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Developing a Web-Based Vocabulary Size Test for Indonesian EFL Learners

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Abstract

One important aspect of English language learning is vocabulary. However, the availability of vocabulary proficiency tests, both manual and computer-based, is still limited. Almost all currently existing vocabulary tests are monolingual and have not accommodated the needs of EFL learners. The objective of this study was to develop a web-based vocabulary size test for English learners in Indonesia. It consisted of 6 stages, namely: (1) needs analysis; (2) corpus selection and corpus data analysis; (3) sampling to select words from corpus data; (4) generating test items; (5) developing a web-based version of the test and pilot study; and (6) reflection and evaluation. Pilot study involved having a sample group of English learners in Indonesia try out the designed vocabulary size test. A paired-samples t-test was then used to determine whether there was a significant difference between the learners' scores on the designed test and those on a free online vocabulary size test not specifically designed for Indonesian test takers. The t-test indicated that there was a significant difference between the designed test scores (M=6433, SD=1169) and free online test scores (M=5700, SD=1616); t(35)=-3.597, p = 0.001. The identifiable factors which seemed to contribute to this difference were different corpus data (COCA vs. BNC), different varieties of English (American vs. British), and different formats (bilingual vs. monolingual). Despite the difference, there was a positive correlation between the two tests (Correlation = 0.657) meaning that higher scores on one of the tests equals higher scores on the other.

Keywords: corpus, EFL, vocabulary, vocabulary size test

Introduction

Acquiring a foreign language is an intricate process (Barin, 2011). It comprises several interrelated elements language learners need to master. One of its most basic and pivotal pillars is vocabulary. The more words one picks up, the more he/she becomes proficient in that language. It is in line with Alavi and Akbarian (2012) who emphasize the importance of vocabulary in assessing language proficiency. Standardized English tests, such as TOEFL, often address this aspect specifically in their reading section. Mustafa (2019) also claims that vocabulary is the most fundamental aspects of language which needs to be taught prior to other skills.

In Indonesia, many colleges and schools have given a vital status to teaching vocabulary by integrating it into their English lessons or, for those with English majors, simply offering courses on vocabulary as preparatory subjects. However, there are some issues that arise in relation to the integration of vocabulary in English subjects at schools or the implementation of vocabulary courses at colleges. As stated by Mustafa (2019), no particular research has been dedicated to address the issues of vocabulary teaching in the country.

The first problem is the very small number of sources available to facilitate teachers to test and measure students' vocabulary proficiency. Besides, most of the available

vocabulary tests are not specifically designed for the needs of English learners in Indonesia as they are either monolingual (using English only) or non-Indonesian bilingual (using English and a language other than Indonesian). In fact, bilingual tests are said to be more appropriate for assessing EFL learners' vocabulary knowledge than the monolingual ones (Daller, Milton, & Treffers-Daller, 2017). Due to this lack of bilingual (English-Indonesian) tests, teachers have to develop their own vocabulary tests or modify the available sources to make them more suitable for Indonesian EFL (English as a foreign language) learning contexts.

The second issue is the need for a standard framework of reference or a leveling system which best reflects students' vocabulary acquisition. In the case of vocabulary course implementation, different lecturers teaching separate or parallel vocabulary courses can indeed help to accommodate more diverse learning needs and bring more techniques, knowledge, as well as other positive qualities into the classrooms. However, a teacher's perspective can, and often, be different from one another. For that reason, continuation of learning will be ensured if they refer to a common framework or system for assessing students' vocabulary levels. Since a good selection of materials is crucial in vocabulary classes (Basuki, Damayanti, & Dewi, 2018), such a framework of reference or a leveling system can help to ensure teachers appropriately decide which target words to teach.

The last thing to consider is the scarcity of free web-based vocabulary tests which accord with the objectives of the courses. Regardless of its central role in language acquisition (Alqahtani, 2015; Nation, 2006; Schmitt, 2000), vocabulary is still somewhat uncared for when it comes to EFL classrooms in Indonesia (Hananto, 2013; Sudarman & Chinokul 2018). As a result, very few vocabulary tests, fewer of which are web-based, have been developed for Indonesian contexts. In fact, measuring one's vocabulary size or depth is not an easy thing as hinted by the second edition of the 20-volume Oxford Dictionary which lists as many as 171,476 words in English. Therefore, good paper-based vocabulary size tests for a large class, for example, will waste a whole lot of paper. A well-developed web-based test, on the other hand, will easily address this issue and sustain its reusability for as many classes as possible.

In response to the abovementioned issues, this research aimed at developing a bilingual (English-Indonesian) vocabulary size test to measure Indonesian EFL learners' proficiency. Moreover, it focused on designing a web-based version of test to make it more accessible to test takers. The research questions were formulated as follows:

1. What are the characteristics of an appropriate web-based vocabulary size test for Indonesian EFL learners?
2. Is there any significant difference between the designed vocabulary size test and another free online vocabulary size test not specifically designed for Indonesian test takers?

Practically, this research provides English teachers/lecturers in Indonesia with a web-based model of tool for assessing students' vocabulary size (the estimated number of words they know). Theoretically, it seeks to lay the foundation of vocabulary-size-test development in the contexts of Indonesian EFL teaching.

Theory

Vocabulary Knowledge and Language Proficiency

Vocabulary is a very important part of language and thus one of teachers' jobs is to assess their students' knowledge of the target language words (Schmitt, Schmitt, &

Clapham, 2001). There have been various research done on vocabulary knowledge and acquisition. Alavi and Akbarian (2012) in their study categorize the knowledge of vocabulary into two: depth and size. The term 'depth' here refers to how comprehensive a word is known by learners. In contrast, the term 'size' shows how many words students acquire in their target language capacity.

Several other studies show that there is a strong correlation between vocabulary knowledge and language proficiency. Vocabulary size, according to Alavi and Akbarian (2012) is a significant indicator of academic success. Furthermore, the results of some standardized tests such as IELTS and TOEFL, particularly their reading scores, are found to be highly intercorrelated with vocabulary knowledge (Qian, 2002; Akbarian, 2008).

According to Nation and Beglar (2007), English language learners will need to master different numbers of word families when they read different types of texts. For instance, to get 98% coverage of children's movies, students will need to master at least 6000 word families. Alternatively, to enjoy more advanced texts such as novels, they are required to be proficient with approximately 9000 word families.

Table 1. Vocabulary Sizes to Understand Different Types of Texts
(Taken from Nation & Beglar, 2007: 9)

Texts	98% coverage	Proper nouns
Novels	9,000 word families	1-2%
Newspapers	8,000 word families	5-6%
Children's movies	6,000 word families	1.5%
Spoken English	7,000 word families	1.3%

Vocabulary Testing and Vocabulary Size Test

Although vocabulary is a pivotal element of language proficiency which deserves much attention from both language teachers and researchers, there is still lack of appropriate vocabulary tests available for use (Schmitt, Schmitt, & Clapham, 2001). Out of the two types of vocabulary knowledge mentioned earlier, namely depth and size, the latter has attracted more attention from language researchers (Karami, 2012).

Knowing vocabulary size can bring a couple of benefits to language teachers or researchers. In designing a language program, even language testers will often need to measure their students' size of vocabulary (Karami, 2012). More importantly, vocabulary size tests may contribute well to language teaching by helping teachers to know whether students possess enough lexicon to perform a particular task, monitor their vocabulary learning, select the suitable instructions for students, develop an appropriate curriculum, evaluate a language course/program, and many others (Beglar, 2010).

The most widely known vocabulary size test available is the VLT (Vocabulary Levels Test) which was created by Paul Nation (Ishii & Schmitt, 2009). This test uses 4 frequency levels of words, from 2000 to 10000 together with academic vocabulary. It is a monolingual test containing both words and definitions in English.

Another most frequently used test is called the Vocabulary Size Test (Nation and Beglar, 2017). The word family frequency lists utilized in this test were retrieved from the BNC Corpus (Nation as cited in Karami, 2012). In total there are 14 word family frequency levels in the test (each consists of 1000 words) and it takes ten words as the sample from each level. Ordered based on their frequency levels, the 140 words are then presented as the representatives of the 14000 words (Karami, 2012).

Among a number of well-known vocabulary size tests which have been developed—e.g. the Vocabulary Levels Test and the Vocabulary Size Test—none has been specifically designed for Indonesian EFL learners. Therefore, this research will focus on developing a bilingual (English-Indonesian) vocabulary size test aimed at measuring Indonesian EFL learners' proficiency.

Research Method

This research employed a quantitative corpus-based method, whose corpus data were COCA's collection of various texts with a total of 120 million words. The data were used to generate a list of the most frequent words in the corpus. Based on the list of 20,000 most frequent words, a sample of 100 words was selected systematically based on their frequency ranking to be, at a later stage, developed into a complete set of vocabulary size test questions.

There were 6 main stages of this research and each of them can be explained in detail as follows:

1. Needs analysis

   The needs analysis was done by interviewing a head of English department, vocabulary lecturers, and an English education department student at a university in Indonesia. The purpose of this needs analysis was to gather some ideas about the most ideal type of vocabulary size test. The interview results indicated that a web-based vocabulary size test was certainly needed in their institution to provide supporting data or evidence related to students' approximate number of acquired words. The data were said to be useful for teachers or lecturers to design both curiculla and materials for their vocabulary courses.

2. Selecting the corpus and analyzing corpus data based on word frequency

   At this stage, an online corpus was selected to generate a list of word families ranging from low to high frequencies. Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) was chosen as the data source, considering that it is an online corpus often used as a reference and has relatively complete features with a very large collection of academic texts.

3. Systematic sampling to generate a sample from each frequency level

   From the most frequent word families on the list, a 100-word sample was generated systematically to represent the other lexicons on the list. All the words in the sample were later used to develop the vocabulary size test.

4. Creating test items for each word in the sample

   The sample consisted of 100 words representing 20,000 words on the list. From those 100 words in the sample, 100 multiple-choice questions were made.

5. Developing a web-based version of the test and conducting a pilot study

   After the test items were made, a web-based version of the test was developed. A pilot study involving Indonesian EFL learners (36 students of an Indonesian university) was conducted. Paired-samples t-test was then used to see whether there was a significant difference between the results of the developed test and those of other online monolingual test not specifically designed for Indonesian EFL learners.

6. Evaluation and Reflection

   Evaluation and reflection were done by examining the correlation between the students' test results from the pilot study (using the designed test) with those from another vocabulary size test not specifically designed for Indonesian EFL learners.

As stated earlier, in addition to examining the correlation between pilot study scores and another vocabulary size test scores, the validity and reliability of the designed test will be ensured by conducting a paired-samples t-test on the results of the pilot study.

Findings and Discussion

The Characteristics of Web-based Vocabulary Size Test Designed in this Study

As stated by Nation (2012), there are some features that a good vocabulary size test has. They are:

1. The test is applicable to students from various levels of proficiency
2. It is consistent with "what to measure".
3. It shows some expected behavior such as giving learners the right proficiency levels, consisting of test items with various difficulties in accordance with the word frequency levels, and helping learners to measure their level progression over time.
4. It has the reliability and consistency in measuring vocabulary proficiency, regardless of different circumstances such as genders of test takers.
5. It's not difficult to score and the scores are easy to interpret.
6. The test items avoid ambiguity.
7. It minimizes inefficiency.

In developing the web-based vocabulary size test, this research tried to meet those Nation's criteria. However, due to time limitations, not all of them were able to be fulfilled.

Criteria 1 & 2: The test is applicable to students from various levels of proficiency & consistent with "what to measure".

In order to maintain its consistency of measuring what is meant to be measured, the test was developed using COCA, a reliable source of corpus data with a 120-million-word collection of texts from various genres. Based on the list of 20,000 most frequent words in the corpus, a sample of 100 words was selected systematically based on their frequency ranking. Some examples of words in the sample are:

Table 2. Examples of Words in the Sample

No.	Word Frequency Ranking	Word	Pos	Field
1	200	**run**	v	
2	400	**music**	n	Hum
3	600	**third**	m	
4	800	**growth**	n	
5	1000	**sexual**	j	Soc

As those 100 words were systematically chosen based on their frequencies of occurrence, each was used to represent the other 199 words which occurred more frequently in the word frequency ranking. A hundred multiple choice questions were then formulated from the 100 words in the sample, and the web-based vocabulary size test developed in this study was made up of those 100 questions. The designed test was applicable to students from various proficiency levels because it contained a sample of the most frequent (basic level) to the least frequent (advanced level) words in the corpus.

Criteria 3 & 4: It shows some expected behavior such as giving learners the right proficiency levels, consisting of test items with various difficulties in accordance with the word frequency levels, and helping learners to measure their level progression over time. It also has the reliability and consistency in measuring vocabulary proficiency, regardless of different circumstances such as genders of test takers.

Due to time limitations, Nation's criteria 3 and 4 were not fully assessed in this research. Further studies are needed to see whether the designed test meets the two criteria. Nonetheless, both of them were partly measured in this research through a pilot study which involved 36 students of an Indonesian university and a paired-samples t-test to see whether there was a significant difference between the results of the developed vocab test and those of other well-established test not specifically designed for Indonesian EFL learners. The pilot study and t-test results are reported in the next section.

Criterion 6: The test items avoid ambiguity.

Nation's criterion 6 was ensured in this research through the test format. Each question in the designed test consisted of both a target word and an example of English sentence containing the word. The sentence examples were given to provide each target word with its intended context. There were 4 options, all of which were in Indonesian language, for each question: 1 correct option, 2 wrong options/distractors, and an "I don't know"/"*tidak tahu*" option. The "I don't know"/"*tidak tahu*" option was employed to avoid the practice of guessing the answer by test takers who did not know the meaning of the word being asked. Here are some examples of the test items and complete test instructions in both languages (English and Indonesian):

This test consists of 100 multiple-choice questions.
For each question, choose 1 (one) best option that most closely matches the meaning of the word in bold. If you don't know the word, select "Tidak tahu".

****

Untuk masing-masing pertanyaan, pilih 1 (satu) jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan arti kata yang dicetak tebal. Jika Anda tidak tahu arti dari kata yang dimaksud, pilih opsi "Tidak tahu".

4. *

Run: The athletes **run** as fast as they can to the finish line.

Mark only one oval.

○ Menuju
○ Berlari
○ Berjalan
○ Tidak tahu

5. *

Music: Listening to **music** is one of his greatest joys.

Mark only one oval.

○ Susunan suara yang mengandung irama, lagu, nada, dan harmonisasi
○ Perangkat elektronik yang memproduksi sinyal atau gelombang suara
○ Instrumen penghasil suara yang dimainkan dengan jari-jemari tangan
○ Tidak tahu

Figure 1. Examples of Test Items

Criteria 5 & 7: It's not difficult to score and the scores are easy to interpret & minimizes inefficiency.

By using a web-based version of the test, both scoring and interpretation of the scores were done automatically. The test was also designed in an effort to minimize inefficiency given that it comprised only 100 questions to represent 20,000 most frequent words in the corpus.

Pilot Study and Paired-Samples T-Test

The participants of the pilot study were 36 college students. They were all Indonesian EFL learners from 2 different batches (2 classes). During the pilot study, they were asked to take 2 vocabulary size tests: the developed vocabulary size test and another online test available on the internet (VocabularySize.com). The results of each test can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Pilot Study Results

Timestamp	VocabularySize.com	Designed Vocabulary Size Test
8/28/2019 9:45:16	6500	6000
8/28/2019 9:46:02	5300	5600
8/28/2019 9:48:20	6000	6500
8/28/2019 9:49:53	7300	7100
8/28/2019 9:52:12	5200	5500
8/28/2019 9:52:27	6000	6200
8/28/2019 9:52:30	4900	7200
8/28/2019 9:53:05	6300	7700
8/28/2019 9:53:39	4500	6000
8/28/2019 9:56:45	4900	7700
8/28/2019 9:56:56	4000	5400
8/28/2019 9:57:48	6200	7200
8/28/2019 9:57:59	3200	4100
8/28/2019 9:58:12	4400	5300
8/28/2019 9:58:41	3200	6500
8/28/2019 9:59:12	3900	6400
8/28/2019 10:00:26	3800	5500
8/28/2019 10:00:51	4700	6100
8/28/2019 10:02:15	7600	7800
8/28/2019 10:04:36	7800	7200
8/28/2019 10:05:51	4400	3800
8/28/2019 10:09:12	8400	7200
8/28/2019 10:12:57	3300	4200
8/28/2019 10:13:24	6400	4300
8/29/2019 12:46:51	3800	5000
8/29/2019 12:48:17	6400	7400
8/29/2019 12:48:28	8000	8300
8/29/2019 12:49:48	9300	8100

8/29/2019 12:49:53	6300	7300
8/29/2019 12:51:46	6700	7300
8/29/2019 12:53:36	7200	6800
8/29/2019 12:53:38	7100	7200
8/29/2019 12:57:18	3500	6800
8/29/2019 12:57:32	6500	7300
8/29/2019 13:03:51	7200	7000
8/29/2019 13:05:23	5000	6600

To compare the scores of the two vocabulary size tests, paired-samples t-test was carried out to see whether there was a significant difference between the two sets of scores. The results of paired-samples t-test are presented as follows:

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	VocabularySize.com	5700.00	36	1616.345	269.391
	Designed_Test	6433.33	36	1169.127	194.854

Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	VocabularySize.com & Designed_Test	36	.657	.000

Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences							
					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	VocabularySize.com - Designed_Test	-733.333	1223.111	203.852	-1147.174	-319.492	-3.597	35	.001

Figure 2. T-Test Results

The t-test results showed that there was a significant difference between scores of the designed vocabulary size test (M = 6433, SD = 1169) and those of other test (M = 5700, SD = 1616); t (35) = -3.597, p = 0.001. Although there was a significant difference, there was also a positive correlation between the two tests (Correlation = 0.657) indicating that participants who got a high score on one test tended to have a high score on the other test too.

Based on the evaluation and reflection, some factors that might contribute to the significant difference between the results of the two tests were:

1. Different corpus data which were used to develop the two tests
   The two tests were designed based on two different corpus data. The vocabulary size test in this research was developed using Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) as its data source. VocabularySize.com, on the other hand, collected the data from British National Corpus (BNC).

2. Different varieties of English in the two tests.
    As the names suggest, COCA is a corpus that contains the data of American English texts while BNC compiles texts which are mostly in British English.
3. Different formats used by the two tests
    The vocabulary size test in this study was designed specifically for EFL learners in Indonesia, hence its bilingual format (English and Indonesian). On the contrary, VocabularySize.com is a monolingual test whose instructions, questions, and answer choices are all in English.

Conclusion

As indicated in Findings and Discussion, the designed test in this research had most, though not all, of the characteristics of a good vocabulary size test proposed by Nation (2012). Those characteristics were: (1) applicable to students from various levels of proficiency; (2) consistent with "what to measure"; (3) avoids ambiguity; (4) not difficult to score and the scores are easy to interpret; and (5) minimizes inefficiency. Due to time limitations, two other criteria were not fully assessed in this study.

The t-test results indicated that there was a significant difference between the scores of the developed test and those of other tests available on the internet. Some identifiable factors that might to the difference were different corpus data (COCA vs. BNC), different varieties of English (American vs. British), and different formats (bilingual vs. monolingual). Despite the significant difference, there was a positive correlation between the two tests which indicated that participants who got a high score on one test tended to have a high score on the other test.

In order to validate the findings of this research, further studies comparing the designed test to another vocabulary size test that has more similar characteristics (similar corpus data, English varieties, and formats) are needed. Besides, more research on the designed test which involves larger number of participants will also be beneficial to the development of such a test in Indonesian EFL contexts.

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Analysis of Jokowi's Commissive Speech Acts in 2014 and 2019 Inaugural Address: A Pragmatic Study

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Abstract

This article attempted to identify and describe the commissive acts in the inaugural addresses delivered by the Indonesian president Joko Widodo in 2014 and 2019. This includes the felicity condition of the addresses. The differences between commissive speech acts produced in his inauguration address and the second terms were also contrasted. The data were the transcripts of the addresses in both terms. Descriptive qualitative was implied in this study. The results found that there were two categories of commissive acts in the first term and four in the second term. In contrast with the first term which was only 11, in his second term he uttered 15 commissive acts. The results concluded that to maintain people's trust in his second term, the speaker proposed more commissive acts than in the first term.

Keywords: addresses, commissive speech act, promise, speech acts, threat

Introduction

In a political context, politicians use speech as a tool to organize people's minds and opinions. The speech must have been arranged in advance before it is delivered, so the politicians must also have the intended meaning when delivering the speech whether it is to convince, to promise, to threaten, to direct, or to assert some particular matters.

Speech acts in political speeches delivered by politicians may serve different interpretations to the hearer. For instance, the speech act produced by a politician in campaign speech is dominated by commissive and representative speech acts. Politicians used selected devices in order to convince the public and to be able to communicate directly with them (Priyatmojo, 2012).

Studies concerning political speeches vary (Dosia & Rido, 2017; Andewi & Waziana, 2019). In the an inaugural address, the elected president usually states his mission and vision in the past and in the current period. Putri (2018) analyzed Donald Trump Inaugural address. The research found that representative and commissive speech acts in Trump's inaugural address were the most dominant. Based on the analysis, the representative functions in the context are to convince, to promise and to affirm the people who have voted for him that he could lead the country to be great again. A pragmatic analysis on speech acts was also done by Loko (2018). He found that the representative is dominated the Trump's inaugural address to displayed his truth engagement to lead his party. By analyzing the speech acts produced by the politicians, language use and the characteristic of political leaders can be discovered.

Different occasions serve different types of speech and its characteristics. According to Ulum and Sutopo (2018), the characteristic of language of political use rhetoric which involves promises. In pragmatics, promises can be analyzed by using speech act theory, more precisely commissive speech act.

For this research, the analyzed speeches were the inaugural addresses of Jokowi as the seventh President of Indonesia in the first term and the second term. Unlike in his first term, the election in his second term went through many pros and cons. In his first term, people tried to believe what he offered for the country, but in the second term, people tended to be more cautiously evaluating his works for the past four years and people tend to be more serious about the election promises he offered for the new term. In the inaugural address, a president usually conveys his vision and mission for the next four years. From here, the speech acts that he produces can be analyzed from the addresses. Therefore, this research intends to identify and describe Jokowi's commissive speech acts along with the felicity conditions when performing commissive acts or promises in his vision and mission statement in the inaugural address to retain the people's trust. Then the commissive speech acts in 2014 and 2019 inaugural addresses were contrasted to see the differences.

Theory and Method

Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument (Aminuddin, 1990). As the key instrument in the study, the focus of the researcher are collecting, compiling, categorizing, understanding and interpreting data (Creswell, 2012). The technique of data collection of this study was documentation. Qualitative research design allowed the researcher to collect data from documents. For this research the data were taken from the document in the transcript form of the seventh president of Indonesian inaugural addresses in 2014 and 2019. The documents may be public or private (Creswell, 2012). The document could be articles in newspaper, book, records, or report.

The data were analysed through some steps. The steps taken in this research were based on three processes in qualitative data analysis by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, (2014). The data were classified first based on the keywords that indicateed commissive speech acts with the help of a software called Antconc (Anthony, 2019) which is a freeware corpus analysis toolkit for concordance and text analysis. It produced word lists that appeared in the addresses. The collected word lists were selected to find what indicated commissive words, such as promise, will, guarantee etc. Some of the commissive speech acts were usually marked by the word "will", but in fact, the utterance needed to be fully examined whether it was included to commissive speech act or not.

The next step on analyzing the utterance in the inaugural address is categorizing those sorted out words into Searle's (1976) and Schmid's (2000) category of commissive speech acts. In line with Searle's category, Vergaro (2018) stated in analyzing the commissive speech acts Schmid (2000) distinguished it into three main groups, namely, the offer group which include bid and offer, the promise group which include promise, pledge, guarantee, assurance, vow and oath, and the last group is the threat group which include warning, threat, and caveat. The commissive speech act can be predicted by the usage of the modal will (Loko, 2018). It captures the futurity of the speaker's actions or intentions (Dunmire, 2005).

Another aspect to analyze in commissive act is felicity conditions in Jokowi's inaugural address both in 2014 and 2019. In order an utterance to be felicitous, in line with Searle, Yule (1996) introduced four conditions of felicity conditions, namely content condition, preparatory conditions, sincerity condition, and essential condition. Fuller and Wardaugh (2015) state that felicity conditions describe the circumstance necessary for a particular speech act to be successfully performed (felicitous).

Based on Yule's classification, in line with Searle's classification, the general condition means the speaker must not be pretending like an actor and the hearer must be able to hear understand the language. Content conditions deal with the appropriate content of an utterance. Preparatory condition means that the speaker should be able to perform the promises uttered by him/her self and the speaker is not under control of other's power (speaker's willingness to do an act). In sincerity conditions the speaker is genuinely intends to carry out the future action. Sincerity should be held by the speaker to keep the promise in order to fulfill the sincerity condition (Hadiati, 2019). The speech act in sincere means it is being performed seriously and sincerely. Then the last condition is essential condition when the speaker uttering a promise, therefore the speaker intends to create an obligation to carry out the action as promised.

These conditions are necessary to be filled by the speaker when uttering a promise or a threat. As it is stated earlier that commissive speech act is a speech act which commit the speaker to do some future actions and once a person makes an utterance of promising, his promises should satisfy the felicity conditions, otherwise the promise will be infelicitous.

Findings and Discussion

After the commissive acts were classified in each period, the researchers found four categories of the commissive act, namely promising, assuring, guarantying, and threatening. The analysis in the 2014 inaugural address showed that the president produced 11 commissive speech acts which categorized as promising and threatening speech acts. Meanwhile, in his 2019 inaugural address, the researchers found 15 utterances, and those utterances are categorized as promising, assuring, guarantying and threatening.

Commissive Speech Acts in Inaugural Address in 2014

In analyzing the data, the president's utterances are classified based on the kind of speech act and the indicating point that express the utterance. From the 11 utterances, there are two categories that appear in 2014 inaugural address, namely, promising and threatening. After analyzing the data from the first term utterance, below are the utterances that include into commissive speech act.

> *(Com) 5- I am certain we will be able to carry this extremely difficult test of history with unity, cooperation [gotong royong] and hard work. (Com)[…]7- We will never be great if we are trapped in division and disunity. (Com)8- And, we will never be truly free without hard work. (Com) 9-The government that I lead will work to ensure that all people in all corners of the country can feel the presence of government services. (Com)[...] 11 -I am sure that this country will be stronger and dignified if all state agencies work, bearing the mandate as given by the Constitution. (Com)[...] 22- The next five years will be a defining momentum as a free nation.(Com)[...] 24I am confident, with hard work and cooperation, we will be able to protect the entire nation of Indonesia, and all of its people, to increase people's prosperity, to educate people's life, and to involve in world's order based on freedom, perpetual peace, and social justice.(Com)[...]26- I am stressing, under my administration, Indonesia as the third largest democracy with the largest Muslim population on Earth, as an archipelagic state, as Southeast Asia's largest country, will always conduct a "independent-and-active" foreign policy, to serve national interest, and to involve in world's order based on freedom, perpetual peace, and social justice. (Com)[..]30- We will be in full sail. (Com)-31-We will face all storms and waves with our own strength. (Com)-32 I will stand under the people's will and under the Constitution.*

In these utterances, Jokowi performed commissive speech acts. He committed himself to do some future actions which he stated to the country on his inaugural day as the President of the Republic of Indonesia in 2014. As it is known that commissive speech acts are also varied, there are commissive act that include into promises, threats and offer. There are only two different kinds of commissive act in this those are promises and threats. The data displayed 11 commissive act which formed by 9 promises and 2 threats. Most of the utterances here are using the repetitive of modal will, as in *will be able, I will stand*, *the government that I lead will work.* Utterances in line 5, 9, 11, 22, 24, 26, 30, 31, and 32 are belong to commissive act promises, while the other two, line 7 and 8 are belong to commissive act threats.

Promising

The speaker commits himself to do the things that he promises to do in the future time and made an obligation to action he promised to the hearer which is the audience. An utterance in line 9 is an example of commissive because it tells the speaker's future action. The speaker makes his utterance to the hearer as a certain kind of obligation. He promises that the government that he leads will work to ensure that all people in all corners of the country can feel the presence of government services.

These promises should be seen its felicity condition in order to discover whether the promises are felicitous or not. From the general condition, both the speaker and the hearer are Indonesian and fully understand the language, therefore it fulfills the general condition because they do not pretend like the actor. Propositional content, the utterance refers to the future act, Jokowi commit himself to the hearer which is also the citizens, it can be predict from the use of modal *will.*

Preparatory condition will be fulfilled if the speaker is not under someone's power, since he was chosen as the President, he is able to do the promise which will have a beneficial effect to the hearer which the people in the entire country can feel the presence of government service.

In sincerity condition, *"you mean what you say",* it means that in this condition, the speaker sincerity is shown by the intention to perform his utterance. Since the speaker is capable to do the promise as he stated, that means he is sincere enough to carry out the future action.

The essential condition, he has the obligation to make the government he leads to ensure that all people in all corners of the country can feel the presence of government services. In other word, his utterance changes his state from non-obligation into obligation. The utterances in line 5, 9, 11, 22, 24, 26, 30, 31 also fulfill this condition. All of these conditions are felicitous if done as it should be, but in the present time when writing this article, some of the utterances are infelicitous, because the utterance does not meet the condition as promised, such utterance in line 9, 22 and 24. The future action does not meet the conditions, those utterances and promises will be infelicitous. It is proven in the second term address that the speaker uttered promises what he should be done in his first term which in the past.

Threatening

Threats are divided into three, namely warning, threat, and caveat. The commissive of threatening that found in the data is warning. The president warned the audience of his inaugural address. The use of conditional sentence seems to be the marker to indicate the warning, since it is not giving benefit to the hearer. The example from line 7and 8 are the utterance that categorized as commissive warning.

These commissive acts point is to say if the hearer will be X, if the hearer does not do Y (want Y (don't do, X)). The intended illocutionary acts are under the president government, he intended to make Indonesia unity and free.

In propositional condition, the presence of the modal *will* in a sentence indicates a future action of an utterance, therefore this condition is fulfilled, if the utterance does not meet the conditions in the future, the utterance is not included into propositional condition. The preparatory condition is fulfilled because the he is aware that he has warned the hearer about the future event that will happen if they do X. In preparatory condition, if a speaker utters a warning, it would probably give no benefit to the hearer. As for the sincerity condition, the speaker truly meant to warn the citizens to avoid disunity. The last is the essential condition, by uttering this warning, his utterances changes from non-informing of a bad future event to informing. Both of this utterance will be infelicitous if the utterance does not meet the conditions.

Commissive Speech Acts in Inaugural Address in 2019

Different with the previous address, the second term address produce a lot of utterances. There are 65 utterances and 15 of them are categorized as the commissive speech acts. From the 15 utterances, there are four categories that appear in 2019 inaugural address, namely, promising, assuring, guarantying and threatening. The repetitive use of *will*, *will be*, *will have*, *will continue*, he uttered the promises refers to his upcoming leadership to overcome the unfinished work as he promised in his first term. The use of will here stands for willing. That means he is willing to do something or to act better in the future of the citizens of Indonesia. After analyzed the data from the second term utterance, the following are the utterances that include into commissive speech act.

> *(Com) [...] 4- Our dream, our ambition is that by 2045, after one century of Indonesian independence, Indonesia should,* Insya Allah *(God willing), have escaped the middle-income trap. (Com) 5- Indonesia will have become an advanced country with an annual income of Rp. 320 million per capita or a monthly income of Rp. 27 million per capita. (Com) [...] 7- Our dream is that by 2045, Indonesia's gross domestic product will have reached US\$7 trillion. (Com) 8- Indonesia will have become one of the top five world economies with a poverty rate nearing zero percent. (Com) [..] 33- I want and I will force a bureaucracy to deliver. (Com) [...] 40- First, the development of human resources will be our main priority. (Com) [...] 45- Second, we will continue infrastructure construction – infrastructure that connects production areas to distribution areas.(Com) [...] 47- The government will invite the House of Representatives to pass two big laws.(Com) 48- Both of these laws will be omnibus laws, namely a single law that revises several, even dozens of other laws. (Com) 49- Dozens of laws that hamper job creation will be revised at the same time. (Com) 50- Dozens of laws that hamper the development of small and medium enterprises will also be revised. (Com) 51- Fourth, we will continue to massively simplify the bureaucracy. (Com) 54- I will ask that this be simplified to only two levels, replaced by functional positions that value skill and competence. (Com) [...] 56- I will not have any mercy for those who are not serious. (Com) 57- I guarantee, one more time, i guarantee that I will remove [them].*

Promising

In this category, there are two categories of commissive acts, assuring, promising and guarantying. First the speaker performs act of promise as he try to assure the hearer that this country *will have escaped the middle-income trap, will have become an advanced country, Indonesia's* gross domestic *product will have reached US\$7 trillion, will have become one of the top five world economies with a poverty rate nearing zero percent.*

Through the use of *will have* here indicates the promise which categorized as assuring as stated in line 4,5,7 and 8. From the general condition, just like in the first term, both of the speaker and hearer understand the language being used. As for the content condition, the utterances in line 4,5,7, and 8 are not fit the content condition, because in the first term the speaker already stated that in the government that the speaker lead will make this country as free nation, but in fact the speaker still assure the citizen in his second term as stated in line 4,5,7 and 8. Thus make the content condition infelicitous, so the sincerity and the essential conditions.

Second, the speaker promises for more action he will do, to be exact in the next five years, the repetitive use of will, will be, will have, will continue, he uttered the promises refers to his upcoming leadership to overcome the unfinished work as he promised in his first term. The use of will here stands for willing. That means he is willing to do something or to act better in the future of the citizens of Indonesia. The content condition is felicitous because the speaker the future event will be the future act of the speaker. Then these utterances also fulfil the sincerity because the speaker has willingness or intention to do the future actions. This makes the utterance change into obligation, or fulfil the essential condition.

Unlike other utterances, this utterance is using performative verb of promising which is guarantee. It means that he has a strong intention to remove the people (ministers, officials, bureaucrats) who are not seriously guarantee the achievement of the goals of development programs. This means his utterance fulfil the sincerity condition. From his utterance it can be concluded that he undertakes this obligation in the future to remove the people who are not serious to achieve the goal. The preparatory condition fits the condition because the speaker is able to perform the utterance, felicitous.

Threatening

Threatening in this address is different from threatening in the previous address which expresses warning. This utterance expresses a threat, line 56 and 57 are included. Here the illocutionary point of the utterance is to threat those people (ministers, officials, bureaucrats) who are not seriously guaranteed the achievement of the goals of development programs will not gain any mercy from the President. He has to commit with the threat he made to the minister, officials, and bureaucrats as one of his responsibility during the period of his presidency. In line 57, the speaker also made it clear as a threat that if those people are not serious, they will be removed from the parliament.

The felicity conditions of both utterances fulfil the general condition, the speaker is the chosen President and non-playacting, and the hearer are Indonesian citizens, so they meet the conditions because both of them are not understand the language being used.

The content condition concerns the appropriate content of an utterance and in this state, the circumstance support the production of the utterance. The speaker as the leader of the country who is stated the visions and missions in inaugural address is appropriate to produce such utterance. Therefore, it is clear that utterance fulfill the content condition. The utterance of threats here is also fits the preparatory condition because the speaker does think the event will occur if the hearer or the ministers, officials, bureaucrats who are not serious.

Sincerity condition can be analyzed from the sincerity of the speaker when he uttered the threats the speaker intended to carry out the action which has no benefit to the hearer. Since the utterances fulfill the condition, this utterance is pragmatically felicitous. The last is essential condition, his utterances changes from non-informing of a bad future event to informing. The speaker utterance fits this condition.

Conclusion

The present study has analyzed the inaugural addresses delivered by Jokowi in 2014 and 2019 using the speech acts theory. The results unveiled how Jokowi employed and used commissive acts in the inaugural addresses. First the results revealed that there are two categories of commissive acts in the first term and four in the second terms.

In contrast with the first term which were only 11, in his second term he uttered 15 commissive acts. The results conclude that to maintain people's trust in his second term, the speaker proposed more commissive acts than in the first term. This way of speaking was used to influence the hearer's perception to accept him as candidate who has good intentions to make the country developed. The results also revealed that there are four infectious commissive acts that the speaker produced in the second term which affect three commissive acts in his first term become infelicitous. However, the rest of commissive acts as the speaker promised for the other next five years met the felicity conditions which mean the utterances are felicitous. If in the future the speaker violates the commissive acts he uttered in 2019, it means that the speaker's commissive acts are infelicitous.

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Consecutive Interpreting Strategies on A Court Setting: A Study of English into Indonesia Interpretation

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Abstract

This study was an attempt to investigate the consecutive interpreting strategies used by an Indonesian interpreter, Yuliana Tansil, in the court setting. This study examined a trial court in English and consecutively interpreted it to Indonesian. Faerch and Kasper's (1983) theory of consecutive interpreting strategy was used. The descriptive qualitative method was applied as the method of this study. Data were collected through video recording taken from official *YouTube*. The video then was transcribed carefully. The results showed that the interpreter used two types of consecutive interpreting strategies, namely reduction strategies, and achievement strategies. In terms of reduction strategy, the interpreter applied *skipping*, *incomplete sentence*, and *filtering*. Yet, the message abandonment was not found in this study. In terms of achievement strategies, the interpreter used both *appeal for assistance* and *elaborate strategy*. The results also indicated that the interpreter frequently elaborated and expanded the lexical meaning of words or phrases in the utterances. The interpreter used this strategy when she faced the difficult words in long utterances because of some cultural nuance. So, she elaborated on her understanding of the message by adding more information as a way of making the utterance in the target language to be understood better.

Keywords: consecutive interpreting strategies, court setting, interpretation

Introduction

Scholarship on consecutive interpreting strategy in court settings (e.g. Rusell, Shaw & Malcolm, 2010; Ribas, 2012; Kenneth, Eunice, & Peter, 2013; Wasfi, 2014; Shafiei, Tavakoli, & Dastjerdi, 2019) has been widely acknowledged to help a court interpreter to find the equivalent meaning between the target language and source language that will be transferred. The consecutive interpretation is a mode in which the interpreter begins to interpret an episode of a message after the speaker has stopped producing the source utterance (Pochacker, 2004). An interpreter listens to the speaker, takes note, and then reproduces the speech in the target language. Generally, this mode is usually applied to a formal place, such as a courthouse (Kelly, 1979). Gile (1995), furthermore pointed out that an interpreter before delivering his or her speech should have an effort model to support the fluency of interpretation and to reduce errors occurred, which is divided into several efforts, such as listening and analysis, memory, etc. These efforts are used to help interpreters understand the difficulties of interpreting and select appropriate strategies and tactics. Based on Lörscher (1991) in Ribas (2012), the interpreting problem or difficulties lie on a lexical, syntactic, or lexico-syntactic nature. In terms of syntax, cohesive conjunctions for example are an important device that significantly affects the structure of meaning (Kuswoyo et al, 2020). It will also be more challenging if both source language (SL) and target language (TL) have different grammatical patterns or cultural values (Simanjuntak, 2019)

A large number of studies concerning the strategies of consecutive interpretation in various fields (e.g. conference (Al-Zahran, 2007); training (Ribas, 2012); and church sermons (Kenneth, Eunice, & Peter, 2013)) have been conducted. An early study put forward by Al-Zahran (2007), entitled *The Consecutive Conference Interpreter as Intercultural Mediator: A Cognitive-Pragmatic Approach to the Interpreter's Role* was conducted. He proposed an account of the CCIr's role as an intercultural mediator as an alternative to other accounts of the interpreter's role in the literature on conference interpreting because those accounts did not explain clearly. The CCIr's role conflicted with very well- established concepts and principles associated with translation or interpreting such as faithfulness, accuracy, neutrality, or accessibility.

The study by Ribas (2012) presented the interpreting problems and strategies encountered by two groups of students at two different stages of training and the strategies that they applied. The results showed that the interpreting problems broken down according to each of the interpreting phases: listening and understanding, note-taking, decoding notes and expressing and reformulating, and interpreting strategies paraphrasing, repeating, memorizing, or trying to calm down.

In subsequent work, Kenneth et al (2013) investigated consecutive interpreting in Pentecostal church sermons using the theory of communication process that proposed by Tarone (1981) and Faerch and Kasper (1983) as the strategy to reach the entire congregation in a multilingual situation, especially in Machakos town, Kenya. They used descriptive research design as the method of their research to obtain information and using purposive sampling to select five churches that used consecutive interpreting, in which the sermons were preached in English and interpreted to Kamba, where the data was collected through non-participant observation and interviews. They found that most relevant strategies from the whole of sermons that used by interpreters relied more on strategies that did not communicate efficiently the message of the source text thus reduction strategies. Many previous studies, in different contexts, have been done on the strategies of consecutive interpretation, however, until now there seems to be no study exploring the consecutive interpreting strategies in the Indonesian context. So, this study is needed to be conducted.

This study tries to investigate the consecutive interpreting strategies of English into Indonesian used by Yuliana Tansil, who was an Indonesian interpreter on Jessica Kumala Wongso trial court. This was a case that attracts much public attention, becoming the spectacle of a major program on television and was watched by millions of Indonesian people. The issue began with the death of Wayan Mirna Salihin on January 6, 2016, who died after drinking a Vietnamese iced coffee at the Oliver Cafe in the Grand Indonesia shopping mall in Jakarta. The police investigation showed that cyanide poisoning was most likely the cause of Mirna's death. Her best friend, Jessica Kumala Wongso was legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing premeditated murder (Palin, 2016). Besides 46 witnesses including Mirna's father, husband, and twin sister as well as cafe employees testified, the public prosecutor of the trial also brought the Australian Federal Police, John Jesus Torres, as a witness. Because he spoke Australian English, any party such as lawyers, judges, witnesses found difficulties in speaking and understanding English. So that, a courtroom interpreter in all stages of a proceeding was presented. Yuliana Tansil, who has certified from the Association of Indonesia Translators (HPI), then was invited (Astriana, 2016).

The present study offers an attempt to fill the gap in the literature and seeks to examine the following research questions:

1. What are the consecutive interpreting strategies used by Yuliana Tansil as the interpreter in Jessica Kumala Wongso trial court?
2. How are the consecutive interpreting strategies implemented by Yuliana Tansil as the interpreter in Jessica Kumala Wongso trial court?

Theory and Method

Consecutive Interpretation Strategies

The consecutive interpretation strategies theory from Faerach and Kasper (1983) was used in this study. Faerach and Kasper (1983) pointed out that in interpreting consecutive process should support strategies or tricks that substantiate to the way of communicating process. It is in line with Ribas (2012), for being a professional interpreter, it is needed development of strategies or tactics for facing some problems. Facing problems such as cognitive processing and interlingual and intercultural communication in interpreting deals with the strategy in interpreting (Gile,1995). This strategy supports to manage the language that wants to be produced by the interpreters to deliver correctly to the audience.

Moreover, in interpreting a new language, it is challenging since the interpreter should transfer their native language to a new language. As stated by Brown (2002) in Kuswoyo (2014) the interference of the first language system and the second language system is also problematic. Thus, Gile (1995) pointed out that before doing the interpreting process, an interpreter should have effort models of interpretation to help interpreters understand the difficulties of interpreting cases, such as memory effort, production effort, listening and analyzing effort, and coordination effort. For non-native English speakers like Indonesian, listening is one of the skills that must be mastered since they commonly have a problem on that (Kuswoyo, 2013; Kuswoyo & Rido, 2019).

The concept of interpreting consecutive strategies can be seen in the following figure 1.
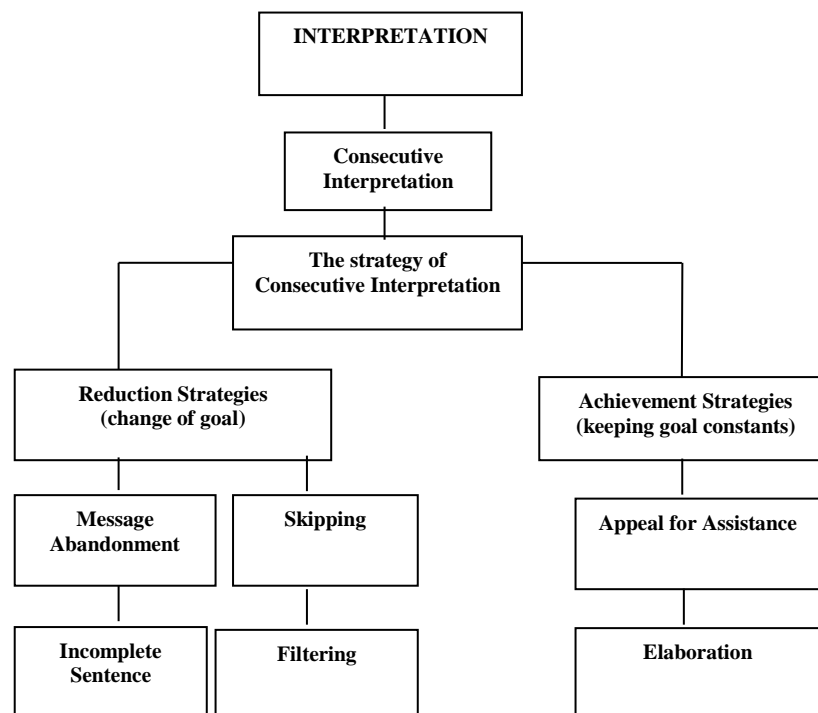

Figure 1. Categories of Consecutive Interpretation Strategies
(Faerach & Kasper, 1983)

Reduction Strategy

Reduction strategy is a strategy to change of goal, but it keeps the obtained message or without interrupting the message. The commonly used reduction strategies include message abandonment, skipping, incomplete sentences, and filtering (Faerach & Kasper, 1983).

a. Message Abandonment

Message abandonment is the strategy of leaving message unfinished because of language difficulties (Tarone, 1981). Generally, it is used to refer to cases where the interpreter abandons the entire utterance and moves on to interpret the following utterance or makes an effort to interpret but stops almost immediately.

b. Skipping

Skipping is defined as a strategy where the interpreter avoids or skips single words or a group of words. It is a case of lexical simplification, which is an attempt to express meaning while avoiding certain lexical items. According to Faerch & Kasper (1983), avoidance applies to different degrees of appropriateness in different contexts. It is most appropriate for the speaker who knows what is avoided (skipped) and least appropriate for the translator, whose avoidance is created by lexical voids in the target language.

c. Incomplete Sentence

The incomplete sentence strategy is used when the interpreter omits large units of the text in the targeted language. In this strategy, the interpreters attempt to interpret but stop mid-sentence (Faerach & Kasper, 1983). In other words, the interpreter does the decimation of source language because of some factors. The use of incomplete sentences is different from the skipping strategy since, in incomplete sentences, the interpreter interprets the whole words but does not complete the utterance.

d. Filtering

The filtering strategy is a kind of summarization displayed in a lengthy utterance. Unlike the Skipping strategy, in filtering, the interpreters compress the length of an utterance to find an economic way of expression while attempting to retain the semantic content by selecting what they consider to be important and finding a way of expressing it using their terms.

Achievement Strategy

The achievement strategy is a strategy keeping the goal constant as the alternative to develop a message but keep going to maintain the meaning, to achieve the goal of interpreting. Achievement strategy is divided into two tricks, namely appeal for assistance and elaboration (Faerach and Kasper, 1983).

a. Appeal for assistance

Appeal for assistance is defined by Faerch and Kasper (1983) as the idea of asking for help when faced with challenges during communication. In terms of the strategy, this strategy commonly occurs when there is more than one word that is difficult to find the equivalent toward that language to be rendered. Thus, the interpreter needs assistance, such as looking up in a dictionary, getting assistance from an appropriate lexical item from the source language speaker, or from the audience, who understand both the source language and the target language.

b. Elaboration

Elaboration or expansion is used when the original text or source language requires an additional explanation in translation because of some cultural nuance not retrievable in the target language (Ghaemi & Benyamin, 2010). In this strategy, an interpreter elaborates on their understanding of the message, when the interpreter finds difficulties to make equivalently the meaning from the source language to target language. It is employed when the interpreter explains or adds more information as a way of making the utterance in the target language to be understood better.

This study used a descriptive qualitative method because the data used were taken from YouTube and reported in the form of words, so without numbering or statistical data (Cresswell, 2009; Stake, 2010; Fred, 2005). Data were collected by a video recording. Rido, et al (2017) suggested that video recording could be used as the appropriate way to understand the complex interaction. In this study, this technique was used to capture the interpreter's verbal utterances during the interaction in the trial court. There were some stages done by the writers to collect the data, they were (1) downloading video from official YouTube, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GBC45Nqy9Ys. It was about Jessica Kumalawongso's trial court on September 26, 2016, then transcribing the texts. (2) finding carefully the types of interpreting consecutive strategies from the source and classifying them according to Faerch and Kasper (1983)'s theory. The last (3) identifying the data that consist of the consecutive process, and then taking note to describe the proper data. Meanwhile, to analyze the data, the writers employed some steps, they were (1) interpreting step. In this step, the writers interpreted the relation of the data found and collated with the formulation of the problem that has listened from Jessica Kumala Wongso trial court by understanding the theory of Faerch and Kasper (1983) in consecutive interpreting strategy. (2) identifying step. In this step, the writers analyzed the data found both source language (SL) and target language (TL) by identifying them according to the classification of interpreting consecutive strategies proposed by Faerch and Kasper (1983), and marked them then put in the table. And (3) concluding step. After evaluating the whole analyzed data, the writers made the conclusions.

Findings and Discussion

This study discussed the consecutive interpreting strategies used by Yuliana Tansil from English into Indonesian on Jessica Kumala Wongso trial court. The data were analyzed and interpreted based on Faerch and Kasper (1983) theory. The descriptive qualitative was conducted to elaborate on the kinds of consecutive interpreting strategies used by Yuliana Tansil as the interpreter in Jessica Kumala Wongso trial court. The following table 1 shows the details of the category of consecutive interpreting strategies in Jessica Kumala Wongso trial court.

Table 1. The category of consecutive interpreting strategies
in Jessica Kumala Wongso trial court

Category	Sub-category	Total
Reduction Strategy	Skipping	3
	Incomplete sentence	1
	Filtering	1
	Message abandonment	-
Achievement Strategy	Elaboration	23

Reduction Strategy

Utilizing reduction strategy, the interpreter just focuses on the main point information without transferring complete meaning. It reveals themes or main point, or important details that want to be delivered. The finding reveals that Yuliana Tansil as the interpreter in that court used a reduction strategy. It involved skipping the words or phrases, filtering the sentences that contain proverbs and idioms, and incomplete sentences by reducing the structure of the utterance. However, the message abandonment was not found.

Skipping

Skipping strategy usually occurs when an interpreter finds some difficult words in utterances that a speaker said. Thus, to avoid misinterpretation, an interpreter skips words that do not take influence the contextual meaning. By skipping, when an interpreter overlooks one or two words or phrases, that make the structure of the utterance does not transfer completely can be done, as long as maintaining contextual meaning from the source language into the target language (Faerch & Kasper, 1983). The interpreter in this way wants to maintain the main important message transferred by the speaker in the source language.

However, this strategy influences directly the meaning that is uttered in the SL. As explained in the previous section, skipping strategy is reducing one or two words in utterances; it is used more commonly, when a speaker in SL found the difficulty in maintaining another message, so an interpreter tries to follow that speaker said by skipping them. Thus, this strategy takes into the consecutive interpretation. For better understanding, the following examples of data are presented:

Extract 1

Duration	Speaker	Utterances
25:10-25:12	SL (English)	*Okay*, the first report
25:12-25:13	TL (Indonesian)	Laporan pertama

Extract 1 shows that the case of skipping happened in the source language for word *okay*, since this word was not translated into target language by the interpreter. The target language only showed the main point message without transferring completely the meaning of *okay* in the target language. In other words, Yuliana Tansil, as the interpreter skipped the word *okay* and only transferred the source language of *the first report*. She tried to maintain the main important message *laporan pertama* as the target language. By doing so, the interpreter expected that the audiences have understood the context of her speech. Therefore, reducing the word *okay* does not influence the information that wanted to be delivered by the speaker. The speaker in the source language uttered the word *okay* only to give feedback or consecutive response toward the question. Furthermore, it can be seen from the case that the skipping strategy is used by omitting one or more words or phrases typically for the words or phrases having less lexical meaning.

Extract 2

Duration	Speaker	Utterances
25:14-25:16	SL (English)	*His* reference number E 3388635
25:17-25:27	TL (Indonesian)	nomor rujukan E 3388635

In extract 2, the data reveals that the case of skipping occurred in a word *his*. Before the translating process, the phrase *his reference number E3388635* has a possessive pronoun structure that followed by noun or noun phrase *reference number*. After the phrase is interpreted by the interpreter into Indonesian, it changes to be *nomor rujukan E3388635*. The construction of the phrase changes or the phrase becomes incomplete since the pronoun *his* was skipped. In the target language, the interpreter only focused on the point of the message. It may occur because the interpreter needed to catch the next utterance which felt difficult or disguise for the interpreter. So the interpreter skipped another word within the message that uttered by the speaker since the meaning is still in the context and the participants in that situation still can understand and accept the message one another.

Extract 3

Duration	Speaker	Utterances
27:01-27:02	SL (English)	*Yes that* correct
27:02-27:02	TL (Indonesian)	Betul

Extract 3 shows that the interpreter also used skipping. It can be seen from the phrase *Yes that*. The meaning of that phrase was not interpreted into the target language. The interpreter did this strategy because when the speaker uttered such kind of response or feedback through the other side's questions in that court, the interpreter was sure that the audience have already known about the context of what her speech talking about. That is why the interpreter omitted two words from the phrase *Yes that*. Besides, those words were skipped because they had less lexical meaning. Therefore, in this skipping, the interpreter just focused on the main point of information. It can be seen that the speaker gave such an agreement of expression, then finally the interpreter interpreted *Yes that correct* to be *betul*. The word *betul* is the main point as the speaker gave agreement expression toward his report.

Furthermore, the case of skipping that occurred in words *yes* and *that* still have the function in the emphasis of meaning to the target language. The interpreter skipped the words, only interpreted in short in reducing some expressions in the target language. Before rendering the message in the source text, the phrase *yes that correct* confirm information conveyed by the speaker. When transferring to the target language to be *betul*, it seems like a very simple message, but the meaning still is acceptable because speakers and audiences could understand the meaning.

Incomplete Sentence

Incomplete sentence strategy occurs when the interpreters face long utterances spoken by a speaker. So, to keep point meaning of the message, the interpreter transferred in an incomplete sentence. It can be seen from the structure or element used in the utterance. The following extract could present the data.

Extract 4

Duration	Speaker	Utterances
36:30-36:36	SL (English)	*It was* a concern for the person at the address in the Jarot Street.
36:37-36:42	TL (Indonesian)	*yang memiliki* kekhawatiran akan seseorang yang memiliki alamat di Jarot street.

In extract 4, the case of incomplete sentence occurred in the phrase *It was*. In the source language, it shows that the sentence has a pattern *subject* and *predicate*, but when it was transferred to the target language by interpreter, the phrase *it was* was changed to the pattern of adjective *yang memiliki* in the sentence.

It makes the structure of the sentence to be an incomplete sentence, because of the reduction of the main pattern of the sentence. That is a subject and predicate of the sentence. It could occur, when if the interpreter only focused on the important information without obeying the grammatical construction of the sentence that uttered orally by the speaker. It is because speakers and audiences have understood each other in the context of communication. So the incomplete sentence strategy that was done by the interpreter did not make an influence on other main meaning of the sentence. In this case, the interpreter omitted a large unit or element in the sentence structure, then rendering only the action seen in the utterance. This strategy occurs because the interpreter needed to keep the main point of the text, but still in the contextual meaning.

Filtering

The filtering strategy is used when the interpreters only take the important point of text that uttered by speakers, without caring the grammatical construction of the sentence in the utterance, so it is like summarizing text in the utterance, which transferring only main point into the target language (Faerach & Kasper, 1983). Such a strategy is used by summarizing messages that uttered in long utterances without disturbing the meaning because it still keeps the contextual meaning. So, the purpose of filtering itself is to make effective sentences in using words from SL to TL. To understand deeper how this strategy used in consecutive strategy, the following examples were given below.

Extract 6

Duration	Speaker	Utterances
23:43-23:46	SL (English)	in the event *that the person I dealing with*
23:47-23:50	TL (Indonesian)	*orang yang terlibat*

Extract 6 presents the filtering strategy was used by the interpreter. It can be seen in the result of the target language *orang yang terlibat*. The interpreter tried to compress the meaning in the source language, where the speaker uttered in the long utterance *in the event that the person I dealing with*. The interpreter then only took the main point of information that wanted to be delivered by the speaker. That was about people who were involved as reported by the speaker. Besides, the interpreter maintained the goal of meaning in the source language without interrupting that meaning. Therefore, by using this strategy, the interpreter limited the utterance by summarizing the meaning taking only main point information.

Achievement Strategy

This strategy is different with reduction strategy. When achieving the goal of meaning in the target language, this strategy can be used by elaborating or could be also appealing another help, but it is only when facing hard condition, as a very difficult word like terms or another register word that is not known by interpreters (Faerch & Kasper, 1983). Both strategies are often used only in finding difficult words. Then an interpreter tries to use like elaborating the difficult words to make clear meaning in TL. This strategy considers modulation, since it may change the position of the structure of the sentence. As

it happened in Jessica's trial court, the interpreter, Yuliana Tansil mostly achieved the goal of interpretation by elaborating, but she never asked for help.

Elaboration

Elaboration is like the expansion of vocabulary in an utterance uttered by a speaker, but in elaborating way, an interpreter cannot come out form the context of the text, meaning that it cannot disturb the meaning of the text. This strategy often occurs when interpreting such as rhetorical words, which the words can be explained in a long explanation with using various vocabularies. To understand deeply how this strategy was used by the interpreter in the process of consecutive interpretation, the following examples of data would be given below.

Extract 7

Duration	Speaker	Utterances
21:31-21:38	SL (English)	But there are 14 now reports that *can be viewed.*
21:38-21:45	TL (Indonesian)	Tetapi hanya terdapat 14 laporan yang *dapat dilihat atau ditampilkan*.

The interpreter in extract 7 used the elaboration strategy. It can be seen from the result of meaning in the target language when the speaker uttered the phrase *can be viewed*, the interpreter interpreted the phrase by using a synonym that giving another lexical meaning of the word *viewed* to be *ditampilkan*. In that case, the word *viewed* is not difficult but it indicates the general word. However, the interpreter used the elaboration strategy to that word because the interpreter tried to find out the most acceptable meaning that has related to the context of that communication.

Extract 8

Duration	Speaker	Utterances
31:48-31:57	SL (English)	The call received says that the ex-boy friend *stated she* was going to kill herself using a knife.
31:57:32:13	TL (Indonesian)	pada laporan tersebut dikatakan ada telepon yang diterima oleh mantan pacar yang bersangkutan, *dan dimana yang bersangkutan* mengatakan bahwa dia akan membunuh dirinya dengan menggunakan pisau.

Extract 8 presents the elaborating strategy used by the interpreter. It can be seen obviously that the phrase *stated she* was translated into target language becomes *dan dimana yang bersangkutan*. The lexical meaning of the words to be elaborated into the target language in a long-phrase, because the interpreter tried to create equivalent meaning to balance the context of the situation in communication being discussed, in order can be understood by the audience. Further, the elaborating strategy was used to find out the most equivalent meaning, without ordering the grammatical construction of the sentence.

Extract 9

Duration	Speaker	Utterances
36:58-37:04	SL (English)	police attended the location.
37:05-37:07	TL (Indonesian)	polisi datang ke alamat atau ke lokasi tersebut.

The data sample in extract 9 shows that the case of elaborating strategy occurred in the word or phrase *the location* since the word or phrase was translated into target language to be extensive meaning that is *ke alamat atau ke lokasi tersebut*. It happened because the interpreter found the meaning of the word or phrase *the location*, that was *ke alamat* still not acceptable to the context of the message in the source language. That is way the interpreter added the meaning of the word or phrase to be *ke lokasi,* to be more understanding toward the audience.

Also, the goal of the elaborating strategy is to achieve the goal of communication between the source language and target language. In the case of elaborating strategy, the interpreter did the expansion in lexical meaning typically for the difficult words or phrase. The purpose is to find the equivalent meaning without disturbing the contextual meaning in the source language. Sometimes, in elaborating strategy, the interpreter could elaborate only on difficult words or phrases but could also elaborate or expand the entire sentence, especially when translating text that has rhetorical language, like metaphor, etc.

Extract 10

Duration	Speaker	Utterances
33:25-33:28	SL (English)	Police attended *the act of killing herself using a knife*.
33:29-33:48	TL (Indonesian)	polisi datang *dan kemudian mereka menemukan nona Wongso mengakui Wongso bahwa telah melakukan ancaman tersebut tetapi beliau tidak benar-benar akan melakukan tindakan tersebut yang dimaksud tindakan menurut saksi adalah tindakan bunuh diri.*

In extract 12, the case of elaborating strategy occurred in the phrase of *the act of killing herself using a knife*, since the interpreter transferred the meaning of the phrase into target language to be in complex sentence structures. The phrase in the source language that has involved in elaborating way became sentence, so from the phrase shifted to be sentenced in the target language, as seen in the result of meaning in target language *dan kemudian mereka menemukan nona Wongso mengakui Wongso bahwa telah melakukan ancaman tersebut tetapi beliau tidak benar-benar akan melakukan tindakan tersebut yang dimaksud tindakan menurut saksi adalah tindakan bunuh diri.*

From that case, it proved that the elaboration could be seen from the construction of the sentence, which before the source text, the structure of the sentence was short but when translating to be in long sentence structures of more complex structures. In this case, the interpreter gave additional information, particularly toward difficult words or phrases. This elaborating strategy occurred when the interpreter was difficult to find equivalent meaning between the source language and target language, so to find it, the interpreter tried to make

expansion but it was still in the context of communication, it could become out from the contextual meaning.

Conclusion

This study was aimed at investigating the consecutive interpreting strategies used by Yuliana Tansil as an interpreter in Jessica Kumala Wongso trial court on September 26, 2016, involving Indonesian as the target language and English as the source language. The result of this study revealed that the interpreter used various interpreting consecutive strategies. They involved a type of reduction strategies and achievement strategies. Further, the interpreter had used these two strategies including their sub-strategies to solve every difficulty both the factor of the linguistic factor and extra-linguistic factor such as the context of language in cultural differences.

In terms of reduction strategy, the interpreter maintains the main point of the message in the target language. There were three sub-categories used. They were skipping, incomplete sentence, and filtering. However, *message abandonment* was not found in this study. This strategy commonly used in simultaneous interpretation. The first sub-strategy in reduction strategy that was used by the interpreter during the process of consecutive interpretation is *skipping*. Through this strategy, the interpreter omitted one or more words that have less lexical meaning and only focused on the main point of information. The second is *incomplete sentence*. The interpreter used this strategy only when she faced a complex structure of utterances. So, the interpreter did not complete the sentence structure of utterance that uttered by the speaker as the source language to the target language. The last is *filtering strategy*. The interpreter used this strategy when she found a long utterance. Thus, the interpreter summarized the meaning in the source language to be in short in the target language. Furthermore, another strategy used by the interpreter through the case of Jessica' court is the achievement strategy. This strategy elaborated on the meaning of utterance of the source language in the target language, so the meaning of utterance becomes a long utterance.

In conclusion, the writers found the elaboration strategy was the most frequently used by Tansil as the interpreter. It was because she tried to balance the meaning from the source language to the target language to be acceptable to the context of the communication.

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Netizens' Comments in Responding Polling of Presidential-VP Candidate 2019 on YouTube: Rocky Gerung's Channel

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to describe the expressive speech acts of the YouTube user (netizen) and the politeness strategy used by the netizens in line to respond polling of Presidential-VP candidate in Indonesia. This descriptive qualitative research used library research in collecting the data. Some theories related to expressive speech acts and politeness strategy were used to analyze the data. The analysis was represented by using informal method. The result of analysis showed that the expressive speech act is the most frequently used by the YouTube users. The results indicated that the netizens used expressive speech acts to express anger, satirizing, sympathizing, blaming, thanking and fulminating. The research also revealed the importance of expressive speech act in keeping politeness in witten language. It was concluded that the netizens were creative in expressing their ideas through written language. Expressive speech acts and politeness strategy reflected the way the language users show their emotion by using words.

Keywords: expressive speech acts, netizens' comments, politeness strategy, Rocky Gerung

Introduction

For many young people, YouTube is used to watch music videos, comedy shows, how to guides, recipes, hacks and more. Teens also use the video-sharing service to follow their favorite vloggers (video blogger), subscribe to other YouTubers and celebrities they are interested in. We know already that YouTube can be a very popular platform, as they add a dynamic element to your video, improve knowledge transfer, demonstrate procedures, and to share some topics. This is why the video sharing website YouTube can provide unlimited opportunities to enhance our mind by not only using countless videos you can find there, but also creating our own survey to help our audience achieve their objectives.

People commonly use YouTube in order to see some video informative, funny, awesome and even inspiring. Started from civil society, teenagers, public figures, artists even politicians. YouTube not only as a platform to upload and watch videos, but also there is a new feature in YouTube. As mentioned before, there's a feature in YouTube to create own survey. One of the rising politician and also YouTuber is Rocky Gerung. Rocky Gerung is a lecturer of philosophy at the prestigious Universitas Indonesia (UI). He becomes so popular since his appearance on *tvOne*'s popular debate show *Indonesia Lawyers Club* (ILC) by saying holy books are fiction on Tuesday, April 10, 2018 (The Jakarta Post, 2018). His followers on twitter were increasing significantly and his subscriber on YouTube as well.

On August 9, 2018, President Joko Widodo and Gerindra's Chairman Prabowo Subinto's announced their choice of running mates in the 2019 presidential election dramatically then changed the dynamics of the race from almost anything analysts had previously predicted. Now, the results first survey of potential voters polled after the running mate announcements were made have been showed, and they indicate that while

the incumbent still holds a major advantage over Prabowo in previous polls, demographic shifts among their voters could herald major shifts in campaign strategies.

Based on the phenomena, Rocky Gerung also created and released his own survey at his own YouTube channel. He did a survey for his follower (netizen) to participate in his account to choose the President and VP candidate of Indonesia in 2019. The results of a voter survey held from August 12-30, 2018. Based on a head-to-head match, 8% of voters would pick President Jokowi and his running mate, Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) leader Ma'ruf Amin, while 92% would pick Prabowo and his running mate, former Jakarta vice governor and businessman Sandiaga Uno (Gerung, 2018). Netizen's reaction is literary interesting to be analyzed. The aims of this research to describe expressive speech act and to describe the politeness strategy netizens' in responding polling of Presidential-VP candidates on YouTube: Rocky Gerung's channel.

Some researchers have conducted speech acts and politeness analysis in some particular researches. These researchers analyzed and investigated speech acts and politeness analysis in such discussions, such as Septianasari (2018) investigated a study about netizen's comment in responding to social phenomenon e-KTP corruption on Instagram. The result showed that the netizen used expressive speech act for cursing, expressing anger, satirizing, sympathizing, blaming, thanking, fulminating, and advising. Most of them used this speech act to express their anger or negative emotion. Then, Budiarta et al (2018) discussed about politeness and violations in the Adit dan Sopo Jarwo program. The result of the analysis shows that there are three types of politeness maxim exemplified in the animation; tact, approbation, and generosity. Politeness violations occur with the tact, agreement, and generosity maxims. The utterances that show politeness are uttered by the characters Jarwis, Ujang, Denis, and Mr. Habibie whereas the utterances that show politeness violations are uttered by Ujang, Denis, Devi, and Jarwo. Aarons and Mierowsky (2017) conducted some of the speech acts used in the work of selected standup comedians to analyse the way they determine the relationship of performer and audience. They argued that there is a reciprocal relationship between the licensing of certain speech acts in standup comedy, and the success of these speech acts in shaping the social lives of the audience. They showed that this relationship is at the forefront of standup comedy's social impact and that it can generate heightened consciousness of the social and political environment of the time. Finally, they considered the question of whether socially critical standup can have any noticeable effect on the attitudes or behaviour of both live and digitally mediated audiences. Iriyansah (2017) conducted the realization of a directive speech act category in the movie entitled "Negeri Lima Menara". The results shown in the movie "Negeri Lima Menara" are six categories of speech acts directive. Directive politeness asking category frequently used by speakers in a conversation to express her wishes. Revita et al (2017) investigated the politeness strategy used by panders in persuading women to be the victim of women trafficking. The research is conducted in West Java (Bekasi, Cirebon, and Indramayu). Having analyzed data, it is found that there are four politeness strategies used by the panders in woman trafficking activities. They are (a) bald on record; (b) positive politeness; (c) negative politeness; and (d) off record. The politeness strategies used by the members of a Betawinese family in their daily conversation conducted by (Salihah & Winiharti, 2017). The result showed that there are four politeness strategies used: Bald on record, off record, Positive politeness and Negative politeness. This study has also found that the selection of politeness strategies is determined by two factors; (a) the status of the family members within the family itself and (b) the intensity of inter-speaker meeting. Generally, it is proven that Betawinese families apply politeness strategies in their daily conversation. Keywords: Politeness strategy,

family member, family status, conversation. Widya (2017) tried to describe types of speech acts performed by English lecturers in learning process at STKIP YDB Lubuk Alung. The research findings show that there were four types of speech acts performed by the English lecturers, namely representatives, directives, expressive and commissives, whereas declarations were not utilized by the English lecturer. The most frequently used illocutionary acts were directives (53%), while the least frequent illocutionary acts went to commissives (5%). The frequent use of directives indicates that the lecturer seemed to be aware of their status as a lecturer which was believed to be more powerful than her students.

The form, function and response strategies from autistic students on the teachers' directive in the classroom done by Robiah and Ibrahim (2016). This study used a case study. The results showed that there are two categories of the students' spoken responses: (1) speech production in the form of assertive, directive, commissive and expressive; and (2) the speech responses are based on the senses including auditory, visual and emotions. In addition, the function of the students' responses is categorized into two: (i) the effect of speech production in terms of complaining, agreeing, asking, stating something, thanking, apologizing, asserting, reporting, mentioning and offering; and (ii) the students' responses as the effect of the teachers' directive speech acts. Furthermore, the students' response strategies are divided into two categories, namely: (i) internal and external factors, and (ii) the delivery of the students' responses. (Gillani & Mahmood, 2014) also explored the politeness strategies used in Pakistani business letters written in English. This study is very insightful for teachers and learners regarding the usage of politeness strategies in business communication. The textbook writers can benefit from this research as it will acquaint them with the differences in the use of politeness strategies for intra-national and international business communication. (Syafruddin & Rimang, 2014) investigated and explained declarative, interrogative, and imperative forms as well as speech act strategies used by the members the South Sulawesi Parliament. The findings revealed that there were various forms of politeness used by the respondents. Moreover, the locution act was the more dominant strategy used by the respondent than the illocutionary act. (Muhartoyo & Kristani, 2013) conducted speech acts in case directive speech act. Their study aims to identify the directive speech act in "Sleeping Beauty" movie. The result of analysis showed that the directive speech act of ordering is the most frequently used in the movie (21,6%). The least frequently used directive speech act is inviting directive speech act (0,7%). The study also revealed the importance of directive speech act in keeping the flow of storyline of the movie. (Suwignyo, 2011) also described and found the laku among utterance in the class discourse. Laku Among speech act is a natural phenomenon of language use in social and cultural among contexts. To explain the phenomena, ethnographic research was used based on the structure of classroom communication. The result of the study shows that there are three findings of using laku among utterances in the classroom, they are *ing ngarsa, ing madya, tut wuri handayani* in the initial, middle and final speech acts in the classroom discourse.

Since speech act has been extensively studied, however, less attention paid to language phenomena in case of speech act from YouTube users reaction especially for 2019 in political year in Indonesia.

Method

The research employed a qualitative approach by using the YouTube channel as the source of data. Library research was used to collect the data. The writers collected primary data that were derived from several comments on YouTube: Rocky Gerung's channel. Once the data were collected, they were then classified into categories seen from its speech

acts and its politeness. The data were translated by the researchers themselves. Some theories about speech acts introduced by Searle (1979), Yule (2006), and Brown and Levinson (1983) were used to analyzed the data.

Findings and Discussion

Generally, there are 5 types of speech act found in netizen' comments. Searle (1979) and Yule (2006) pointed out that those speech acts are declarative, representative, expressive, commissive, and directive. This research will be focused on the expressive speech act and politeness strategy of netizen's comment in responding Rocky Gerung's polling.

Expressive Speech Act of Netizen's Comment

Expressive speech act shows psychological utterances of the speakers. They use this speech act for thanking, congratulating, criticizing, complaining, and more. Expressive illocution tends to be uttered pleasurably. Therefore, this illocution is intrinsically polite, except expressive illocution for threatening or accusing (Hikmah, 2013).

The source of data is every comment on YouTube: Rocky Gerung's channel consists of expressive speech acts and politeness. The data show that most of the YouTube users gave some expressions in their comments. Here are the types of expressive speech act of netizen's comments in responding Rocky Gerung's polling:

a. Expressing Anger

Some people use utterance to show their anger. The speakers commonly use swears words when they are angry. Here are the data of the expressive illocution that show the anger of YouTube users.

(1) @cahaya langit malam: *KAMBING KURUS diseruduk NENE BANTENG dikelilingi SRIGALA LAPAR sama CEBONG DUNGU. Ga mau ah pemimpinnya yg kaya gitu* (Translation: THIN GOAT was hit by MOTHER OF BULL and was sorrounded by HUNGRY WOLF with STUPID TADPOLE, I don't wanna have such a leader like that).

(2) @azzura official:
Tenggelamkan Cebong (Translation: drown tadpole).

The datum (1), the netizen used swears word to express his anger. On the other hand, the utterance shows that the netizen used swear word by represent animal figure to emphasis his anger. Meanwhile in the datum (2) shows that the netizen used imperative sentence to reflect his anger toward the survey. The word tenggelamkan is popular sentence from Susi Pudjiastuti, minister of marine.

b. Satirizing

The netizen user used satire in responding the Rocky Gerung's Survey. They expressed their comments emotionally by using this language style. Look at the data below!

(3) @zein alby:
Saya memilih Jokowi dan Maruf Amin untuk beristirahat di 2019. Cukup sudah angeran yang selama 5 tahun berkuasa, cukup sudah bertanya kepada sang ibu.... dan satu lagi biarkan di 2019 pangeran ini belajar di depan umum tanpa teks....... (Translation: I choose Jokowi and Maruf Amin to take a rest in 2019. Enough for the lovely prince hold the power in 5 years. Enough for asking to his

beloved Mother.... and let the lovely prince learn how to communicate in public speaking without text....).

Here, @zein alby was not praising Mr President as a real prince through his comments which is shown in datum (3). He assumed that the lovely Prince was learning public speaking without text. In fact we know that a prince is the best person in handling everything.

c. Sympathizing

According to Rocky Gerung's channel, some netizens sympathized for phenomenon occurred in this pooling. Here are some data that show how YouTube users express their sympathy.

(4) @Fandrei Larch Leonard: *sebetulnya saya kurng setuju mengenai keputusan pak jokowi memilih kiyai maruf amin sebagai   wakilnya.... jujur belakangan saya menaruh simpati kepada pak prabowo entah kenapa, dengan sejenak mengesampingkan rekam jejak beliau. Saya lebih setuju keduanya dipasangkan (JOKOWI-PRABOWO)* (Translation: actually, when Jokowi choose Ma'ruf Amin as VP candidate, I doubt with that... Honestly, I don't know why, lately I put my sympathy to Mr. Prabowo by putting aside his previous track record in Human right problem. My expectation is Jokowi and Prabowo for President and VP. Some citizens express their disappointment and anger by uttering any words. However, the other citizen gives different reaction toward this phenomenon. Some of them express their sympathy through the comments they write on YouTube comment. It can be seen from datum (4). Netizen in datum (4) blame Mr. President after choose his mate in the following president election, but on the other hand, he gives his sympathy for Mr. Prabowo and hope Jokowi and Prabowo become a mate in 2019).

d. Blaming

Some data bring out several comments which had been uttered to blame the president. Look at the data below!

(5) @Fitransyah delly: *Habisnya jokowow cuma bisa pencitraan doang tapi janji2 PILPRES hn 2014 ga ada yang ditepati..selain itu katanya ulama ga boleh berpolitik, kenyataannya malah ambil calon wapres dr ulama. Lain dimulut lain dihati. Di agama disebut M*N@F*K.* (Translation: Jokowow cannot implement his promises in PILPLRES 2014. Meanwhile, previously, his statement forbids Ulema in politic, in fact he chooses ulema as his VP candidate. In Islam, this case is called *munafik*).

In datum (5), the netizen blamed Mr President because he can not implement his promises and his VP candidate from ulema.

e. Thanking

Some people also express their thanks and gratitude in comment. It is proven in the datum (6) and (7) below.

(6) @novrie:
TKS mas Rocky atas polling survey nya (Translation: Thank you Mr Rocky for your polling [survey]).

(7) @Gugun Kruger:
saya bersyukur wakil pak jokowi adalah kiyai maaruf amin, pak amin lebih baik istiqomah di jalan allah, sudah terlalu tua kiyai untuk memimpin negeri. Semakin mantap untuk memilih pak Prabowo dan Sandi. (Translation: my gratitude for VP candidate is Kiyai Ma'ruf Amin, Mr. Amin better stay on the track as ulema, (Amin) too old to lead this country. My confidence increases to choose Prabowo and Sandi).

It seems like these netizens wanted to point out their gratitude for this polling and survey. It indicates by the word thanks and gratitude.

f. Fulminating

Another expression that people showed in responding to President and VP candidate in Rocky Gerung's Channel is fulminating. This expression is found on netizen's comment as well. Here is the datum that shows the expression of fulminating written by YouTube user.

(8) @iip muhidin:
cukup Mahfud MD saja yang di PHP, jangan sampai rakyat di PHP lagi #2019gantipresident. (Translation: Enough for Mahfud MD as a fool. Stop fooling citizen. #2019change the president).

It seems that the YouTube user was already sick to see the attitude of the president in defending his integrity as the decision maker to choose his mate in presidential election. As we know that Mahfud MD sounded as the potential VP candidate for incumbent, but in last minute, the name of mahfud Md swithced to Kiyai Mafur Amin as the VP candidate. He expressively fulminates the joke that was made by Mr President.

Politeness Strategy of YouTube Users

Politeness strategy is needed by the language users to create an effective communication. This way of communication is used to minimize the threat to someone's face. Brown and Levinson (1983) divided politeness strategy into Positive Politeness Strategy and Negative Politeness Strategy. Nevertheless, the context of pooling that appears in this research. Therefore, most of YouTube users broke the politeness strategy by writing impolite comment on YouTube comment in responding to this pooling. They used bad language or swear words in giving the comments.

After analyzing the data, it is found that politeness strategy is used by some YouTube users. Look at the data below!

(9) @Angga Akbar:
Indonesia butuh yang lebih baik (Translation: Indonesia needs someone better).

(10) @achmad ridok:
Muliakan Makruf Amin sebagai Ulama, Hormati Jokowi sebagai Presiden saat ini. Dan berilah kepercayaan pada pak Prabowo....... (Translation: Bless Makruf Amin as ulema. Respect Jokowi as the recent president and trust in Prabowo (to lead this country).

Most people gave their expression in their comments to react toward Rocky Gerung's survey. Nonetheless, some people still used their politeness strategy in expressing their reaction toward Rocky's survey. As stated in datum (9) and datum (10). In datum (9), the YouTube user used politeness by using positive statement in his comment.

The YouTube user in datum (10) softens his comment by stating his honour to Maruf Amin and respect to Jokowi as the President.

Conclusion

To conclude, expressive speech act is used to express positive and negative emotions of the speakers. The results indicated that the netizens used expressive speech act for expressing anger, satirizing, sympathizing, blaming, thanking and fulminating. Most of them used this speech act to express their feeling in polling. Nonetheless, some of them still used politeness strategy in responding polling of presidential-VP candidates on YouTube: Rocky Gerung's Channel. This language phenomenon in line with speech act from netizens reaction especially in this in political year in Indonesia.

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Proofing Tools in Microsoft Office Word 2019:
The Application in Indonesian Language

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Abstract

Microsoft Office Word 2019 has grammar correction in various languages, one of which is Indonesian. This paper aims to explore the features of the spelling and inspection tools of Microsoft Office Word 2019. This verification tool was tested with Indonesian linguistic units, compound words, affixes, and particles. In addition, the testing was also carried out on Indonesian punctuation. From this research it was found that the Microsoft Office Word 2019 system proofing tools only works best when errors occur in words and reduplication. This tool cannot detect errors in using punctuation, errors at the syntactical level and at the semantic level. The realm of sentences and meanings did not pass this test.

Keywords: Microsoft Office Word, proofing tools, spelling

Introduction

Writing is important in writing papers, books, magazines, and others, not only for individuals but also government offices, companies, including editors. An editor is a person who edits manuscripts or essays that will be published in magazines, newspapers, books, etc. (Sugihastuti, 2014). It is thus reasonable that writing tools have developed rapidly, from stone, slate, typewriter to computer. In digitalization era today, the use computer as a writing tool is growing rapidly. A lot of software programs have been introduced one of which is Microsoft Office.

Microsoft Office for Windows started in 1990 as a package of Microsoft Windows 3.0 operating system, Microsoft Word for Windows 1.1, Microsoft Excel for Windows 2.0, and Microsoft PowerPoint for Windows 2.0. In 1995 Microsoft relaunched this office application with the 1995 version along with its Windows 95 Operating System. In this operating system Microsoft completely overhauled Windows versions 3.1 and Windows 3.11 for Workgroups. After that came the innovations from Microsoft Office, from Microsoft Office 2000, Microsoft Office XP, Microsoft Office 2003, Microsoft Office 2007, Microsoft Office 2010, Microsoft Office 2013, to the latest is Microsoft Office 2019. The rapidly growing digital era with the use of smart phones make this company create Mobile version, either from Microsoft Office Word to Microsoft Office Lens.

One of the flagship software from Microsoft Office 2019 package is Microsoft Office Word 2019. Since version 2003, this device has started to apply spelling and grammar tools up to 50 languages. However, many users of this software ignore the spelling tool features. Therefore, red waves are often found beneath the text which is a warning that typed words are not found in the dictionary. This makes the scene screen to be disturbed. Consider the following example.

1.1 Latar Belakang

Dalam konteks kompetisi global saat ini, sektor pariwisata harus mampu bersaing baik dengan pesaing lokal maupun global. Banyak negara sejak beberapa tahun terakhir menganggap pariwisata dengan serius dan menjadikan pariwisata sebagai sektor unggulan di dalam memperoleh devisa, menciptakan lapangan kerja, maupun pengentasan kemiskinan (Pinata dan Diarta, 2009). Pariwisata menjadi sorotan paling utama, terutama bagi negara berkembang seperti Indonesia.

Figure 1. Example of display software on the screen

In Figure 1 above it is very visible that people usually write in Microsoft Office Word software. The cause of the red wave is the mismatch between the language on the keyboard and the typed language. This unattractive scene sometimes makes writers less careful in editing their writings and finally they prefer to print it first before editing it.

Research on the detection of punctuation errors has been carried out under the title "Tool of Assisting Punctuation Detection in Scientific Writing"(Anggraini, Zinni, & Rochimah 2016). This research is intended to create a tool for detecting punctuation errors in scientific papers with .doc or .docx files. Tests on the developed instrument were tested on punctuation in Indonesian by using the Boyer-Moore algorithm and it was concluded that the system could detect errors in the use of spaces between words and punctuation errors. However, the system several times also detected punctuation errors even though the punctuation was not wrong. The other research on language errors was done by Umboh, Sentinuwo and Sambul (2017) by using an error detection application in a thesis. The error detection application that was approved in a thesis document script was very helpful for finding errors in approving. However, there was no spelling correction feature after error detection. Taufik, Aishia and Jumadi (2017) also examined the implementation of Fuzzy Search which was used for detection of foreign words in Microsoft Word. However, this study only detected foreign words in Indonesian texts and did not detect Indonesian grammatical errors. Miftahuddin, Pardede and Dewi (2018) applied the lemmatization algorithm to Indonesian documents. In that study, text preprocessing and lemmatization were used to determine incorrect spelling errors. So, this research only detected words that were in accordance with KBBI and could not provide suggestions if a writing error occurs.

From the description above, the purpose of writing this paper is to explore the spelling and grammar tool features of Microsoft Office Word 2019 software from the way it was installed into things that have not been detected in this software. The testing of this tool was carried out with Indonesian linguistic units, both in terms of words, combination of words, punctuation, sentences, and meanings. This test was conducted to obtain empirical data about the feasibility of using spelling and grammar tools in Indonesian.

Theory and Method

In order to be able to conduct this study the Indonesian language was first configured in the computer where the Microsoft Office Word 2019 was being installed and used (Lambert, 2019; Lambert & Frye, 2015). The data for this study were taken from samples in the form of words, phrases, and Indonesian sentences, in terms of morphological, syntactic, and semantic elements written in the Microsoft Office Word 2019. Method used in collecting the data was the introspection method, which fully utilizes the role of researchers as speakers of languages (Mahsun, 2012).

The data analysis used was the comparative method of comparative linking techniques and the distribution method with substitution techniques (Sudaryanto, 2015). This was intended to test the suitability of the Indonesian grammar with the Indonesian grammatical system that could be detected by Microsoft Office Word 2019. At the stage of presenting the results of data analysis, an informal method was used. In order to get a better understanding of the results from this study, the method of informal presentation was used by using the formulation of ordinary words although it used technical terminology.

Findings and Discussion

In this discussion will be discussed the extent to which the ability of this tool can function in identifying the Indonesian language from the smallest order in the form of letters to syntactic order.

When in word-by-word correction, this tool is helpful when writing is false. Consider the following example.

Figure 2. Example display of the wrong word on the screen

In the example above there is a word in italics with a wave line underneath. This example proves that this spell checker is working properly. When that happens, just right click on the mouse and select the appropriate word.
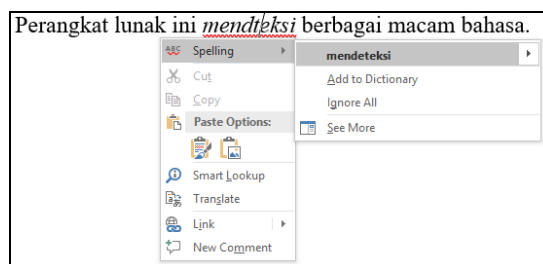
Figure 3. How to correct the wrong word

The problem that often happens is when typing errors in a word makes another meaningful word. Consider the following example.

Figure 4. The sentence with wrong word but has other meaning

In this example, the word *macan* should be a *macam*. However, this detector does not give a red mark under the word because in Indonesian there is the word *macan* 'tiger'.

When writing typically occurs repetition of words due to the author is less focused with the words that are typed. Look at the example below.

Figure 5. Sample of the re-word

There is a repetition of the word in the example above, such the word *tarik*. The proofing tools feature also works well by providing a red line on the repeated word. The

word can be removed manually by using the delete or backspace key. In addition, the word can be removed by pressing the right button on the mouse and the cursor is directed to the word with red lines. Look at the following example.
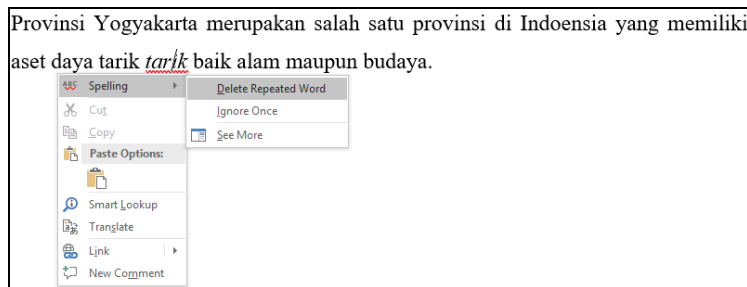
Figure 6. How to correct the re-word

The use of the word above can be well resolved with the proofing tool. In the repeated form, this spellchecking tool also runs smoothly when the author does not insert a hyphen between the words.

The reduplication process is available in many languages, including in Indonesian. Reduplication is a morphemically process that repeats the basic or partial form of the basic form (Verhaar, 2008). There are several types of reduplication in Indonesian one of them is *dwilingga*. Consider the following example.


Figure 7. The other type of the wrong re-word

In the example it appears that the repeat word will be detected properly with this checker if the writer is typing wrongly. However, in this case, the examiner cannot correct automatically by clicking the right mouse button and the word *meja-meja* appears. The solution that should be applied by the author is to manually insert a hyphen between the re-words.

Figure 8. The correct format of the re-word

In the example, the proofing tool does not provide a red line because the author has added hyphen between re-word.

Switching from nouns, checking is applied toward verbs. In terms of form, Indonesian verbs are divided into two forms, they are free basic verbs and bounded base verbs. The bound form, yet can be incorporated into any word class and has no independent meaning (Alwi, 2000). On this occasion will be discussed on the basic form of *'selenggara'*. Look at the following example.

Figure 9. Sample that the tool cannot detect the false verb

When the base verb is bound to be typed, there should be a red line under the word because the bounded base verb cannot be inserted into any word class in the sentence. This proves that the basic form verb that should not be able to be put into any word class, its error is not detected by the proofing tool.

Among the morphemically processes, the most important is affix (Alwi, 2000; Chaer, 2006, 2007; Muslich, 2010; Verhaar, 2008) mentions four kinds of affixes in Indonesian,

namely prefixes, suffixes, confix and unproductive one is infix. In this case we will discuss the derived form of some compound verbs. Look at the following example.

anak tiri	
menganaktirikan	menganak tirikan
penganaktirian	penganak tirian
tanggung jawab	
bertanggungjawab	bertanggung jawab
mempertanggungjawabkan	mempertanggung jawabkan
menanggungjawab	menanggung jawab
penanggungjawab	penanggung jawab
pertanggungjawaban	pertanggung jawaban
sebar luas	
menyebarluaskan	menyebar luaskan
penyebarluasan	penyebar luasan
tersebarluas	tersebar luas

Figure 10. Some examples of the affixation of the combinations word

The table above contains three compound verbs, namely *anak tiri*, *tanggung jawab* and *sebar luas*. All three compound verbs have different affixes. By a rule, if the verb is flanked by a prefix and suffix, then the verb is merged. However, if there is only one affix attached, be it a prefix or suffix, then the writing will be separated (Tim Pengembang Pedoman Bahasa Indonesia, 2016). In the table above, there are only three derivative forms that are given a red line underneath, they are *menganak tirikan*, *penganak tirian* and *penanggungjawab*. In addition to the above three derivative forms, writing errors are not detected by the spell checker tool. For example, in the word *menyebar luaskan**. When this word is separated, it will bring up another word that is *menyebar* and *luaskan*. It is for this reason that this spell checker cannot detect any writing errors in this derivative.

Preposition is a particle which in VO language is usually located in front of nouns and relates it to other words in exocentric bond (Kridalaksana, 2001). In Indonesian language there are several prepositions, one of which is '*di*'. The writing of the preposition in the Indonesian language is split with the following word. The Proofing tool in Microsoft Office Word 2019 can also detect the preposition in the Indonesian language well. Look at the following example.

Ibu sedang menggoreng telur *didapur*. *
Ibu sedang menggoreng telur *di dapur*.

Figure 11. Incorrect and correct preposition typing

In this example, this inspection tool can detect the prepositional error in the first sentence, that is, the word 'didapur'. When written correctly, this software does not put a red mark under the preposition 'di dapur'. From this explanation it is clear that the proofing tools system can detect prepositional writing errors.

The next test is how Indonesian punctuation is detected by the proofing tools system. Indonesian spelling has fifteen punctuation marks, which are periods (.), Commas (,), semicolons (;), colons (:), dashes (-), dashes (-), question marks (?), exclamation point (!), ellipses (...), quotation marks ("..."), single quotes ('...'), parentheses ((...)), square brackets ([...]), slashes (/), and abbreviations or apostrophes (') (Tim Pengembang Pedoman Bahasa Indonesia, 2016).

No.	WRONG SENTENCES	CORRECT SENTENCES	PUNCTUATION
1.	Muhammad sedang. Memakan nasi. (1a)	Muhammad sedang memakan nasi. (1b)	Point
2.	Mobil gawai atau internet bukan barang mewah lagi. (2a)	Mobil, gawai, atau internet bukan barang mewah lagi. (2b)	coma
3.	Kalau diundang saya akan datang. (3a)	Kalau diundang, saya akan datang. (3b)	
4.	Hari sudah malam ayah belum juga pulang. (4a)	Hari sudah malam; ayah belum juga pulang. (4b)	Semicolon
5.	Mereka memerlukan perabot masak panci, wajan, dan spatula. (5a)	Mereka memerlukan perabot masak: panci, wajan, dan spatula. (5b)	Colon
6.	Anak anak, bapak bapak, kupu kupu (6a)	Anak-anak, bapak-bapak, kupu-kupu (6b)	Hyphen
7.	Tahun 50 an, 50an, ber KTP, berKTP (7a)	Tahun 50-an, ber-KTP (7b)	
8.	Dibackup, diinstall (8a)	di-*backup* di-*install* (8b)	
9.	Apa tujuan penelitianmu (9a)	Apa tujuan penelitianmu? (9b)	Question mark
10.	Bayar dulu baru makan Merdeka (10a)	Bayar dulu baru makan! Merdeka! (10b)	Exclamation mark
11.	Maaf, begitu kata Budi. (11a)	"Maaf", begitu kata Budi. (11b)	Quotation mark
12.	"Kau dengar bunyi kring-kring tadi?" (12a)	"Kau dengar bunyi 'kring-kring' tadi?" (12b)	Single quotes
13.	Tono belum memiliki KTP kartu tanda penduduk (13a)	Tono belum memiliki KTP (kartu tanda penduduk) (13b)	Brackets
14.	Harganya Rp.2500,00 buah (14a)	Harganya Rp.2500,00/buah (14b)	Slash
15.	Dia kan bahagia bersamamu (15a)	Dia 'kan bahagia bersamamu (15b)	Apostrophe

Figure 11. Punctuation testing

In the first data, testing is done by giving a number of points in (1a). The system will detect when there is a point, then the beginning of the word after that will become capital. This is detected by the autocorrect feature, which captures first letter of sentences. In addition to this, the system does not detect errors using the dot that occurs in the sentence.

In data 2 to data 5, no errors were detected at all. Data 2 and 3 are the use of commas, data 4 is the use of semicolons, and data 5 is colon. In the use of commas, the system cannot detect the elements specified using commas (2a) and commas that are used to separate clauses that precede the parent sentence (3a). Two of the 13 existing comma functions, the system cannot detect any errors at all. Data 4 is an example of the semicolon function as a substitute for conjunctions to separate one equivalent sentence from another equivalent sentence in compound sentences. In (4a), the system also cannot detect errors in the use of punctuation in sentences. Data 5 is a colon which serves to end a complete statement followed by a description or explanation. However, the system also did not detect the error in (5a).

Errors that are detected by the system are hyphen in reduplication (data 6) and hyphen between numbers and letters or lowercase letters and capital (data 7). However, in data (7b) and (8b), the system cannot detect the correct writing according to Indonesian

language guidelines with data (7b) [ber-] cannot stand apart from verbs so that the word 'ber-KTP' system detects language use errors, and at data (8b) the system still detects that the words 'install' and 'backup' are foreign words in Indonesian. Apart from the punctuation described above, the system cannot read the existing punctuation errors.

Question marks (9) are used as endings for question words, exclamation points (10) are used for statement expressions in the form of exclamations in the form of commands, quotation marks (11) are used for flanking direct passages, single quotes (12) are used for sandwiching quotes in quotes, parentheses (13) are used to surround additional information or explanations, slashes (14) are used to substitute words and, or, and each, and apostrophes (15) are used to substitute omission of words or parts of year numbers in a particular context(Tim Pengembang Pedoman Bahasa Indonesia, 2016). However, from some of the things that have been explained, the Microsoft Office Word Proofing System cannot detect Indonesian punctuation errors.

Stepping into the next test is in the syntactic domain. A sentence can be composed of a subject, a predicate, an object and an adverb. If the arrangement is scrambled, does this software also detect errors occurring from the arrangement. Look at the example below.

a. Ibu sedang menggoreng telur di dapur.
b. Ibu sedang di dapur telur menggoreng.*
c. Ibu telur sedang di dapur menggoreng.*
d. Sedang ibu telur menggoreng dapur di.*
e. Ibu sdang di telur mengoreng dapur.*
f. Ib sedang di menggoreng tlur dpur.*

Figure 12. Some example of the true and the false sentences

Of the six sentences, there is one sentence that is correct in the sentence a. In the sentence b, c and d not a sentence with the correct order, but the proofing tool does not detect these errors. While in sentences e and f, is not a sentence with the correct order and some spelling is wrong. In the sentences e and f, there are some red lines provided by this proofing tool due to errors in word writing, not the wrong sentence arrangement.

The last test is at the level of meaning. Before testing, the researcher thought that proofing tools could not detect meaning errors. This is seen from the errors detected in the discussion above. In terms of meaning, researchers test the system by using the minimal pairs. The use of a minimum pair is intended to know the non-acceptance of words in the sentence being tested. By not accepting words in the sentence, the system is expected to detect errors in those sentences. In this study, a minimum pair of /n/ and /m/ in the words 'macan' and 'macam'. will be used.

a. Di supermarket, dijual berbagai macam kebutuhan rumah tangga.
b. Di supermarket, dijual berbagai macan kebutuhan rumah tangga.*
c. Di supermarket, dijual macan macam kebutuhan rumah tangga.*
d. Di supermarket, dijual macam macam kebutuhan rumah tangga.*
e. Di supermarket, dijual macam-macam kebutuhan rumah tangga.
f. Di supermarket, dijual macan macan kebutuhan rumah tangga. *

Figure 13. Semantic testing using minimal pairs

From the example above it can be seen that the system cannot detect errors of meaning. In that sentence, what should be used is 'macam', but the system cannot detect the

error that occurs if the word 'macam' is replaced by 'macan'. This shows that Microsoft Office Word 2019 proofing tools cannot detect errors at the semantic level.

Conclusion

From the above description can be concluded as follows. The proofing tool is very effective at correcting spelling errors in letters and words, but it is not effective when correcting word combinations to sentences. This happens because the proofing tool works based on the vocabulary entered in Indonesian package dictionary. Therefore, the proofing tool only works best when errors occur in the word and reduplication levels. This tool cannot detect errors in using punctuation, errors at the grammatical level of syntax and also at the semantic level. For users of this software would be better to keep thinking of grammar, while this checking tool is just as a typing tool that serves to give warning to its users when it is wrong in typing words.

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Representation of People with HIV/AIDS in *The Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe*: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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Abstract

This study aims to understand representational meanings from the transitivity choices used by news reports from *The Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe* in reporting people with HIV-positive cases and exposing the underlying ideology behind the representation. Fairclough's three-dimensional concept in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) was applied in this study. The study also relied on Halliday's systemic functional grammar, particularly in the transitivity analysis. Two selected articles were collected from *The Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe* newspapers. The findings revealed that both news media dominantly report people with HIV/AIDS through material process, then followed by verbal process and relational process. Next, the study found that people with HIV/AIDS are represented as discriminated and threatened group in *The Jakarta Post*; meanwhile, they are represented as a mistreated group in *Jakarta Globe*. Last, the study found that *The Jakarta Post* attempts to construct that people with HIV/AIDS need to be more accepted and protected; meanwhile, *Jakarta Globe* attempts to construct an idea that people with HIV/AIDS need to be given more attention. To sum up, the combination of the both theories is substantially advantageous in the discourse to expose ideology.

Keywords: representation, three-dimensional model, transitivity

Introduction

Discourse is described as structure and practices which represent human thought and social realities through particular collections of words and that construct certain meaning in the world (Fairclough, 2003). As one of the approaches in a discourse, critical discourse analysis is an analysis that sees how texts in social and political contexts are raised (Van Dijk, 2004 in Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020). Hence, as a study in the linguistics field, linguistics features such as vocabulary, grammar, and text structure are imperative to be clearly analyzed. Since considered as discourse that widely spread in society, newspaper has strongly linked to power and ideology. Hence, the perspective of society is always influenced by information contained in newspaper (Pekkarinen, 2016 in Evayani & Rido, 2019). As many people depend on newspaper as a source of information, it has significant influence or impact on how individuals and society construct stigmas toward certain individuals, culture, illness and etc.

Accordingly, it is considered imperative to demonstrate how stigmatized group such as people with HIV/AIDS (Human Immunodeficiency Viruses/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) in particular is represented in newspaper as Ren (2017) argues that mass media plays a significant role in shaping people's views of such illnesses and disorders, including HIV / AIDS. Despite the positive impact of the media in mitigating stigma, the literature has reported that the media could perpetuate HIV stigma in public discourse. People with HIV/AIDS are more likely get unfair treatment from the environment, avoided, rejected and expelled (Indonesian Social Change Organization, 2011). This stigma has longly and strongly been embedded in society which caused discrimination toward people living with HIV. Therefore, since reported as credible Indonesian English News and have the potentials to be globally read (Tarrant, 2008 in Utami, 2018), *The Jakarta Post* and

Jakarta Globe were chosen by the researchers to reveal how people with HIV-positive being represented in Indonesia news media.

Moreover, Some critical discourse studies on newspaper articles have been conducted. Utami (2018) analyzed how LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender) represented in *The Jakarta Pos* and *Jakarta Globe*. The findings indicate that the two media are trying to convince their readers to recognize LGBT's presence in Indonesia as a marginalized group. Moreover, Isti'anah (2015) conducted an investigation towards the language use in people's opinions of capital punishment for drug convicts in *The Jakarta Post*. The result confirms that the ideologies revealed in the opinions are power, pessimism, and criticism.

To this end, this study aims to derive representational meanings from the transitivity choices used by news reports from *The Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe* in reporting people with HIV-positive cases and understanding the underlying ideology behind the representation. this study employs Fairclough's three-dimensional concept in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Furthermore, this study also relies on Halliday's systemic functional grammar, particularly in the transitivity analysis. This study is expected to give an insight to the readers of how media produces discourses which contain certain ideologies.

Theory and Method

The current research particularly applied qualitative descriptive research method. This type of approach would also devote a great deal of interpretation to the context and the situation (Stake, 2010 in Kuswoyo & Rido, 2019). This study specifically aimed to derive representational meanings from the transitivity choices used by news reports from *The Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe* in reporting people with HIV-positive cases and exposing the underlying ideology behind the representation. The data sources were *The Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe* Newspaper. Moreover, the data were in the form of clauses which were taken from selected articles. The articles were selected based on news covering "people with HIV/AIDS". The range of the data was taken from 2009 (the first article about HIV/AIDS was published) – 2019. Due to limited time and space, there were 2 articles selected in this study.

Data Collection

This study employed library research as the primary data collection method. According to Zeid (2004) in Ilahi and Rusman (2019), Library research is a search of literature by using library tools to collect research data. Therefore, there were several steps conducted to collect the data. First, the researchers collected the data by browsing all news reports related to people with HIV/AIDS including children with HIV/AIDS in Indonesia published by *Jakarta Globe* (http://jakartaglobe.id) and *the Jakarta Post* (http://www.thejakartapost.com). Both *The Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe* published reports on people with HIV/AIDS around 7 and 100 news reports respectively. Second was sorting out the news reports. The basic consideration in deciding which news reports to be analyzed is that the news reports should be able to represent people with HIV throughout time: the very first time issues on people with-HIV positive were brought to the media, the heated moments of people with HIV reports, and etc. Third, the news reports of the two media based on the selected issues were collected. There are 2 news reports chosen in this study.

Data Analysis

Content analysis was used as the methodology to analyze the data. According to Krippendorff's (2004) in Kuswoyo and Rido (2019), there are four stages involved in the data analysis: The first is identifying the data. In this stage, the researcher conducted textual analysis which relies on Halliday's systemic functional grammar, which is transitivity.

Transitivity is described as a grammatical structure that defines the clauses as representations (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004 in Utami 2018), thus, the researchers broke down the texts into clauses and identified each clauses into types of transitivity process.

According to Halliday (1985), there are six types of transitivity process, they are, material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential. Next, each different types of process was identified and encoded by numbering and initialing the sets of clause sequences which appear in the data, for example; 1/b/MA.

Table 3.1 Example of Coding used in Data Analysis (Kuswoyo & Rido, 2019:89)

The code	The data
1/b/MA	People with HIV (ODHA) in the country still face rampant stigmatization and discrimination
1, 2,3, ... = number of paragraph sequence a, b, c, ... = clause sequence MA = Material; ME = Mental; RE = Relational; BE = Behavioral; EX = Existential; VE = Verbal	

Second is classifying the data. After the data had been identified, each types of transitivity process was classified in the form of table. This stage was conducted in order to help the researchers easier in analyzing the data. The example of the data classififcation was ilustrated as follows:

Table 3.2 Example of the data classification

No	Code	Data	Type of Transitivity process					
			MA	ME	RE	BE	EX	VE
1	1/a/MA	Purwotomo 74 public elementary school in Surakarta, Central Java, expelled 14 students	✓					
2	1/b/RE	14 students were identified as positive for HIV/AIDS			✓			
3	2/a/BE	Parents and guardians of other students allegedly threatened the school management				✓		
		TOTAL						

The researchers counted the total number of each types of transitivity and present the results in the form of precentage. The results of the precentage was presented in the form of chart so that the total of different transitivity process types could be clearly understood. Third id analyzing the data. Fairclough's three dimensional model was employed to analyze the data. Fairclough (1995) proposes three models in analyzing a discourse: description (text analysis), interpretation (processing analysis) and explanation (social analysis). The last is presenting the findings.

Findings and Discussion

This study investigated the representation of people with HIV/AIDS which are published in *The Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe* online newspaper by employing three dimensional model of Fairclough (1995). Fairclough proposes three models in analyzing a discourse: (1) Description (text analysis), in this stage, Halliday's transitivity analysis is used as analytical tool in anayzing the discourse. (2) Interpretation (processing analysis), in this stage, the linguistics features from the transitivity analysis are related to the interaction that will produce concepts or themes reflected from the news reports. (3) Explanation (social

analysis), in this stage, the concepts or themes found in the interpretation will be connected to the social context that will reveal the hidden ideologies.

The first part will describe the results of the transitivity analysis of *The Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe* news reports. There are two articles chosen from both news media, the two articles are entitled "*People with HIV in Indonesia face rampant workplace discrimination*" published in *The Jakarta Post* and "*People With HIV in Asia Ejected From hospitals, Women Sterilized: Study*" published in *Jakarta Globe*. From the news reports, the researchers found 41 clauses from *The Jakarta Post* and 52 clauses from *Jakarta Globe*.

The first is *The Jakarta Post* news articles. The total processes of transitivity types occured in *The Jakarta post* article are 41 times. From the analysis, it was revealed that *The Jakarta Post* dominantly reports people with HIV/AIDS issue through material process that is 41% with 17 times of occurances, followed by verbal process 37% or 15 times, and relational process with 15% or 6 times of occurances. For the mental, behavioral and existential contribute 2% of each process or only occur once in the news report.

Meanwhile, in the *Jakarta Globe*, it was 52 transitivity processes found in the news article. Similar to *The Jakarta Post*, *Jakarta Globe* dominantly reports people with HIV/AIDS through material process that is 38% or occur 20 times. It was followed by verbal process with 31% or 16 times, third was relational process with 21% or 11 times. Next was mental process with 10% or 5 times of occurances. Meanwhile, there was no behavioral and exitential process in *Jakarta Globe* news article.

Description

Description is the stage which is concerned with formal properties of text (Fairclough 1989). Description is the stage of text analysis. The stage is used to reveal the patterns of the linguistics features in the text and to find the meaning of the patterns. The linguistics features of the text such as vocabulary, grammar and text structure are need to be considered in this stage. This study concerns to the grammatical features, which has close relation to Halliday's systemic functional grammar. As Fairclough (2003:27) stated representation corresponds to Halliday's ideational function, transitivity in particular. Thus, this study considered transitivity as the analytical tool for conducting critical discourse analysis, particularly in the first part of Firclough's three-dimensional model, description. In transitivity, there are three elements of what Halliday calls a process, they are: the process itself, participants in the process; and circumstances associated with the process. These elements are used to describe the real-world depiction of phenomena through linguistic structures. Thus, the transitivity process found in the first finding serve as linguistics features in this description stage. Thus, the findings of the previous transitivity analysis are described in this section more detail.

Material Process

Material process is a process of "happening, creating, or doing" which involves actions either concrete or abstract action. There are two participants role in the material process, namely: actor and goal. Actor is the one who performs the action, while goal is the one which affected by the process.

Material Process in *The Jakarta Post*

The findings show that material process reach the highest precentage which occur in the text report compare to the other processes. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 192) in Utami (2018), material processes "express the notion that some entity 'does' something – which may be 'to' some other entity". In the text, the material process are mostly used by *The Jakarta Post* to describe people with HIV/AIDS as the one who performs

miserable action and also the one who affected by some immoderate action. The example of the material process are presented below.

Datum 1 (1/b/MA)

Actor	Process	Goal
People with HIV (ODHA) in the country	still face	rampant stigmatization and discrimination in the workplace.

The datum above indicates the occurrence of material process in the text. The material process is described by the verb "still face". In this case, the verb "still face" indicates the process of doing which is done by the actor "people with HIV (ODHA) in the cauntry" and directed at "rampant stigmatization and discrimination in the workplace" as the goal. This process describes that people with HIV/AIDS in certain country still face such a miserable action like stigmatization and discrimination. Then, the next material process is shown as follows.

Datum 2 (2/c/MA)

Actor	Process	Goal
One of her patients	had recently experienced	such discrimination

The datum above shows another material process in the text. The material process is indicated from the verb "had recently experienced". In the process, "one of her patient" is indicated as the actor, while "such descrimination" is the goal. The clause describes people with HIV/AIDS which represented with the noun "patient" had experienced discrimination.

Material Process in *Jakarta Globe*

Similar to *The Jakarta Post*, material process also reach the highest precentage which occur in the text report of *Jakarta Globe* compare to the other processes. As in the news report, the material process are used by *Jakarta Globe* to emphasize that people with HIV/AIDS are the victim of descrimination through the position (goal) of the participants as well as *Jakarta Globe* also emphasizes the mistreated experiences of people with HIV/AIDS through the position of actor. The example of the material process are presented below.

Datum 3 (1/b/MA)

Actor	Process	Goal
Some health workers in Asia	are expelling	patients from hospitals

The datum above shows that material process occur in the *Jakarta Globe* news article. The material process is described by the verb "are expelling". In this case, the verb "are expelling" indicates the process of doing which is done by the actor "some health workers in Asia" and directed at "patients from hospital" as the goal. This clause describes how health workers do mistreated act towards people with HIV/AIDS who reported as patient from hospital in the text. Next, another material process is presented below.

Datum 4 (3/a/MA)

Goal	Process	
Patients with HIV	were relegated to segregated	waiting areas and bed spaces

The clause above contains material analysis, yet the actor was not specifically mentioned in the text. Since the clause is in passive voice, the goal is positioned in the begining of the clause. The material process is indicated from the verb "were relegated to

segregated", while the goal is "patient with HIV". Simply, the clause indicates that somebody relegate to segregate people with HIV.

Verbal Process

Verbal process is process of saying. There are three participants of this process, there are sayer (the one who speak), receiver (the one who receive the talk), verbiage (the name of the verbalization itself), and target (the one who targeted by the process).

Verbal Process in *The Jakarta Post*

The verbal process used in *The Jakarta Post* describe some verbal action that used by some organizations and activists to indicate people with HIV/AIDS. The data of verbal process are presented in the explanation below.

Datum 5 (1/a/VE)

Sayer	Process	verbiage
Activists	have revealed	that people with HIV (ODHA) in the country still face rampant stigmatization and discrimination in the workplace

The datum above shows that *The Jakarta Post* news report contains verbal process. The verbal process is indicated from the verb "have revealed". The sayer in the clause is "activist" which verbalized the verbiage "that people with HIV (ODHA) in the country still face rampant stigmatization and discrimination in the workplace". The clause does not mention the receiver, yet from the context, the verbalization is addressed to the reporter. This data describes how activist told the reporter about the fact of what have been experienced by people with HIV/AIDS. Next, another verbal process is presented below.

Datum 6 (2/b/VE)

Sayer	Process	Verbiage
Maya Tri Siswati, a doctor who has treated ODHA since 2000,	said	one of her patients had recently experienced such discrimination ...

The sentence above consists of several clauses which the main verb belongs to verbal process. The verbal process is indicated from the verb " said", while the syaer is "Maya Tri Siswati". The process describes that there is a doctor who told about an incident of her patient living with HIV/AIDS.

Verbal Process in *Jakarta Globe*

Verbal process are also found in *Jakarta Globe* as the second highest process appear in the text. The verbal process in *Jakarta Globe* are used to indicate people with HIV/AIDS as receiver of discrimination which are addressed by the medical staff, *Jakarta Globe* attempts to represent people with HIV/AIDS as victim of mistreated done by society including medical staff. The data of the verbal process in *Jakarta Globe* are presented below.

Datum 7 (1/a/VE)

Sayer	Process	verbiage	receiver
Some health workers in Asia	are refusing	to perform surgery and provide services	for people living with HIV

From the datum above, verbal process are contains in the clause. The process is encoded through the verb "are refusing" in the datum. Here, the sayer is "Some health workers in Asia" as the one who tell. The receiver is "people living with HIV" and the verbiage is "to perform surgery and provide services". The datum describes how health workers refuse to do proper treatment toward people with HIV/AIDS. Then, the next verbal process contains in *Jakarta Globe* is presented below.

Datum 8 (3/b/VE)

Sayer	Process	verbiage
One HIV-positive woman in Myanmar	said	doctors told staff not to give her a hospital bed

Datum 9 (3/c/VE)

Sayer	Process	receiver	verbiage
doctors	told	staff	not to give her a hospital bed

The datum 8 above is a sentence which contains another clause as a complement. In the datum 8, the process is identified from the verb "said" while the sayer is "One HIV-positive woman in Myanma". Moreover, the verbiage in datum 8 is encoded through the clause "doctors told staff not to give her a hospital bed" in which the clause also consist od verbal process whihc identified by datum 9. The verbal process in the datum 9 is encoded through th verb "told" with the sayer is "doctors", the receiver is "staff" and the verbiage is "not to give her a hospital bed". The sentence which contains two verbal process above describes about how a person with HIV/AIDS explain her experiences of how her doctors treated her in the hospital.

Relational Process

Relational process is a process of being and having. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 211) the main characteristic of relational processes is that it relates a participant to its identity or description. Therefore, the process is devided into two types: attributive relation and identifying relation. The attributive relation relates to the what properties or categories are attributed to the participant. While identifying relation relates to the identity establishment. The attributive relation has two participants, they are carrier and attribute. Meanwhile, identifying relation also has two participants, they are identified and identifier.

Relational Process in *The Jakarta Post*

Relational process is the third most occurrence process in *The Jakarta Post*. The relational process in *The Jakarta Post* are used to describe the identity of people with HIV and their right. The types of relational process that occur in *The jakarta Post* are circumstantial and possessive. The data explanations are presented as follows.

Datum 10 (3/b/RE)

Carrier	Process	Attribute
discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS	is	still rampant in the workplace

The clause above shows that relational process occur in the text report. From the datum, the relational process is identified by the verb "is", while the carrier is identified by the phrase "discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS". Next, the attribute is identified

from the phrase "still rampant in the workplace". The datum describes the circumstances of people with HIV/AIDS in the workplace where the discrimination still exists.

Relational Process in *Jakarta Globe*

Relational process is also the third most occurrence process in *Jakarta Globe* news report. The relational process in *Jakarta Globe* are mostly used to describe the status of people with HIV/AIDS and the status of their right. The both types of relational process occur in *Jakarta Globe*. The explanation of relational process which occur in news report are presented as follows.

Datum 11 (5/a/RE)

Identifier	Process	Identified
The Asia-Pacific region	is	home to 4.8 million people living with HIV

The datum above shows that relational process occur in *Jakarta Globe*. The types of relational process which is shown above is identifying relational. The relational process is shown through the verb "is". Here, the identifier is "The Asia-Pacific region", while the identified is "home to 4.8 million people living with HIV". The clause describes the right of people with HIV/AIDS. The datum shows that Asia-Pacific region is identified as the home of people with HIV/AIDS.

Interpretation

The next stage to answer the problem statements is through interpretation. Interpretation is the stage of connecting textual analysis and social analysis. In this stage, the researchers relate the linguistics features found from the transitivity analysis to the interaction which produces theme reflected from the text. In addition, intertextual context is also conducted as Fairclough (1989) assumes that interpretation is examined through the combination of situational context and intertextual context. In other words, this stage is conducted to reveal the representation in the clauses by connecting the pattern of transitivity process, the situational context and intertextual context.

Interpretation of the Article in *The Jakarta Post*

The Jakarta Post represents people with HIV/AIDS as discriminated people. Discrimination refers to the act of prejudicial treatment toward certain community or group, so that people who get discriminated are unfairly treated. *The Jakarta Post* attempts to describe the discrimination through the material process and verbal process. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004;192) stated that material processes "express the notion that some entity 'does' something – which may be 'to' some other entity". In this case, it is depicted that the material process express the notion that people with HIV/AIDS 'do' something – 'to' discrimination. Moreover, the verbal process are used to describe the facts of what is happening towards people with HIV/AIDS. The verbal process are mostly uttered by activist, medical staff and some organizations that intend to defend people with HIV/AIDS. The example of the process are presented below.

Datum 12 (1/a/VE, 1/b/MA)

Activists have revealed that people with HIV (ODHA) in the country still face rampant stigmatization and discrimination in the workplace.

Datum 13 (2/a/Ma, 2/b/VE, 2/c/MA)

Maya Tri Siswati, a doctor who has treated ODHA since 2000, said One of her patients had recently experienced such discrimination.

The examples above are sentences that produced by *The Jakarta Post* in reporting people with HIV/AIDS. The sentences consist of several process which indicated as verbal process and material process. The clause reflect the idea of discrimination that experienced and faced by people with HIV/AIDS by using material process. Moreover, the material process itself were uttered by activist and a doctor to convey the idea as a fact that is happening in which the utterences are considered as the verbal process. *The Jakarta Post* represents people with HIV/AIDS as discriminated community through fact that uttered by some other communities. This finding may be similar to Utami's (2018) study, where material process is more frequently used in *The Jakarta Post* news report. The findings further describe that material process are mostly used by *The Jakarta Post* as the way to defend certain communities. In line with Isti'anah's (2015) findings, the material process also appear frequently to defend certain party by *The Jakarta Post.*

Moreover, *The Jakarta Post* also represent people with HIV/AIDS as a threatened group. The threat are described coming from the environment, such as workplace and even coming from the health care provider, in which people with HIV/AIDS are more likely unable to get proper health treatment. This idea is reflected through some transitivity process, particularly in the relational process. Relational process is a process of being and having, the process relates the participant to its identity or description. Here are the example of the relational process in *The Jakarta Post*.

Datum 14 (3/b/RE)

Discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS is still rampant in the workplace.

Datum 15 (13/b/RE)

The number of people who were being treated for the disease was extremely low.

The above sentences imply that the idea of people with HIV/AIDS as threatened group through relational process. The first datum describes the circumstances of people with HIV/AIDS in the workplace where the discrimination still exists and the second datum describes the low number of people with HIV/AIDS get medical teratment. Thus, *The Jakarta Post* is also assumed to represent people with HIV/AIDS as threatened group, which coming from both environment and medical services.

Interpretation of Article in *Jakarta Globe*

Meanwhile in *Jakarta Globe*, people with HIV/AIDS are represented as mistreated group. The mistreatment here refers to the fact of being treated badly and unfairly. *Jakarta Globe* describe how people with HIV/AIDS are being treated badly, unfairly, or even cruely by some health care providers. *Jakarta Globe* attempts to describe the mistreatment in the news report through material process. Material process is a process of "doing," which is expressed by an action verb, an actor, and the goal of the action (Halliday 1985). In the *Jakarta Globe* news report, the material process are encoded by using some verbs such as "expelling, relegated and segregated", while the verbs are expressed by the actors who are health workers, and the process are addressed to people with HIV/AIDS. This way is used to emphasize the mistreatment which are suffered by people with HIV/AIDS. The quotations of the material process are presented as follow.

Datum 16 (1/b/MA, 1/c/MA)

Some health workers in Asia ... are even expelling patients from hospitals and forcing women to undergo sterilization.

Datum 17 (3/a/MA)

Patients with HIV were relegated to segregated waiting areas and bed spaces.

The quotations above are produced by *Jakarta Globe* to describe how people with HIV/AIDS are mistreated. Through material process, people with HIV/AIDS are positioned as the goal of negative action verbs which refers to mistreatment and discrimination. This findings is also similar to Utami's (2018) study, *Jakarta Globe* mostly used material process to describe certain communities as a victim of certain bad action.

Moreover, the representation of people with HIV/AIDS as mistreated group is also expressed through verbal process. The verbal process in *Jakarta Globe* are used to express the utterence of people with HIV/AIDS in describing their mistreatment experiences. The datum of the verbal process are presented below.

Datum 18 (3/b/VE)

One HIV-positive woman in Myanmar said doctors told staff not to give her a hospital bed.

The sentence above shows how a woman with HIV positive described her experiences of being mistreated. The verbal process are used to emphasize the mistreatment of people with HIV/AIDS as it is uttered by the one who experienced the mistreatment itself.

Explanation

Explanation is the final stage in investigating the ideology which constructed in *The Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe*. Fairclough (1989:26) states, "Explanation is concerned with the relationship between interaction and social context with the social determination of the process of production and interpretation, and their social effects". In other words, it requires the researchers to connect what have been found in the interpretation to the social contexts.

Explanation of Article in *The Jakarta Post*

Based on the transitivity interpretations in *The Jakarta Post* as explained in the previous stage, the media conveys discrimination and threat that are undergone by people with HIV/AIDS. By considering these concepts that reflected in *The Jakarta Post*, it can be revealed that *The Jakarta Post* attempts to construct that people with HIV/AIDS need to be more accepted and protected. In this case, *The Jakarta post* considers that discrimination toward people with HIV/AIDS has long existed and the pervention of the discrimination has long been conducted. However, the discrimination is still happening due to stigma that has been embedded in society. *The Jakarta Post* emphasizes through the articles that the discrimination is happening in the workplace. According to Indonesia AIDS coalition (2019) there were many people with HIV dissmised from their work because of their status. Even if they were still allowed to work, they would get discrimination from their friends at work. Regard with the target of *The Jakarta Post* readers who are mostly business people, well educated Indonesia people, and foreigners (Tarrant, 2008), it can be assumed that the readers mostly have significant role to help and support people with HIV/AIDS, including accepting and protecting them.

Study published by UNAIDS (2005) showed that there are numerous direct and indirect links between the HIV epidemic and a lack of human rights protection, some of them

are: violations of rights may worsen the impact of HIV, increase vulnerability, and hinder positive responses to the epidemic. For example, a person who is dismissed from his or her job due to HIV-positive, beyond his or her disease, faces several additional problems, including lack of financial resources for his or her health care, as well as caring for any dependent family. Therefore, regarding to these problems, *The Jakarta Post* more likely intends to suppress the problems faced by people with HIV/AIDS, particularly in the field of workplace to prevent other following problems. Thus, this intention can be achieved by searching protection for people with HIV/AIDS from its readers.

Moreover, a survey that was conducted in Nigeria found that people who have stigma towards people with HIV/AIDS were more likely coming from younger participants, those who have lower education, and those in low socioeconomic status (Dahlui *et* al, 2015). Interestingly, the survey also found that people with higher education level and people from upper socioeconomic status seem to be more compassionate towards people with HIV/AIDS. Regard to *The Jakarta Post* target readers, it can be assumed that the ideology constructed by *The jakarta Post* was embedded to the right communities.

Explanation of Article in *Jakarta Globe*

Based on the interpretation of transitivity process, it is found that *Jakarta Globe* conveys the mistreatment which was done towards people with HIV/AIDS. Considering to this concept, it is revealed that *Jakarta Globe* attempts to construct an idea that people with HIV/AIDS need to be given more attention, particularly regarding to health treatment. *Jakarta Globe* attempts to bring up the issue of how people with HIV/AIDS are treated badly and unfairly. Furthermore, misinformation that has long been believed by society has resulted stigma towards people living with HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS has long been believed as the results of negative behaviors which could be easily passed on from one person to another. The stigma resulted people with HIV/AIDS get unfair treatment from the environment, avoided, rejected and expelled (Indonesian Social Change Organization, 2011). From the interpretation in the previous stage, *Jakarta Globe* seems likely to remind that mistreatment and discrimination towards people with HIV/AIDS as well as some misinformation about HIV/AIDS itself are still occurring nowadays. Moreover, *Jakarta Globe* emphasized that the mistreatment occur mostly from the health care providers. This is used to affirm that people with HIV/AIDS receive less attention.

HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination research was conducted among health providers such as physicians and nurses attached to different hospitals in Bangladesh. The study shows that 80% of the nurses and 90% of the physicians' behavior with the HIV-positive individuals were discriminatory. These health care providers know well about the route of the transmission, yet the fear of being infected still occurs (Ullah, 2011). Moreover, another similar study was also conducted in 4 Asian countries including Indonesia, which found that 54% people with HIV/AIDS experienced mistreatment and discrimination in the health care sector (Paxton, 2005). Hence, people with HIV/AIDS tend to hide their HIV/AIDS status, in which it might widen the vulnerability of spreading the virus. Thus, to prevent these problems, *Jakarta Globe* attempts to emphasize the mistreatment that happen in the health sector.

Since discrimination and mistreatment towards people with HIV/AIDS occur in both government and private hospitals, it is assumed that the government, educated people and other influential people pay less attention towards people with HIV/AIDS. *Jakarta Globe* is marketed primarily at cosmopolitan, well educated Indonesians and expatriates (Mitsalina, 2016). Thus, it can be assumed that *Jakarta Globe* also has right target readers.

Conclusion

This study aimed to understand representational meanings from the transitivity choices used by news reports from *The Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe* in reporting people with HIV-positive cases and exposing the underlying ideology behind the representation. This study has succesfully reveal the representational meanings and underlying ideology by using Fairclough's three dimensional model and also rellying on Halliday's transitivity analysis which acts as a valuable analytical method used in the text analysis. Based on the results, the researchers formulated some conclusion. First, the study revealed that the both news media dominantly report people with HIV/AIDS through material process, then followed by verbal process and relational process. In the second stage, the study found that people with HIV/AIDS are represented as discriminated and threatened group. While, in *Jakarta Globe*, they are represented as mistreated group. At the last stage, the study found that *The Jakarta Post* attempts to construct that people with HIV/AIDS need to be more accepted and protected. Meanwhile, *Jakarta Globe* attempts to construct an idea that people with HIV/AIDS need to be given more attention.

This study has shown that the transitivity process is indeed capable of revealing the ideology of the news discourse. Moreover, this study could reveal how *The Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe* use its texts to represent people with HIV/AIDS and to share certain ideology. As the final outcome, this study has demonstrated that the transitivity process is substantially advantageous in the discourse to expose ideology. For further examination the researchers really suggests that the other researchers may keep following up this interesting combination of two different theories by developing some aspects. The other researchers can utilize another tool such as corpus to produce great textual analysis, as corpus may provide fresh insights further into language use features (Hyland, 2006 in Rido *et* al, 2020). Thus, this study is expected to give an insight to linguistics researchers to conduct further analysis.

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Interpersonal Meaning in RAs: Some Traces of Modality

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Abstract

Studies on interpersonal meaning have been well documented. However, few studies explored interpersonal meaning in the area of research articles. In responding to this, the present study tried to reveal interpersonal meaning in RAs' discussion sections. The data taken were from five reputable international journals categorized in the subject of language and linguistics indexed by Scopus with the SJR value above one. Having been analyzed by using the theory of modality from Halliday (1994), the data demonstrated that three types of modality values were identified such as high, middle, and low. In addition, there were some disparities among the results investigated. If sequenced, the low outnumbered the middle and the high values. This suggested that the authors had different assessments towards the topics written.

Keywords: discussion section, interpersonal meaning, modality, research article

Introduction

One of the most significant scholarly writings is research articles (henceforth: RAs) (Khansari, 2018), it has become one of the topics preferred to study for more than three decades (Ebrahimi, 2016). It is so important in an academic world that Montgomery (cited in Holtz, 2011) called it as "the grand master narrative of modernism". In writing RA, authors must act and position themselves in a very objective way (Martinez, 2001) due to the goal of creating RA is to convince the readers that the new knowledge has been claimed (Bazerman, 1988; Swales, 1990; Hyland, 1998; Dobakhti, 2014). RA poses certain characteristics that allow writers to give assumptions, predictions, or even doubt. These are realized by interpersonal meaning. In the context of the present research, this is understood as attitudinal, ethical and aesthetic evaluation of authors towards the topics presented (Eggins, 2004; Geng & Wharton, 2019).

Comprehending interpersonal meaning is very essential for those who want to understand the authors' meaning (Abdollahzadeh, 2011). This will help them to locate the authors' position regarding the topics written (Nan & Liu, 2013). By the same token, it will also show the way why they think so. In a research article, the author's stance apparently exists in the discussion section. This is not surprising due to the nature of it as a medium to discuss and interpret the results of the study (Dobakti, 2014). The results of the study are discussed and clarified by the authors based on their understanding of the frameworks or underpinning theories. Referring to this, discussion section becomes the key elements in RAs in that it presents the focal elements of the research as well as the medium to impress the readers (Dobakhti, 2014).

The studies related to the existence of authors' interpersonal meaning have been scrutinized based on the media where it remained, for instance presidential speech (Feng & Liu, 2010), conclusion section (Abdollahzadeh, 2011), students' writing task (Wharton, 2012), course newsletters (Yuliana & Imperiani, 2017), television advertisements (Hidayat,

Abrizal, & Alek, 2018), doctoral theses (Geng & Wharton, 2019), and textbooks (Cheng, Lam & Kong, 2019). Feng & Liu (2010) studied the implementation of interpersonal meaning in Obama's presidential speech. Using functional grammar as the analytical tool focusing on several features of interpersonal meaning like mood, modal auxiliary, personal pronouns, and tense, the study found that Obama used all of the devices to achieve his political purpose. Therefore, the elements of interpersonal meaning employed delivered well the meaning intended.

Abdollahzadeh (2011) compared the works related to interpersonal metadiscourse written by Anglo-American and Iranian academic writers in the area of applied linguistics. The conclusion suggested that there were differences and similarities in term of rhetorical behavior regarding the use of interpersonal metadiscourse. Wharton (2012) analyzed interpersonal stance from the writing task jotted down by the first-year undergraduate statistics students. The results demonstrated that the students frequently deployed the stance by the use of modality. The most frequent modality feature was 'may' with eleven incidences followed by 'could' with frequency of five times. Geng and Wharton (2019) investigated how the writers of theses assessed their own and others' findings. The researchers found that the writers of those theses used three main patterns when discussing their own results and others' findings.

Yuliana and Imperiani (2017) probed the interpersonal meaning resided in the course newsletters bid by two institutions, Islamic and general. Six newsletters employed as the research data comprising of three newsletters taken from each institution. In term of modality, the study recognized that it was applied slightly in the course newsletters created by both institutions. Hidayat, Abrizal, and Alek (2018) figured out the interpersonal meaning of YOU C1000 on Indonesian television advertisements. They applied multimodal approach to explore the topic studied. The outcomes indicated that YOU C1000 advertisement enticed the audiences' attention successfully.

Cheng, Lam, and Kong (2019) inspected how effective workplace communication was instituted by the interpersonal ability. In realizing this, they analyzed some textbooks supporting the teaching of interpersonal meaning. The results indicated that the textbooks should address the deficiencies identified and present interpersonal language in the workplace very explicitly. The study also urged that teachers of ESP should not depend heavily on textbooks while teaching interpersonal language.

The above studies demonstrated how the interpersonal meaning realized in particular media. As seen, none of the aforementioned researches stated the investigation of interpersonal meaning in RAs' discussion sections. Motivated by this, the present study comes to fill the gap. It tries to examine how the interpersonal meaning realized in discussion section. Moreover, it specifically will underneath the existences of the modality values applied by the authors as the tools to discuss and interpret the results portrayed in their studies.

Literature Review

Modality is one of the tools to realize the interpersonal meaning (Aripin, 2018). It is the meaning that situates itself between yes and no (Halliday, 1994) and used as a way to assess the messages given (Eggins & Slide, 1997). One of its identities is represented by auxiliary verbs (Adejare, 2014) or modal operators in the context of the present study. Since one of their functions is to serve the authors or speakers' judgments, the modal operators, thus, have scales showing their magnitude. These degrees will manifest the authorial stance towards the propositions made and further will affect the receptions of their propositions. Below explicated the categories of value of modal operators, as highlighted by the table 1.1.

Table 1.1: The categories of value of modal operators

	High	Median	Low
Modal Operators	must ought to need has to is to	will would shall should	may might can could

Source: Halliday (1994: 362)

Table 1.1 illustrates the categories of modal operators' rates. Their valuation is comprised of three layers that is high, median, and low. Moreover, the above modal operators are constituted into several specific words that represent their exact meaning. Their use will to some extent differentiate the intentions or judgments of the authors regarding the topics reported.

As one of the indicators to implement the conviction, modality also has its own interpretation when scrutinized. The values of modality used as a probability have their own level of degrees. Table 1.2 indicated how likely is something to occur while applying the high, median, and low value of modality. These rates display the possibility of the propositions made.

Table 1.2: Three values of modality probability

Value	Probability
High	certain
Median	probable
Low	possible

Source: Halliday (1994: 358)

Table 1.2 elucidates the modality of probability values. Every value bears its own interpretation when utilized. The high modality degree shows the level of certainty when applied in a proposition. The median modality indicates that the proposition is probable, and the low modality suggested that the proposition is possible. Of course, these three degrees of probability will have an impact when applied in the context of communication verbally or nonverbally.

As the addition to the above explanation, the values of modality and their interpretive probability do not only show the authors' position towards the topic written but also reveal their interpersonal association with their readers or hearers (see Aripin, 2018). This relationship again is carved wholly by the authors or speakers themselves. When doing this, they must realize the meaning and effect of deploying the modal operators in their clauses or utterances. This is essential to avoid misconception of the proposition produced.

Contrary to the above explanation, the modal operators also bring their challenges as well. Their presence may be interpreted as conveying doubt (Abdollahzadeh, 2011), thus lowering the credibility of the authors. Although, initially it was deployed to exhibit 'civilized diffidence' (Abdollahzadeh, 2011) and lessen the "responsibility they might face in expressing the ideational material" (Williams cited in Abdollahzadeh, 2011: 290) still for some it can be viewed as ambivalence. This is also in line with other related studies recently conducted (Pranoto, 2018; Citraresmana, 2020).

Method

The data in this study were collected from five articles published in five reputable international journals such as Journal of Memory and Language (JML) (Robey, 2019),

Language, Culture and Curriculum (LCC) (Bower, 2019), Brain and Language (BL) (Bice & Kroll, 2019), Language, Cognition and Neuroscience (LCN) (Kaiser, 2019), and Journal of Child Language (JCL) (Jones & Brant, 2019). These journals are categorized into the subject of language and linguistics and included into the first quartile at Scimago Journal & Country Rank (SJR). These data were utilized in the present study because they have SJR value above one. This signifies that they are really high impact journal and thus worth to be investigated as the research subject.

The data employed in this study were chosen purposefully (Creswell, 2003) and guided by the very tight election mean. Realizing this, the selection process of the data was based on the criteria that is they had to be written by those who had the affiliation with English speaking institutions and they must have been recently published articles. These steps were taken to make sure that the data contained the language practiced by native speakers and they are still up to date hence the results gained will be comprehensive.

Due to a research article consists of several structures or generic structures, the analytical process of the data was not done to all of the components residing in it. Following this, it was winnowed by the focus of the study. Again, the study concentrated to investigate the modality or modal operators in the discussion section. To this end, only the data taken from discussion section were analyzed. Discussion section was chosen as the locus because it contains authors' interpretation or in Fryer term's (Bazerman, 1988) it is due to its "interpretative nature".

Since this study centralized in the modality, hence only modality analyzed and interpreted. When analyzing the modality, the researchers did not only rely on the meaning of the modal operators but they also considered the contexts surrounded the modal operators exploited. Therefore, it also involved the understanding of their degrees that further classified as low, middle, and high (Halliday, 1994).

The approach used was qualitative inquiry operationalized by descriptive technique with simple calculation in depicting, analyzing, and interpreting the data (Creswell, 2003). While analyzing and interpreting the data, the framework about modal operators adopted from Halliday (1994) was implemented. As for the procedures of the data analyses, the researchers performed several steps such as first the articles that had already been chosen were collected. Second, the researchers read the articles by concentrating to the discussion sections. Third, the researchers pored over the clauses written in the discussion sections and then selected the clauses containing modal operators. Fourth, having collected, they were compartmentalized according to their categories and values. The last, after classified, they were analyzed and interpreted based on the framework applied.

Results

This study investigated the existence of modality and its degree in relations to the authors' interpersonal meaning. Therefore, the results presented were in accordance with it. After the data were analyzed, the outcomes demonstrated that three types of modality were found. These were high, median, and low modal operators. These results based on the investigation of the data taken from JML, LCC, BL, LCN, and JCL. For clarity, see table 1.2.

Table 1.3: The overall sums of modal operator occurrences

Name of Journals	High	Incidence	Median	Degree & Frequency Incidence	Low	Incidence	Total	Total %
JML	-	-	Should	6	Could	1	7	12.96%
LCC	-	-	Would	5	Can	2	20	37.03%
			Will	2	May	9		

					Could	1		
					Might	1		
BL	-	-	Should	1	May	8	20	37.03%
			Would	6	Could	2		
			Will	1	Might	1		
					Can	1		
LCN	Is to	2	-	-	Can	1	3	5.55%
JCL	Is to	1	-	-	May	2	4	7.43%
	Must	1						
Overall		4		21		29	54	100%
Total %		7.40%		38.88%		53.72%		

Table 1.3 summed up the overall numbers of modal operators found in the data. The total numbers were 54. This statistic derived from the five journals scrutinized. The first was JML numbering as many as seven modal operators, LCC and BL each applied twenty modal operators, LCN three modal operators, and JCL four modal operators. These modal operators further constituted of several categories such as high, median, and low. The overall numbers of high modal operators identified was four and its overall percentage was 7.40%. This originated from two journals such as LCN and JCL. As for LCN, the high modal operators spotted were two signified by 'is to'. Whereas for JCL, there were two high modal operators recognized and they were represented by 'is to' and 'must' successively.

Regarding the median value, the overall modal operators pinpointed were twenty one and its overall percentage was 38.88%. These results emerged from three journals that is JML, LCC, and BL. In JML, it was found six modal operators signified by the word 'should', whereas in LCC diagnosed seven modal operators symbolized by 'would' and 'will' five and two occurrences consecutively. BL, on the other hand, contained six modal operators signaled by 'should', 'would', and 'will' each numbered one, six, and one sequentially.

The last was the low value, the overall modal operators found related to it was twenty nine and its overall percentage was 53.70%. This result emanated from all of the data analyzed such as JML, LCC, BL, LCN, and JCL. As for JML, it was found only one represented by the word 'could'; in LCC there were 13 modal operators identified signified by the words 'can', 'may', 'could', and 'might' as many as two, nine, one, and one in succession. For BL, there were 12 modal operators comprising of several words like 'may', 'could', 'might', and 'can' as many as eight, two, one, and one successively. As for LCN, it was identified one modal operators represented by the word 'can' and in JCL it was seen two modal operators expressed by the word 'may'.

In addition, all of the aforementioned modal operators were scrutinized from all of the clauses analyzed in the discussion sections. The clauses analyzed all in the form of declarative clauses, none of them composed of other forms like interrogative or exclamative clauses. The use of declarative clauses well informed the meaning intended by the authors.

Discussion

High Modal Operators

As indicated by the results above, the frequency of the high modal operators is fewer compared to the middle and low modal operators. It only occurred in two journals such as LCN and JCL. Interestingly, from both journals, none of the median modal operators are found. Likewise, the low modal operators identified also lesser compared to the others that do not employ the high modal operators. These findings raise question why it happened. The probable answer would be that the authors of them want to make sure that the things jotted down are certain. By this, they intend to impose what they believe to their readers and thus

they are full of conviction when conveying their predictions. This can be seen from one of the excerpts taken from JCL (Jones & Brant, 2019: 9) as elucidated below.

> "What the current study shows is that any explanatory model of early vocabulary development, particularly of early word production, **must account** for word sound features." (JCL, 46(5): 9)

If we closely look to the above statement, it tells about the authors' study related to the early vocabulary development that affects the features of word sound. 'Must' as described in the excerpt above has a meaning of 'certainty'. It is considered as the high value modal operators based on Halliday's (1994) taxonomy. By applying the word 'must', the authors aim to assert that their analysis is very likely to happen. By so doing, they expect that the readers will not doubt nor distrust their research findings. Therefore, the readers can fully accept the notion presented.

The use of the word 'must' in the above excerpt could also be understood as a way to show that the authors desire to distance the relationship with the readers by making the statement more convincing. In addition, it seems that the authors do not give any 'opportunity' to the readers in conflicting the claim made. Therefore, it is very unlikely that the readers could 'participate' in that notion.

The authors' 'move' by applying the word 'must' is completely fine since the topic articulated is related to a research that needs to be expressed competently. Furthermore, their research involves complex statistical tabulation that requires a tool to convey it clearly without any uncertainty in that the end result of it must be the same in all circumstances. That is why the word 'must', in the above excerpt, could to some extent represent the meaning intended due to the nature of research and findings resulted.

Median Modal Operators

With respect to the median modal operators, the results suggested that their number is not as many as the low modal operators. Yet, their presents outweigh the high modal operators. To the surprise of the researchers, this occurred in three journals viz. JML, LCC, and BL. The rest do not apply the middle modal operators. Again, as argued in the discussion of high modal operators, it is due perhaps to the methodology utilized and the nature of the topics presented in those studies. These, thus, prevent the median modal operators to take place.

In the context of the present research, it can be assumed that the median modal operators are implemented to carry the meaning of 'probability' (Halliday, 1994). Its place is between the high and the low. Thus, it brings the middle interpretation amid the certainty and possibility. To add more, their being reveals that the authors aim to take a middle distance with their readers. In this case, the authors do not intend to highly assert nor to give low authority to the readers through their works. This notion can be observed from one of the excerpts taken from JML (Robey, 2019: 13) exemplifying the middle modal operator.

> "All results regarding this measure, however, **should** be taken cautiously." (JML, 108: 13)

'Should' in the aforementioned excerpt has a meaning of advice. The use of it signifies that the author tries to inform the readers that the results presented in the study described is advised to follow. The degree of the impact of the word 'should', in this context, is not too binding for the readers. As the consequence, the readers are given the chances to not follow the suggestion if it does not match their needs or believes.

Low Modal Operators

As contrasted with the high and middle, the existence of low modal operators are greater in term of number. Compared with the high, the disparities were quite enormous, almost half of those utilized as the high modal operators. At the same time, there was also a correlation between the journals whose contributors do not apply the high modal operators, these journals would have greater sums of low modal operators. In other words, if a high modal operator is not deployed, then the low modal operator will be more prevailed. This is an important finding in the context of the present research.

The application of low modal operators in the data suggested that the statements made have low certainty (Halliday, 1994). Even so, in term of interpersonal meaning, it allows the readers a room to argue or doubt regarding the proposition produced. By applying this, the authors propose to eradicate the distance between the audiences and them. Of course, this measure is very good because the purpose of making a research article is not only for science *per se* but also has the aims to persuade readers (Geng & Wharton, 2019). One of the examples realizing this is found in the data portrayed in the below excerpt (LCC, Bower, 2019: 14).

> "This **may relate** to the nation-specific CLIL profile of England– in these schools, learners of all abilities enter their language national exams at least one year earlier than their peers and revert to English for the curriculum subject."
> (LCC: 14)

The meaning of the word 'may' in this context is possibility (Halliday, 1994). By using it, the author tries to propose an idea that has a somewhat lesser degree of probability. Her meaning may be interpreted as a 'move' offering something causing a connection to the profile of national-specific CLIL enduring in England. By narrating like this, she does not project herself as a more intelligible person, rather than giving the readers to argue or to have other perspectives. This way, further, reflects her humble trait when presenting her opinions. Even her thought realized in a very 'simple' manner. Yet, prudence is noticed in the rest of her clause indicating the reason supporting her claim.

The above excerpt is only one of the examples, taken from LCC, manifesting the low modal operators. Still there are two more journals having the same circumstances. In those two journals, the high certainty avoidance was noticeable especially from JML and BL. In these journals the contributors do not implement high modal operators that is why the low modal operators are prevailing. From this, it can be inferred that most of the writers in JML, LCC, and BL are playing safely in the same time they are implementing politeness scenario (Cheng & Unsworth, 2016).

All in all, the above discrepancies of value signify that the authors have different intentions in communicating their thought and further the divergences also state that the claims of the authors corresponding to the certainty or uncertainty are fluctuating (cf. Aripin, 2018). Writing a research article particularly the discussion section needs the involvement of 'humanity touch' since it involves not only objective standing points as once believed but also it requires the ability to persuade viewers to whom the works addressed (Geng & Wharton, 2019).

Conclusion

There are some conclusions drawn from the overall results. First, all of the articles in the journals were analyzed by utilizing modal operators. Even so, there are divergences in terms of frequencies of modal operators employed. Second, the low modal operators overruled the others. It implies that all of the authors whose works being investigated to

some extent wanted to avoid high certainty or show their humility towards the topics written. Third, there was a significant correlation between the implementation of low and high modal operators in the data evaluated. If the low modal operators more deployed in the manuscript, then the existence of high modal operators would be fewer or even did not exist. Fourth, the application of high modal operators was in a very limited mode. It suggested to some degree that the authors were not being 'certain' to the ideas offered and evaded to be 'authoritative' to their readers. Fifth, all of the modal operators figured out embodied in the declarative clauses. It supported the previous research findings (Aripin, 2018) evincing that a declarative clause functioning to manifest information and not to order nor question. Finally, the results of the present study overturned the claim that interpersonal markers were less practiced (Crismore, Markannen, & Steffensen, 1993).

Since this study is close to the topic of English for specific purpose in that it discusses a topic related to how the authors' stance reflected in their RAs, thus it has direct consequence to the teaching of it. Following this, it is described some relevance to its pedagogical purposes. First, lecturers or teachers can inform the students that if they want to know the author' point of standing they can learn the topic of interpersonal meaning. Second, lecturers or teachers more specifically can use the materials in the form of RAs if the students want to know the authors' attitudes in RAs. This will have the significance for the students; first they will learn about generic structures of RAs and second, they will learn about the authors' stance in RAs. When learning about the authors' stance in RAs, the students can identify it by recognizing the types of modality used in the RAs, particularly in the section under the heading of discussion. By doing this, the students will gain the knowledge of modality and the lexicogrammatical elements analyzed in the clauses containing the modal operators. The last, by mastering the concept of authorial stance, it is expected that the students would not too rush in claiming or supposing something in their written works. This will, finally, lead to develop them as a potential writer that possessed a humble and wise characters.

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