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POWER AND REPRESENTATION IN THE JAKARTA POST'S ARTICLE ON UGM RAPE CASE SETTLEMENT

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Abstract

In the post-truth era where a hoax and fake news are mushrooming, the credibility of news sites and sources is being questioned. News articles and broadcasts which are the public's main source of information claim that the information they share and deliver is factual and actual. However, there is no guarantee that the news represents all participants equally especially in a news involving participants with unequal power relation for example in a viral rape case involving two students of UGM. After being headlines in many news articles, the case was settled in February, and one of the newspapers which covers this news is The Jakarta Post who released an article entitled 'UGM settles alleged sexual abuse case'. Through systemic functional grammar, this study attempts to analyse the transitivity process and participants in the article, and it aims at describing how it signifies the power relation and representation in the article. The results of the study reveal that there is an unequal representation in the article where it gives more opportunities for UGM to deliver their statement and argument since UGM holds more power than the AN and HS.

Keywords: transitivity, representation, power, UGM rape case

Introduction

Language is mainly used for communication and expressing ideas, feelings and thoughts (Thompson, 2014). However, in the use of language, it often transfers not only information, but it also signifies the power relations between the participants. These power relations are sometimes equal, but many times unequal. It depends on the social and economic class of the participants in the society. Further, in today's society, power relations are not only demonstrated in a face to face interaction, but it is also exercised in a non-face to face communication where the participants do not interact directly, for example in mass media such as newspaper, radio and television. The news from these sources which is broadcasted and shared widely is often claimed as factual and actual, making people easily believe and trust it. However, although the news is indeed factual, Fairclough (1989, p.50) argues that news articles often do not solely deliver the ideology of the writer or reporter, but a representation of a particular group in power. Therefore, he claims that these news articles and broadcasts present an unequal source and give a certain group more spotlight and chance to deliver their ideology and messages.

Furthermore, one of the most viral cases recently is the rape case which involves AN, the victim, and HS, the perpetrator, who are both students in UGM. This case received spotlights after Balairung published an article on how AN's journey to find justice is not accommodated and supported by her university, UGM. Since UGM is one of the most prestigious universities in Indonesia, people expect it to give justice to AN, and punish HS severely for his wrongdoing. However, in the article published by Balairung, officials from UGM tend to blame AN for the case and try to quickly close the case. The public expressed disappointment and protest over how UGM handles the case, and many articles were released forcing UGM to re-evaluate the outcome of the case. A team was then formed to see how this case can be settled, and how AN can find justice. One of the newspapers which reported the settlement of the case is The Jakarta Post who released an article entitled '*UGM settles alleged sexual abuse case*' in February 2nd 2019. In relation to the discussion in the previous paragraph, this article might not equally represent the participants in the case. Therefore, this study attempts to analyse how the Jakarta Post exercises power, and which participant is represented more in the article. As a way to reveal this, a transitivity analysis will be conducted to see the transitivity process and participants chosen by the writer.

Following the background of the problems, this research aims at revealing the transitivity processes and participants applied in the article, and describing how the transitivity choices reflect the power relation in the article.

Language and Power in Mass Media

Language does not only transfer information, but it also demonstrates the power and ideology of the speaker. However, in mass media, their language often does not represent the ideology of the writer, but a particular group of people who is in power. In his book entitled '*Language and Power*', Norman Fairclough (1989, p.49) explain that power relations demonstrated in a face to face interaction and non-face to face communication like in mass media are different for several reasons. First, non-face to face communication tends to be one-sided. Compared to face to face interaction where people can directly react to what other people say, here, information is released and people will only receive it without having a chance to give direct feedback. In addition, during communication, people usually adjust the way they communicate to the context and the audience. However, this is usually hard in mass media communication since the participants consist of people from different background and knowledge.

Since the communication is one-sided and the audience is general, mass media holds the exclusive right over the news and information they share (Fairclough, 1989, p.50). In other words, they can control what information to share, and whatnot and they are free to choose from what perspective the information is delivered. The problem then arises when the media started to become bias and tend to support a certain group. Nowadays, mass media tend to release news which supports the group who is in power, for example, the government (Fairclough, 1989, p.51). To make it worse, their support toward a certain group is usually unclear and disguised. Fairclough (1989, p.52) argues that mass media has the power to cover the power in the text which is what he called 'hidden power'.

To put it differently, mass media has the ability to manipulate their sentences to make people unconsciously construct a certain ideology and belief (Sögüt: 2018). Albeit factual, they tend to present not the whole information, but only the parts which create a good image for the group they favour.

Transitivity Processes and Participants

The material process is one of the most commonly used processes in texts or in everyday conversations (Halliday, 2004, p.117). It involves physical action or the act of doing such as walking, hitting, or pushing (Waskita, 2014, p.95). Furthermore, the participant who performs the action is called an actor, while the one who is 'being done to' is called a goal (Kurnia, 2018). In addition, the participant who is affected by the action but is not directly involved in it is called beneficiary which is further divided into two subtypes; 1) recipient which is the participant who receives something from the actor, and 2) client which is the participant who the actor is doing the action for (Thompson, 2014, p.111).

While the material is the process of 'doing', the mental process involves the process of 'sensing' (Landa, 2017, p.16). Further, mental process is divided into four sub-processes; 1) perception which involves the act of 'feeling' or 'seeing', 2) cognitive which involves the act of thinking, 3) emotion which involves the process of 'liking' or 'hating', and 4) desiderative which involves the process of 'wanting' (Thompson, 2014, p. 95). In this process, there are two types of participant. First is senser which is the human participant who hosts the process of sensing, thinking, or feeling, and second is a phenomenon which the thing being 'perceived' or felt (Thompson, 2014, p. 99). The verbal process involves the process of 'saying' or 'speaking. Here, the participant who speaks is called a sayer, the thing being said is called verbiage, and the one who is being addressed to is a receiver. Another participant is called a target which is the participant who the verbiage is directed at.

The relational process shows relations of two or more objects or participants (Fontaine, 2013, p.75). It is further divided into two subtypes which are 1) attributive where A is the attribute of B or vice versa, and 2) identifying where A is used to identify B or vice versa (Wang, 2010, p.258). In the attributive relational process, the participant who carries the quality is called a carrier, and the quality being carried is called an attribute. Meanwhile, in identifying relational process, there are two types of participants which are value and token. Value is the participant being identified which is more general, and the token is the more specific quality which is used to identify the value (Thompson, 2014, p.103).

Existential process describes the existence of a particular object (Fontaine, 2013, p.75). Compared to the other processes, it is relatively easy to recognize this process since the clause or sentence will usually start with the word *there* followed by *a be form*. Moreover, there is only one participant in this process namely an existent which is the thing that exists described in the process (Anggraini, 2018, p.19).

Downing (2006:151) describes the behavioural process as a physical reflection or manifestation of 'psychological' process in people's mind, for example, *crying, listening* or *coughing*. There are two types of participants in this process: 1) behavior which is the participant who performs the behaviour and 2)

behaviour which is the participant which modifies the behavioural process. Unlike the actor in the material process, only human can become the behavior in this process.

UGM Rape Case

On November 5th, 2018, Balairung Press, UGM Students' Magazine, published an investigative article on a rape case involving two UGM students. The magazine interviewed AN, the victim, who chronologically shared the story. AN shared that during her community service project (KKN) in Seram, Maluku, she had been raped by HS, one of her fellow unit member. On Friday, June 30th 2017, AN was visiting her friend to discuss their program for the community service. It was getting dark when she left her friend's lodging, and there's no electricity in the village, so it was really dark outside. The possibility of running into a wild boar in her way to her lodging made AN finally decided to stop by the male students' lodging to find company. However, soon after, rain poured hard, and it did not stop until late at night, so AN had no choice but to wait until morning comes. Since there was only one room allocated for the students, AN and HS had to share the same room. AN described that she slept fully clothed with her headscarf, and there was a gap between her and HS. Later in the night, she felt HS's hand trying to undress her, and groping her breast. She was in shock and tried to move her body but HS moved her again and tried to insert his finger into her genitalia. Soon after, AN started to feel pain in her genitalia, and then she woke up and moved away from HS after snapping at him.

The following day, AN told the story to one of her friends, and she decided to report the case to their KKN supervisor. HS was then cut from the program and went back to Yogyakarta. On November 2017, AN found out that for her KKN Assignment, she received a C from the supervisor. AN then tried to clarify this to her supervisor, but she ended up getting humiliated by the supervisor. As an effort to find justice, AN reported the case to the dean. An investigation team was formed, and the output was a recommendation to change AN's grade to A/B, and for HS to write an official apology and attend a counselling session. Considering the crime he committed, the punishment was not so severe. After Balairung published the investigation, the case went viral and UGM was blamed for failing to give her justice and for victim-blaming. With the pressure from many people, UGM then decided to reinvestigate the case. Albeit the output was not really different from the previous recommendation, on February 2nd, UGM declared that the case had been settled, and AN had agreed to forgive HS. However, on her press release, AN stated that she is still trying to find justice.

Previous Studies

In the last decade, systemic functional grammar has been widely used by various researchers. Additionally, many studies have been conducted using interpersonal, ideational or textual metafunction. However, although they applied the same approach, the results are different since they use a different methodology, they have different objectives or they analyse different objects. In this part, four

different studies will be discussed to see how the current study is different from the others, and how it is still relevant.

The first study is a journal written by Junling Wang in 2010 entitled '*A Critical Discourse Analysis of Barrack Obama's Speeches*'. This study aims at revealing how Obama's ideology and power are transferred into the words and expressions he used in his speech. The result reveals that Obama tends to use simple sentences to make the audience feel closer to him, he mostly used the material process to emphasize the actions that he has taken and will take for the country, and his modality choices and perspective make the audience easier to accept his ideology and belief. Similarly, the second journal entitled '*A Linguistic Study of Language Power and Strategy Used by Jurists*' written by Al-Gublan applies SFG as well to examine how language is used to demonstrate power in a legal institution where there is a clear hierarchical status which leads to domination and subordination. The result reveals that the participants of the trial which are the jury, the lawyer, the witness and the counsel use various strategies such as using imperative sentences, modality, hedges, and striking words to justify their arguments and to show dominations.

While the previous studies mainly apply only SFG to analyse their data, the third study written by Dana Waskita in 2014 combines SFG with pragmatics to examine how language is used in a telephone conversation in a bribery case in Indonesia. The study which is entitled '*Transitivity in Telephone Conversation in a Bribery Case in Indonesia: A Forensic Linguistic Study*' shows that the participants in the conversation employ particular words to conceal their crimes and to achieve their goal. Further, the next research is a thesis written by Arif Syaiful Anwar in 2014 entitled '*A Critical Discourse Analysis of Transitivity and Nominalization on the Religious Violence in Sampang in The Jakarta Post*'. Its objectives are to show how mass media demonstrates their ideology and the positions they take through the choice of transitivity and nominalization. The result reveals that the Jakarta Post gives more opportunity to the government to talk rather than to the attacker and victims showing that they tend to take sides to the government.

After discussing these four studies, it can be seen that systemic functional grammar is commonly used to analyse the political or legal text as well as a news article to reveal power relations and ideology construction behind them. In addition, it shows that the choice of metafunction applied depends on the aspects that the researchers focus. Furthermore, although similar to these researches, the current study is unique and important since it focuses more on the transitivity process and participants, and the object it analyses is a current issue and has never been analysed before.

Method

To analyse the data, this research employs the theory of transitivity by Halliday (1985), and language and power by Fairclough. The transitivity analysis will be conducted to examine the types of process and participants used by the writer. In addition, Fairclough's theory will be applied to see how the use of certain types of transitivity process and participant is related to the use of language as power. Further, this study is descriptive qualitative research where the researcher

only observes the data without having the right to control it (Kothari in Nur Pratiknyo: 2016). Moreover, Vanderstoep and Johnston (2006, p.167) in their book argue that qualitative research aims at presenting an in-depth analysis of a problem.

The data in this study are clauses from the Jakarta Post's article entitled '*UGM settles alleged sexual abuse case*' written by Sri Wahyuni and was retrieved from <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2019/02/06/ugm-settles-alleged-sexual-abuse-case.html> on February 24th, 2019. The primary instrument of this research is the researcher itself, and as a way to ensure trustworthiness, the researcher consults to the lecturer and fellow researchers.

Findings and Discussion

Following Halliday (2004), there are several types of transitivity process which are material, verbal, mental, relational, behavioural and existential. The mental process is then divided into cognitive, perceptive, emotive and desiderative, and the relational process is divided into attributive and identifying (Thompson, 2014). Each of these processes involves different participants who are responsible for different roles in the process. After analysing the clauses in the article, all these types of the process were employed by the writer. However, the frequency of the data differs from one type to another. The table below presents the amount of data, the percentage, and the numbers of data in each process and participant.

Table 1. Types of transitivity process applied in the article

| No | Process | E | % |
|--------|-------------------------|----|-----|
| 1. | Material | 26 | 43 |
| 2. | Verbal | 20 | 33 |
| 3. | Mental; Cognitive | 3 | 5 |
| 4. | Relational; Identifying | 9 | 15 |
| 5. | Behavioural | 1 | 2 |
| 6. | Existential | 1 | 2 |
| Total: | | 60 | 100 |

From Table 1, it can be seen that the writer of the article employs six types of the process; 1) material, 2) verbal, 3) mental: cognitive, 4) relational: identifying, 5) Behavioural, and 6) Existential. Further, the material process is revealed to be the most frequent type used by the writer with 26 occurrences (43%), and followed by the verbal process with 20 occurrences (33%). In addition, relational: identifying process occurred in 9 data (15%), mental: cognitive occurred in 3 data (5%), and both behavioural and existential occurred in 1 datum (2%) each.

Table 2. Transitivity profiles of the article

| Transitivity Roles | UGM* | AN | HS | The Case | Others* | Total |
|--------------------|------|----|----|----------|---------|-------|
| Initiator | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Actor | 14 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 28 |
| Sayer | 15 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 19 |
| Senser | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 4 |
| Token | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Behaver | 1 | | | | | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|---|----|----|
| Goal | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 20 |
| Target | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Beneficiary | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Accompaniment | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 |
| Total: | 33 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 19 | 79 |

Furthermore, based on Table 2 above, there are ten types of participants used in the article which are initiator, actor, sayer, senser, token, behavior, goal, target, beneficiary and accompaniment. Further, there are three main participants in the article namely UGM, AN (the victim) and HS (the perpetrator). The participants labelled as others in the table are not specified since each of the only occurs once, and is not really significant to the study. Meanwhile, the participant labelled as UGM consist of mainly the rector, the official, and UGM itself as a university, and participates 33 times in the article making it the most dominant one. It mostly participates as active participants such as actor and sayer. Meanwhile, AN participates 10 times, and HS 11 times, making them the third and second most dominant participant. However, although AN mainly participate as an actor, it becomes the goal and beneficiary more than HS. The fourth participant is *the case* which participates 5 times, and mostly becomes the goal of the process.

Transitivity Processes and Participants

a. Material Process

As discussed in the previous section, the material process involves the act of doing and is one of the most commonly applied processes in a text. The participants in this process are usually an actor which is the one who performs the action and a goal which is the one who is affected by the action. Consider the following examples:

- (1) “(Actor) We did not want (*Pr; material*) to force (*Goal*) our solution,”
(datum 43)
- (2) “(Actor) UGM (*Pr; material*) has also given (*Goal*) a mandate (*Recipient*) to the School of Social and Political Sciences and the School of Engineering to fully oversee the education of HS and AN (datum 31)

In example (1) above, there are actually two verbs, but the material process is signified by the second verb *to force* which means to make someone do something. In this datum, the actor is *we* which constitutes the UGM officials who take part in the case settlement, and the goal is *our solution* which is the solution UGM offers to settle the case. Further, the verb phrase *has also given* in example (2) signifies that this clause is also a material process since it demonstrates an act of doing. Similar to the previous example, the actor in example (2) is *UGM* as well since it is the one who performs the act of giving, but here, it constitutes UGM as a whole or as a university rather than a certain official, and the goal is *a mandate* since it is the one being given. Additionally, there is also a recipient who receives the thing given by the actor which is *the School of Social and Political Sciences and the School of Engineering* who, in the table above, is generalized as UGM.

b. Verbal Process

While the material process involves the act of doing, the verbal process demonstrates the act of saying. Therefore, the participants are a sayer which is the one who does the saying, and verbiage or a projected which is something being said by the sayer. However, verbiage and a projected are different since the latter is usually a reported speech. Below are the examples of the verbal process:

- (3) (*Sayer*) Panut (*Pr; verbal*) said, adding, (*Projected*) that as rector he also signed the agreement together with AN and HS. (datum 10)
- (4) “(Sayer) HS (*Pr; verbal*) has expressed (*Verbiage*) regret...(datum 6)

The verbal process in example (3) is signified by the verb *said* which is typically used in this process. The sayer is *Panut* who is the rector of UGM which, in the participant table, is generalized as UGM. Further, the thing being said is *that as rector he also signed the agreement together with AN and HS*, and since it is a reported speech, it is labelled as a projected. In addition, the datum 6 in example (4) is also a verbal process since it uses the verb phrase *has expressed* which means to communicate one’s feeling. In this example, the sayer is *he* which is HS or the perpetrator, and the thing being said or expressed is *regret* and is labelled as verbiage.

c. Mental Process

If the actions in the material and verbal process are carried in the physical world, the mental process occurs in people’s mind. It involves the act of feeling, thinking, perception and wanting which is why it is divided into emotion, cognitive, perception and desiderative. Moreover, the participants in this process are the sener who hosts the process, and phenomenon which is the thing being felt. The examples are as follows:

- (5) that (*Senser*) both AN the victim, who is also known by the pseudonym Agni, HS (the perpetrator) and UGM (*Pr; Mental, Cognitive*) considered (*Phenomenon*) the case resolved. (datum 5)
- (6) (*Senser*) [he] (*Pr; Mental, Cognitive*) admitted (*Phenomenon*) his wrongdoing...(datum 7)

Datum 5 in example (5) is labelled as a verbal process since it uses the verb *considered* which means to think of something as, and since it is an act of thinking, it is categorized as a cognitive process. Further, the sensors are AN, HS and UGM because they are the ones who host the process, and the phenomenon is *the case* since it is the thing being think as resolved. Similarly, example (6) is also considered as a mental cognitive process since the verb *admitted* signifies an act of thinking. Meanwhile, the sener is *he* which constitutes HS or the perpetrator, and the phenomenon is *his wrongdoing*.

d. Relational Process

Rather than action, relational process explains relations of things. The relation might be in a form of A being an attribute of B which is later called relational attributive, and it might be in a form of A being identified with B which is later labelled as relational identifying. These two subtypes have different participants. In relational attributive, the participants are carrier and attribute, while in relational

identifying, they are value and token. To have a clearer insight, consider the following examples:

- (7) (*Value*) Accompanying the rector (*Pr; rel, identifying*) were (*Token*) two deputy rectors and deans of UGM's School of Engineering and School of Social and Political Sciences. (datum 11)
- (8) “(*Token*)This (*Pr; rel, identifying*) is (*Value*) for the sake of AN's and HS's future,” he said. (datum 58)

In example (7), the relational process is signified by the typical verb *were* or to be, and is labelled as a relational identifying since the relation shows how the second participant is identified with the first participant. In addition, *accompanying the rector* is labelled as the value since it is more restricted than *two deputy rectors and deans of UGM's School of Engineering and School of Social and Political Sciences* which is labelled as the token. Similar to this, example (8) is also considered as a relational identifying process since their relationship is in the form of identification. *This* is the token since it is more general, and *for the sake of AN's and HS's future* is the value since it is more specific.

e. Existential Process

Similar to relational process, the existential process does not involve any action as well. It simply describes the existence of a certain entity. Therefore, the participant is only an existent which is the thing that exists. The example is as follows:

- (9) There (*Pr; Existential*) had been (*Existent*) controversy, however, over how the university should handle the case. (datum 20)

In this example, the existential process is indicated by the typical demonstrative pronoun *there* followed by the 'to be' *had been*. Meanwhile, the existent is *controversy* since it is the thing whose existence is being described in the clause.

f. Behavioural Process

The behavioural process is similar to the mental process since it is also related to perception. However, it is different since this process involves physical actions which are the manifestations of what happens in people's mind. Furthermore, the participants are a behavior which is the one who performs the action, and sometimes a behaviour which gives information about the action. Below is an example of a behavioural process:

- (10) ...for (*Behaver*) his side (*Pr; behavioural*) to really listen (datum 40)

In example (9), the behavioural process is indicated by the use of verb *listen*. Here, the only participant in the behavior which is *his side*. It constitutes UGM as the side who wants to listen to the victim's voice.

Representation and Power Relation in the Article

Based on the findings in the previous section, it can be seen that the representation and power relation of the parties in the article are unequal. The participants which appear in the article are UGM, AN (the victim), HS (the perpetrator), the case, and several other participants which are not significant to the outcome of the study. Similar to the types of transitivity process, the participation

of these participants is not equal since UGM frequently appears as active participants such as actor and sayer, while the others rarely appear as active participants and many times are passive. In relation to this, the transitivity process and participants applied by the writer reflects the power relations and representation in the article. Therefore, there are several interesting things that can be noted and analysed further; 1) the domination of UGM as an actor and sayer and the passive participation of AN and HS, and 2) the frequent use of the case as a goal, 3) the frequent use of the material and verbal process.

The way the writer places the participants in an article reflects the representation and power relation of the participants. In this article, it is particularly interesting. As discussed in the previous paragraph, active participants such as actor and sayer are all dominated by UGM, while AN and HS only occur in 4 or 5 data. This signifies that UGM is depicted as a participant who has the ability to carry out various actions where these actions will affect the other participants. In addition, it also indicates that UGM has the power to make people listen to their statements, and cite it as a source of information. In relation to this, the passive participation of AN and HS shows that the writer does not give equal chance to them to also participate actively in the article, they are given less chance to give their opinion and express their arguments. Further, this reflects the power relation of the participants in the article, in this case, UGM, AN and HS. The dominant use of UGM as an active participant denotes that UGM holds more power than the other participants. Besides, this is strengthened by the use of words such as '*oblige*' and '*give mandate*' in clauses involving UGM as the active participant. These words can only be used and implemented by a certain group who is in power or is more powerful than the others which this case is UGM. Furthermore, the domination of UGM as active participants does not only reflect the power relation, but it also indicates that the settlement of the case is rather one-sided. This interpretation is logical for the main participants are actually AN and HS, so they should be the one who is more active in the settlement of the case, and their opinion and argument should be represented more. Moreover, this is strengthened by the press release of AN's lawyer who states that the case is not actually settled, AN's side chose to end the investigation so that AN will not suffer more mentally.

Another interesting thing in the findings is how *the case* becomes a goal in three clauses while AN and HS participate as a goal in only two material process. Because they are the main participants in the article and in the case, it is expected that they would be the one who participates actively in the article. However, as discussed in the previous paragraph, they appear as active participants only in four or five clauses and most of them are the actions UGM obliged and ask them to do. If they do not appear as active participants frequently, it would be understandable if they appear as passive participants more for the investigation is conducted to find solutions for both of them especially AN, the victim. Nevertheless, they appear as passive participants even less. This raises a question of whether or not the investigation is actually conducted to help AN find justice. The answer to this question might be related to the fact that in the article, *the case* appears as a goal more than AN and HS. Following this finding, it indicates that UGM cares about the case more than it does about AN's situation, and the justice she is trying to

reach. In other words, they conduct the investigation to complete the case as quickly as possible to avoid the public's judgment and protest.

Furthermore, the types of transitivity process applied by a writer in a text often indicate what type of activities they want to highlight and put emphasis on. In the article analysed above, the dominant types are the material and verbal process. The domination of material process signifies that the writer wants to focus on the action of the participants; what they did, what they are doing, and what they will do. Most of the material process applied UGM as the actors, be it the rector, the officials or UGM as a whole, and the clauses explain and describe what UGM has done, what they are doing, what they will do in the future, and what they have capabilities of doing. On the other hand, AN only appeared in 5 data, and most of the clauses talk about what UGM obliged her to do, not what he is actually doing or will do. Meanwhile, HS appears as an actor in 4 data where one clause talks about the sexual abuse he did and the rest talk about the things UGM tells him to do after the settlement. Furthermore, another dominant type is the verbal process. The dominant use of verbal process shows that the writer focuses more on what the participants are saying. Similar to the material process, in this process the dominant and active participant is UGM which means the clauses with verbal process mainly cite and express UGM's statement. In other words, the writer tends to refer to UGM's statement as the main source of the article and ignores the other two participants, AN and HS. Therefore, the source of information in this article is unbalanced since the writer only covers the information from only one participant. This strengthened Fairclough's argument that mass media tend to favour those in power, and in this case, it can be seen that the writer represents UGM more rather than the other two main participants.

Conclusion

Following the discussions above, several conclusions can be made. First, following Halliday's systemic functional grammar, the transitivity analysis of the news article reveals that there are six different types of the process applied by the writer; material, verbal, mental (cognition), relational (identifying), behavioural and existential process. Here, the most dominant process is material followed by a verbal process, and the most dominant and active participant is UGM which consists of the rector and the officials. Second, these findings reflect the representation and power relations of the participants in the article. The domination of material and verbal process signifies that the writer of the article wanted to highlight the action and statement of the participants. However, since the active participant is mostly UGM, it indicates that the article represents UGM more than the other main participants in the article. Moreover, the active participation of UGM and the passive involvement of AN and HS reflects their power relations where UGM holds more power than AN and HS. Further, the frequent use of *the case* as the goal indicates that the article and UGM care more about the settlement of the case than it does to the victim's problems and suffering.

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