

**GRAMMATICAL METAPHOR IN THE ARTICLES OF THE
JAKARTA POST**

SKRIPSI

Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program

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**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
MEDAN
2019**



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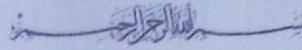
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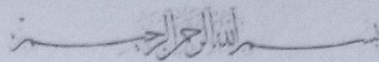


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Judul Proposal : Grammatical Metaphor in the Articles of the *Jakarta Post*

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
1-feb-2019	Cover	
10-feb-2019	Abstract	
19-feb-2019	Acknowledgment	
25-feb-2019	Table of content	
	Table list of appendices	
27-feb-2019	chapter I: Introduction	
4-mar-2019	chapter II: Review of related literature	
6-mar-2019	chapter III:	
18-mar-2019	chapter IV	
20-mar-2019	chapter V	
	References	
	Appendix	
	ACE	

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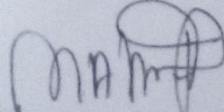
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ABSTRACT

Wulandari. Grammatical Metaphor in the Articles of the Jakarta Post. Skripsi, English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan, 2019.

The study is about grammatical metaphor in the articles of the Jakarta Post. The objectives of the study were to find out the types of ideational metaphor, the most dominant type of ideational metaphor used in the articles of the Jakarta Post and the reason of the most dominant one. This research was carried out by using descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected by documenting the articles of the Jakarta Post from the internet, reading the articles of the Jakarta Post, analyzing each clauses in the articles of the Jakarta Post, writing down the grammatical metaphor which analyzed. There were 7 different articles taken as the source of data in this study, the techniques used to analyze the data obtained was by underlining each clause that contains a metaphor in the articles, identifying the data which collected from the articles into the grammatical metaphor, finding out the types of grammatical metaphor are used by the articles. There were 125 ideational metaphor used in the articles of the Jakarta Post. It was found that there are two types of ideational, process type include five categories they were material process with the amount of 48, mental process with the amount of 13, relational process with the amount of 14, verbal process with the amount of 45, behavioural process with the amount of 5. The most dominant type of ideational metaphor in the articles of the Jakarta Post is material process, because the material process is process of doing and happening with an actor (human being), and equipped with the circumstance and goal in the clause.

Key Words : Grammatical Metaphor, the articles of the Jakarta Post

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb

In the name of Allah SWT, the most beneficent, the most merciful, praise to Allah SWT the most almighty who has given the chances in finishing the research. Bless and peace be upon the prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought human being from the darkness into brightness era. Thank her beloved parents Sirajul Munir and Ekawaty, her beloved parents in-laws Rudi Purwanto and Sri Hartati, her beloved husband Rio Bagus Pramuji. For their support morally and materially during her academic years in completing her study at Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, UMSU Medan.

This research intended to fulfill one of the requirements in accomplishing S-1 degree at English Department of Faculty Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatera. Futhermore in finishing the research entitled **Grammatical Metaphor In The Articles of the Jakarta Post**, the researcher faced a lot of difficulties and problems and without much help from the following people, it was impossible for her to finish it. The researcher also would like to thank

1. Dr. Agussani, M.AP, The Rector od University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M.Pd as the dean of FKIP UMSU, who has given her recommended to carry out this study

3. Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd as the Vice Dean I of FKIP University Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
4. Dr. Hj. Dewi Kusuma NST, S.S, M.Hum as Vice Dean III of FKIP University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
5. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum and Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum as the Head and Secretary of English Department in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara for their encouragement in completing this reseach
6. her Beloved Supervisor, Yesi Irianti, S.Pd, M.Hum thanks for all guidance, knowledge, support, suggestion, time, spirit, and pray.
7. her Beloved Reviewer, Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum, thanks for all guidance, knowledge, support, suggestion, time, spirit, and pray.
8. all lectures of FKIP of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, especially those English Department for their valuable thouht and knowledge and English teaching for her during Academic year at UMSU.
9. all staffs of FKIP of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, especially those English Department who have helped the researcher in processing of graduating paper administration.
10. all staffs of UMSU Library that helped her to do observation in this study.
11. her beloved lil brothers and sisters Bayu Darmawan, Bagus Sangaji, Dewi Masyitha, and all families. Thank a lot for the support and pray.

12. her beloved friends, Sri Rezeki S.Pd, Ulfa Husna S.Pd, Nahmiyani, Silvi Damayanti, Syahfitri Gultom, Ira Zettira S,Pd.

13. all classmate VII-A Evening English class. All friends and all people who had supported and helped her so the researcher can resolves this study. Thank you so much.

The researcher realized that her study was still far from being perfect. So, the researcher expected suggestions and comments from all readers or other researcher who want to learn about this study. May Allah SWT the most Almighty always bless all of us.

Wassalamu'alaikum, Wr.Wb

Medan, Maret 2019
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Metaphor is derived from Greek meta-, 'beyond' and phora, which is derived from pherein, 'to carry'. In its original, etymological sense, therefore, metaphor refers to a kind of movement from one thing to another: one thing is carried beyond itself to something different. A metaphor compares two things without using like or as between two different things. Metaphor is a familiar concept, and it is generally taken to be easy to recognize. In the following sentence, metaphor is seen as relating to the way a particular word is used, and the term metaphor is used as the opposite of literal, to describe the meaning word.

These main functions of metaphor are called metafunctions. The definitions which follow are the more conventional and formal ways of describing the metafunctions and saying what they do than the simple definitions above, but basically they are describing the same thing. Language is seen as organized around three **metafunctions**: ideational , interpersonal and textual. The ideational metafunction of language as representation: it focusses on the role of language in representating and shaping reality. According to Halliday, the enabling of the role textual metafunction lies in the fact that "it is only in combination with textual meaning that ideational and interpersonal meanings are actualized" [Halliday 1978d: 113]. Because the fundamental concept of 'metafunction' will play an important role in theoretical discussions in this dissertation , Halliday presented his functional conception of language (i.e . based on a general functional diversification in terms of ideational , interpersonal and textual functions)

Grammatical metaphor meaning construed in a different way by means of a different grammatical construction. Grammatical metaphor is divided into two general types; they are interpersonal and ideational. Interpersonal metaphor accommodates metaphor of an interpersonal kind in the expression of mood and modality. Ideational metaphor accommodates metaphor in its ideational function as the representation of a process and nominalization.

Ideational metaphors are called metaphor of transitivity. The grammatical variation between congruent and incongruent forms here applies to transitivity configurations, and can be analyzed in term of the functional structure of these configurations. Ideational metaphors theorized as consisting of two kinds: they are experiential and logical metaphors. The experiential is considered the metaphorical ways of meaning making where process is realized by a noun, and quality is realized by an adjective in lexicogrammar. Logical metaphor is the metaphorical ways of realizing the consequential and temporal relation inside clauses. Types of ideational metaphor includes process types and nominalization. Process type consist of material, mental, relational, verbal and behavior. Nominalization ia a process where by a verb or an adjective is transformed into a nominal group.

Interpersonal metaphors in general is organized in two system, mood and modality. In metaphors of modality, the grammatical variation which occurs is based on the logico-semantic relationship of projection. Metaphors of mood, in a similar way as metaphors of modality : in this type of interpersonal metaphor, a mood meaning is not expressed in the clause, but rather as an explicit element outside the clause.

This research talks about the types of grammatical metaphor used in the articles of the Jakarta Post and what are dominantly types used in the articles of the Jakarta Post. The reason why the researcher choose the articles of the Jakarta Post to be object of this research because in the articles there are many clauses where one type of process is represented in another grammar or uses figurative language which is not real meaning. For example :

Haze Blankets Riau amid Heigtnd Forest and Land Fires

The meaning of the word “Blankets” is not an object in its true meaning, but its covering chacaristic, means covering Riau with the Haze that occurs due to forest and land fires.

The fact the difficulty in understanding and recognizing grammatical metaphor in many different forms of news work especially in articles has encouraged the researcher to do the study to make better understanding of the topic. To be some clear understanding about grammatical metaphor and to see that the application of grammatical metaphor have been the choice for many writers of news in creating their works.

In accordance with the above explanation, some previous researches about grammatical metaphor have been conducted in different subjects. Grammatical metaphor in Steve Jobs' 2005 Commencement Address by Johan (2013) and grammatical metaphor in One Direction's Album "Made in The A.M" by Elviana (2017) become the references used by the researcher in conducting this study. While both of those researchers were conducting a research about grammatical metaphor as a whole, this research is focus on the grammatical metaphor especially the type of ideational grammatical metaphor in the articles of the Jakarta Post. Moreover, while they took commencement address and One

Direction's album as their data, in this research the researcher took the articles of the Jakarta Post as the data.

So, the problem in this research that readers its difficult to understand about grammatical metaphor in the articles of the Jakarta Post that there are many clauses which describe something by direct comparison and exact on the basis of the same or almost the same, without comparison words or as between two differerent things.

B. The Identification of the Problems

Related to background, the problems in this research are formulated as in the following.

1. Readers its difficult to understand about grammatical metaphor
2. Readers cannot receive information very well if they are difficult to understand about grammatical metaphor
3. The types of grammatical metaphor used in the articles of the Jakarta Post
4. The most dominant types of grammatical metaphor in the articles of the Jakarta Post
5. The reason of the most dominant one

C. The Scope and Limitation

This study was focused on Grammatical Metaphor. It is divided in to two types, Ideational metaphor and Interpersonal metaphor. And this study will be limited on Ideational metaphor there are process type include five categories, they are material process, mental process, relational process, verbal process and behavioural process in the articles of the Jakarta Post.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

Based on this research, the problems of this research are identified as in the following.

1. What types of grammatical metaphor are used in the articles of the Jakarta Post ?
2. What type of grammatical metaphor is the most dominantly used in the articles of the Jakarta Post ?
3. What is the reason of the most dominant one ?

E. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems, the objectives of the study are.

1. to find out the types of grammatical metaphor that are used in the articles of the Jakarta Post
2. to describe the most dominantly types of grammatical metaphor used in the articles of the Jakarta Post

F. The Significance of the Study

The finding of this research are expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

The result of this study hopefully can give new information and understanding for the students about grammatical metaphor and also to give contribution to develop formal and informal language., particularly, in increasing and enriching the study of grammatical metaphor.

2. Practically

The result of the research can be useful for

- a) researcher, this research will be used to increase the knowledge of the teachers and makes them more understand about grammatical metaphor.
- b) readers, this research can give new information about grammatical metaphor.

c) other researchers', as their additional references to conduct further research in grammatical metaphor.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

This chapter present a review of related scientific and explanation of the related material. the researcher presents some theories related to this study in order to strengthen this study.

1. Definition of Grammar

According to Thompson and Wyatt “Grammar present the facts of a language under certain categories and deals only with those which can be brought under general laws and stated in the form of general rules”

According to Chomsky: “Simply a system of rules that in some explicit and well defined ways assign structural descriptions to sentences”

According to Richards, Platt and Waber in Nunan (2005: 2) “Grammar is a description of a language and the way in which units such as words and phrase are combined to produce sentences in the language”.

Grammar will enable people easily to express information, feelings, and ideas to others. The grammar is the means through which linguistic creativity is ultimately achieved and an inadequate knowledge of the grammar affect the communication.

Grammar is a (occasionally) the set of rules for the organization of meaningful elements into sentences; their economy, in one sense of that word. There are two basic varieties of grammar, all languages have some of both kinds, but, depending on the kinds of language involved, there’s a lot of variation in how much of each kind they have.

- a. 'As a noun' grammar is a system of rules and principles for speaking and writing a language
- b. 'As a verb' grammar is (obsolete|intransitive) to discourse according to the rules of grammar, to use grammar
- c. 'As an adjective' grammatical is (linguistics) acceptable as a correct sentence or clause as determined by the rules and conventions of the grammar, or morpho-syntax of the language.

2. Grammatical Metaphor

Grammatical metaphor was introduced in Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar (1985), the term 'grammatical metaphor' is launched as a type of metaphor complementing the more commonly known lexical metaphor and two general types are distinguished: ideational & interpersonal grammatical metaphors.

Grammatical metaphor meaning construed in a different way by means of a different grammatical construction. Grammatical metaphor means a substitution of one grammatical class, or one grammatical structure by another. For example, his departure instead of he departed. Here the lexical items do not change in meaning but in function.

The different type of perspective on metaphor is introduced. Traditionally, metaphor is viewed as variation in the use of words, i.e. variation in meaning: "a word is said to be used with a transferred meaning" [Halliday 1985: 321]. In this sense, a lexeme with a certain literal meaning can have metaphorical, transferred uses or meanings. In terms of the general types of perspectives which are distinguished in SFL, this is a view 'from below', taking the words as starting point, and then saying something about the meanings these words realize.

In the area of grammatical metaphor, Halliday claims, the term ‘literal’ is no longer appropriate. The variation between the different expressions of the same meaning is defined in terms of markedness: certain forms can be recognized as unmarked expressions of the given meaning, conforming to the “typical ways of saying things” [ibid.: 321, emphasis MT]-these forms are the non-metaphorical variants, which are called ‘**congruent**’ realizations.

Congruency

Congruent form =”unmarked” form	Halliday 1976a/1958:42
“a grammatical structure which reflects a contextual structure (by matching it with maximum probability)”	Halliday 1976a/1958:42
“the regular patterns of realization”	Halliday 1978c: 177
“he [the speaker] may also use the forms [variants of language] incongruently: that is, outside the contexts which define them as the norm’	Halliday 1978e: 158
A congruent realization= “that one which can be regarded as typical-which will be selected in absence of any good reason for selecting another one”	Halliday 1984: 14
“the typical ways of saying things”	Halliday 1985a: 321
“that [structure] which would be arrived at by the shortest route”	Halliday 1985a: 321
“the most straightforward coding of the meanings selected”	Halliday 1985a: 321

Expressions used by Halliday to characterize congruence

As Halliday indicates, the main feature of the view ‘from above’ is that it defines metaphor as variation in the expression of a given meaning, rather than variation in the meaning of a given expression. This has important consequences which are not explicitly pointed at by Halliday

3. The Analysis of Metaphor

A metaphorical realization is analyzed by rewording-or unpacking- it into a (more) congruent agnate form, and by comparing its structure to the congruent structure. Halliday presents this analysis in diagrams showing the functional structure of each expression as a separate layer, so that metaphorical shift become visible in the vertical dimension of the diagram. With complex (especially ideational) metaphors, it is sometimes necessary to unpack them in various steps, so that a 'chain of metaphorical realization [cf. Halliday] can be set up.

4. Functions of Metaphor

Ravelli indicated two general effects of ideational, which, as the states, are important in the functional explanation of the phenomenon. These effect pertain to the textual metafunction: ideational grammatical metaphor can be used to organise a text into particular thematic or information structure, for example it enables a 'process' to function as Theme or to get an unmarked information focus.

These main functions are called metafunctions. The definitions which follow are the more conventional and formal ways of describing the metafunctions and saying what they do than the simple definitions above, but basically they are describing the same thing.

5. Metafunctions

The relationship between the levels of 'lexicogrammar' and 'semantics', and between 'semantics' and context are regarded as solidary or 'natural', in the

sense that they are functionally motivated. Language is seen as organized around three metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal and textual.

- a. The ideational metafunction of language as representation: it focusses on the role of language in representating and shaping reality.

For example :

Mary liked the present very much

(refers to a process, like, which has two participating entities or participants, Mary and Present)

- b. The interpersonal component is concerned with the enactment of roles which are taken up by speaker and hearer in an interaction, social roles as well as speech roles. The interpersonal metafunction refers to the linguistic (speech functional) roles which are taken up by the interactants, and the speech functions which are realized in the text (e.g. 'commanding', 'threatening', 'advising', 'thanking', 'encouraging')

- c. The textual metafunction is of a second-order nature compared to the other two metafunctions. On the one hand, it is carried by the ideational and interpersonal metafunctions; on the other hand, it has an 'instrumental' or 'enabling' relation [Halliday 1970: 325] to the other two components: it enables the integration of ideational and interpersonal 'meanings' by providing them a texture, i.e. by presenting them as texts.

Ideational	Interpersonal	Textual
Construal of experience	Enactment of roles	Creation of texture
Language as representation	Language as interaction	Language as orientation
Language as reflection	Language as action	Language as relevance
Oriented towards (external and internal) natural reality	Oriented towards intersubjectives reality	Oriented towards semiotic reality
Speaker as observer	Speaker as intruder	

5.1 Ideational grammatical metaphor

Ideational grammatical metaphors are called metaphor of transitivity. Ideational metaphors theorized as consisting of two kinds, experiential and logical. This separation is based on the stratified language model suggested by Halliday & Hasan (1976) and Halliday (1985a).

5.1.1 Experiential metaphor is considered the metaphorical ways of meaning making where process is realized by a noun, and quality is realized by an adjective in lexicogrammar. Experiential ‘meaning’ is typically realized in a constituency structure, in which each element makes its own contribution to the structure as a whole (part-whole relations).

Did	You	Take	her calculator	just now ?
	Actor	Process	Goal	Circumstance

Experiential Metaphor

5.1.2 Logical metaphor is the metaphorical ways of realizing the consequential and temporal relation inside clauses (Martin 1992a). According to Martin, (1992a), logical and experiential metaphors cooperate when external conjunctive

relations are realized metaphorically and “this interaction produces a high level of abstraction in text, making it inaccessible to large sections of the community” (Martin 1992a, p. 407). Logical ‘meanings’ are expressed in interdependency structures, consisting of a head and one or more dependents (part-part relations). The following example by Halliday (1985a, p. 329) shows how the meanings are packed into a nominal groups, forming grammatical metaphor instances, and how the causal relation between clauses realized within the clause.

5.1.3 Type of Process

In analysis of types of processes [e.g. Halliday 1994/1985], it is argued that material, relational, and mental processes are they major types, whereas the other three categories represent processes which lie on the borderlines in between these major types, each of them combining features of two major types (verbal in between mental and relational, behavioural in between mental and material, existential in between material and relational). Such an analysis cannot be indicated in a system network. Besides the relation between major and ‘intermediate’ types of processes, other kinds of grading and overlap occur.

The system organizing types of processes can be taken as a basis. The ‘standard’ system network representation of process type makes six primary distinctions.

The range is the element that specifies the range or domain of the process type. A range may occur in ‘material’, ‘mental’, ‘verbal’, ‘relational’, and ‘behavioural’, clauses-but not in ‘extential’.

5.1.3.1 Material processes

The most salient types of process, as in the extract above, are those involving physical actions: running, throwing, scratching, cooking, sitting down, and so on. These are called material processes. A traditional definition of a verb is a ‘doing word’, and this describes such processes reasonably well (but not, as we shall see, other types). The ‘doer’ of this type of action is called the Actor: any material process has an Actor, even though the Actor may not actually be mentioned in the clause. Material processes can be divided into those that represent the action as involving only the Actor and those that also affect or are ‘being done to’ another participant. This second participant is called the Goal, since the action is, in a sense, directed at this participant. These labels for the participants are perhaps easiest to understand when the Actor is human and the Goal, if there is one, is inanimate, (Note: some of the examples of processes include Circumstances) :

He	Had been shaving		
The young girl	Bounded		Out of the gate
Edward	Was sawing	Wood	
Her mother	Smashed	The glass	
Actor	Process: material	Goal	Circumstances

5.1.3.2 Mental processes

I pointed out above that the simple functional description of a verb as a ‘doing word’ did not by any means fit all processes, which suggests that we need to establish other categories apart from material processes. Intuitively, mental processes form a viable semantic category: there are clear differences between something that goes on in the external world and something that goes on in the internal world of the mind; and there are many verbs that refer to these mental processes, of thinking, imagining, liking, wanting,

seeing, etc. In addition, the terms Actor and, to a lesser extent, Goal seem inappropriate as labels for, say, the participants in this clause:

She could hear his voice

The person in whose mind the mental process occurs is not really ‘acting’ – if anything, she is ‘undergoing’ the process of hearing; and the process is not really ‘directed at’ the phenomenon – intuitively it seems equally satisfactory to say that it is the voice that triggers the mental process of hearing.

The **Phenomenon** – is less restricted than the entities that can act as participants in a material process.

She	Could hear	His voice
Senser	Process : mental	Phenomenon

Which leads us to identify four sub-categories of mental processes: **perceptive** (seeing, hearing, etc.); **emotive**, or reactive (processes of feeling); **cognitive** (processes of deciding, knowing, understanding, etc.); and **desiderative** (a technical term for ‘wanting’; this category was not included in Halliday, 1994, by the way).

He	Could not see	Anything
He	Heard	A faint sound
Cordelia	Felt	Her face burning
Senser	Process : mental, perceptive	Phenomenon

Mental Processes, perceptive

She	Hated	the thought of leaving him alone.
I	Like	Most operas
I	Appreciated	the fact that you kept quiet
Senser	Process : mental, emotive	Phenomenon

Mental Processes, emotive

You	Can imagine	His reaction
No one	Would choose	Such a colour
She	Never discovered	The exact address

I	Don't want	Any trouble
You	May crave	A cigarrete
Senser	Process : mental, desiderative	Phenomenon
Senser	Process : mental, cognitive	Phenomenon

Mental Processes, cognitive

Mental Processes, desiderative

5.1.3.3 Relational processes

None of what we have said so far about different categories of processes applies easily to examples like the following:

This bread is stale.

Here a relationship is set up between two concepts – in this case an object (‘bread’) and a quality (‘stale’) – and the function of the process (‘is’) is simply to signal the existence of the relationship. Strictly speaking, neither of the basic experiential terms, ‘process’ and ‘participant’, is completely appropriate for this category. There is no process in the normal sense of ‘something happening’; and, although there are always two concepts – one on each side of the relationship – there is only one participant in the real world: the attribute ‘stale’ is hardly a prototypical participant at all, while even in an example like the following, the two concepts are presented as different ways of referring to the same entity:

His immediate objective was the church.

However, no grammatical term will cover equally well all the phenomena to which we need to apply it, so we will continue to talk about process and participants. The discussion of the examples given above has informally indicated two different types of

relational process: in the first ‘this bread’ has been ascribed the attribute ‘stale’, while in the other a relationship of identity has been set up between ‘his immediate objective’ and ‘the church’. It is useful to show the difference through the labels we give each of these, not least because, as we shall see, there is at least one crucial grammatical difference between them. The first type is called an **attributive** relational process; and the two participants are the Carrier (the entity that ‘carries’ the attribute) and the Attribute.

This bread	Is	stale.
He	's not	a very good painter.
She	Was	an art student.
He	Felt	uneasy.
The weather	Had turned	quite nasty.
Carrier	Process : relational, Attribute	Attribute

5.1.3.4 Verbal processes

The fourth major group of processes is **verbal processes** – verbs of ‘saying’. These, you will be glad to hear, have a somewhat simpler grammar than the other categories we have met so far. In one way they are intermediate between mental and material processes: saying something is a physical action that reflects mental operations. At one extreme, a verbal process can be represented as fitting easily into a series of material processes:

He kicked, bit, screamed abuse, and finally collapsed in a furious heap.

At the other, a message can be represented as being formulated entirely in the mind (and in this case the process is actually mental):

Why can't people be both flexible and efficient, thought Evelyn

There is one participant that is involved in any verbal process: this is the **Sayer**.

Typically, of course, the Sayer is human:

We were surprised when our teacher explained the real meaning of the painting!

However, messages can be represented as conveyed by other types of Sayer as well:

One report says a man was seen running from the house soon after the shooting.

The Sayer need not be explicitly mentioned in the clause:

I wasn't told about any side-effects.

Another participant that may be involved, and that is also typically human, is the

Receiver: this is the participant to whom the saying is addressed. With some verbs, the Receiver is nearly always mentioned:

'You're very sure of yourself,' she admonished him, gently.

With some others, the Receiver is not normally mentioned:

'And I'm leaving tomorrow,' he added

In certain cases, the verbal process may be directed at, rather than addressed to, another participant. This participant is called the **Target**. The Target can be distinguished from the Receiver in two main ways. First, it need not be human:

The report sharply criticizes Lilly's quality-control procedures.

She	Answered:		'Don't ask, just go'
He	Reiterated		That he had made no private deals
I	Swore		To uphold the constitution of the united states
She	Told	One interviewer	That she didn't mind being recognized
Sayer	Process : verbal	Receiver	
Projecting		Projected	

5.1.3.5 Other types of processes

In addition to material, mental, relational and verbal processes, there are two less central types that can be distinguished on the basis of the usual combination of semantic and grammatical criteria. Each of these shares some of the characteristics of the major

types, and it is in fact possible to see them as sub-categories rather than as groups on a par with the four main types. One group of processes is, like verbal processes, intermediate between mental and material processes. These are **behavioural processes**. Unlike verbal processes, however, they have few obvious grammatical features that set them apart, and are largely identified on semantic grounds. They relate to specifically human physiological processes; and one of the main reasons for setting up this category is that they allow us to distinguish between purely mental processes and the outward physical signs of those processes. For example, many mental perceptive processes have paired processes that express a conscious physical act involved in perception: ‘see’ (mental) and ‘watch’, ‘look’, etc. (behavioural); ‘hear’ (mental) and ‘listen’ (behavioural); and so on. In the Doris Lessing extract in 5.2 above, ‘stare’ and ‘examine’ are both behavioural processes. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014: 302) also include, for example, verbs referring to actions that reflect mental states: ‘laugh’, ‘cry’, ‘sob’, ‘frown’, etc. Typically, behavioural processes have only one participant: the Behaver, who (unlike Actor) can only be human:

He stared in amazement as she leapt through the window.

We all laughed.

In some clauses there may be another apparent participant (typically functioning as Complement): this is the Behaviour, which is not a real participant but merely adds specification to the process (see 5.2.6 for a fuller discussion of Scope and related categories). This is especially clear in examples like the following:

She gave a faint sigh.

The boy laughed a high, embarrassed laugh

He	Stared		In amazement
We all	Laughed		
She	Gave	A faint sigh	

The boy	Laughed	An embarrassed laugh	
Behaver	Process : behavioural	behaviour	circumstance

5.4.1 Nominalization

Nominalization is a process where by a verb or an adjective is transformed into a nominal group. In English, some verbs and adjectives can be used directly as nouns, for example , “record” and “musical” (as in Broadway musical), while others require some form of morphological transformation requiring a suffix, for example. “nominalization” from “nominalize”, “information” from “inform”, “investigation”, from “investigate”, difficulty” from “difficult”, “hardness” from “hard”, and so on. When a verb is nominalized, it becomes concept rather than an action.

Common Nominalization

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Noun
Discover	discovery	Careless	Carelessness
Move	movement	Difficult	Difficulty
Resist	resistance	Different	difference
React	reaction	Elegant	Elegance
Fail	failure	Applicable	applicability
Refuse	Refusal	Intense	Intensity

Halliday (1985,1993b) considers nominalization from a systemic functional perspective and proposes the idea of grammatical metaphors. Systemic theory is a theory of meaning as choice, by which a language is interpreted as networks of interlocking options. The key phenomenon here is nominalization – the use of a nominal form to express a process meaning This theory is functional because.

- a) it is designed to account for how language is used and the way it is organized to fulfil communicative functions;
- b) each element in language is explained by reference to its function in the total linguistic system.

Nominalization is claimed to be the type of ideational metaphor “of which there is the greatest awareness” [ibid.:140]. Nominalizing is the single most powerful resources for creating grammatical metaphor. By the device, process (congruently worded as verb) and properties (congruently worded as adjective) are reworded metaphorically as nouns; instead of functioning in the clause, as Process or Attribute they function as Thing in the nominal group. Thus, for example:

Is impaired by alcohol alcohol impairment

The allocate an extra packer the allocation of an extra packer

Some shorter, some longer of varying length

They were able to reach the computer their access to the computer

Technology is getting better advances in technology

5.2 Interpersonal Grammatical Metaphor

Interpersonal grammar in general is organized in two systems, viz. Of MOOD and MODALITY, accordingly, two types of interpersonal grammatical metaphor can be distinguished.

5.2.1 Metaphor of Modality

Another area where we have already come across interpersonal grammatical metaphor is in **modality**, particularly when we consider modal responsibility.

Metaphors of Modality realize non-congruent ways of speech function (Halliday 1985a). Modality refers to the area between positive and negative polarity, i.e. to the cline between “yes” and “no”. Modality is congruently realized by modal finite, e.g. can, may, could, should, and modal adjuncts, e.g. possibly, probably.

1. I don't believe it can be proved by statistics. (can it ? do it ?)

(It probably can't be proved by statistics)

2. I should think there would be a better chance (wouldn't there ?)

(There will probably be a better chance)

These instances are implicit ways of realizing speech function in grammar and considered congruent, as they don't create stratal tension. Speech function might be projected in a clause complex explicitly, creating stratal tension, e.g. I believe...I think...it is possible to argue that...it is obvious that... The first two of these examples are referred to as explicit subjective, whereas the other two are considered explicit objective (Halliday 1985a). For example :

It is possible that the study of literature affects the conscience.

The congruent realization of speech function takes place within a clause through modal verbs such as can, may, could, and might (implicit modal) or through modal adjuncts, e.g. possibly or probably (implicit modal adjunct). Speech function can be realized within the modality system through projecting clause complexes consisting of mental and idea clauses, e.g. “I think..”, “I believe..” (explicit subjective) or objectively such as “It is possible to argue that..” (explicit objective)

	Congruent	Metaphorical
Declarative giving info	The teacher is a Javaness. No-one writes better parts for women that Hara	Is the teacher s Javaness ? Does anyone write better parts for women that hara ?
Interrogative demanding info	Are you a student ? What is the time ?	So you are a student ? Do you know what time it is ?
Imperative Demanding goods and service	Don't do it Come in from the cold	I wouldn't do it if I were you Will you come in from the cold ?

5.2.2 Metaphor of Mood

Halliday [1984] explains interpersonal metaphors of mood in terms of mappings between the 'semantic' system of SPEECH FUNCTION and the lexicogrammatical system of MOOD.

Congruent coding relationships are indicated between the primary options of both system, for example the 'semantic' choice 'statement' (initiating-giving-information) is congruently realized in the lexicogrammatical choice major > free > indicative > declarative. An incongruent realization of a 'semantic' (speech functional) choice is then indicated as a more delicate option in the MOOD.

Halliday describes **Metaphors of Mood** in a similar way as metaphors of modality : Mood metaphors construe a discourse semantics speech function through an incongruent mood option in grammar. To illustrate, the speech function command might be realized as a command, e.g get up, using imperative mood. command is might be realized as a suggestion as in "why don't you get up ?" using interrogative mood. Mood metaphor are found more commonly in spoken language.

5.2 Textual Metaphor

It is debatable whether the label ‘**textual metaphor**’ is really justified – Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) do not include this category in their survey of grammatical metaphor. Include it here because, as I have argued, the presence of metaphor can generally be recognized by the need for a double transitivity analysis, one of the original wording and the other of a more congruent rewording; and there are in fact two types of thematic structures which also need a double analysis.

According to Halliday, the enabling of the role textual metafunction lies in the fact that “it is only in combination with textual meaning that ideational and interpersonal meanings are actualized” [Halliday 1978d: 113]

Both Matthiessen’s and Halliday’s explanations of the nature of the textual metafunction show that its features as ‘enabling’ and its second - order features as ‘building upon’ other resources are theorized as interdependent : textual resources (such as COHESION (or discourse semantics) , THEME and INFORMATION) are based on experiential and interpersonal resources , and it is precisely because experiential and interpersonal resources in herently also co nstrue (i.e .Halliday’s ‘combine with’) textual meanings , that they come into existence in actual language use , i.e . in the creatio of texts.

Textual	Continuative
	Conjunction (Structural Theme)
	Conjunctive Adjunct

- a. [textual] **continuative**. A continuative is one of a small set of words that signal a move in the discourse: a response, in dialogue, or a new move to the next point if the same speaker is continuing. The usual continuatives are yes no well oh now.

Halliday & Hasan (1976).

- b. [textual] **conjunction**. A conjunction is a word or group that either links (paratactic) or binds (hypotactic) the clause in which it occurs structurally to another clause. Semantically, it sets up a relationship of **expansion** or **projection**; Among the commonest are:
- (paratactic) and or nor either neither but yet so then for
- (hypotactic) when while before after until because if although unless since that whether to by
- with despite as even if in case supposing (that) assuming (that) given that provided (that) so that to
- as to in order to in the event that in spite of the fact that
- c. [textual] conjunctive Adjunct ('discourse Adjunct'). These are adverbial groups or prepositional phrases that relate the clause to the preceding text: they cover roughly the same semantic space as conjunctions.

6 Article

An article is a written work published in a print or electronic medium. It may be for the purpose of propagating news, research result, academic analysis, or debate.

6.1 News Articles

A news article discusses current or recent news of either general interest (i.e. daily newspaper) or of a specific topic (i.e. political or trade news magazines, club newsletters, or technology news websites).

A news article can include accounts of eyewitnesses to the happening event. It can contain photographs, accounts, statistics, graphs, recollections, interviews, polls, debates on the topic, etc. headlines can be used to focus the reader's attention on a particular (or main) part facts and detailed information

following answers to general questions like who, what, when, where, why and how.

7 The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta. The Jakarta Post was started as a collaboration between four Indonesian media under the urging of Information Minister Ali Martopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. After the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisements and increasing circulation.

8 The Articles of The Jakarta Post

The articles of the Jakarta Post are contain the news that are being talked about by the media. The articles can provide new information to readers that is hot news is being discussed. There are a lot of articles published of the Jakarta Post many articles that use words with meanings that are not in the real sense but as figurative.

B. Relevant Study

There are some research had been conducted related this study.

- a. Johan (2013). Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in Steve Jobs' 2005 Commencement Address At Stanford University. This study aimed to describing how ideational grammatical metaphor are employed in Steve Jobs' 2005 Commencement Address at Stanford University and also identifying the type of ideational grammatical metaphor used in it. This study was a descriptive qualitative method after segmenting it into cluses and classifying the typr of ideational metaphor used in the commencement address. Finding of this study showed there

were 90 appearance of ideational grammatical metaphor in Steve Jobs' 2005 Commencement Address at Stanford University. The highest employment of ideational grammatical metaphor is the ideational grammatical metaphor type 13 with 33% appearance which indicates that this commencement address by Jobs mostly performs the expanding of noun and the shift of circumstance into the expansion of thing in order to avoid the ambiguity by simplified the words used in the grammatical metaphor supports a speech to sound more formal. It is possible because with employing ideational grammatical metaphor, the implementation of dynamic structure which is commonly found in everyday conversation can be reduced.

- b. Elviyani (2017). Grammatical Metaphor in One Direction's Album "Made in The A.M". This study deals with the use of grammatical metaphor in one direction album made in the a.m and use types of ideational metaphor code (transitivity). The objectives of the study were to describe the types of ideational metaphor code and find out the most dominant one. This research was carried out by using descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected from choosing one direction album made in the a.m. There were seventeen songs found and seventeen songs were taken to be analyzed. The technique used to analyze the data obtained was by identifying the ideational metaphor, classifying the ideational metaphor into their types, and taking the percentage to get the most dominant type. There were 129 ideational metaphor used in one direction album made in the a.m. the finding of the data analysis showed that six types of ideational metaphor namely material process with the amount 20 (15.5%), mental process 47 (36.4%), relational process 25 (19.3%), behavioral process 10 (7.8%), verbal process 14 (11%), and existential process 13 (10.0%) were realized in the album made the a.m . From all types of ideational metaphor, it

was found that the most dominant type was mental process with the amount 47 (36.4%).

- c. Yuya Kaneso (2016). Ideational Grammatical Metaphor Features of EFL Textbook. Various genres of textbooks have been researched from the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Although the previous research has been concerned with textbooks covering subjects areas in English speaking contries, it has not examined English as a Foreign Language (EFL) textbooks. By analyzing 14 EFL textbooks for junior high school and high school students from the perspective of the SFL grammatical metaphor, this study attempts to examine levels of lexico-grammatical complexity and its sequential features as used in the data. The findings show that semantic junctions whereby semantic elements are incongruently realized at the level of lexicogrammar do not always follow grade sequences of EFL textbooks. The establishment of overall ratio of grammatical metaphorical types in the EFL textbooks in this study further provides suggestive evidence that there may be a semantic gap between standardized EFL test and the level of textbooks used at schools.

C. Conceptual Framework

In communication, readers not only get new information but also know the situation and problems that are currently happening in the world. Grammatical metaphor in systemic functional linguistic (SFL) there are two general types are distinguished : ideational & interpersonal grammatical metaphors. Function of metaphor, these main functions are called metafunctions. Language is seen as organized around three metafunctions : ideational, interpersonal and textua metafunction. And the most dominant type of

grammatical metaphor used in the articles of the Jakarta Post. This study will be analyzed by collecting the data from the articles of the Jakarta Post. There are 7 articles will be taken as the source of data in this study. And after analyzing grammatical metaphor in the articles of the Jakarta Post we will find the types of grammatical metaphor. And the results are expected to be useful in education especially learning grammatical metaphor.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

Descriptive qualitative design was applied in this research because it is aimed to identify the kinds of grammatical metaphor, especially ideational metaphor. By using descriptive method, this study identified the kinds of grammatical metaphor focusing Ideational metaphor. The data was taken from the Articles of the Jakarta Post.

B. Source of Data

The data of this research was taken from the articles of the Jakarta Post. There were

7 news that was analyzed they were published on

1. Sunday, July 15, 2018 “Indonesia now controls 51% of Freeport shares”
2. Monday, July 23, 2018 “Indonesia still has too much corruption, says: Soeharto’s son”
3. Tuesday, July 31, 2018 “Volcano hikers tell terror after Lombok quake”
4. Wednesday, August 8, 2018 “Govt expects facts to dispel rumors of Morowali foreign workers influx “
5. Thursday, August 16, 2018 “Haze blankets Riau amid heightened forest and land fires”
6. Friday, August 24, 2018 “Calls grow for Jokowi to protect Tapanuli orangutan”
7. Saturday, September 1, 2018 “Air quality in Jakarta ‘unhealthy’ during Asian Games”

C. The Technique of Data Collection

The data was collected through some techniques as follows

1. Documentation Study

Arikunto (2002:206) defines documentation study as:

“ mencari data mengenai hal-hal atau variabel yang berupa catatan, transkrip, surat kabar, majalah, prasasti, notulen, rapat, agenda dan sebagainya ”

(obtaining for data about things or variables in forms of notes, transcripts, books, letters, magazine, agendas, etc)

Documentation study is technique of data collection which indirectly aimed to subjects of research. While document is a record of events in the past in forms of handwriting, pictures, or even literature works (Sugiyono, 2006:329)

In this research, documentation study is used to search data in written documents. Articles of the Jakarta Post has 7 news that will analyzed they are published in July, August and September 2018.

2. Reading the articles of the Jakarta Post
3. Writing the grammatical metaphor which analyzed
4. Classifying each metaphor device which occurs in each clause in the table

D. The Techniques of Data Analysis

The techniques of data analysis are

1. Underlining each clause that contains a metaphor in the articles of the Jakarta Post
2. Identifying the data which collected from the articles of the Jakarta Post into the grammatical metaphor

3. Finding out the types of grammatical metaphor are used by the articles of Jakarta Post
4. Calculating the percentage of the most dominant type of grammatical metaphor by used the follow formula

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100 \text{ (Sugiyono, 2012: 95)}$$

Note :

X = The percentage of need total amount of Grammatical Metaphor

F = The total amount of Grammatical Metaphor

N = The total amount type of Grammatical Metaphor

CHAPTER IV
DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

The data were taken from the clauses found in the articles of the Jakarta Post that published with the intention and insight to the readers. The articles of the Jakarta Post were presented in Appendix. In this research, the researcher tried to describe some point that include: first, the types of grammatical metaphor used in the articles of the Jakarta Post, second the type of ideational there are process type (material, mental, relational, verbal, and behavioral process), third the most dominantly type of ideational metaphor.

Table 4.1 Data Collection

No.	Clause
1.	President Joko Widodo announced on Thursday
2.	I received reports that our mining holding company
3.	Inalum, has reached an agreement with Freeport related to our 51 percent ownership of Freeport
4.	Jokowi said at the Indonesia Convention Exhibition (ICE-BSD) in Tangerang, Banten
5.	The president described the three-and-a-half-year negotiation process as "very tough"
6.	He did not reveal the value of the divestment
7.	He had authorized State-Owned Enterprises Minister Rini Soemarno
8.	He said the completion of Freeport's divestment was a breakthrough for Indonesia
9.	The country could now enjoy more taxes
10.	Jokowi said , the successful deal easy followed by the takeover of Mahakam Block
11.	Hutomp "Tommy" Mandala Putra, said on Monday
12.	It's not going in a better direction
13.	There is no real plan for when Indonesia will become a develop nation
14.	He told Reuters in a hotel outside Jakarta that he owns
15.	He promoted in the 1990s
16.	Ahmad Erani Yustika, told Reuters the administration had made some fundamental improvements in the economy
17.	President Soeharto who ruled Indonesia with an iron fist for 32 years
18.	Soeharto's later years in power and which saw family members
19.	He was sentenced in 2002 to 15 years in jail
20.	The supreme court judge who had cinvided him in the corruption case
21.	He was released in 2007

22.	Soeharto said graft had remained a national scourge under President Joko Widodo
23.	President Joko Widodo who is expected to seek a second term in the next April's general election
24.	People said we have to be free of corruption
25.	"But now public officials are still caught red handed" he said
26.	Asked if he had any ambition to become president
27.	Tommy said his only aim was to secure as many of parliament's 575 seats
28.	He had set a target of 80
29.	Soeharto's government which was backed by a military that crushed any sign of revolt
30.	Tommy said he would campaign on social media
31.	He would campaign in social media to change young voters' perception about his family
32.	This negative perception is not correct
33.	President Soeharto was never pronounced corrupt
34.	He said, speaking on the sidelines of a party conference
35.	They said he was like Marcos
36.	He was like Marcos and there are billions of dollars in Europe
37.	He added, referring to former Philippine dictator Ferdinand Marcos
38.	He had served a sentence for his conviction
39.	He declined to put a figure on his net worth
40.	Repeatedly saying the question should be put to the tax authorities
41.	Party has promised to make Indonesia self-sufficient in food
42.	There is not enough control over its farm industry
43.	He also criticised Widodo's government for "opening up its arms too widely" to Chinese investment
44.	Guide stranded by landslides on an Indonesian mountain after an earthquake
45.	Lombok island was followed by scores of aftershocks
46.	Australian hikers Stanley Yu said the ground began to shake about 20 minutes after his group reached Rinjani's peak
47.	The earthquake lasted about 10-20 seconds
48.	It was pretty scary
49.	One Thai tourist, who reached the foot of the mountain Tuesday morning
50.	I felt the earth move
51.	"What's happening?" she said
52.	" I saw a landslide (with) rock falling down"
53.	He watched parts of Rinjani's slopes collapse
54.	I was a bit afraid
55.	Guides discovered an alternate route that was unaffected by the landslides
56.	We started this morning at 6am
57.	The trekkers reached the base of the mountain by late Morning evening
58.	"Were checked by our medical teams on the ground upon arrival" he told AFP
59.	Spokesman Sutopo Purwo Nugroho said more than 220 people suffered serious injuries.
60.	A Malaysian tourist was among the dead
61.	The foreign ministry in Kuala Lumpur has said
62.	Rinjani is the second-highest volcano in Indonesia
63.	The initial tremor was followed by two strong secondary quakes

64.	Morowali Industrial Park would be laid to rest after journalist investigating the story uncovered facts that negated the rumors
65.	David Eka Setiabudi said on Tuesday by video conference to a meeting at the President's Jakarta office
66.	The 28,568 workers employed at the industrial park
67.	He said that many patients
68.	Presidential Chief of Staff Moeldoko concurred with Hanif
69.	The rumors would "not be exploited for the political interests"
70.	Hanif added that foreign workers in Indonesia were expected to provide knowledge
71.	Smog started to cover the air as more hot spots were detected amid the dry season
72.	Haze has covered several areas in Riau province
73.	White smog has blanketed provincial capital Pekanbaru
74.	I thought it was morning dew
75.	The enviroment was dimmed from the haze
76.	Similar conditions occurred in Dumai city
77.	The fire forced residents to evacuate to their relatives' houses
78.	They ignored it
79.	We did not have the proper equipment to put out the fires
80.	It was hard to find a water source so the fire spread quickly
81.	He said currently thousand of residents needed surgical masks for the chocking haze
82.	“The government must take action to help the people”, Wandri added
83.	The team had monitored and conducted fire extinguishing efforts
84.	Edward urged residents to pray for the rain to help with the current situation
85.	The number jumped from 22 hot spots detected by the satellites
86.	The newly identified orangutan species
87.	IUCN list of critically endangered species
88.	A group of scientists had confirmed the finding of new orangutan species called Tapanuli orangutan
89.	She reported to the President
90.	The global scientists who researched the endangered species sent two letters to the Presidential Palace
91.	The first letter in July said there was a Chinese-funded hydropower project in the orangutan habitat
92.	Chinese-funded hydropower project in the orangutan habitat that “could be the death knell for the Tapanuli orangutan”
93.	IUCN has included the species on its red list, calling it “critically endangered”
94.	Reiterated the scientists’ request, saying that had collected scientific evidence
95.	They had collected scientific evidence that had led them to believe the project
96.	NSHE refuted the scientists’ claims, saying that the hydropower plant
97.	The NSHE said the hydropower plant. which used “run-of-river technology”
98.	The company also argued that it had completed all the necessary documents required
99.	Financially backed by a consortium of Chinese
100.	Told the Jakarta post that it had taken measures to protect the orangutans
101.	It was also interested in protecting the forest because its project depended on the abundance of water in the Batang Toru River

102.	Agus Djoko Ismanto, a senior adviser to the NSHE, said recently “we are not planning to inundate 9,600 hectares” Agus said
103.	New roads appeared, apes disappeared
104.	The NSHE confirmed that beside the 67.7-ha that will be flooded with water
105.	The letter addressed to the President in July
106.	The government should had initiated forest restoration efforts in Batang Toru
107.	“The Tapanuli orangutan survives only where roads are almost entirely absent” the letter said
108.	The world have voiced their support for the scientists
109.	We urge you to save the last 800 Tapanuli orangutans
110.	WALHI filed a lawsuit earlier this month againts the regional administration’s decision to issue permits for the power plant
111.	Golfrid Siregar said the issuance was problematic on account of the lack of discussion and participation from locals
112.	Dana Prima Tarigan said the power plant could also cause an ecological disaster
113.	Forestry Ministry had held a coordination meeting with the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry
114.	The company to discuss possible solutions
115.	We established a joint team comprising personal from both ministries
116.	Ecosystems director general, Wiratno, told the Post last week
117.	He added, was to build and "Orangutan Corridor" that would help the animal migrate between the two forest area in Batang Toru
118.	The first corridor to be implemented in Indonesia
119.	"We are still waiting for data from field" Wiratno said
120.	Kharishar Kahfi contributed to this story from Jakarta
121.	We obtained shows the air quality in Jakarta during the Asian Games was not healthy
122.	Said Greenpeace Indonesia _climate and Energy campaigner Bondan Anriyanu on Saturday
123.	This is real threat to our health
124.	Bondan said, adding that Indonesia should have stricter PM2.5 levels
125.	The Jakarta administration gas claimed large-scale traffic control in the city

B. Data Analysis

After collecting the data contained in the articles of the Jakarta Post. They were classified based on types of ideational metaphor, they are process type include five categories, they are material process, mental process, relational process, verbal process, behavioural process.

**Table 4.2 Data Analysis in article of the Jakarta Post
Indonesia now controls 51 percent of Freeport shares**

No.	Clause	Type of Ideational Metaphor	Reason
1.	<u>President Joko Widodo announced</u> on Thursday	Process : verbal	Joko widodo as Sayer (speaker's), announced as verbal (process of saying), on Thursday as Circumstance
2.	<u>I received</u> reports that our mining holding company	Process : Material	I as Actor, received as material (process of doing and happening), reports that our mining holding company as Circumstance/situation
3.	<u>Inalum, has reached</u> an agreement with Freeport related to our 51 percent ownership of Freeport	Process: Relational	Inalum as Carrier, has reached as Relational (process of being and having), an agreement with Freeport related to our 51 percent ownership of Freeport as Attribute/something as being caused
4.	<u>Jokowi said</u> at the Indonesia Convention Exhibition (ICE-BSD) in Tangerang, Banten	Process : verbal	Jokowi as Sayer, said as verbal (process of saying), at the Indonesia Convention Exhibition (ICE-BSD) in Tangerang, Banten as Target (addressed to)
5.	<u>The president described</u> the three-and-a-half-year negotiation process as "very tough"	Process : material	The president as Actor (human being act), described as Material (process of doing and happening), the three-and-a-half-year negotiation process as "very tough" as Circumstance (situation/condition)
6.	<u>He did not reveal</u> the value of the divestment	Process : mental	He as Senser (process of sensing), didn't reveal as Mental desiderative (a technical term for 'wanting'), the value of the divestment as Phenomenon
7.	<u>He had authorized</u> State-Owned Enterprises Minister Rini Soemarno	Process : material	He as Actor (human being act), had authorized as Material (process of `doing and happening), State-Owned Enterprises Minister Rini Soemarno as Goal (directed at the participant)
8.	<u>He said the completion</u> of Freeport's divestment was a	Process : verbal	He as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal process (process of saying), the completion of Freeport's divestment was a

	breakthrough for Indonesia		breakthrough for Indonesia as Target (the entity at which it is directed)
9.	<u>The country could now enjoy more taxes</u>	Process : mental	The country as Phenomenon (act as participant), could now enjoy as Mental process cognitive (process of deciding), more taxes as Senser (involves sense)
10.	<u>Jokowi said, the successful deal easy followed by the takeover of Mahakam Block</u>	Process : verbal	Jokowi as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal process (process of saying), the successful deal easy followed by the takeover of Mahakam Block as Target (addressed to)

Note :

The total of data analysis in the article “Indonesia now controls 51 percent of Freeport shares”

1. Material Process	3
2. Mental Process	2
3. Relational Process	1
4. Verbal Process	4
5. Behavioural Process	-

Total

10

**Table 4.3 Data Analysis in article of the Jakarta Post
Indonesia still has too much corruption, says Soeharto's son**

No	Clause	Type of Ideational Metaphor	Reason
1.	<u>Hutomp “Tommy” Mandala Putra, said on Monday</u>	Process : verbal	Hutomp “Tommy” Mandala Putra as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal (process of saying), on Monday as Circumstance (statement)
2.	<u>It's not going in a better direction</u>	Process : relational	It as Carrier (the entity that “carries” the attribute), is not going as Relational (process of being and having), in a better direction as Attribute (something is being caused)
3.	<u>There is no real plan for when Indonesia will become a develop nation</u>	Process : mental	There as Phe-, is no real plan as Mental cognitive (process of deciding), for when Indonesia will become a develop nation as –Nomenon

4.	<u>He told</u> Reuters in a hotel outside Jakarta that he owns	Process : verbal	He as Sayer (speaker's), told as Verbal (process of saying), Reuters in a Hotel outside Jakarta that he owns as Matter (the message when it's given in a prepositional phrase)
5.	<u>He promoted</u> in the 1990s	Process : material	He as Actor (human being act), promoted as Material (process of `doing and happening), in the 1990s as Circumstance (situation/condition)
6.	<u>Ahmad Erani Yustika, told</u> Reuters the administration had made some fundamental improvements in the economy	Process : verbal	Ahmad Erani Yustika as Sayer (speaker's), told as Verbal (process of saying), Reuters the administration had made some fundamental improvements in the economy as Target (addressed to something)
7.	<u>President Soeharto who ruled</u> Indonesia with an iron fist for 32 years	Process : material	President Soeharto as Actor (human being act) , who ruled as Material (process of doing and happening), Indonesia with an iron fist for 32 years as Circumstance (situation)
8.	Soeharto's later years in power and which <u>saw</u> family members	Process : behavioural	Soeharto's as Behavior, later years in power and which, saw as Behavioral (process of physiological) family members as Circumstance
9.	<u>He was sentenced</u> in 2002 to 15 years in jail	Prrocess : material	He as Actor (human being act), was sentenced as Material (process of doing and happening), in 2002 to 15 years in jail as Circumstance (situation/condition)
10.	<u>The supreme court judge</u> who had cinvided him in the corruption case	Process : mental	The sumpreme court as Senser (process of sensing), jugde as Mental emotive (process of feeling), who had cinvided him in the corruption case as Phenomenon (act as the participant)
11.	<u>He was released</u> in 2007	Process : material	He as Actor (human being word), was released as Material (process of doing and happening), in 2007 as Circumstance (situation/condition)
12.	<u>Soeharto said</u> graft had remained a national scourage under President	Process : verbal	Soeharto as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal (process of saying), graft had remained a national scourage under

	Joko Widodo		President Joko Widodo as Verbiage (is not intended to be derogatory)
13.	<u>President Joko Widodo who is expected</u> to seek a second term in the next April's general election	Process : material	President Joko Widodo as Actor (human being act), who expected as Material (process of doing and happening), to seek a second term in the next April's general election as Goal (directed at the participant)
14.	<u>People said</u> we have to be free of corruption	Process : verbal	People as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal (process of saying), we have to be free of corruption as Verbiage (is not intended to be derogatory)
15.	"But now public officials are still caught red handed" <u>he said</u>	Process : verbal	"But now public officials are still caught red handed" as Circumstance (situation), he as Receiver said as Verbal (process of saying)
16.	<u>Asked</u> if he had any ambition to become president	Process : verbal	Asked as Verbal (process of saying), if he as Sayer (speaker's) had any ambition to become president as Matter (the message when it is given in a propositional phrase)
17.	<u>Tommy said</u> his only aim was to secure as many of parliament's 575 seats	Process : verbal	Tommy as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal (process of saying), his only aim was to secure as many of parliament's 575 seats as Target (directed and addressed for something)
18.	<u>He had set</u> a target of 80	Process : material	He as Actor (human being act), had set as Material (process of doing and happening), a target of 80 as Circumstance (situation)
19.	<u>Soeharto's government which was backed</u> by a military that crushed any sign of revolt	Process : material	Soeharto's government as Actor (human being act) which, was backed as Material (process of doing and happening), by a military that crushed any sign of revolt as Circumstance (situation)
20.	<u>Tommy said</u> he would campaign on social media	Process : verbal	Tommy as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal (process of saying), he would campaign in social media as Target (directed for something)
21.	<u>He would campaign</u> in social media to change young voters'	Process : mental	He as Sayer (process of sensing), would campaign as Mental cognitive (process of deciding), in social media to change young

	perception about his family		voters' perception about his family as Phenomenon
22.	<u>This negative perception is not correct</u>	Process : relational	This negative perception as Carrier (the entity that "carries" the attribute), is not as Relational (process of being and having), correct as Attribute (something is being caused)
23.	<u>President Soeharto was never pronounced corrupt</u>	Process : mental	President Soeharto as Senser (process of sensing), was never pronounced as Mental emotive (process of feeling), corrupt as Phenomenon
24.	<u>He said,</u> speaking on the sidelines of a party conference	Process : verbal	He as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal (process of saying), speaking on the sidelines of a party conference as Circumstance (situation)
25.	<u>They said</u> he was like Marcos	Process : verbal	They as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal (process of saying), he was like Marcos as Verbiage (is not intended to be derogatory)
26.	<u>He was like Marcos</u> and there are billions of dollars in Europe	Process : mental	He as Senser (process of sensing), was like Marcos as Mental emotive (process of feeling), and there are billions of dollars in Europe as Phenomenon
27.	<u>He added,</u> referring to former Philippine dectator Ferdinand Marcos	Process : verbal	He as Sayer (speaker's), added as Verbal (process of saying), referring to former Philippine dectator Ferdinand Marcos as Verbiage (is not intended to be derogatory)
28.	<u>He had served</u> a sentence for his conviction	Process : material	He as Actor (human being act), had served as Material (process of doing and happening), a sentence for his conviction as Circumstance (situation/condition)
29.	<u>He declined</u> to put a figure on his net worth	Process : material	He as Actor (human being act), declined as Material (process of doing and happening), to put a figure on his net worth as Goal (act at the participant)
30.	<u>Repeatedly saying the question</u> should be put to the tax authorities	Process : verbal	Repeatedly as Receiver , saying the question as Verbal (process of saying), should be put to the tax authorities as Circumstance (situation)
31.	<u>Party has promised</u> to make Indonesia self-sufficient in	Process : relational	Party as Carrier (the entity that 'carries' the attribute), has promised as Relational (process

	food		of being and having), to make Indonesia self-sufficient in food as Attribute (something as being caused)
32.	<u>There is not enough</u> control over its farm industry	Process : mental	There as Phe-, is not enough as Mental cognitive (process of deciding), control over its farm industry as Nomenon (acts as participant)
33.	<u>He also criticised Widodo's government</u> for "opening up its arms too widely" to Chinese investment	Process : material	He as Actor (human being act), criticised Widodo's government as Material (process of doing and happening), for "opening up its arms too widely" to Chinese investment as Circumstance (situation)

Note :

The total of data analysis in the article "Indonesia still has too much corruption, says Soeharto's son"

1. Material Process	10
2. Mental Process	6
3. Relational Process	3
4. Verbal Process	13
5. Behavioural Process	1
Total	33

**Table 4.4 Data Analysis in article of the Jakarta Post
Volcano hikers tell of terror after Lombok quake**

No.	Clause	Type of Ideational Metaphor	Reason
1.	Guide stranded by landslides on an Indonesian mountain after an earthquake	Process : material	Guided as Actor (human being act), stranded as Material (process of doing and happening), by landslides on an Indonesian mountain after an earthquake as Circumstance (situation)
2.	Lombok island was followed by scores of aftershocks	Process : material	Lombok island as Actor (not human being action), was followed as Material (Process of doing and happening), by scores of aftershocks as Circumstance (situation)

3.	<u>Australian hikers Stanley Yu said</u> the ground began to shake about 20 minutes after his group reached Rinjani's peak	Process : verbal	Australian hikers Stanley Yu as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal (process of saying), the ground began to shake about 20 minutes after his group reached Rinjani's peak as Verbiage (is not intended to be derogatory)
4.	<u>The earthquake lasted</u> about 10-20 seconds	Process : material	The earthquake as Actor (not human being act), lasted as Material (process of doing and happening), about 10-20 second as Circumstance (situation)
5.	<u>It was pretty scary</u>	Process : relational	It as Carrier (the entity that 'carries' the attribute), was as Relational (process of being and having), pretty scary as Attribute (something being caused)
6.	<u>One Thai tourist, who reached</u> the foot of the mountain Tuesday morning	Process : material	One thai tourist as Actor (human being act), who reached as Material (process of doing and happening), the foot of the mountain Tuesday morning as Goal (act the participant)
7.	<u>I felt the earth move</u>	Process : relational	I as Carrier (entity that 'carries' the attribute), felt as Relational (process of being and having), the earth move as Attribute (something being caused)
8.	<u>"What's happening ?" she said</u>	Process : verbal	What's happening ?" as Circumstance, she as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal (process of saying)
9.	<u>"I saw a landslide (with) rock falling down"</u>	Process : behavioral	I as Behaver (,saw as Behavioral (process of physiological), a landslide (with rocky falling down" as Circumstance (situatio/condition)
10.	<u>He watched</u> parts of Rinjani's slopes collapse	Process : material	He as Actor (human being act), watched as Material (process of doing and happening) parts of Rinjani's slopes collapse as Goal (directed at the participant)
11.	<u>I was a bit afraid</u>	Process : relational	I as Carrier (the entity that 'carries' the attribute), was as Relational (process of being and having) a bit afraid as Attribute (something as being caused)

12.	<u>Guides discovered</u> an alternate route that was unaffected by the landslides	Process : material	Guides as Actor (human being act), discovered as Material (process of doing and happening), an alternate route that was unaffected by the landslides as Circumstance (situation)
13.	<u>We started</u> this morning at 6am	Process : material	We as Actor (human being word), started as Material (process of doing and happening), this morning at 6am as Goal (directed at the participant)
14.	<u>The trekkers reached</u> the base of the mountain by late Morning evening	Process : material	The trekkers as Actor (human being act), Reached as Material (process of doing and happening), the base of the mountain by late Morning evening as Circumstance (situation)
15.	“Were checked by our medical teams on the ground upon arrival” <u>he told AFP</u>	Process : verbal	“ Were checked by our medical teams on the ground upon arrival ” as Circumstance, He as Sayer (speaker’s), told AFP as Verbal (process of saying)
16.	<u>Spokesman Sutopo Purwo Nugroho said</u> more than 220 people suffered serious injuries.	Process : verbal	Spokesman Sutopo Purwo Nugroho as Sayer (speaker’s), said as Verbal (process of saying), more than 220 people suffered serious injuries as Circumstance
17.	<u>A Malaysian tourist was among the dead</u>	Process : relational	A malaysian tourist as Carrier (the entity that ‘carries’ the attribute), was as Relational (process of being and having) among the dead as Attribute (something as being caused)
18.	<u>The foreign ministry in Kuala Lumpur has said</u>	Process : verbal	The foreign ministry as Sayer (speaker’s), in Kuala Lumpur as Circumstance, has said as Verbal (process of saying)
19.	<u>Rinjani is the second-highest</u> volcano hikers in Indonesia	Process : relational	Rinjani as Carrier (the entity that ‘carries’ the attribute), is as Relational (process of being and having), the second-highest volcano hikers in Indonesia as Attribute (something as being caused)
20.	<u>The initial tremor was followed</u> by two strong secondary quakes	Process : material	The initial tremor as Actor (not human being act), was followed as Material (process of doing and happening), by two strong secondary quakes as Circumstance (situation)

Note :

The total of data analysis in the article “Volcano hikers tell of terror after Lombok quake”

1. Material Process	9
2. Mental Process	-
3. Relational Process	5
4. Verbal Process	5
5. Behavioural Process	1
Total	20

**Table 4.5 Data Analysis in article of the Jakarta Post
Govt expects facts to dispel rumors of Morowali foreign workers influx**

No.	Clause	Type of Ideational Metaphor	Reason
1.	Morowali Industrial Park would be laid to rest after journalist investigating the story uncovered facts that negated the rumors	Process : mental	Morowali Industrial Park as Phenomenon (can acts as participant), would be laid to rest as Mental cognitive (process deciding, knowing, and understanding), journalist investigating the story uncovered facts that negated the rumors as Senser (involves sense)
2.	David Eka Setiabudi said on Tuesday by video conference to a meeting at the President's Jakarta office	Process : verbal	David Eka Setiabudi as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal (process of saying), on Tuesday by video conference to a meeting at the President's Jakarta office as Mater (the message when it is given in a prepositional phrase)
3.	The 28,568 workers employed at the industrial park	Process : material	The 28.568 workers as Actor (human being act), employed as Material (process of doing and happening), at the industrial park as Goal (directed at the participant)
4.	He said that many patients	Process : verbal	He as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal (process of saying), that many patients as Vebiage (is not intended to be derogatory)
5.	Presidential Chief of Staff Moeldoko	Process : material	Presidential Chief of Staff Moeldoko as Actor (human being act), Concurred as Material (process of doing and happening), with Hanif as Goal (directed at
6.	The rumors would "not be exploited for the political interests"	Process : mental	The rumors as Phenomenon (can acts as participant), would not be exploited as Mental cognitive (process of deciding), for the political interest as Senser (involves sense)
7.	Hanif added that	Process : material	Hanif as Actor (human being

	foreign workers in Indonesia were expected to provide knowledge		act), added as Material (process of doing and happening), that foreign workers in Indonesia were expected to provide knowledge as Circumstance (situation)
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Note :

The total of data analysis in article “Govt expects facts to dispel rumors of Morowali foreign workers influx”

1. Material Process	3
2. Mental Proces	2
3. Relational Process	-
4. Verbal Process	2
5. Behavioural Process	-
Total	7

Table 4.6 Data Analysis in article of the Jakarta Post Haze blankets Riau Amid brightened forest and land fires

No.	Clause	Type of Ideational Metaphor	Reason
1.	<u>Smog started</u> to cover the air as more hot spots were detected amid the dry season	Process : material	Smog as Actor (represent the action/affect), started as Material (process of doing and happening) to cover the air as more hot spots were detected amid the dry season as Goal (directed at the participant)
2.	<u>Haze has covered</u> several areas in Riau province	Process : relational	Haze as Carrier (the entity that ‘carries’ the attribute), has covered as Relational (process of being and having), several areas in Riau province as Attribute (something as being caused)

3.	<u>White smog has blanketed</u> provincial capital Pekanbaru	Process : relational	White smog as Carrier (the entity that 'carries' the attribute), has blanketed as Relational (process of being having), provincial capital Pekanbaru as Attribute (something as being caused)
4.	<u>I though</u> it was morning dew	Process : behavioural	I as Behaver (can only human) though as Behavioural (process of physiological) it was morning dew as Circumstance (situation and condition)
5.	<u>The enviroment was dimmed</u> from the haze	Process : material	The environment as Actor (not human action being), was dimmed as Material (process of doing and happening), from the haze as Goal (directed at the participant)
6.	<u>Similar conditions occurred in</u> Dumai city	Process : material	Similar conditions as Actor (this describes such processes), occurred as Material (process of doing and happening), in dumai city as Goal (directed at the participant)
7.	<u>The fire forced</u> residents to evacuate to their relatives' houses	Process : material	The fire as Actor (not human action being), forced as Material (process of doing and happening), resident to evacuate to their relatives houses as Goal (being done to)
8.	They <u>ignored</u> it	Process : behavioral	They as Behaver (can only human), ignored as Behavioural (process of psychological behavior), it as Circumstance
9.	<u>We did not have the proper equipment</u> to put out the fires	Process : mental	We as Sayer (process of sensing) , did not have as Mental perceptive, the proper equipment to put the fires as Phenomenon
10.	<u>It was hard</u> to find a water source so the fire spread quickly	Process : relational	It as Carrier (the entity that 'carries' the attribute), was hard as Relational (process of being and having), to find a water source so the fire spread quickly as Attribute (something as being caused)
11.	<u>He said</u> currently thousand of residents needed surgical masks for the chocking haze	Process : verbal	He as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal (process of saying), currently thousand of residents needed surgical masks for the chocking haze as Matter (the message when it is given in a prepositional phrase)

12.	“The government must take action to help the people”, <u>Wandri added</u>	Process : verbal	“ The government must take action to help the people ”, as Circumstance, Wandri as Sayer (speaker’s), Added as Verbal (process of saying)
13.	<u>The team had monitored</u> and conducted fire extinguishing efforts	Process : material	The team as Actor (human being act), had monitored and conducted as Material (process of doing and happening), fire extinguishing efforts as Goal (being done to)
14.	<u>Edward urged</u> residents to pray for the rain to help with the current situation	Process : material	Edward as Actor (human being act), urged as Material (process of doing and happening), resident to pray for the rain to help with the current situation as Circumstance (situation/condition)
15.	<u>The number jumped</u> from 22 hot spots detected by the satellites	Process : material	The number as Actor (not human being act), jumped as Material (process of doing and happening), from 22 hotspots detected by the satellites as Goal (being done)

Note :

The total of data analysis in the article “Haze blankets Riau Amid brightened forest and land fires

1. Material Process	7
2. Mental Process	1
3. Relational Process	3
4. Verbal Process	2
5. Behavioural Process	2
Total	15

Table 4.7 Data Analysis in article of the Jakarta Post Calls grow for Jokowi to protect Tapanuli orangutan

No.	Clause	Type of Ideational Metaphor	Reason
1.	<u>The newly identified</u> orangutan species	Process : material	The newly as Actor (not human being act), identified as Material (process of doing and happening), orangutan species as Circumstance
2.	<u>IUCN list of critically</u> endangered species	Process : verbal	IUCN as Sayer (speaker’s) list of critically as Verbal (process of saying) endangered species as Target (directed and addressed for something)
3.	<u>A group of scientists had confirmed</u> the finding of new orangutan species	Process : material	A group of scientists as Actor (human being act), had confirmed as Material (process of doing and happening), the finding of new orangutan

	called Tapanuli orangutan		species called Tapanuli orangutan as Circumstance (situation)
4.	<u>She reported</u> to the President	Process : verbal	She as Sayer (speaker's), reported as Verbal (process of saying), to the President as Target (directed and addressed for something)
5.	<u>The global scientists who researched</u> the endangered species sent two letters to the Presidential Palace	Process : material	The global scientists as Actor (human being act), who researched as Material (process of doing and happening), the endangered species sent two letters to the Presidential Palace as Circumstance (situation)
6.	<u>The first letter in July</u> said there was a Chinese-funded hydropower project in the orangutan habitat	Process : verbal	The first letter in July as Sayer (reporter), said as Verbal (process of saying), there was a Chinese-funded hydropower project in the orangutan habitat as Matter (the message where it is given in propositional phrase)
7.	<u>Chinese-funded hydropower project in the orangutan habitat that "could be the death knell for the Tapanuli orangutan"</u>	Process : mental	Chinese-funded hydropower project in the orangutan habitat as Phenomenon (act as participant), that could be the death knell for the Tapanuli orangutan" as Senser (process of sensing)
8.	<u>IUCN has included</u> the species on its red list, calling it "critically endangered"	Process : relational	IUCN as Carrier (the entity that 'carries' the attribute, has included as Relational (process of being and having), the species on its red list, calling it "critically endangered" as Attribute (something as being caused)
9.	<u>Reiterated the scientists' request, saying</u> that had collected scientific evidence	Process : verbal	Reiterated as Verbal (process of saying) the scientists' as Sayer (speaker's) request as Receiver (the participant to whom the saying is addressed),
10	<u>They had collected</u> scientific evidence that had led them to	Process : material	saying that had collected scientific evidence as Target (directed and addressed for something) They as Actor (human being act), had collected as Material (process of doing and

	believe the project		happening) scientific evidence that had led them to believe the project as Goal (affect or are 'being done to' another participant)
11.	<u>NSHE refuted</u> the scientists' claims, saying that the hydropower plant	Process : verbal	NSHE as Sayer (speaker's), refuted as Verbal (process of saying), the scientists' claims, saying that the hydropower plant as Target (directed and addressed for something)
12.	<u>The NSHE said</u> the hydropower plant. which used "run-of-river technology"	Process : verbal	The NSHE as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal (process of saying), the hydropower plant, which used "run-of-river technology" as Circumstance (situation)
13.	<u>The company also argued</u> that it had completed all the necessary documents required	Process : material	The company as Actor (human being act), also argued as Material (process of doing and happening), that it had completed all the necessary document required as Goal (being done to)
14.	<u>Financially backed</u> by a consortium of Chinese and International banks	Process : material	Financially as Actor (not human being act), backed as Material (process of doing and happening), by a consortium of Chinese and International Banks as Circumstance (situation)
15.	<u>Told the Jakarta post</u> that it had taken measures to protect the orangutans	Process : verbal	Told as Verbal (process of saying), the Jakarta post as Sayer (reporter). that it had taken measures to protect orangutans as Target (directed and addressed for something)
16.	<u>It was also interested</u> in protecting the forest because its	Process : relational	It as Carrier (the entity that 'carries' the attribute), was also interested as Relational (process of being and having).
17.	project depended on the abundance of water in the Batang Toru River <u>Agus Djoko Ismanto, a senior adviser to the NSHE, said</u> recently "we are	Process : verbal	in protecting the forest because its project depended on the abundance of water in the Batang Toru River as Attribute (something as being caused) Agus Djoko Ismanto, a senior adviser to the NSHE as Sayer (speaker's), said recently as Verbal (process of saying), "we are not planning to inundate

	not planning to inundate 9,600 hectares” Agus said		9,600 hectares” Agus said as Circumstance (situation)
18.	<u>New roads appeared</u> , apes disappeared	Process : material	New roads as Actor (not human being act), appeared as Material (process of doing and happening), apes disappeared as Circumstance (condition)
19.	<u>The NSHE confirmed</u> that beside the 67.7-ha that will be flooded with water	Process : material	The NSHE as Actor (not human being act), confirmed as Material (process of doing and happening), that beside the 67.7-ha that will be flooded with water as Circumstance (condition)
20.	<u>The letter addressed</u> to the President in July	Process : material	The letter as Actor (not human being act), addressed as Material (process of doing and happening), to the President in July as Goal (being done to)
21.	<u>The government should had initiated</u> forest restoration efforts in Batang Toru	Process : material	The government as Actor (human being act), should had initiated as Material (process of doing and happening), forest restoration efforts in Batang Toru as Circumstance
22.	“The Tapanuli orangutan survives only where roads are almost entirely absent” <u>the letter said</u>	Process : verbal	The Tapanuli orangutan survive inly where roads are almost entirely absent as Circumstance (situation), the letter as Sayer (speaker’s), said as Verbal (process of saying)
23.	<u>The world have voiced</u> their support for the scientists	Process : verbal	The world as Sayer (supporter), have voiced as Verbal (process of saying), their support for the scientists as Target (directed and addressed for something)
24.	<u>We urge</u> you to save the last 800 Tapanuli orangutans	Process : behavioural	We as Behavior (can human only), urge as Behavioural (process of physiological), you to save the last 800 Tapanuli orangutans as Circumstance (situation/condition)
25.	<u>WALHI filed</u> a lawsuit earlier this month againts the regional administration’s decision to issue permits for the power plant	Process : material	WALHI as Actor (human being act), filed as Material (process of doing and happening), a lawsuit earlier this month againts the regional administration’s decision to issue permits for the power plant as Circumstance (situation)

26.	<u>Golfrid Siregar said</u> the issuance was problematic on account of the lack of discussion and participation from locals	Process : verbal	Golfrid Siregar as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal (process of saying) the issuance was problematic on account of the lack of discussion and participation from locals as Verbiage (is not intended to be derogatory).
27.	<u>Dana Prima Tarigan said</u> the power plant could also cause an ecological disaster	Process : verbal	Dana Prima Tarigan as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal (process of saying), the power plant could also cause an ecological disaster as Target (directed and addressed for something)
28.	<u>Forestry Ministry had held</u> a coordination meeting with the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry	Process : material	Forestry Ministry as Actor (human being act), had held as Material (process of doing and happening), a coordination meeting with the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry as Circumstance (situation)
29.	<u>The company to discuss</u> possible solutions	Process : verbal	The company as Sayer (speaker's), to discuss as Verbal (process of saying), possible solutions as Target (directed and addressed for something)
30.	<u>We established</u> a joint team comprising personal from both ministries	Process : material	We as Actor (human being act), established as Material (process of doing and happening), a joint team comprising personal from both ministries as Goal (being done to)
31.	<u>Ecosystems director general, Wiratno, told the</u> <u>Post last week</u>	Process : verbal	Ecosystems director general Wiratno as Sayer (speaker's), told as Verbal (process of saying), the Post last week as Verbiage (is not intended to be derogatory)

32.	<u>He added</u> , was to build and "Orangutan Corridor" that would help the animal migrate between the two forest area in Batang Toru	Process : verbal	He as Sayer (speaker's), added as Verbal (process of saying), was to build and "Orangutan Corridor" that would help the animal migrate between the two forest area in Batang Toru as Target (directed and addressed for something)
33.	<u>The first corridor to be implemented in</u> Indonesia	Process : material	The first corridor as Actor (not human being act), to be implemented as Material process (process of doing and happening), in Indonesia as Goal (directed as the participant)
34.	"We are still waiting for data from field" <u>Wiratno said</u>	Process : verbal	"We are still waiting for data from field" as as Receiver (the participant to whom the saying is addressed) , Wiratno as Sayer (speaker's). said as Verbal (process of saying)
35.	<u>Kharishar Kahfi contributed</u> to this story from Jakarta	Process : material	Kharishar Kahfi as Actor (human being act), contributed as Material (process of doing and happening), to this story from Jakarta as Goal (directed as the participant)

Note :

The total of data analysis in the article "Calls grow for Jokowi to protect Tapanuli orangutan"

1. Material Process	15
2. Mental Process	1
3. Relational Process	2
4. Verbal Process	16
5. Behavioural Process	1
Total	35

Table 4.8 Data Analysis in article of the Jakarta Post Air quality in Jakarta "unhealthy" during Asian Games

No.	Clause	Type of Ideational Metaphor	Reason
1.	<u>We obtained</u> shows the air quality in Jakarta during the Asian Games was not healthy	Process : material	We as Actor (human being act), obtained as Material (process of doing and happening), shows the air quality in Jakarta during the Asian Games was not healthy as Circumstance (situation/condition)
2.	<u>Said Greenpeace Indonesia</u> climate and Energy	Process : verbal	Said as Verbal (process of saying), Greenpeace Indonesia climate and Energy

	campaigner Bondan Anriyanu on Saturday		campaigner Bondan Anriyanu on Saturday as Target (addressed to)
3.	This is real threat to our health	Process : mental	This as Senser, is real threat as Mental cognitive (process of knowing and understanding), to our health as Phenomenon (fact)
4.	<u>Bondan said,</u> <u>adding that</u> Indonesia should have stricter PM2.5 levels	Process : verbal	Bondan as Sayer (speaker's), said as Verbal (process of saying), adding that Indonesia should have stricter PM2.5 levels as Verbiage (is not intended to be derogatory)
5.	<u>The Jakarta administration gas claimed</u> large-scale traffic control in the city	Process : verbal	The Jakarta administration gas as Sayer (speaker's), claimed as Verbal (process saying) large-scale traffic control in the city as Target (directed and addressed for something)

Note :

The total of data analysis in the article “Air quality in Jakarta “unhealthy” during Asian Games”

1. Material Process	1
2. Mental Process	1
3. Relational Process	-
4. Verbal Process	3
5. Behavioural Process	-
Total	5

The table above shows that there were process type of ideational metaphor found in the articles of the Jakarta Post, process type include five categories they are : material process consist 48, mental process consist 13, relational process consist 14, verbal process consist 45, and behavioral process consist 5.

Table 4.9 The Percentage of Types the Ideational Metaphor

No	Types of Ideational Metaphor	Total	Percentage
1.	Material Process	48	38.4 %
2.	Mental Process	13	10.4 %
3.	Relational Process	14	11.2 %
4.	Verbal Process	45	36 %
5.	Behavioral Process	5	4 %
Total		125	100 %

The table above shows that there were 125 ideational found in the articles of the Jakarta Post, they were material process with the amount of 48 (38.4%), mental process with the amount of 13 (10.4%), relational process with the amount of 14 (11.2%), verbal process with the amount of 45 (36%), and behavioural process with the amount of 5 (4%), The total clauses of ideational metaphors was 125.

After analyze the data, the most dominant type of ideational metaphor used in the articles of the Jakarta Post is material process in the amount of 48 (38.4%), the reason is material process is process of doing and happening with an actor (human being), and equipped with the circumstance and goal in the clause.

From those findings, the percentage of each type of ideational metaphor can be taken by using the formula:

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

C. Research Findings

The findings of this research was identified as the following :

After analyzing the data, it was found that there are two types of ideational metaphor in the articles of the Jakarta Post. They were process type include five categories, they are : material process (38.4%), mental process (10.4%), relational process (11.2%), verbal process (36%), and behavioural process (4%). The total clauses of ideational metaphor was 125.

The most dominant types of ideational metaphor in the articles of the Jakarta Post is material process consist 48 clauses from 125 clauses.

Based on the result, the reason of the most dominant type of ideational metaphor because material process is process of doing and happening with an actor (human being), and equipped with the circumstance and goal in the clause.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the data found in the articles of the Jakarta Post, conclusions can be stated as in the following.

1. There were two types of ideational metaphor they are process type include five categories in the articles of the Jakarta Post, they were :
 - a. Material process (38.4%)
 - b. Mental process (10.4%)
 - c. Relational Process (11.2%)
 - d. Verbal process (36%)
 - e. Behavioral process (4%)
2. The most dominant types of ideational metaphor in the articles of the Jakarta Post is material process.
3. The reason of the most dominant type of ideational metaphor is process of doing and happening with an actor (human being), and equipped with the circumstance and goal from the clause.

B. Suggestions

In relation to the conclusions, suggestion, are staged as in the following.

1. For English students there are various topics in grammatical which have not been explored largely, the witer suggests that the English Department students read this final project before making final project which explore other topics in grammatical studies, such as metaphor, cohesion, etc.

2. For lectures, so far the grammatical study in English Department of UMSU is not yet provided to the students of Education Program. Therefore it is better to give this study linguistics deeper. Besides it is also useful in teaching learning process such as in teaching grammatical because the students will get better knowledge about how to use language or utter something in certain situation.
3. For readers, especially English Department Students, the researcher just took one kind of grammatical metaphor from one linguist that is classification of grammatical metaphor. There are many other grammatical metaphor from other linguists which should be explored futher.

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