

IDEATIONAL GRAMMATICAL METAPHORS IN EDITORIALS TEXTS OF THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER

Kiky Wardhani

Master Student in State University of Medan (Unimed)

Medan, Indonesia

ltbi2kiky@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the realization of ideational grammatical metaphors in editorials of The Jakarta Post Newspaper. The objectives of this study are to identify the types of ideational grammatical metaphor are found in editorials texts of The Jakarta Post newspaper. The research was designed with qualitative descriptive method. The data were taken from 25% of episode January 2015. The data were collected by downloading the official website of The Jakarta Post newspaper on <http://www.thejakartapost.com/chanel/editorial>. The texts of editorials of The Jakarta Post newspaper were trscribed into written texts, classifying the data into types of ideational grammatical metaphors, and then drawing conclusion from the analysis. The findiing shows that from 13 types of ideatiomal grammatical metaphors, there are four types of ideational grammatical metaphors that found in The Jakarta Post Newspaper; type 1(5.26%), type 2 (18.42%), type 5 (63.16%) and type 13 (ii) (13.16%). By identifying the ideational grammatical metaphors in editorials texts of The Jakarta Post newspaper, the readers have better understanding to the meaning of information of editorials texts. Editorialists used metaphor to interpret edotrialists' attitude onn the fact of event or information.

KEYWORDS: ideational grammatical metaphor, texts, editorials The Jakarta Post

INTRODUCTION

Grammatical metaphor is needed to help people to understand how text creats meaning and all meanings are situated in context of situation. The study of the uses of grammatical metaphor is particularly useful in revealing how process are changed into object. Grammatical metaphor in this case changes not only the grammar of the text but also the reader's reaction to texts.

Further discussion, Halliday (1985:321) makes a distinction between two main types of grammatical metaphor: interpersonal metaphors (or metaphors of mood), and ideational metaphors (or metaphors of transitivity), which ideational grammatical metaphor (IGM) includes process types and nominalization; only ideational grammatical metaphors of latter kind will concern us in this paper.

The most common form of ideational grammatical metaphor seems to be nominalization, which is a characteristic feature of scientific texts. According to Halliday (2004), "nominalization is the single most powerfull resource for creating grammatical metaphor".

A newspaper is 'living textbooks'. A newspaper is a publication that is issued daily or weekly and includes local and international news stories, advertisement, announcement, opinions, sport news, business and political news, editorial text and many other interesting news. With the spread of education, the popularity and importance of newspapers have increased by leaps and bounds. Everybody today wants to read a newspaper. The language of mainstream newspaper is formal and special English so, there is no surprise that the grammatical metaphor identification procedure can be obviously applied to newspaper text.

Using grammatical metaphor in newspapers satisfies with readers' curiosity and excitement but sometimes causes many difficulties for us to understand. So, because the function of grammatical metaphor is to avoid the misunderstanding in conveying messages, texts which employ ideational grammatical metaphor in its certain text would be better than the one which do not. In brief, the ability to employ grammatical metaphor becomes one of the critical success factors in delivering points in texts.

From the explanation about the difficulties of English language in newspaper above was related to the following examples from the first observation as preliminary were:

1. **Congruent:** "Credit should go to those involved in the efforts **massively** in search of an Air Asia plane."

The metaphorical wording: "Credit should go to those involved in the **massive** efforts in search of an AirAsia plane." (type 13(ii) **adverb**=> **adjectives**)

The shift that included in this type was grammatical shifted from **adverb** into **adjective** or from semantic shifted point of view was the shifted from thing into expansion of thing. Semantically from circumstance into the expansion of things.

2. **Congruent:** "President Jokowi will move closer to **fulfill** such expectations Many people have **criticized** the ideas."

Metaphorical wording: "President Jokowi will move closer to **fulfilling** such expectations" (type 2: **verb** => **noun**)

The shift of ideational grammatical metaphor type 2 is grammatically shifted from **verb** into **noun** and semantically shifted from process into thing.

The problem of the readers or listeners is they face difficulties in understanding the message of the text of editorial. By identifying the ideational metaphor in editorial of Jakarta Post newspaper, the readers have better understanding to mean the message of editorial of Jakarta Post newspaper. The researcher chose the editorial of Jakarta Post which is from 2014, (episode: December 2014 to January 2015). Through this research the researcher wants to know the types of Ideational metaphor used in this text of editorial.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Metaphor

According to Halliday (1985), metaphor is a verbal transference; a variation in the expression of meanings which involves a non-literal use of a word. In particular, metaphor is an irregularity of content that consists of the use of a word in a sense different from its proper one and related to it in terms of similarity. Duranti, 1997:38, 69; Stern, 2000:35 in Saragih (2010:89) states that

metaphor is defined as representing meaning in or interpreting meaning from two sides or perspectives. Metaphor inherently implies two points: comparison and uncommon representation indirectly and metaphor can make the speech not flat.

In SLF theory where language is viewed as a social semiotics; there are two poles of coding experience: the unmarked or congruent/commom or literal representation and marked or incongruent/ uncommon or metaphorical representation. Metaphor devides into lexical metaphor, grammatical metaphor and contextual metaphor.

Grammatical Metaphor

Halliday and Matthiessen (1999) explore that grammatical metaphor is natur in more depth by locating it in a broader theoretical environment of the meaning based in language. Thompson (1996:165) defines grammatical metaphor as the expression of meaning through a lexicogrammatical form which originally evolved to express a different kind of meaning. The expression of the same meaning which would be more congruent.

Grammatical metaphor is defined as relocation or shift of wording the meaning from its usual representation to another unusual realization (Saragih, 2000:57). That sense, analogously to lexical metaphor which is an unusual coding of meaning, grammatical metaphor indicates an incongruent wording of meaning. A meaning of a word is not changed though its grammatical class is changed from verb into noun.

Halliday distinguishes two types of grammatical metaphors following this distinction of clause meaning, they are: (a) ideational metaphors, which are considered metaphors of transivity and (b) interpersonal metaphors, which are considered metaphors of mood and modality

Ideational Grammatical Metaphor

Ideational grammatical metaphor are called metaphor of transitivity. The grammatical variation between congruent and incongruent form here applies to transitivity configuration. Ideational grammatical metaphor is the first types of grammatical metaphor. With ideational grammatical metaphor people can shift their congruent words into the metaphorical one. They can change the 'doing' into 'thing' which can be represented by nominal group as a way to make their sentences more understandable and reduce the ambiguities of the words. So, because the function of grammatical metaphor is to avoid the misunderstanding in conveying messages, texts which employ ideational grammatical metapor in its certain text would be better than the one which do not. In brief, the ability to employ grammatical metaphor becomes one of the critical success factors in delivering points in texts.

Ideational grammatical metaphor ia an incongruent representation of the experiential meaning. It is mainly represented by the transitivity system, there are 6 main types of process: material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal and existential processes, and these cn be found in the grammatical categories. A process consists of 3 components: (a) the process itself; (b) participants in the process; and (c) circumstances associated with the process. These three essential can be acknowledged in a clause as follows:

1. Verbal clauses determine the process types
2. Nominal groups determine the participants
3. Prepositional phrase determine the circumstances.

The transformation can be between the processes or shifting of participants and circumstances and this is what Halliday revealed grammatical metaphor. Metaphors of transitivity re the ways of making people's speech or writing not too flat or too artificial and contrived; therefore, getting to know the metaphors of transitivity are italicized in the following example: (Halliday, 1985:322)

Example:

- 1) a. Mary saw something wonderful
b. *Mary came upon* a wonderful sight.
c. A wonderful sight *met* Mary's eyes.
- 2) a. John put the nail into the plank *with a hummer*. (Circumstance: Manner)
b. *The hummer* put the nail into the plank. (Participant)
c. John *hummered* the nail into the plank. (Material: Process)

Clause (1)b and (1)c are interpreted as metaphorical variants of (1)a. In (1)b, the mental process "saw" has been represented as a material process "came upon" and the perception has been turned into a "participant" "a sight". In clause (1)c, the process has been split up into Actor "a sight", material process "met" and goal "eyes", and "Mary" represented simply as the possessor of the eyes.

In clause (2)a, the circumstance of manner is represented by "with a hummer". In clause (2)b and (2)c, "hummer" represents the participant and material process.

Language of Newspaper

The language of newspapers has attracted the attention of many scholars whose interests lie in language and its varieties. Crystal and Davy (1969), who were quoted in the introduction, posit the disparity between tabloid newspapers and broadsheets and they point out the "audiences" envisaged by the two different types of newspapers concerned. They indicate that these papers' target reader is different, therefore they use different language and style.

Newspaper is one of media which provides a lot of news towards the recent issue in human's life. Newspaper are designed to provide information for a wide range of readers (Garrett, 2006:14). Published daily or weekly, newspaper has some features such as as news stories locally, nationally and internationally, advertisement, opinion, entertainments, and editorials.

Newspaper or commonly known as printed media caters for a wide of readers with a wide range of needs. As already mentioned above, the readers's background varies in accordance with the education. Newspaper is divided into three categories, they are:

- 1) The broadsheet newspaper is the newspaper having a large format of approximately 15 by 24 inches (38 by 61 centimeters) such as *kompas*, *The Jakarta Post*, *Harian Waspada*, *Harian Analisa*, etc
- 2) The middle ranged tabloids, like *Pos Metro*.

3) The tabloids, example, Nova

The Jakarta Post Newspaper

Jakarta post newspaper is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia, which is printed in English language. It is firstly published on 25 April 1983 in Jakarta, which involved in publishing industry. It has the standard and formal language use of English in each news story text. The Jakarta Post also features both a Sunday and Online edition, which go into detail not possible in the daily print edition. It is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle class Indonesian relationship has increased.

The Jakarta Post use the inverted pyramid style of reporting, with the most important information at the beginning of the article; this is to the different writing styles in English and Indonesia, with English favouring the active voice and direct statements, while respectful Indonesian favours the passive voice and circuitous approach (Jakarta Post, (2006) in history news).

Editorial Text of The Jakarta Post Newspaper

As part of newspaper in opinion page, editorial seems written in journalism language. Patmono (1990, quote in Ratnanto, 2010:4) clearly states that the form of written text in editoriaal columns have to use the language of journalism that mass communication language used in magazines, newspapers, television or radio. Editorial is a part of media discourse which can be found in newspaper in common besides nes stories, advertisement, headlines, opinion and etc. Van Dijk (1995, quoted in Bonyadi & Samuel, 2011:3) states editorial belongs to the large class of opinion discourse. Moreover, Barus (2010:142) defines editorial as an attitude or view of newspaper or magazine toward the news or incident, event, fact, or opinion which rises up in the society. This mean editorial is a kind of text contains of editorial news writer's opinion or point of view about some issues or event happened recently.

This study takes editorials in the newspaper of *The Jakarta Post*. Since it one of publishing media in Indonesia which is first issues April 25, 1983. The Jakarta Post provides many news events in English written by Indonesian news writers and journalists. As same as other newspaper, it delivers lots of informtion about issues in national and international happened nowadays to the readers, native speaker and non-native speaker. This media publishing stands under the company PT. Niskala Media Tenggara. In The Jakarta Post official website (<http://www.thejakartapost.com/>) it is stated that this company privately owned by four compating media groups publishing: *Suara Karya, Kompas, Sinar Harapan and Tempo*.

As the result, editorials of The Jakarta Post are used as the source of data to seek the use of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in this study. It is important that The Jakarta Post is an English newspaper published in Indonesian and written by Indonesian journalists may bring different findings toward other study.

RESEARCH QUESTION

What types of ideational grammatical metaphor used in the editorials texts of The Jakarta Post?

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. This analysis based on SLF theory and the study is concerned with the application of SLF theory in Ideational Grammatical Metaphor. The source of the data of this study were editorials of The Jakarta Post, as one of English written newspaper published in Indonesia. This study used a purposive sampling. By Using this sampling, ten editorials were taken from The Jakarta Post, which was easily reachable for internet users in its official website. The data would be taken from 25% of episode January 2015. So, there were six editorials that the researcher was taken as the sources of the data. And the editorials were taken randomly on every week of the month. The data were collected by doing documentary technique. The data were accessed from editorial articles in its official website of The Jakarta Post newspaper on <http://www.thejakartapost.com/channel/editorial>. The researcher applied the theory and the data were analyzed by ideational grammatical metaphor and the types of ideational grammatical metaphor. The instrument of the data collection was used to gather information based on the instrument of the research. The Jakarta Post newspaper was used as the medium to conduct the analysis. The researcher acted as participant observer. The data must be auditable in qualitative research. The aim of trustworthiness of a research study was important to support the argument that the in quirt's findings were worth paying attention to (Lincoln and Guba, 1985:200). It can be achieved through checking the credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability. The data will be analyzed through the interactive model of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (Miles, Huberman and Saldana, 2014). namely data collection, data condensation, data display and data conclusion. It can be seen in the following figure.

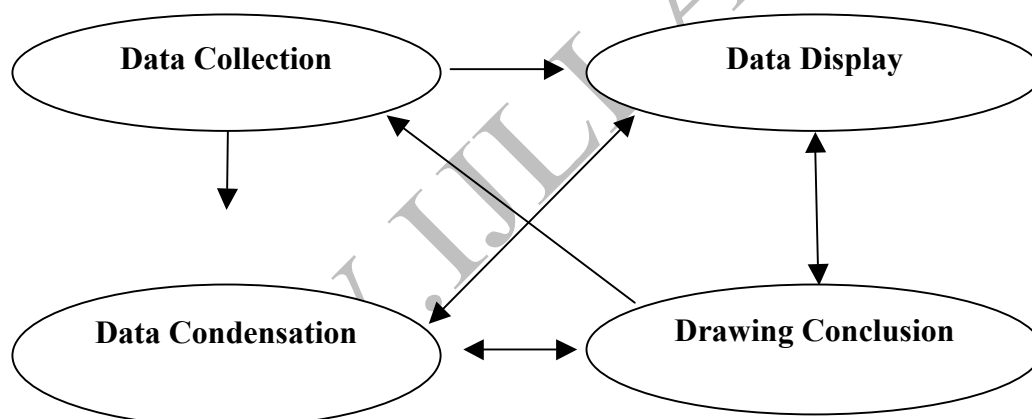


Figure: 1: Component of Data Analysis: Interactive Model taken from Miles, Huberman and Sladana

DATA ANALYSIS, FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Data Analysis

The data of this study were ideational grammatical metaphors realized by types of ideational grammatical metaphors taken from the editorials of The Jakarta Post newspaper. There were 38 of ideational grammatical metaphors to be analyzed. The data were analuzed based on the use of ideational grammatical metaphors in systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory. After analyzing the ideational grammatical metaphor in editorial texts, the findings are elaborated in the following subsections

Types of Ideational Grammatical Metaphors Used in Editorials Texts of The Jakarta Post newspaper

The following table was the data of kinds of ideational grammatical metaphors in editorials texts of The Jakarta Post newspaper. The ideational grammatical metaphor can be classified into thirteen types that has been explained in the chapter two. After identifying the ideational grammatical metaphors in editorials texts of The Jakarta Post newspaper, it was found that there are four types of ideational grammatical metaphor they were type 1 (Adjective => Noun), type 2 (Verb => Noun), type 5 (Verb => Adjective) and type 13 (ii) (Adverb => Adjective). For make it clear, the kinds of ideational grammatical metaphor in editorials texts in The Jakarta Post newspaper can be seen in the table 1 as follows:

Table 1: The Kinds of Ideational Grammatical Metaphors in The Jakarta Post Newspaper

No	Types of IGM	The Data
1	Adjective => Noun	1) "The ongoing operation can serve as a model for future search and rescue efforts". 2) "Despite our differences on media responsibilities under freedom of speech,"
2	Verb => Noun	1) "a lecturer faces intimidation and death <i>threats</i> for taking students to a church" 2) "SKK Migas provided a tanker, allowing the search and rescue fleet to refuel without having to leave the operational area"
3	Preposition (al phrase) => Noun	-
4	Conjunction => Noun	-
5	Verb => Adjective	1) "In a letter date Nov. 24, 2014, <i>sent</i> to all governors, regents, mayors and DPRDs across the country," 2) "The announcement of the new fuel <i>pricing</i> policy last week still left one question...."
6	Preposition (al phrase) => Adjective	-
7	Conjunction => Adjective	-
8	Preposition (al phrase) => Verb	-
9	Conjunction => Verb	-
10	Conjunction => Preposiotion (al phrase)	-
11	+ noun	-
12	+ verb	-
13	i Noun => (various) ii Adverb => Adjective	1) "This policy instead will ensured <i>gradual</i> " 2) "The question, rather, is how Jokowi can make full use of the TNI's younger generation"

In addition, for the complete data can be seen in Appendix II.

Table 2: The Proportion of Ideational Grammatical Metaphors in Editorials of The Jakarta Post Newspaper.

No	Types of IGM	Realization	Percentage
1	Adjective => Noun	2	5.26 %
2	Verb => Noun	7	18.42 %
3	Prepositional (al phrase) => Noun	-	0 %
4	Conjunction => Noun	-	0%
5	Verb => Adjective	24	63.16 %
6	Prepositional (al phrase) => Adjective	-	0 %
7	Conjunction => Adjective	-	0 %
8	Preposition (al phrase) => Verb	-	0 %
9	Conjunction => Verb	-	0 %
10	Conjunction => Preposition (al phrase)	-	0 %
11	+ Noun	-	0 %
12	+ Verb	-	0 %
13	i Noun => (various) ii Adverb => adjective	- 5	0 % 13.16 %
Total		38	100 %

From the table it can be concluded that there are 38 clauses of ideational grammatical metaphors in editorials of The Jakarta Post newspaper. After identifying the ideational grammatical metaphors in editorials, and then classifying them into the type of ideational grammatical metaphors it was found that there were type 1 (2) (5.26%) for (Adjective => Noun), type 2 (7) (18.42%) for (Verb => Noun), type 5 (24) (63.13%) for (Verb => Adjective) and type 13 (5) (13.16%) (ii) (Adverb => Adjective).

FINDINGS

There were four types of ideational grammatical metaphor in editorials texts of The Jakarta Post newspaper such as two (2) ideational grammatical metaphors for adjective=>noun (5.26%), seven (7) ideational grammatical metaphors for verb=>noun (18.42%), twenty four (24) ideational grammatical metaphors for verb=>adjective (63.16%), and five (5) ideational grammatical metaphors for adverb=>adjective (13.16%).

Discussion

Halliday and Matthiessen (1999:246) identify the types of ideational grammatical metaphor and characterize them explicitly in relation to the semantics as a whole. As a result, there were 13 types of ideational grammatical metaphors have been identified. They were 1) Adjective => noun, 2) verb => noun, 3) preposition (al phrase) => noun, 4) conjunction => noun, 5) verb => adjective, 6) preposition (al phrase) => adjective, 7) conjunction => adjective, 8) preposition (al phrase) => verb, 9) conjunction => verb, 10) conjunction => preposition (al phrase), 11) + noun, 12) + verb, 13) (i) noun => various, and (ii) adverb => adjective.

After analyzing the data, it found that there were four types of ideational grammatical metaphors that realized in editorials texts of The Jakarta Post newspaper. They were: (1) adjective => noun (2) verb => noun (3) preposition (al phrase) => noun (4) conjunction => noun (5) verb => adjective

(6) preposition (al phrase) (7) conjunction =>adjective (8) preposition (al phrase) => verb (9) conjunction =>verb (10) conjunction =>preposition (al phrase) (11) +noun (12) +verb (13) (i) noun =>various, and (ii) adverb =>adjective. After analyzing the data, it found that there are four types of ideational grammatical metaphor that realized in editorials texts of The Jakarta Post newspaper. They are type 1 (adjective =>noun), type 2 (verb =>noun), type 5 (verb =>adjective), and type 13 (ii) (adverb =>adjective). It happened since nominalization was the single most powerful resource for creating grammatical metaphor. On the other hand, other types of ideational grammatical metaphor are rarely realized in discourse and speech.

CONCLUSION

The main purpose of the study is to describe the types of ideational grammatical metaphors used in the editorials text of The Jakarta Post. There were four types of ideational grammatical metaphors that found in editorials texts of The Jakarta Post newspaper. They are type 1 (adjective =>noun), type 2 (verb =>noun), type 5 (verb =>adjective), and type 13 (ii) (adverb =>adjective). The field of this study needs to be limited to analyze ideational grammatical metaphors in the editorials text of The Jakarta Post newspaper. The researcher took the editorials text within the topic are about Cabinet Bureaucratic of Indonesian country.

REFERENCES

- Barus, S. W. (2010). *Jurnalistik: Petunjuk Teknis Menulis Berita*. Jakarta: Erlangga
- Bonyadi, A. and Samuel, M. (2013). *Headlines in Newspaper Editorials: A Contrastive Study*. SAGE
- Crystal, D., & Davy, D. (1969). *Studies in the History and Theory of Linguistics*. Indian University
- Garrett, R. K. (2006). *Protest in an Information Society: A Review of Literature on Social Movements and New ICTs*. Information, Communication and Society.
- Halliday, M. A. K. (1985). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. (1999). *Construing experience through meaning: A language-based approach to cognition*. London/New York: Cassell.
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. M. I. (2004). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Routledge.
- Lincoln, Y. S., & Guba, E. G. (1985). *Naturalistic inquiry*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Miles, M. B., A. Michael H., and Johnny S. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Ratnanto, N. (2010). "Kohesi Gramatikal dan Leksikal Editorial The Jakarta Post". Tesis. Program Pascasarjana Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta.
- Saragih, A. (2010). *Semiotik Bahasa: Tanda, Penanda dan Petanda Dalam Bahasa*. Fakultas Bahasa. Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Medan.
- Simmons, B. A., Frank D., and Geoffrey G. (2006). Introduction: the international diffusion of liberalism. *International Organization*, 60 (4): 781-810.

- The Jakarta Post. January 5th, (2015). Teamwork counts, p.6. in <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/01/05/editorial-teamwork-counts.html#sthash.TXq7wGv8.dpuf>
- The Jakarta Post. January 7th, (2015). Fight Repression, p.6. in <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/01/07/editorial-defense-revolution.html#sthash.7jlnNPbh.dpuf>
- The Jakarta Post. January 9th, (2015). Delayed Budget Approval, p.6. in <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/01/09/editorial-fight-repression.html#sthash.kngQDdGi.dpuf>
- The Jakarta Post. January 12th, (2015). It Is Managed Floating, p.6. in <http://www.thejakarpost.com.news/2015/01/12/editorial-delayed-badget-approval.html#sthash.ZyT07rgy.dpuf>
- The Jakarta Post. January 15th, (2015). Defense Revolusion, p.6. in <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/01/15/editorial-it-managed-floating.html#sthash.PCZBPz4E.dpuf>
- The Jakarta Post. January 20th, (2015). Fighting Dirty Money, p.6. in <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/01/08/editorial-fighting-dirty-money.html#sthash.owVGE2IR.dpuf>
- Thompson, G, (1996). *Introducing Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold