systemic-functional theory is one response to these demands. The theory was first developed in work on the grammar of Chinese; and it has been used in educational and computational contexts from an early stage. Unlike the theory of grammar that is still the received tradition in school, systemic-functional grammatics takes the resource perspective rather than the rule perspective; and it is designed to display the overall system of grammar rather than only fragments.

## **2. Functional Grammar**

According to Halliday functional theory is concerned with language as a form of interaction, and also with the context in which such interaction takes place. A single sentence or conversation might incorporate many different functions simultaneously. On the other hand, one function of language can be

expressed using different forms. The idea of functional theory has been adopted into the theory of language teaching and learning which are functional and communicative, from which the notional syllabus, the functional-syllabus, or the notional-functional syllabus are produced. Functional grammar is a way of looking at grammar in terms of how grammar is used. It is used for describing languages in functional terms. It focuses on the development of grammatical systems as a means for people to interact with each other. According to Halliday it is called functional grammar because the conceptual framework on which it is based is a functional one rather than a formal one. In a functional grammar, a language is interpreted as a system of meanings, accompanied by forms through which the meaning can be realized. With regard to grammar, Halliday divides the language system into three macro-functions the interpersonal function, the ideational function, and the textual function. Each of these components makes a contribution to the structure, so that a grammatical structure is a composite, as it were a polyphonic pattern in which one melodic line derives from each function. The theory underlying functional grammar is systemic theory, which is a theory of meaning as choice. It is functional in three different but closely related senses: in its interpretation (1) of texts, (2) of the system, and (3) of the elements of linguistics structures.

### **3. Metafunction**

Halliday developed a theory of the fundamental functions of language, in which he analysed lexicogrammar into three broad metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal and textual. Each of the three metafunctions is about a different

aspect of the world, and is concerned with a different mode of meaning of clauses. The ideational metafunction is about the natural world in the broadest sense, including our own consciousness, and is concerned with clauses as representations. The interpersonal metafunction is about the social world, especially the relationship between speaker and hearer, and is concerned with clauses as *exchanges*. The textual metafunction is about the verbal world, especially the flow of information in a text, and is concerned with clauses as *messages*. Malinowski's influence seems clear here: the ideational metafunction relates to the context of culture, the interpersonal metafunction relates to the context of situation, and the textual metafunction relates to the verbal context. In each metafunction an analysis of a clause gives a different kind of structure composed from a different set of elements. In the ideational metafunction, a clause is analysed into *Process*, *Participants* and *Circumstances*, with different participant types for different process types (as in Case Grammar). In the interpersonal metafunction, a clause is analysed into *Mood* and *Residue*, with the mood element further analysed into *Subject* and *Finite*.

### **3.1 Interpersonal Meaning**

Halliday (1970) states that the context of a situation is arranged in three categories: field, tenor and mode. Corresponding to that, Halliday analyzes language into three broad Metafunctions: Experiential, Interpersonal and Textual Metafunctions. Each of the three Metafunctions is about a different aspect of the world and concerned with a different mode of meaning of clauses, of which, according to Halliday (1994:68), it is through the Interpersonal Metafunction that

users of language establish, negotiate and assume their position in social relationships, and it is concerned with clauses as exchange. In the past decades, a great number of research papers and books on Interpersonal Analysis have been published. With this regard, we can mention *An Interpersonal Analysis of Du Mu's "Qingming" and its Translated Versions* (Huang 2002), and "On the Interpersonal Meaning of Reflexive Expressions in Autobiography" (Li 2001). And recent years have witnessed discourse analysts' increasing interest in discourse analysis of speech, which mainly concerns the relationship between the form and meaning. In functional grammar, "choice is meaning" is a widely accepted principle and form is the realization of meaning in discourse analysis (Huang 1998). To fulfill their communicative purposes of their speeches, the addressers try every potential technique and frequently and widely use figures of language to make good speeches (see Li 2004:38). As a result, speech holds its unique features in terms of language use and becomes a special discourse type.

### **3.2 Contextual Meaning**

Systemic functional linguistics (SFL) is a linguistic theory that clarifies the relationship between social context and linguistic phenomena (Halliday 1994; Schleppegrell, 2004). Language as a theory of experience, according to SFL, suggests that understanding language defines understanding how this learning happens (Halliday, 1994; Halliday & Hasan, 1989; Schleppegrell, 2004). Languages are shaped by their users, individual writers and speakers, in social contexts (Schleppegrell, 2004). In other words, the concept of SFL emphasizes the social nature of language and language use (Steiner, 1997); language is used and

situated in its relationship with the social context of the target language. To explain the relationship between language and context based on SFL, the notion of register is used to define the disposition of lexical and grammatical features in the involved situation (Halliday & Hasan, 1989).

A register has three elements: field, tenor, and mode. The purpose of a field is to present ideas, ideational choices, and ideational meaning. As a category, it also covers the lexical and grammatical choices of writers and speakers, such as noun phrases, nominal groups, verbs (process types), place, manner, and resources for establishing logical relationships (Halliday, 1994; Schleppegrell, 2004). The tenor of a text indicates what type of relationship exists between the writer and his or her readers (Halliday, 1994), and analyzing the lexical and grammatical features of written texts enables the understanding of interpersonal choices and interpersonal meanings; that is, modality (modal verbs and adverbs) and mood (statements, questions, demands) (Schleppegrell, 2004). In terms of textual choice or textual meaning, analyzing mode has revealed information about how particular text types should be organized (Halliday, 1994; Schleppegrell, 2004). Understanding elements such as cohesive devices (i.e., conjunctions and connectors) and thematic organization enables the understanding of textual meaning (Schleppegrell, 2004). Thus, it is essential to use target genre texts that are relevant to students' social practices, because such learning "is a process of students' socialisation in making meanings with texts, intentionally building students' discourse resources for taking part in acts of meaning in society" (Mickan & Lopez, 2017, p. 23).

### **3.3 Ideational Meaning**

The ideational meanings are the meanings about how we represent experience in language. Whatever use we put language to, we are always talking about something or someone doing something. Eggins (2004) explains in SFL the ideational strand of meaning involving two components: that of experiential meaning in the clause, and that of the logical meaning between clauses in clause complexes. Experiential meaning is expressed through the system of transitivity or process type, with the choice of process implicating associated participant roles and configurations.

According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004: 29), ideational meaning is language as reflection, language provides a theory of human experience. In Eggins (2004:12), ideational meanings are meanings about how we represent our experience. Whatever use put language to, we are talking about something or someone doing something. But Gerot and Wignell (1995: 12) state that ideational meanings are meanings about phenomena-about things (living and non-living, abstract, and concrete). About goings on (what the things are or do) and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. It is influenced by the field of discourse. Participant constituent can be further described as a nominal group. The process realized in the verbal group of the clause. Circumstances answer such questions as when, where, why, how, how many and as what. It also realized by adverbial groups, prepositional phrases and by nominal groups functioning as if they were adverb.

The pattern of ideational meanings is realized by the transitivity system. Eggins (2004:206) views that the forming elements of transitivity system are the

participant, process and circumstance configuration which represent the real life experiences who is doing what, to whom, when, where, why and how. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:181), Eggins (2004:214), Gerrot and Wignell (1994:52-54) have similar views toward the three functional components of ideational meanings in transitivity system.

Transitivity Structure:

Transitivity structures express representational meaning, that is what the clause is about or in Halliday's term 'Clause as Representation'.

### 3.3.1 Type of Process and Participant

As different types of processes are used in the analysis, so the concentration is being made on describing the different types of processes and their associated configurations of particular roles. In transitivity system the process types and participants are shown as follow:

1. **Material** Pr: material; +Actor; (+goal) (+Range) (+Beneficiary)
2. **Mental** Pr: mental; +Senser; +Phenomenon
3. **Verbal** Pr: verbal; +Sayer; (+Receiver) (+Verbiage)
4. **Behavioral** Pr: behavioral; +Behaver; (+Behavior) (+Phenomenon)
5. **Existential** Pr: existential; +Existent
6. **Relational** a. identifying: Pr: identifying: +Token; +Value  
                   b. attributive: Pr: attributive: +Carrier; +Attribute

In this part, shedding light on the definition of the process types and participant roles seems necessary:

### **1. Material Processes**

According to (Eggins 2004, p. 215) material processes are processes of “doing” or about actions, usually concrete, tangible actions. They express the notion that some entity does something, undertake some action – which may be done to some other entity. Actions involve actors, or participants. Participants are realized by nominal groups.

### **2. Mental Processes**

We sometimes notice that people are not always talking concrete processes of doing. We very often talk not about what we are doing, but about what we think, feel or perceive. Halliday calls processes which encode meanings of thinking, feeling or perceiving mental processes. When we probe, we find we are not asking about actions or doings in a tangible, physical sense, but about mental reactions about thoughts, feelings, and perceptions.

Halliday (1994, p. 118) divides mental process verbs into three classes: cognition (verbs of thinking, knowing, and understanding), affection (verbs of liking, fearing), and (verbs of perception (verbs of seeing, hearing). In a clause of mental process, there is always one participant who is a conscious human being; that is the one that senses, feels or perceives. Halliday (1994) and Eggins (2004) call this participant as *Senser*.

### **3. Behavioral Processes**

The third process type is that of behavioral processes. Halliday describes these processes semantically as a ‘half-way house’ between mental and material processes. That is, the meanings they realize are mid-way between materials on

the one hand and mental on the other. They are in part about action, but it is action that has to be experienced by a conscious being. Behaviorals are typically processes of physiological and psychological behavior. The majority of Behaviorals have only one participant. Behaviorals thus express form of doing that does not usually extend to another participant.

#### **4. Verbal Processes**

As Halliday (1994, cited in Eggins, 2004) explains, a verbal process typically contains three participants: Sayer, Receiver and Verbiage. The Sayer, the participant responsible for the verbal process, does not have to be a conscious participant (although it typically is), but anything capable of putting out a signal. The Receiver is the one to whom the verbal process is directed: the Beneficiary of a verbal message, occurring with or without a preposition depending on position in the clause. The Verbiage is a nominalized statement of the verbal process: a noun expressing some kind of verbal behavior.

##### **From Action to Being: Existential and Relational Processes**

According to Halliday (1994) the structure of all the process types that have to do with actions or events of some kind are described. There remains a very large group of processes in English that do not encode action meanings at all, but instead encode meanings about states of being. There are two main types of these being processes:

1. Existential Processes, where things are simply stated to exist; and
2. Relational Processes, where things are stated to exist in relation to other things (are assigned attributes or identities).

## 5. Relational Processes

The category of relational processes covers many different ways in which being can be expressed in English clauses. Eggins (2004) clarifies the basic structural difference between Attributive and Identifying processes. There are two other kinds of relational processes, possessives and Circumstantials. Possessives encode meanings of ownership and possession between clausal participants.

## 6. Existential Processes

Existentials are easy to identify as the structure involves the use of the word 'there'. Eggins (2004) explains that "there when used in existential processes, has no representational meaning: it does not refer to a location" (p.214). Existential processes typically employ the verb 'be' or synonyms such as 'exist, arise or occur'. The only obligatory participant in an existential process which receives a functional label is called the Existent. This participant, which usually follows the 'there is/are' sequence, may be a phenomenon of any kind, and is often in fact an event (nominalized action).

### 3.1.2 Circumstances

#### 1. Extent

Circumstances of extent express such semantic notions as distance (how far), duration (for how long) and frequency (how often).

- These are scattered throughout the country and include most of the variety of habitats in Japan. (Extent:distance)
- Tom has been a horse dentist for fifteen years. (Extent:duration)

## 2. Location

Location is concerned with place (where) and time (when). Events take place in time and space. IFG mostly uses the terms spatial and temporal for these two sub- types.

- He drove down to the beach, but did not park near Pepe's. (Location:spatial)
- I forgot to put it out for the birds yesterday morning. (Location:temporal)

## 3. Manner

This type has four sub-types:

Means (how: e.g. with what tools? what methods? e.g. with a key, by magic, electronically) Quality (how: in what manner or style, e.g. quietly, briskly, with some hesitation) Comparison (how: like what? e.g. similarly, in a different way, as before, like an angel) Degree (how much: e.g. greatly, considerably, a little, a bit, very much)

- a. The ageing Rodin hacked with a scalpel at the sensitive, sinewy perfection of his clay figures. (Manner:means)
- b. The brain has been damaged and has thus lost its ability to control motor movement in the usual fashion. (Manner:quality)
- c. And there, after her warming-up exercises, she leapt like a gazelle. (Manner: comparison) Fittings should be completely removed for cleaning. (Manner: degree)

## 4. Cause

Reason (why: e.g. because of, thanks to, owing to)

Purpose (why, what for: e.g. for, for the purpose of, with the aim of) Behalf (who

for: e.g. for, on behalf of)

As a result of this, he was suspended for two years, which of course delayed his entry into first-class cricket. (Cause:reason)

You might object here that the previous example is more like „result“ than reason“, but there is no Circumstance of Result in Halliday“s model. As always, the terms are used in a special sense (in this instance a more general sense).

He had been hanging on at Etten in hopes of a visit from Mauve. (Cause: purpose)

### **5. Accompaniment**

This term is fairly self-explanatory, but there are two sub-types: Comitative (who with, what with: with/without) Additive (as well as, instead of, besides)

### **6. Matter**

No subtypes. Matter as in “subject matter“ (about what this usually occurs in verbal process and is difficult to separate from Verbiage). The expression of men’s sexist behaviour in the next example is Circumstance:Matter:

He spoke of men’s sexist behaviour, but laid the responsibility for providing a remedy with women, who must exercise a “civilizing influence“ on these infantile people.

However, in the following example, the nominal group men’s sexist behaviour is Verbiage, i.e. not a Circumstance but a Participant:

He described *men’s sexist behaviour*

### **7. Role**

Guise (as what, for what: e.g. by way of, in the form of) Product (into what: e.g.

into)

[...], as a teacher I assume the right to call my students by their first names.

(Role:guise)

You can convert your garden into a butterfly haven. (Role:product)

#### **4 Corona Virus Disease (covid-19)**

In December 2019, the earliest symptoms of patients con-firmed to have COVID-19 appeared. At first, the morbidity remained low. However, it reached a tipping point in the middle of January 2020. During the sec-ond half of that month, there was a remarkable increase in the number of infected patients in affected cities out-side Hubei Province because of the population movement before the lunar Chinese New Year. Followed by an exponential growth until January 23, 2020, the outbreak spread to the other countries, attracting extensive atten-tion around the world. Evidence of clusters of in-fected family members and medical workers confirmed the presence of human-to-human transmission by droplets, contact, and fomite. Thus far, there is no definite evidence of intrauterine transmission. Current estimates are that COVID-19 has a median incubation period of 3 days (range, 0–24 days), with potential trans-mission from asymptomatic individuals. At the end of January 2020, the WHO confirmed that there were more than 10 000 cases of COVID-19 across China. On February 13, 2020, 13 332 new clinically diagnosed cases were first reported from Hubei. Official reports in-cluded clinically diagnosed cases and laboratory-confirmed cases because chest CT findings were recommended as the major evidence for clinically confirmed cases in the Diagnosis and Treatment Program of 2019 New

Corona-virus Pneumonia by the National Health and Health Commission of China in February 2020. As of February 19, 2020, the total number of confirmed cases rose to 74 280 in China and to 924 in 25 countries outside China; there was a total of 2009 deaths globally. To control COVID-19, effective prevention and control measurements must include early detection, diagnosis, treatment, and quarantine to block human-to-human transmission and reduce secondary infections among close contacts and health care workers.

Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) is a disease caused by infection of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, first identified in the city Wuhan in the Hubei of China in December 2019. Covid 19 has spread to various countries in the world, including Indonesia. The number of positive cases of corona viirus(covid-19) in Indonesia continues to grow.

Clinical Symptom Spectrum, Understanding the clinical symptoms of COVID-19 is important, although the clinical symptoms are indicated non-specific. Common symptoms include fever, cough, myalgia, and fatigue. Patients may initially present with diarrhea and nausea a few days before developing a fever, which suggests that fever is dominant but not the premier symptom of infection. A small number of patients can have headache or hemoptysis and be relatively asymptomatic. Affected older men with comorbidities are more likely to have respiratory failure due to severe alveolar damage. Disease onset may show rapid progression to organ dysfunction (eg, shock, acute respiratory distress syndrome, acute cardiac injury, and acute kidney injury) and even death in severe cases. Meanwhile, patients might have normal or lower white blood

cell counts, lymphopenia, or thrombocytopenia, with extended activated thromboplastin time and increased C-reactive protein level. In short, COVID-19 should be suspected in a patient with fever and upper respiratory tract symptoms with lymphopenia or leukopenia, especially in those with Wuhan exposure or a history of close contact with people from Wuhan or patients confirmed to have COVID-19.

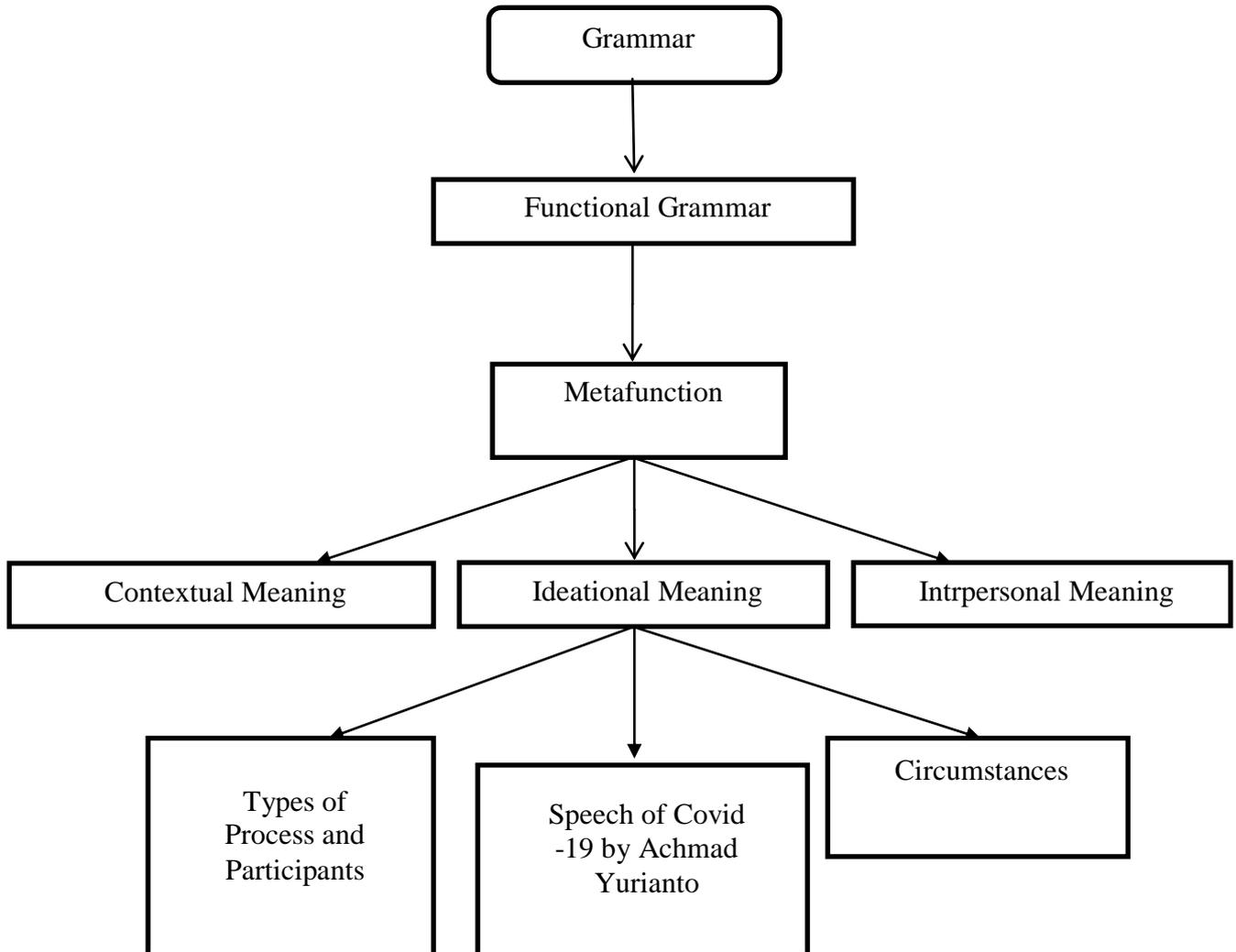
**Diagnosis of Covid-19 Infection,** The first task for the clinical diagnostic workflow is to confirm a history of Wuhan exposure or close contact with people from Wuhan or patients confirmed to have COVID-19 during the past 2 weeks. However, the number of patients with unknown exposure history is increasing due to the rapid and extensive spread of the disease. The National Health Commission of China formulated the Diagnosis and Treatment Program of 2019 New Coronavirus Pneumonia based on WHO recommendations for SARS and Middle East respiratory syndrome. A patient with one exposure history and two clinical conditions is considered as suspected case. If there is no clear exposure history, patients suspected of having COVID-19 should meet three clinical conditions. Based on trial version, chest CT findings of viral pneumonia are regarded as evidence of clinical diagnosis of COVID-19 infection. However, the WHO did not accept CT findings without RT-PCR confirmation until February 17, 2020, and the most recently published Diagnosis and Treatment Program of 2019 New Coronavirus Pneumonia has deleted the term clinical diagnosis. The final etiologic diagnosis of COVID-19 is necessary and can be further confirmed with a positive real-time RT-PCR assay for

COVID-19 using respiratory or blood samples or by means of viral gene sequencing of respiratory or blood samples that are highly homologous with COVID-19. Patients confirmed to have COVID-19 are classified as having mild, moderate, severe, or critical disease according to clinical manifestations.

According to a recent study published in the *Annals of Internal Medicine* (March 10, 2020), the average incubation period is estimated to be 5 days, and almost all (98%) infected patients will experience symptoms within 12 days.

## B. Conceptual Framework

The Diagram of Conceptual Framework



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Design**

This research is a type of qualitative research, qualitative research is research that does not use statistical analysis or other quantification producers (Moleong, 2007: p.6). This research will be conducted using qualitative descriptive research. This study aims to examine and find out aspects of ideational meaning contained in Achmad Yuriyanto's video reporting on COVID-19 disease. To achieve the results of the study, researchers have conducted several stages of research, namely investigating aspects of the ideational meaning contained in the video reporting of COVID-19 disease by Mr. Achmad Yuriyanto as a spokes person for COVID-19 in Indonesia and also researchers have directly translated the word or the sentence sentenced by Achmad Yuriyanto in his speech about COVID-19 disease. Researchers investigated whether the language delivered in COVID-19 speech was a means of conveying ideas and could be easily understood by people who listened to the speech. Therefore, the results of this study require in-depth analysis from researchers. In addition, the results of this study are subjective so they cannot be generalized.

## **B. Source of Data**

In line with this research, this research data is a social media post about Corona Virus (Covid-19) such as News and Regulations that will be taken from social media such as YouTube as the main source of data. Primary data sources have been obtained directly from the one of speech by Achmad Yurianto as a spokesman of Covid-19 in Indonesia. on his speech of Covid-19, we will clearly see ideational meaning on the speech of reporting COVID-19 news by Achmad Yurianto. As known the video was taken from <http://youtube.com>

## **C. Technique for Collecting Data**

The research data will collecting through the following steps:

1. Open a social media and looking web YouTube. Find the post on reporting of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) by Achmad Yurianto
2. Watching the video of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) posts in YouTube by Achmad Yurianto
3. Collecting references related to investigate ideational meaning

## **D. Technique of Analyzing Data**

In this research, the technique use in this study will analysis Interactive theory from Miles and Huberman (2007). They divide the steps in analyzing the data activities with several parts, namely data collection (data collection), data reduction, data presentation (data display) and conclusion (Verification).

## 1. Data Collection

In the analysis of observational data collection based on categorization in accordance with the problem of this study the collection of data from social media, especially in YouTube posts about corona virus disease (covid-19) starting from listening to speeches, identifying ideational meaning, taking notes-taking and collecting related references for investigate data.

## 2. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a form of sharpening that analyzes, classifies, directs, moves data that is not necessary to translate the data needed so that the final conclusions can be drawn and translated (Miles and Huberman, 2007: 16).

A number steps of analysis during data collection according to Miles and Huberman are:

- a. summarize data on direct contact with people, events and situations at the research location. This first step includes selecting and summarizing relevant documents.
- b. in the analysis during data collection was objective note making. Researcher need to take notes while classifying and editing answer or situations as they are, factual or objective descriptive.
- c. make marginal notes. The researcher will separated comments regarding the substance and methodology. Substantial comments are marginal notes.

In this step data is collected from references, especially YouTube can be analyzed, unnecessary data can be returned and then conclusions about the ideational meaning in a speech about Corona Virus (Covid-19) will be obtained.

### 3. Data Display

After reduction the data, the next step will display will drawing. The data will be classify to investigate the difference between the lexical semantic and contextual meaning of Language Displayed on the videos of speech Covid-19 by Achmad Yurianto.

### 4. Conclusion

The last step after the data display will draw conclusion and verification. It will be used to describe all of the data and found the answer to analyzing of lexical meaning their post in social media based on ideational meaning.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Findings

The data was taken from speech Covid-19 news by Achmad Yurianto, from the analysis of data obtained can be concluded there were six process in transitivity of ideational meaning. In video based on the real situation broadcasted Kompas TV Program on Friday 27 March 2020 in youtube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4K07N95x50g> Further, as it had been mentioned in the limit that the data of this research only focused of transitivity in speech script by Achmad Yurianto.

The data classified into six kinds of process transitivity they are: Material process, mental process, verbal process, behavioral process, relational process and existential process. The objectives were to examine the realization of process. And to know the most dominant process in the Covid-19 speech script. The data was analyzed based on M.A.K Halliday's theory.

The problem of the study, as stated in chapter I, are explored in this chapter, The problems are about 1) How to identify the ideational meaning realized in Covid-19 speech and 2) What processes are dominantly used in analysis Covid-19 speech. The first problem will be elaborated with the realization of ideational meaning in pandemic and disease analysis speech. In this part, the data are useful to know the ideational meaning analysis including

disease analys speeches by achmad yurianto. The researcher classified the data based in the process types to find out the dominant process is. Therefore they are classified into six types (a) material process (b) mental process (c) verbal process, (d) relational process (attributive and identifying), (e) existential process (f) behavioral process, From the data analyzes of ideational meaning analysis in pandemic and disease spech. The researcher can find out the result of analyzing. More over, the dominant process will be found by percentage. In this study, the researcher classifies of the ideational meaning analysis of pandemic and disease spechs based on process types to find out the dominant process of this research.

Table4.1.

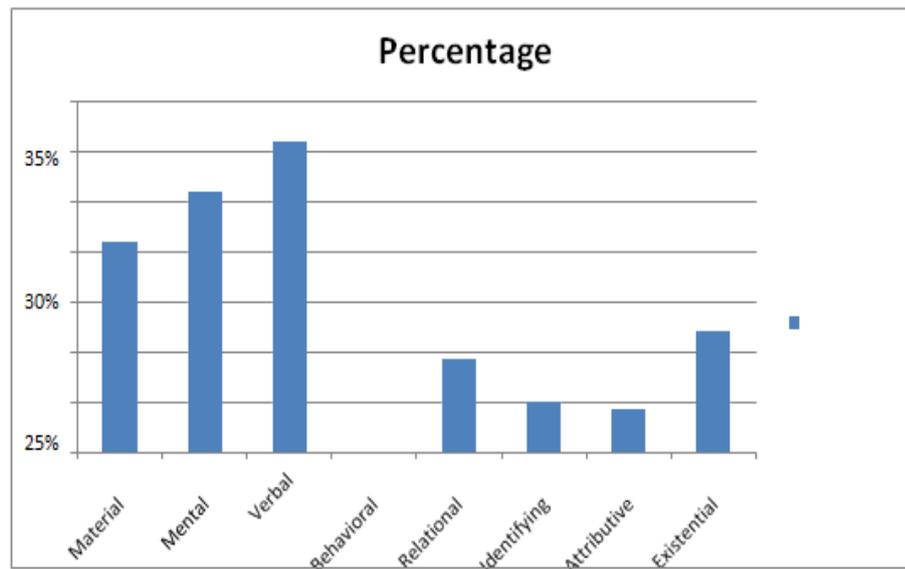


Table4.2.

No	Process Types	$\Sigma F$	F(%)
1.	Material	5	14,3
	a. Actor	5	14,3
	b. Goal	5	14,3
2.	Mental	3	8,6
	c. Senser	3	8,6
	d. Phenomenon	2	5,7
3.	Verbal	2	5,7
	e. Sayer	2	5,7
	f. Verbiage	0	0
4.	Relational       Attributive	1	2,8
	Identifying	2	5,7
	g. Carrier	1	2,8
	h. Attributive	0	
	i. Token	0	
	j. Value	1	2,8
5.	Behavioral	-	
	k. Behaver	-	
	l. Range	-	
6.	Existential	2	5,7
	m. Existent	2	5,7
	<b>Total Participants</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100%</b>
	<b><math>\Sigma</math> per clause</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on the result above, in analyzing the ideational meaning in the Covid-19 speeches that use clause types (participant, process, and circumstances) the process types includes (1) Material processes are 5 clauses with percentage are 14,3%, (2) Mental process are 3 clauses with percentage are 8,6%; (3) Verbal processes are 2 clauses with percentage are 5,7%; (4) Behavioral processes is 0 clause (5) Existential processes are 2 clauses with percentage are 5,7%; and (6) Relational processes are 3 clauses with percentage are 8,6% attributive 1 and percentage 2,8% , 2 and 5,7 % of identifying.

Table 4.3.

No.	Circumstance Type	$\Sigma F$	F(%)
1.	Circumstance of location	1	3,44
2.	Circumstance of manner	2	6,9
3.	Circumstance of time	0	0
4.	Circumstance of matter	5	17,24
5.	Circumstance of role	5	17,24
6.	Circumstance of accompaniment	0	0
7.	Circumstance of cause	3	10,3
8.	Circumstance of contingency	3	10,3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 4.3. shows that the most dominant circumstance is the circumstance location, it means that location construes the location of the unfolding of the process in space time, the place where it unfolds or the time when it unfolds

### **1. The Realization of Ideational Meaning on Covid-19 Speech.**

There are six process types in ideational meaning (transitivity) : material process, mental process, verbal process, behavioral process, existential process, and relational process.

#### **a. Material Process**

Material processes are process of doing. They express the notion that some entity “does” something – which may be done “to” some other entity. In the material processes, there are two participants role, namely: actor and goal. Actor is the one that does the deed. Every process has an actor. Some processes, but not all, have a second participant which is called goal. There are the example of material process ideational meaning in the Covid-19 speeches of Achmad Yuriyanto:

Kita	Bersama-sama	Memutus rantai	Penyebaran covid
Actor		Process: Material	Goal

Kita	Menemukan	Kasus baru	dimasyarakat
Actor	Process: Material	Goal	Circums: Location

Melalui	Penyuluhan kasus	Dirumah sakit
Process: Material	Goal	Circums: Location

These clauses are material process, because those clauses give information what is actor do. In the first clause (memutus), second (menemukan), and the third clause (melalui) are evidence of physical action or doing act. In a material clause, there is always one participant-the actor. This participant brings about the unfolding of the process through time, leading to an outcome that is different from the initial phase of the unfolding. This outcome may be confined to the actor itself, in which case there is only one participant inherent in the process.

#### b. Mental Process

Mental processes are processes of sensing: affective (feeling), cognitive (thinking), and perceive (seeing). The participant roles in mental processes are sensor and phenomenon. These are processes of physiological and psychological behavior, like breathing, dreaming, smiling, and coughing. The behavior is typically a conscious being, like the sensor but the process functions more like one of „doing“. Thus, grammatically they are intermediate between material and mental process. These are the examples of mental processes in Covid-19 speeches:

Keprihatinan	Tidak memperhatikan	Covid-19 Disease
Sensor	Process: Mental	Phenomenon

The clause is mental process (Affection: Feeling). The verb (keprihatinan : concern) is physical sense.

Masyarakat	Saling membantu	Menularkan
Senser	Process: Mental	Phenomenon

The second clause is mental process because tau : know (cognition-knowing) is sensing. Where subject (masyarakat: citizen) as a senser and (menularkan : spreading) as a phenomenon.

### c. Verbal Process

In this study of ideational meaning in Covid-19 speeches which get the highest percentage 31% It can be concluded that verbal process is the dominant process in analyzing of ideational meaning in Covid-19 speeches.

Verbal process are process of saying, telling, informing, asking, stating, demanding, offering, commanding, and suggesting. A verbal process will most often project what is said in separate ranked clause. The participant roles in verbal process are sayer, receiver and verbiage. It shows as follows:

Pemerintah	Menjaga jarak dan Mematuhi protokol kesehatan
Sayer	Process: Verbal

Achmad Yurianto	Penyebaran juga sering terjadi dikarenakan masyarakat jarang cuci tangan
Sayer	Process: Verbal

Achmad yurianto	kelompok usia muda penyebaran bisa terjadi	tanpa menimbulkan gejala apapun atau keluhan yang sangat ringan
Sayer	Process: Verbal	

From the analysis above, the first and the second clause are verbal process, because the verb (mengatakan : say) is process of saying. The sayer (Anda : you)

is who the act of saying, and the participant is verbiage. The third clause are also verbal process in which (tanya : ask) were verbal processes.

#### d. Existential Process

Existential processes are processes of existence. They expressed by verbs of existing; “be”, “exist”, “arise”. The participant role is existent. This is the example of existential clause in the ideational meaning of Covid-19 speeches, to see more details can be viewed from appendix:

Sering berjumpa gejala sakit ringan (meet often mild disease symptom)

sering berjumpa	gejala sakit ringan
Process: Existential	Existent

Terdapat penyebaran melalui droplet (There is the covid’s spread through the droplet)

Terdapat Penyebaran covid	Melalui droplet
Process: Existential	Existent

The example above showed the process of existential. “is” was existential process which representing something that exist or happen.

#### e. Relational Process

The main of characteristics of relational processes are that they relate a participant to its identity or description. Thus, within relational processes there are two main types: relational attributive, which relates a participant to its general characteristics or description; and relational identifying, which relates a participant to its identity, role or meaning. Examples of verbal processes are listed below, Penyakit dibawa oleh masyarakat usia muda (the disease carried by young

people)

Penyakit	Dibawa	Usia muda
Carrier	Process: Relational	Attribute

From analyzing ideational meaning above, we can conclude that (dibawa:carried) is relational attributive processes. The participants are carrier (penyakit: disease) and attribute (young people).

## 2. The Dominant Process on Covid-19 speech

The dominant process found in ideational meaning or transitivity of Covid-19 speech. Based on the table frequency distribution of process types in table.1 above, it can be seen that the ideational meaning in the covid-19 speech script that use clause types (participant, process, and circumstances), the process types includes (1) Material processes are 5 clauses with percentage are 14,3%, (2) Mental process are 3 clauses with percentage are 8,6%; (3) Verbal processes are 2 clauses with percentage are 5,7%; (4) Behavioral processes is 0 clause (5) Existential processes are 2 clauses with percentage are 5,7%; and (6) Relational processes are 3 clauses with percentage are 8,6% attributive 1 and percentage 2,8% , 2 and 5,7 % of identifying.

In addition, the researcher can conclude the most dominant process is material process that the highest percentage. It means that ideational meaning in Covid-19 speech on process of telling, informing, asking, stating, demanding, offering, commanding, and suggesting. So, in the conversation script speech of Achmad Yuriyanto they are expressed opinions in speech.

## **B. Discussion**

According to the finding of the discussion shows that there are the process types, participants, and circumstances across the examined written in transcript of Covid-19 speech by achmad yurianto with the total 15 clauses analyzed. There is no behavioral process because in their speech does not inform about a conscious being. It can be showed that verbal process is dominant and in the table 4.1. above, circumstance of location are mostly used in ther conversationspeech.

For the next researcher who are interested to the same study expected to be able to make a researcher better than this research. The weakness of this study as suggestion to make the next research with the same study was complete from this study. To another researcher expected to more study about ideational meaning to make better understanding of transitivity.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

After analyzing the process of transitivity in Covid-19 speech script by achmad yurianto, conclusions were presented as the following : Ideational meanings are meanings about how we represent our experience, Whatever use put language to, we are talking about something or someone doing something. Ideational meaning is one of the elements of functional grammar explaining about the writer experience of a person or what is going on.

1. There were six types process of transitivity : they were material process, mental process, verbal process, behavioral process, relational process and existential process. The analyzing the data showed that five process of six process found in Covid-19 speech script. There were material process, mental process, verbal process, relational process, and existential process.
2. The total  $\Sigma$  (clauses) in Covid-19 speech 15 clauses with the deals as follow: Material 5 (14,3%) Mental 3 (8,6%) Verbal 2 (5,7%) relational 3 (8,6%) and existential 2 (5,7%)
3. The dominant process found in ideational meaning of Covid-19 speeches. the researcher can conclude the most dominant process is material process that the highest percentage. It means that ideational meaning in Covid-19 speech on process of , telling, informing, asking, stating, demanding, offering, commanding.

**B. Suggestions**

1. For the other researcher, it is suggested that the result of the study will be very useful for them in conducting a research related to the same study about transitivity. Some suggestions are addressed to readers, especially to the English department students in order to be able to understand the meaning behind of text well or speech script. They should think critically and it will be better for them to have a good mastery on how to do discourse analysis.
2. There are many topics that can be the field of the study like this. The students have to learn and moreover apply ideational meaning in their work. It will help them to understand about ideational meaning. The lecturers should not give only the theories about metafunctions but also various kinds of text to be analyzed to make the students understand how metafunctions are applied.

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## **HINDARI KONTAK DEKAT, JAGA ORANG DISEKITAR KITA**

Mari bersama-sama kita putus rantai penularan ini, yang pertama kita akan berusaha untuk menemukan kasus-kasus yang positif yang ada di masyarakat. Melalui penelusuran kontak dari kasus positif yang kita dapatkan di rumah sakit, kita akan melaksanakan pemeriksaan cepat dengan rapid test yang tujuannya adalah untuk melaksanakan screening penampihan di kelompok-kelompok yang memiliki resiko tertular dengan pasien positif yang kita rawat di rumah sakit. Ini kita laksanakan bersama-sama masyarakat tentunya, agar kita bisa menemukan dan kemudian dengan cepat melaksanakan isolasi dari kasus ini, baik itu solusi secara mandiri di rumah maupun harus kita isolasi di rumah sakit, ini yang akan kita lakukan. Namun yang kedua yang lebih penting lagi adalah bahwa anjuran pemerintah untuk menjaga jarak dan kontak sosial di tengah masyarakat harus dipatuhi karena pada jarak yang sangat dekat kurang dari 1,5 meter ini memberikan peluang yang besar untuk terjadinya penularan dari orang yang positif sakit, dan kemudian di dalam tubuhnya ada virus melalui percikan ludah yang kita sebut droplet. Pada saat yang sakit ini (batuk) atau pada saat yang sakit sedang (bersin) dan kemudian mengenai orang lain yang sehat, artinya kontak dekat masih terjadi. Kemudian yang kedua bisa saja terjadi kontak tidak langsung misalnya adalah pegangan pada saat berdiri, kemudian gagang pintu pada saat kita keluar masuk. Ini terjadi kemudian tidak disertai dengan mencuci tangan dengan menggunakan sabun

dan kemudian secara langsung makan atau minum tanpa cuci tangan, atau menyentuh hidung, mulut dan mata tanpa cuci tangan, ini lah yang menjadi bukti bahwa kasus ini akan terus menular ditengah masyarakat. Mari kita patuhi bersama tentang kontak dekat, hindari kontak dekat, oleh karena itu jaga jarak saat melakukan komunikasi sosial dan siapapun baik itu dirumah ata diluar rumah yang menjadi keprihatinan kita adalah masih banyaknya masyarakat yang tidak memperhatikan ini. Pada kelompok usia muda dengan daya tahan tubuh yang baik, infeksi itu bisa saja terjadi dan tidak menimbulkan keluhan apapun atau munhkin menimbulkan keluhan yang ringan sekali. Misalnya hanya merasa demam demam tidak terlalu tinggi, mungkin flu biasa sehingga tanpa disadari virus ini menyebar kemana-mana melalui kontak dekat dengan orang lain atau kontak dekat dengan saudara-saudara dirumah. Apabila ini mengenai kelompok-kelompok yang rentan, baik karen ausia tua atau karena penyakit yang mendahului maka dampak yang muncul tentu akan menjadi serius. Tidak seperti yang terjadi pada anak muda atau usia muda yang memiliki daya taha tubuh yang baik. Inilah yang kemudian menyebabkan menjadi sakit dan gambaran sakit sedang atau yang hampir berbahaya yang harus dirawat di rumah sakit. Sekali lagi mari kita bersama-sama memiliki kesepahaman, lindungi yang sakit agar dia bisa mengisolasi dengan baik agar dia tidak menularkan kepada orang lain agar dia tidak kontak dekat dengan orang lain agar dia tetap dirumah. Yang kedua mari kita juga melindungi yang sehat, untuk yang sakit sadari betul bahwa kita harus menjaga orang disekitar kita tidak

tertular oleh kita yang sakit. Oleh karena itu jalankan isolasi dirumah dengan baik, gunakan masker, kemudian sementara jaga jarak fisik dengan semua anggota dirumah, anggota keluarga yang dirumah, kemudian ya terpaksa tidak usah makan bersama-sama di dalam satu meja dengan keluarga kita yang sehat, makan sendiri saja tidak perlu berkabar. Ini yang menjadi ranting karena kalau ini tidak dilaksanakan maka dari hari ke hari penambahan akan terus terjadi. Apalagi sekarang kita sudah tidak tau pasti siapa diluar yang bertemu dengan kita itu sakit atau tidak. Oleh karena itu memang benar kita tidak akan bertemu orang diluar rumah dalam keadaan sakit berat, tetapi ada kasus positif dengan sakit ringan, ini memiliki peluang yang besar untuk kemudian menularkan ke kita. Mari bersama-sama jaga jarak, didalam komunikasi jaga jarak secara fisik, ambil jarak aman 2 meter, ini menjadi penting bukan hanya diluar rumah tetapi juga di dalam rumah. Ini bisa menjadi sesuatu yang penting, kita bisa membayangkan apabila di satu rumah ada 6 orang penghuni, 5 sudah disiplin tidak keluar rumah tetapi satu orang yang sering keluar rumah dan kebetulan kondisi fisiknya bagus, terinfeksi diluar dan membawa virus kerumah, maka tidak aman untuk penghuni yang lain, maka kita kemudian jaga jarak kita, atur lebih dari 2 meter. Ini yang menjadi penting dan kemudian disertai dengan kebiasaan mencuci tangan untuk yang masih sehat tidak dilakukan maka inilah yang menjadi sumber-sumber penularan dan inilah yang kemaren memberikan gambaran bahwa dari hari ke hari kasus yang kita hadapi semakin besar, Isolasi diri dirumah itu menjadi penting.



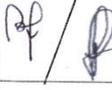
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 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
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 Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris  
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Rezi Zulfahmi  
 NPM : 1602050098  
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 IPK Kumulatif : 135 SKS IPK = 3,55

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Investigating Ideational Meaning on the Speech of Reporting Covid-19 News by Achmad Yurianto.	
	An Analysis of Writing Errors' in the Tale "Rain in the Kingdom of Leterre" by UMSU'S Student	
	A Comparative Study of the Blog Writing Performance of Philippines & Indonesian Student Teachers	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 7 April 2020  
 Hormat Pemohon,  
  
 Rezi Zulfahmi

- Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
  - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
  - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris  
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Rezi Zulfahmi  
NPM : 1602050098  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Investigating Ideational Meaning on the Speech of Reporting Covid-19 News by Achmad Yurianto.

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum  
Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 17 April 2020  
Hormat Pemohon,

Rezi Zulfahmi

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :  
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas  
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi  
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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 Website : [fkip.umsu.ac.id](http://fkip.umsu.ac.id) E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

Nomor : 1114/H.3/UMSU-02/F/2020  
 Lamp. : ---  
 Hal : **Pengesahan Proposal dan  
 Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim  
 Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Rezi Zulfahmi**  
 N P M : 1602050098  
 Progam Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 Judul Penelitian : Investigating Ideational Meaning on The Speech of Reporting Covid-19 News by Achmad Yurianto

Pembimbing : **Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggapan : **18 Juli 2021**

Medan, 26 Dzulqa'idah 1441 H  
 18 Juli 2020 M

Wassalam  
 Dekan



**Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.**

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :  
 1. Fakultas (Dekan)  
 2. Ketua Program Studi  
 3. Dosen Pembimbing  
 4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan  
 (WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)



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Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238  
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

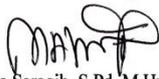
Dengan ini saya

Nama Mahasiswa : Rezi Zulfahmi  
NPM : 1602050098  
Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
Investigating Ideational Meaning on The Speech of Reporting Covid-19 News by Achmad Yurianto	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh  
Dosen Pembimbing

  
Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Medan, 07 April 2020  
Hormat Pemohon

  
Rezi Zulfahmi



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Jl. KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238  
Website <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL**

Nama : Rezi Zufahmi  
NPM : 1602050098  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Investigating Ideational Meaning On The Speech Of Reporting Covid-19 News By Achmad Yurianto

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
05-06-2020	Chapter I Background of study, Identification of problem, research formulation and limitation of problem Identification of problem Chapter II	
	Chapter II Conceptual framework & relevant studies Chapter III almost all	
18-06-2020	Background of study, research formulation and significance of study Chapter II and research design, technique of collection data and data analysis	
15-07-2020	Background of study, technique of collecting data, data analysis	
20-07-2020	The proposal is already completely revised and ready for seminar proposal	

Diketahui/Disetujui  
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

**Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum**

Medan, 20-07-2020  
Dosen Pembimbing

**Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum**



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**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**  
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Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

**BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL**

Pada hari ini Sabtu Tanggal 15 Bulan Agustus Tahun 2020 diselenggarakan seminar prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Lengkap : Rezi Zulfahmi  
N.P.M : 1602050098  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : Investigating Ideational Meaning on the Speech of Reporting Covid-19 News by Achmad Yurianto

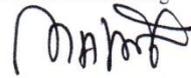
NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	Cover see the Revised Proposal
BAB I	Check the Revised Proposal
BAB II	Look around the comments given
BAB III	Check the comment Reference check the comment
LAINNYA	
KESIMPULAN	( ) Disetujui ( ) Ditolak ( ) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 15 Agustus 2020

Dosen Pembahas

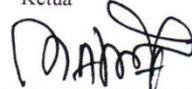
  
Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

  
Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

**PANITIA PELAKSANA**

Ketua

  
Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris

  
Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum



Bila membuat surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN  
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**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400  
Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@yahoo.co.id](mailto:fkip@yahoo.co.id)

Nomor : 1269/IL.3/UMSU-02/F2020  
Lamp. : --  
Hal : **Mohon Izin Riset**

Medan, 25 Dzulhijjah 1441 H  
15 Agustus 2020 M

Kepada Yth.:  
Bapak/Ibu Kepala Perpustakaan UMSU  
Di  
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : **Rezi Zulfahmi**  
NPM : 1602050098  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Investigating Ideational Meaning On The Speech Of Reporting Covid-19 News By Achmad Yurianto

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.  
Wassalamu'alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh

  
Dekan  
**Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.**  
NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :  
- Peringgal



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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail :

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Nama : Rezi Zufahmi  
N P M : 1602050098  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Investigating Ideational Meaning On The Speech of Reporting  
Covid-19 News By Achmad Yurianto

Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf	Keterangan
14/09-20	Chapter IV Data and Data Analysis		
29/09-20	Chapter II and IV		
08/10-20	Chapter IV Data and Data Analysis		
29/10-20	Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion		
05/11-20	Abstract		
09/11-20	ACC		

Medan, 09 November 2020

Diketahui oleh :  
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



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Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619006 Medan 20238  
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

### LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama : Rezi Zulfahmi  
N P M : 1602050098  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Investigating Ideational Meaning On The Speech Of Covid-19  
News By Achmad Yurianto

Pada hari Sabtu bulan Agustus tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 15 Agustus 2020

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh  
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238  
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

**SURAT KETERANGAN**

Nomor: 1070/KET/IL9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Rezi Zulfahmi  
NPM : 1602050098  
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

*"Investigating Ideational Meaning On The Speech Of Reporting Covid-19 News by Achmad Yuriyanto"*

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 29 Muharram 1442 H  
17 September 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



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FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238  
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

**SURAT PERNYATAAN**

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama : Rezi Zulfahmi  
N P M : 1602050098  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Investigating Ideational Meaning On The Speech of Reporting  
Covid-19 News By Achmad Yurianto

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

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*Rezi Zulfahmi*  
Rezi Zulfahmi

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

Name : Rezi Zulfahmi  
NPM : 1602050098  
Place/Date of Birth : Medan, 14 Januari 1996  
Sex : Male  
Religion : Moslem  
Status : Single  
Hobbies : Travelling  
Father's Name : Zulkifli  
Mother's Name : Jusliastri  
Address : JL AR Hakim GG. Langgar No. 15 Medan  
Phone Number : 0812-6400-0690  
Email : [Rezizulfahmi00@gmail.com](mailto:Rezizulfahmi00@gmail.com)

### **BACKGROUND OF EDUCATION :**

- ✓ Primary School at Selamat Pane (TK AISYIYAH) (2000-2001)
- ✓ Elementary School at SD MUHAMMADIYAH 01 MEDAN (2001-2006)
- ✓ Junior High School at SMP MUHAMMADIYAH 01 MEDAN (2006-2010)
- ✓ Senior High School at SMK NEGERI 3 MEDAN (2010-2013)

Medan, 9 November 2020  
Researchers

**REZI ZULFAHMI**