
LOGICO-SEMANTIC RELATION IN NEWSPAPER TEXTS ON JAKARTA TERROR ATTACK

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Abstract

This research aimed to describe the type of logico-semantic relation and to explain how logico-semantic relation are used in newspaper texts on Jakarta terror attack. The data are clause complexes in Islamic State militants claim deadly attack in Jakarta's The Jakarta Post (Text A), IS-linked group suspected of carrying out Jakarta attacks: police's The New Straits Times (Text B) and ISIS behind deadly Jakarta attack's The Straits Times (Text C) articles. As the result, both parataxis and hypotaxis are obtained. In terms of logico-semantic relations, it is found that nine of ten types of logico-semantic relations are used in Text A and eight types of logico-semantic relations are used in Text B and Text C. The types that were not found in three newspaper texts are paratactic elaboration and paratactic idea. The logico-semantic relation type which dominantly occurs in three newspaper texts are paratactic extension in Text A, hypotactic locution in Text B and hypotactic elaboration in Text C.

Keywords: *logico-semantic relation, taxis, newspaper text.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool to convey opinions, messages, to express thoughts and feelings and to clarify matters for the goal of attracting listeners as well as kind of instructing knowledge and social communication. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) states that "we use language to make sense of our experience, and to carry out our interactions with other people. This means that the grammar has to interface with what goes on outside language: with the happenings and conditions of the world, and with the social processes we engage in." So, language has been developed into an important means for describing interpersonal relationships with the development of human society, how to affect and make audiences understand what the speaker is going to say.

Language is used in three different functions known as the three metafunctions of language. These metafunctions are the ideational, the interpersonal and the textual. Halliday (1979) observes that the ideational function is language as representation or reflection, in which the speaker as an observer of reality construes 'natural' reality. The interpersonal function is language as exchange or action, in which the speaker as an intruder of reality construes intersubjective reality. The textual function is language as message or relevance, in which the speaker construes semiotic reality by relating the realities to the contexts within which meaning are made.

The ideational function is divided into two, the experiential function and the logical function. The experiential function (Halliday, 1979) is realised by the transitivity system and the logical function is realised by the clause complexity system of language. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) maps out two basic systems that determine how one clause is related to another; they are: (i) the degree of interdependency, or taxis; (ii) the logico-semantic relation. The system of interdependency (Gerot and Wignel, 1994) is usually called taxis in SFL which is classified into two classes: parataxis and hypotaxis.

Regarding to the study, the analysis of logico-semantic relation is presented on the media reports or news. According to Assegaf based on Sumadiria (2005), news is reporting about facts or new ideas, which is selected by the editorial staff of a daily broadcast, which can attract the reader's attention. Whether because of the extraordinary, the importance or consequence, and whether also because it includes terms of human interest like humor, emotion and tension.

In delivery news involves the use of language to organize the text itself. Newspaper read by people in their everyday life since it gives information and organize information in term of text in the Newspaper English texts. Therefore, newspaper has structure how the news are organized by using logical function especially in forming a compound sentence or complex sentence in which the form of the sentence will show how journalists convey information to the reader or listener.

Based on the background presented above, the research problems which are identified are of two points: 1). What types of logico-semantic are used in newspaper texts on Jakarta terror attack? 2). How logico-semantic relations are used in newspaper texts on Jakarta terror attack? The problem identifications are expected that this research can help the readers or listeners understand the logico-semantic relation which refers to the facts and ideas in newspaper texts. The facts or ideas are realised by using projection type of logico-semantic relation and are commonly argumentations and realized in reported speeches. While the expansion type connects to the phenomenon that have the sequence of same experiential information which can be expanded or elaborated. So that, the readers or listeners can find how to distinguish both facts and ideas contained in news text by logico-semantic relation. It is assumed by doing the prioritization of different story in same news topics will find different logico-semantic relations.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The system of meanings in the functional grammar theory is called by metafunctions. Metafunctions view that all languages have resources for construing experience (the ideational function), enacting humans' diverse and complex social relations (the interpersonal function), and enabling these two types of meanings to come together in a coherent text (the textual function). Those three semantic systems make meanings of related kind and are mapped onto the structure of clauses.

Logical meaning is a part of ideational meanings which functions to relate units of experience (Saragih). "The logical meaning is devoted to the clause complex. Thus, logical function occurs in a clause complex." (Saragih, 2008). Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) maps out two basic systems that determine how one clause is related to another; they are: (i) the degree of interdependency, or taxis; (ii) the logico-semantic relation.

2.1 Interdependence Relation

Interdependency of clauses is technically called "taxis". The same interdependency is called parataxis (equal status) and the different one is called hypotaxis (unequal status). Hypotaxis is the relation between a dependent element and its dominant, the element on which it is dependent. Parataxis is the relation between two-like-elements of equal status, one initiating and the other continuing.

The distinction between parataxis and hypotaxis has developed as a powerful grammatical strategy for guiding the rhetorical development of text. The choice between parataxis and hypotaxis characterizes each relation between two clauses (each nexus) within a clause complex, and clause complexes are often formed out of mixture of parataxis and hypotaxis.

2.2 Logico-Semantic Relation

Logico-semantic is the relation from a clause that describes another clause specifically and deeply. Logico-semantic can be defined as natural relationship between the clauses in the use of language. The logico-semantic relation has two types. Gerot and Wignel (1994) state "clauses can be combined through one logico-semantic relation: expansion and projection". Therefore, there are two types of logico-semantic that include expansion relation and projection relation.

Expansion clauses can be grouped into three types, i.e. (1) elaboration, (2) extension, and (3) enhancement. Elaboration is the relation in a clause that explains one meaning of content with the other meaning by describing and organizing the clause relation (Halliday, 1994). The elaboration relation symbol is the symbol "=". Gerot and Wignel (1994) divide elaboration into some types based on the meaning of the context such as exposition, exemplification or clarification. Extension is the close relation between a clause and the other clause that make the same meaning by adding the new feature in those clauses (Gerot and Wignel, 1994). The extension relation symbol is the symbol "+". The conjunctions that are used in extending relation are *and, so, but, nor* and *or*. Those conjunctions

have a function for adding and changing the meaning of clause in language use. Enhancement is the relation that enhances the meaning of clauses by using the conjunctions about time, place, condition, causal, temporal, concessive and manner (Gerot and Wignel, 1994). It provides circumstantial features of time, place, reason, and the like. The symbol “x” is used for enhancement. The enhancement relation has four types such as *temporal*, *conditional*, *causal*, *concessive*, *spatial*, and *manner*.

Projection clauses can be grouped into two types, i.e. (1) locution, and (2) idea. Locution is a clause that is projected through the other clause which presents it as a locution or a construction of wording (Halliday, 1994). Locution is quoted or reported speech. The symbol (“”) is used to signal locution. The locution is projected from a verbal process such as *say*, *tell*, *ask*, *answer*, *reply*, *insist*, *complain*, *cry*, *shouted*, *boast*, *murmur*, *grumble*, *declare*, *comment*, *speak*, *state*, *mention*, *decribe*, *act*, *report*, *explain*, *promise*, *agree*, *reveal* and *urge*. Idea is a clause that is projected through the other clause which presents it as an idea or a construction of meaning (Halliday, 1994). Idea is quoted or reported thought. The locution is presented by the symbol (‘). Quoted or reported thought is projected from a mental process such as *think*, *imagine*, *plan*, *consider*, *intend*, *desire*, *mean*, *believe*, *hope*, *seem*, *note*, *observe*, *write*, *regard*, *wish*, *want*, *know*, *hear*, and *see*. (Suhadi, 2012).

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The design of the research is a qualitative descriptive method. This design is related to grounded-theory, data analysis, and qualitative research method. The research design is qualitative due to the descriptive data which is in the form of words, in this analysis, newspaper texts. Lexy (2005) argues that qualitative research is all about exploring issues, understanding phenomena, and answering questions. These things will eventually lead to the goal of the research.

The object of the research is the clause complexes in sentences from three texts of each newspapers. The sources of data are Indonesian (The Jakarta Post), Malaysian (New Straits Time) and Singaporean (Straits Time) newspapers.

In analyzing the data, the techniques used are based on procedures for a Systemic Functional Linguistic analysis, an investigation into clause complexing relations. According to Saragih (2014) the steps taken in logical function analysis are as the following:

- a) Separating the text into clauses.
- b) Analyzing each clause in terms of the categories of logical functions such as taxis relation and logico-semantic relation.
- c) Classifying elements of the logical function used in the texts.
- d) Evaluating the characteristics of the text based on logical semantic relation and its interdependence.

4. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Findings

There are found the types of logico-semantic relations in three newspaper texts of *The Jakarta Post* (Text A), *The New Straits Times* (Text B) and *The Straits Times* (Text C). It shows that nine from ten types of logico-semantic relations in text A and eight types of logico-semantic relations are used in newspaper texts in text B and text C. They are hypotactic elaboration, paratactic extension, hypotactic extension, paratactic enhancement, hypotactic enhancement, paratactic locution, hypotactic locution, paratactic idea and hypotactic idea.

4.2 Analysis

4.2.1 Hypotactic elaboration

There are 11 clause complexes (Text A), 6 clause complexes (Text B) and 7 clause complexes (Text C) which are hypotactic elaboration. The explanation of one of the representative hypotactic elaboration from newspaper texts is as follows:

Data A.35

The neighborhood is home to many luxury hotels, high-rise buildings and diplomatic offices, including the French Embassy.

CLS NO.	Logical Structure	Clause
(i)	α	The neighborhood is home to many luxury hotels, high-rise buildings and diplomatic offices,
(ii)	$=\beta$	including the French Embassy.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into hypotactic clause. In term of taxis, it is indicated that these two clauses have unequal status. The dependent clause (β), *including the French Embassy*, can not stand alone as a complete meaning. It needs the dominant clause (α), *The neighborhood is home to many luxury hotels, high-rise buildings and diplomatic offices*, to create complete meaning. There is also indicated by verbal group in non finite clause of gerund “including” that shows the characteristic of the dependent clause. Based on that, it is included into hypotactic clause.

In term of logico-semantic, this clause complex is included into elaboration and it is signified by =. It can be categorized as elaboration because the dependent clause, *including the French Embassy*, elaborates the dominant clause (α), *The neighborhood is home to many luxury hotels, high-rise buildings and diplomatic offices*. Based on Halliday’s theory, there is non finite clause hypotactic elaboration characterized by the use of gerund “including” which means to show the elaborator of dependent clause. In specific way, the dependent clause try to elaborate “diplomatic offices” in dominant clause to make it more understandable towards the reader. This elaboration specifically includes into clarification because the dependent clause also gives explanation about “diplomatic offices” itself. So, the dependent clause comes to elaborate the dominant clause.

4.2.2 Paratactic Extension

There are 17 clause complexes (Text A), 8 clause complexes (Text B) and 5 clause complexes (Text C) which are paratactic extension. The explanation of one of the representative paratactic extension from newspaper texts is as follows:

Data A.45

The two gunmen ran into a movie theater but were eventually cornered by police in the Starbucks parking lot, Purwanto said.		
CLS NO.	Logical Structure	Clause
(i)	1	The two gunmen ran into a movie theater
(ii)	+2	but were eventually cornered by police in the Starbucks parking lot,
(iii)		Purwanto said.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into paratactic clause. In term of taxis, it is indicated by the first clause, *The two gunmen ran into a movie theater*, is called initiating clause (1). It can be stand alone without the second clause that is called continuing clause (2), *but were eventually cornered by police in the Starbucks parking lot*. The independent secondary clause shows the ellipsis of subject which is the subject of the second clause is the same as the subject of the first clause, “The two gunmen”. So, they have equal status. The paratactic clause indicators can be seen from the coordinating conjunction “but”.

The paratactic extension in data A.45 is shown in locution type of projection. This clause complex is including into extension and signified by +. It is because the continuing clauses (2), *but were eventually cornered by police in the Starbucks parking lot*, extends the meaning of the initiating clause (1), *The two gunmen ran into a movie theater*. The paratactic extension shows additional information which has the ellipsis of the subject in the secondary clause because of having the same as the subject of the first clause “The two gunmen” and equal structural status. Based on Halliday’s theory, there is a conjunction “but” which means to explain additional meaning of adversative relations. The continuing clauses are the additional meaning of the explanation.

4.2.3 Hypotactic Extension

There are 5 clause complexes (Text A), 4 clause complexes (Text B) and 2 clause complexes (Text C) which are hypotactic extension. The explanation of one of the representative hypotactic extension from newspaper texts is as follows:

Data B.6

Police foiled a series of terror plots in December, including some believed linked to IS.		
CLS NO.	Logical Structure	Clause
(i)	α	Police foiled a series of terror plots in December,
(ii)	$+\beta$	including some believed linked to IS.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into hypotactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated that these two clauses have unequal status. The dependent clause (β), *including some believed linked to IS*, can not stand alone as a complete meaning. It needs the dominant clause (α), *Police foiled a series of terror plots in December*, to create complete meaning. There is also indicated by verbal group in non finite clause of gerund “including” that shows the characteristic of the dependent clause. Based on that, it is included into hypotactic clause.

In term of logico-semantic, this clause complex in data B.6 is including into hypotactic extension. It is seen that the dependent clause (β), *including some believed linked to IS*, extends the meaning of the dominant clause (α), *Police foiled a series of terror plots in December*. Based on Halliday’s theory, there is non finite hypotactic elaboration characterized by gerund “including” which means to explain additional meaning. So, the dependent clause comes to extends the dominant clause.

4.2.4 Paratactic Enhancement

There are 2 clause complexes (Text A), 1 clause complex (Text B) and 5 clause complexes (Text C) which are paratactic enhancement. The explanation of one of the representative paratactic enhancement from newspaper texts is as follows:

Data C.9

Mr Joko was addressing the country just hours after five militants had laid siege to a Starbucks cafe located at a busy junction in central Jakarta, killing two bystanders, including a Canadian man, and injuring at least 24 others, among them five police officers.		
CLS NO.	Logical Structure	Clause
(i)	1	Mr Joko was addressing the country just hours
(ii)	x2	after five militants had laid siege to a Starbucks cafe [[located at a busy junction in central Jakarta]], killing two bystanders, including a Canadian man, and injuring at least 24 others, among them five police officers.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into paratactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated by the first clause, *Mr Joko was addressing the country just hours*, is called initiating clause (1). It can be stand alone without the second clause that is called continuing clause (2), *after five militants had laid siege to a Starbucks cafe [[located at a busy junction in central Jakarta]], killing two bystanders, including a Canadian man, and injuring at least 24 others, among them five police officers*. So, they have equal status. The paratactic clause indicators can be seen from the subordinate conjunction “after”.

The clause complex in data C.9 is including into paratactic enhancement. It is seen in the continuing clauses (2), *after five militants had laid siege to a Starbucks cafe [[located at a busy junction in central Jakarta]], killing two bystanders, including a Canadian man, and injuring at least 24 others, among them five police officers*, enhances the meaning the initiating clause (1), *Mr Joko was addressing the country just hours*, by giving time clause with subordinate conjunction “after”.

The time tense as the continuing clauses (2) enhances the information of product origin at the initiating clause (1). So, the continuing clauses (2) provides explanation of circumstance of time.

4.2.5 Hypotactic Enhancement

There are 12 clause complexes (Text A), 4 clause complexes (Text B) and 2 clause complexes (Text C) which are hypotactic enhancement. The explanation of one of the representative hypotactic enhancement from newspaper texts is as follows:

Data B.14

After hearing a blast, police officers headed to the area and killed the attackers.		
CLS NO.	Logical Structure	Clause
(i)	x β	After hearing a blast,
(ii)	α	police officers headed to the area and killed the attackers.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into hypotactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated that these two clauses have unequal status. The dependent clause (β), *After hearing a blast*, can not stand alone as a complete meaning. It needs the dominant clause (α), *police officers headed to the area and killed the attackers*, to create complete meaning. There is also indicated by non finite clause of adverbial group "after" that shows the characteristic of the dependent clause. Based on that, it is included into hypotactic clause.

In term of logico-semantic, this clause complex in data B.14 is including into hypotactic enhancement. It is seen that the dependent clause (β), *though it resembled previous claims [[made by the group]]*, enhances the meaning of the dominant clause (α), *The statement could not be independently verified by The Associated Press*, by giving subordinate conjunction "after" which is followed by non finite clause. The conjunction is followed with non finite clause as the dependent clause (β) enhances the information of product origin at the dominant clause (α). In addition, the dependent clause (β) provides explanation of non finite hypotactic enhancement with conjunction and nonfinite clause.

4.2.6 Paratactic Locution

There are 9 clause complexes (Text A), 3 clause complexes (Text B) and 3 clause complexes (Text C) which are paratactic locution. The explanation of one of the representative paratactic locution from newspaper texts is as follows:

Data C.5

"Previously, they operated in Syria and Iraq, then their leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi ordered (them) to operate overseas - France, Europe, North Africa, Turkey, and now South-east Asia," said the former commander of the elite counter-terrorism unit, Detachment 88.		
CLS NO.	Logical Structure	Clause
(i)	"2	"Previously, they operated in Syria and Iraq, then their leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi ordered (them) [[to operate overseas]] - France, Europe, North Africa, Turkey, and now South-east Asia,"
(ii)	1	said the former commander of the elite counter-terrorism unit, Detachment 88.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into paratactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated by the first clause, *said the former commander of the elite counter-terrorism unit, Detachment 88*, is called initiating clause (2). It can be seen that the initiating clause (1) projects the continuing clause (2) *"Previously, they operated in Syria and Iraq, then their leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi ordered (them) [[to operate overseas]] - France, Europe, North Africa, Turkey, and now South-east Asia,"* with a verbal process and this is traditionally known as direct speech.

The clause complex in data C.5 is including into paratactic locution and signified by (“). It is because the initiating clause (1), *said the former commander of the elite counter-terrorism unit, Detachment 88, projects the continuing clauses (2), "Previously, they operated in Syria and Iraq, then their leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi ordered (them) [[to operate overseas]] - France, Europe, North Africa, Turkey, and now South-east Asia,"*, by being quoted with verbal process “said”. Two clauses in paratactic locution have equal status and the position is reversible.

4.2.7 Hypotactic Locution

There are 16 clause complexes (Text A), 9 clause complexes (Text B) and 5 clause complexes (Text C) which are hypotactic locution. The explanation of one of the representative hypotactic locution from newspaper texts is as follows:

Data A.50

About five hours after the first explosions, police announced the area was secure.		
CLS NO.	Logical Structure	Clause
(i)	α	About five hours after the first explosions, police announced
(ii)	β	the area was secure.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into hypotactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated by the dominant clause (α) *About five hours after the first explosions, police **announced***, projects the dependent clause (β) *the area was secure*, with a verbal process and is known as indirect speech. There is also indicated by finite hypotactic locution as the projected clause is in the indicative mood. Based on that, it is included into hypotactic clause.

In term of logico-semantic, the clause complex in data A.50 is including into hypotactic locution and signified by (“). It is seen that the dominant clause (α), *About five hours after the first explosions, police announced*, projects the dependent clause (β), *the area was secure*, by being reported with verbal process “announced”. The hypotactic locution is characterized by finite clause and the position is irreversible. It happens when the projected clause is either in the indicative or in the interrogative mood.

4.2.8 Paratactic Idea

There is 1 clause complex in Text A which is paratactic idea while there is no paratactic idea in Text B and Text C. The explanation of one of the representative paratactic idea from newspaper texts is as follows:

Data A.29

"While the police and army have been focused on going after Indonesia's most wanted terrorist, Santoso, in the hills of Central Sulawesi, ISIS has succeeded in building a network of supporters in the suburbs of Jakarta," Jones wrote.		
CLS NO.	Logical Structure	Clause
(i)	'2	"While the police and army have been focused [[on going after Indonesia's most wanted terrorist, Santoso, in the hills of Central Sulawesi]], ISIS has succeeded [[in building a network of supporters in the suburbs of Jakarta]],"
(ii)	1	Jones wrote .

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into paratactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated by the first clause, *Jones wrote*, is called initiating clause (2). It can be seen that the initiating clause (1) projects the continuing clause (2) *"While the police and army have been focused [[on going after Indonesia's most wanted terrorist, Santoso, in the hills of Central Sulawesi]], ISIS has succeeded [[in building a*

network of supporters in the suburbs of Jakarta]]," with a mental process and this is traditionally known as direct speech.

In term of logico-semantic, the clause complex in data A.29 is including into paratactic idea and signified by (‘). It is because the initiating clause (1), *Jones wrote*, projects the continuing clauses (2), *“While the police and army have been focused [[on going after Indonesia's most wanted terrorist, Santoso, in the hills of Central Sulawesi]], ISIS has succeeded [[in building a network of supporters in the suburbs of Jakarta]],*”, by being quoted with mental process “wrote” in perceptive type. Two clauses in paratactic idea have equal status and the position is reversible.

4.2.9 Hypotactic Idea

There are 3 clause complexes (Text A), 3 clause complexes (Text B) and 4 clause complexes (Text C) which are hypotactic idea. The explanation of one of the representative hypotactic idea from newspaper texts is as follows:

Data C.15

"So we think... their plan was to attack people and follow it up with a larger explosion when more people gathered. But thank God it didn't happen," said national police spokesman Anton Charliyan.		
CLS NO.	Logical Structure	Clause
(i)	α	"So we think ...
(ii)	β	their plan was [[to attack people and follow it up with a larger explosion]] when more people gathered.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into hypotactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated by the dominant clause (α) *"So we think...*, projects the dependent clause (β) *their plan was [[to attack people and follow it up with a larger explosion]] when more people gathered*, with a mental process and is known as indirect speech. There is also indicated by finite hypotactic locution as the projected clause is in the indicative mood. Based on that, it is included into hypotactic clause.

In term of logico-semantic, the clause complex in data C.15 is including into hypotactic idea and signified by (‘). It is seen that the dominant clause (α), *"So we think...*, projects the dependent clause (β), *their plan was [[to attack people and follow it up with a larger explosion]] when more people gathered*, by being reported with mental process “think” in cognitive type. The hypotactic idea is characterized by finite clause and the position is irreversible. It happens when the projected clause is either in the indicative or in the interrogative mood.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Logico-semantic is the relation from a clause that describes another clause specifically and deeply. Logico-semantic can be defined as natural relationship between the clauses in the use of language. There are two types of logico-semantic that include expansion relation and projection relation. Based on the results of the above analysis, it is found that the types of logico-semantic relations are used in newspaper texts on Jakarta terror attack show hypotactic elaboration ($\alpha=\beta$), paratactic extension (1+2), hypotactic extension ($\alpha+\beta$), paratactic enhancement (1x2), hypotactic enhancement ($\alpha x \beta$), paratactic locution (1’2), hypotactic locution ($\alpha’\beta$), paratactic idea (1’2) and hypotactic idea ($\alpha’\beta$) in text A, B and C, while paratactic elaboration (1=2) and paratactic idea (1’2) are not found in text A, B and C. Based on the result of analysis, it was found the expansion type with frequency presentation 61,84% in Text A, 60,53% in Text B and 63,63% in Text C, which dominates the types of logico-semantic relation. It can be concluded that journalists of three newspaper texts prefer choose the expansion type which the secondary clause expands the primary clause than projection type. It indicates that the journalists show the facts by expanding the phenomenon that has the sequence of same experiential information than realise the ideas, statement and argument realized in reported speeches.

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