TEXTUAL METAFUCTION ANALYSIS ABOUT EDUCATION NEWS TEXT ON SELECTED NATIONAL ONLINE NEWSPAPERS

Shela Noviriantika Hidayah[1], Marwito Wihadi[2], Wulan Rahmatunisa[3]

[1,2,3] Kuningan University, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The textual meta function is about the verbal world, especially the flow of information in a text, and is concerned with clauses as messages. In each meta function an analysis of a clause gives a different kind of structure composed from a different set of elements. The aim of this study was to analyze and identify the functions took from three different online newspapers, Jakarta Post, Jakarta Globe, and Tempo, with the context of educational news on the topic, "Merdeka Belajar Curriculum". This study used a qualitative approach as its methodology. The data was taken from the websites of Jakarta Post, Jakarta Globe, and Tempo. A functional English grammar was employed to analyze the data. Based on the study's findings, it identified three themes present in the Jakarta Post, Jakarta Globe, and Tempo: topical, interpersonal, and textual. Topical theme consisted of 43.5% of the article is unmarked theme and 16.5% marked theme. Interpersonal theme consisted of 3% of the article is modal adjunct, 4% is vocatives, and 6.5% is finite. Textual theme consisted of 2% of the article is conjunctive adjunct and 24.5% is conjunctions. The result is that in online newspapers related to education, topical themes are more prevalent, whereas interpersonal themes are less common. The function of Theme-Rheme used on educational news has a different definition for each type. In the findings, topical themes are more prevalent in the news. The topical theme used a simple structure so the article can be understood. However, the percentage of each type is different between the three newspapers, the effectiveness of each media in conveying information based on its advantages and disadvantages is constant.

Introduction

Halliday (1994) developed a theory of the fundamental functions of language, categorizing the three main meta-functions, ideational, interpersonal, and textual in his analysis of lexicogrammar. Each of the three meta functions is about a different aspect of the world, and is concerned with a different mode of meaning of clauses. The ideational meta function relates with clauses as representations and is concerned with the natural world in its broadest sense, which includes our own consciousness. The interpersonal meta function relates with clauses as exchanges and is concerned with the social world, particularly the interaction between speaker and hearer.

The main theoretical construct used in the analysis is textual meta function. The textual meta function is about the verbal world, especially the flow of information in a text, and is concerned with clauses as messages. In each meta function an analysis of a clause gives a different kind of structure composed from a different set of elements. According Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) the ideational meta function, a clause is analyzed into Process, Participants and Circumstances, with different participant types for different process types. In the interpersonal meta function, a clause is analyzed into Mood and Residue, with the mood element further analyzed into Subject and Finite. In

the textual meta function, a clause is analyzed into Theme and rheme. The primary source of theme and rheme is textual function. According to Halliday (1985), the theme-rheme structure is the basic method in which a clause functions as a message in a text. This indicates that the topic and rheme, upon which the clause rely for its context-based direction, occupy the first position in the clause.

According to Fries (1995), the theme serves as "the starting point of the message" and "an orienteer to the text," offering a framework for the interpretation of the message. These two aspects of Theme have prompted the creation of theories regarding its efficacy as a tool for text interpretation. Theme serves as a tool for structuring meanings that not only operates at the local level, indicating the order in which the author has chosen to provide information within the clause, but also aids in structuring the information flow in ways that affect how the text is interpreted as a whole (Martin J. R., 1992). According to Wang (2007), rheme is simply described as the final section that advances the theme. It explains what the author is saying in relation to the subject. It typically comprises fresh or unusual information that the authors want their audience to know.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher chose the title of textual meta function analysis about education news for her paper. This study examined textual meta function of education news text in some sources namely Jakarta Post, Jakarta Globe and Tempo. This study analyzed education news because it provides information about human life and also is easily to found.

Research Method

This research used qualitative method since it is analysing textual metafunction on news text online from three different sources. Sugiyono (2011) stated that research instrument is a tool that is used to measure nature phenomenon or social which is observed. In this study, the researcher is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing of data. The type of qualitative used is case study because it takes cases from online news texts. The source of data for this research taken from the education news text in Jakarta Post, Jakarta Globe and Tempo. The researcher used Huberman and Miles (1994) to analyzed the data, they are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Data reduction become the first steps to do in analyzed the data in this research. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying and transforming the "raw data" that occurs in written note. The second steps data display. In this step the researcher displayed and analyzed data that has been minimized from data reduction for deeper analysis of Themes and Rhemes, not only in general but specifically and clearly. After finished data reduction and data display, the last steps to analyze the data in this research is drawing conclusion. In this step the researcher concludes the result of the research based on the research problems and theme and rheme theory that are used.

Result and Discussion

The results of the textual meta function on a few national online newspapers are presented in this section. The first analyzed types of theme-rheme are found in selected national online newspapers. The second one identified the use of theme-rheme in selected national online newspapers. Three newspapers contained 147 elements of information that could be analyzed and related to the theory.

A. Types of Theme-Rheme used on Jakarta Post, Jakarta Globe and Tempo.

The information gathered has been organized in the table below to show the usage of themes and rheme for all types as well as the percentage of each type's and source's usage.

No	Types of Textual Metafunction		Percentages
1.	Topical Theme	Unmarked Theme	43%
		Marked Theme	16%
2.	Interpersonal Theme	Modal Adjunct	2%
		Vocatives	4%
		Finite	6%
3.	Textual Theme	Conjunctive Adjunct	1%
		Conjunctions	28%
Result			100%

Table Error! No text of specified style in document.**.1.** Table of Jakarta Post

In the Jakarta Post article about education news, the topical theme is most frequently used. In the article, there are 43 unmarked themes and 16 marked themes, for a combined percentage of 43% and 16%. The article about education news in the Jakarta Post News uses the interpersonal theme the least. It has 2 themes or 2% Modal adjunct, 4 themes or 4% Vocatives and 6 themes or 6% Finite. In terms of textual themes, there are 28 themes, or 28% Conjunctions, and 1 theme, or 1% Conjunctive Adjunct.

No	Types of Textual Metafunction		Percentages
1.	Topical Theme	Unmarked Theme	47.6%
		Marked Theme	19%
2.	Interpersonal Theme	Modal Adjunct	4.8%
		Vocatives	4.8%
		Finite	6.3%
3.	Textual Theme	Conjunctive Adjunct	1.5%
		Conjunctions	16%
Result			100%

Table Error! No text of specified style in document.**.2.** Table of Jakarta Globe

The Jakarta Globe article on education news most frequently uses a topical theme. In the article, there are 30 unmarked themes and 12 marked themes, for a percentage of 47.6% and 19% respectively. The article on education news in the Jakarta Globe News uses interpersonal theme the least. There are 4 themes, or 6.3% Finite, 3 themes, or 4.8% Modal adjunct, 3 themes, or 4.8% Vocatives. There are 10 themes, or 16% Conjunctions, and 1 theme, or 1.5% Conjunctive adjunct in the text.

No	Types of Textual Metafunction		Percentages
1.	Topical Theme	Unmarked Theme	37.8%
		Marked Theme	13.5%
2.		Modal Adjunct	2.7%

	Interpersonal Theme	Vocatives	2.7%
		Finite	8.1%
3.	Textual Theme	Conjunctive Adjunct	5.4%
		Conjunctions	29.8%
Result			100%

Table 3. Table of Tempo

The most frequent kind of theme on Tempo is Topical theme. In the article, there are 5 identified themes and 14 unmarked themes, for a total percentage of 37.8% and 13.5%. Then, in an article about education news from Tempo News, the interpersonal theme is the least used. There are 3 themes, or 8.1% Finite, 1 theme, or 2.7% Modal adjunct, and 1 theme, or 2.7% Vocatives. There are 11 themes (or 29.8% conjunctions) and 2 themes (or 5.4% adjectival conjunctions) throughout the text.

It can be concluded that in the analysis of the Jakarta Post, Jakarta Globe and Tempo news text there are all types of themes including Topical themes (Unmarked and Marked), Interpersonal themes (Modal, Vocatives, Finite) and Textual themes (Conjunctive and Conjunctions).

B. Function of Theme-Rheme used on Jakarta Post, Jakarta Globe and Tempo.

This section identified the function of Theme-Rheme are used. These are examples and explanations of the functions of each type of theme and rheme from each newspaper source.

Dudung		said on Tuesday
Unmarked		**RHEME**
Topical theme		
THEME		
It	should be	the users
Marked	Finite	**RHEME**
Topical theme	Interpersonal theme	
THEME		

'

Dudung' was identified as a subject. Embedded clause, nominal group complex, and unmarked theme are all explained by the unmarked theme, as is well known. And the rest of the sentences 'said on Tuesday' it would be the rheme or the new information. The other clauses that begin "said on Tuesday" refer to new information or rheme.

The innovation-focused Merdeka Belajar	will	not	run optimally without the help of technology
Marked	**Finite**	**Modal adjunct**	**RHEME**
Topical theme	**Interpersonal theme**		
THEME			

Earlier this year, Education and Culture Minister	Nadiem Makarim	launched the "Merdeka Belajar" (Freedom to Learn) program
Vocatives	Unmarked	
Interpersonal theme	Topical theme	**RHEME**
THEME		

The words "Earlier this year, Education and Culture Minister" was classified as a vocative. A name or nick-name used to address someone is only considered thematic if it comes before the topical theme, a finite verb, or a modal adjunct. 'Will' was classified as a Finite in the interpersonal theme. The verb 'not' was classified as a modal in the interpersonal theme. The term "interpersonal theme" refers to a theme that appears before the rheme and describes the relationship between the text's players or the position or point of view adopted in the phrase. The other parts of the clauses, such as "run optimally without the help of technology," " launched the "Merdeka Belajar" (Freedom to Learn) program," would be the new information or the rheme.

but	Also	carrying out innovations
Conjunctions	**Conjunctive**	**RHEME**
Textual theme		
THEME		

'Also' was identified as a conjunctive. On the other hand, Conjunctive Adjuncts typically (though not always) join material outside of Clause Complexes. "But" was identified as a conjunction. Conjunctions are known as Structural topics because they frequently provide Textual topics inside a complex of clauses. The remaining sentences would then "transport out innovations," whether it be a rheme or new information.

Discussion
Referring to the findings from the Jakarta post, Jakarta globe and Tempo newspapers. Researcher were found 120 topical themes in news articles. And they are divided into two types. The researcher was found that the types of themes and rhemes used in news articles were Unmarked themes, with 87 themes or 43.5% appearing in news articles. While the marked themes were found 33 themes or 16.5% appeared in news articles. That makes the unmarked theme the most dominant theme featured in news articles.

Interpersonal themes were found 27 themes in news articles. And they are divided into three types. The researcher was found that the types of themes and rhemes used in news articles were Modals adjunct with 6 themes or 3%, Vocatives with 8 themes or 4% and Finite with 13 themes or 6.5% appearing in news articles. And last, it was found 53 textual themes in news articles. The researcher was found that the types of themes and rhemes used were Conjunctive adjuncts with 4 themes or 2% and Conjunctions with 49 themes or 24.5% appeared in news articles.

It can be concluded that the most dominant are topical themes and the least frequency are interpersonal themes found on online newspapers about education. With unmarked theme the most frequency because used simple structure so the article can be understandable. Meanwhile marked theme did not start with the subject whereas subject come up after the adverbial groups or prepositional phrase, it makes the readers sometimes confused. Whereas textual theme with conjunctive adjunct 4 theme and conjunctions 49 theme, this big difference is because each article has a different elaboration of vocabulary and conjunctions tend to provide textual themes within a clause complex and are called structural themes. Conjunctive Adjuncts, on the other hand, tend to (but don't always) join text outside of clause complexes (Gerot & Wignell, 1995).

Based on research results, the researchers have answered two research question. First, the types used on online newspapers. The researcher found all kinds of themes in the articles, with the most dominant is topical themes with the final result of 120 themes and the least dominant interpersonal themes with 27 themes. Second, the function used in newspapers. The topical themes utilized in the articles show who involved, what happened as well as how the circumstance was related to the issue. Meanwhile, the existence of textual themes in both articles reflects the cohesiveness and the unity of the ideas of the texts.

Conclusion

The researcher draws a few conclusions based on the data and analysis presented in the preceding chapter on the textual meta function analysis of education news text on selected national online newspapers. Topical theme, interpersonal theme, and textual theme were the themes and rheme that were employed in the educational news from Jakarta Post, Jakarta Globe, and Tempo. Interpersonal theme appears on online newspapers about education the least frequently, while topical theme is the most frequent. Because of the article's easily understandable structure and unmarked theme, it is utilized most frequently.

References

Bakuuro, J. (2017). Demystifying Halliday's Metafunctions of Language. *International Journal of Language and Literature, 5*(2), 215.

Dashela, T. (2021). The Analysis of Theme and Rheme in Short Story of Sleeping Beauty with a Systemic Functional Approach. *Study of Applied Linguistics and English Education, 2*(1), 11-28.

Eggins, S. (2004). *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics 2nd Edition.* London: Continuum International Publishing Group.

Fontaine, L. (2013). *Analyzing English Grammar: A Systemic Functional Introduction.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Fries, P. H. (1995). *Methods of Development, and Texts. On Subject and Theme- A Discourse Functional Perspective.* Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Co.

Gebhard, M., & Kathryn Accurso. (2020). Systemic Functional Linguistic. *The Concise Encyclopedia of Applied Linguistics*, 1029-1037.

Gerot, L., & Wignell, P. (1995). *Making Sense of Functional Grammar.* Cammeray: Antipodean Educational Enterprises.

Halliday, M. A. (1985). *Language as a Sosial Semiotics.* London: Edward Arnold.

Halliday, M. A. (1994). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar.* London: Arnold.

Halliday, M. A., & Matthiessen, C. M. (2014). *Introduction to Functional Grammar (Fourth ed.).* New York: Routledge.

Huberman, A. M., & Miles, M. B. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis.* Los Angeles: Sage Publications, Inc.

Jesus, M. A. (2011). *A Bi-Modal and Systemic-Functional Study of Dear Zoo Within The Textual Metafunction.* Spanish: REVISTA CANARIA DE ESTUDIOS INGLESES.

Martin, J. R. (1992). *English Text System and Structure.* Sydney: John Benjamin.

Martin, J. R., Matthiessen, C. M., & Painter, C. (2010). *Deploying Functional Grammar.* Beijing: Commercial Press.

Matthiessen, C. (2014). *Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar Second Edition.* London: Routledge.

Nurjamin, L. R. (2018). The Representation of The Spionage Issue in the Jakarta Post and ABC News Using Textual Meta Function. *English Education and Applied Linguistics Journal, 1*(1), 10-16.

Paltridge, B. (2006). *Discourse Analysis.* London: Continuum.

Sugiyono. (2011). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R & D.* Bandung : Alfabeta.

Rokhyanto, R., Mulyono, N., Sumarti, E., & Salamah, U. (2022). Generosity in Indonesian Literature. *Journey: Journal of English Language and Pedagogy, 5*(2), 205–215. https://doi.org/10.33503/journey.v5i2.2059

Thompson, G. (2014). *Introducing Functional Grammar Third Edition.* New York: Routledge.

Umiyati, M. (2019). Tetual Metafunction in Donal Trump's Speech "Recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's Capital" . *International Journal of Systemic Functional Linguistics*, 55-60.

Wang , X. (2007). Implication for Teaching Academic Writing . *Theme and Rheme in Thematic Organization of Text*, 103-106.