**THE EXPERIENTIAL ANALYSIS OF OPINION COLUMN SECTION MEDIA TEXT ABOUT SEXUAL HARRASMENT IN JAKARTA POST**

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| ***Article Info*** | **Abstract** |
| ***Article History*** *Received:* *Revised:* *Published:*  | *This study employs an experiential analysis to examine the representation of sexual harassment in opinion columns of The Jakarta Post. Drawing on Halliday’s Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) framework, this research investigates how language structures reveal the experiential meaning within these texts. The study focuses on identifying process types, participant roles, and circumstantial elements to understand the linguistic strategies used to communicate social issues. The analysis of 436 clauses reveals a dominant use of material and relational processes, which highlights the emphasis on actions and attributions. By exploring how linguistic features shape public perception, this study contributes to the field of media discourse analysis, particularly on gender-related issues. The findings suggest that the strategic use of language in opinion columns can influence societal views on sensitive topics such as sexual harassment.* |
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**INTRODUCTION**

Media serve as crucial channels for disseminating communication and information, delivering messages widely and rapidly to influence diverse audiences. According to Sylvester (2019), media is a primary source through which people understand the world, making everyday media engagement significant. Mass media, in particular, involves the broad transmission of uniform messages to an entire audience, as Neuendorf (1990) notes. Studying mass media representations provides insights into public perception and policy discourse, helping enhance communication and advocacy efforts (Dorman, 2003). Printed and electronic media, such as newspapers, play a substantial role in shaping opinions and perspectives by presenting global and societal events (Hulteng, 1983).

Newspapers, as a primary medium, present international and national issues through various sections, including headlines, editorials, and opinion columns. The opinion section allows contributors from diverse backgrounds to express their thoughts, fostering a platform for voices often unheard. For instance, recent coverage in Indonesian newspapers on gender-based violence reflects the increased attention to this issue, particularly sexual harassment. The 2022 national commission data reveals a significant increase in reported cases of gender-based violence in Indonesia, which motivates writers to address this issue in opinion columns, encouraging women to speak up.

Crafting effective opinion pieces requires careful word choice to engage readers and convey messages clearly. Masroor (2013) highlights that separating news pages from public opinion fosters impartial journalism while allowing newspapers to present differing perspectives on controversial issues. Opinion pieces demand language that resonates with readers, positioning them in specific viewpoints and affecting how messages are perceived. As Mills (1992) asserts, readers influence the text based on the writer's choices in grammar and language, which also shape the text's implicit meanings and the reader's interpretation.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) views grammar as a tool for conveying meaning through metafunctions, as Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) explain. Grammar organizes meaning in a text, supports interpersonal connections, and reflects human experience. Among the metafunctions, the experiential meaning represents real-world phenomena, achieved through the transitivity system, which involves participants, processes, and circumstances. Transitivity, as seen in crime news headlines analyzed by Abbas & Talaat (2019) in the *Nation Newspaper*, represents how media construct perceptions of reality by illustrating the participant’s roles, actions, and context within events. This functional approach to grammar is essential in understanding how media shapes public discourse and reflects societal issues.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

In conducting this research, a researcher needs to determine the research method the researcher would like to use. This chapter discussed the research method used, including research design, unit of analysis, source of data, collection, and data analysis technique.

**Research Design**

This study is qualitative and descriptive research to explore the texts in online news media for transitivity analysis. Systematically and accurately, descriptive research provides the facts and characteristics of a particular population or area of study. It depicts the experiential metafunction in the opinion column section of the Jakarta Post newspapers about sexual harassment. According to Croker (2009), qualitative research is a word used to characterize a complex and dynamic research process. This paradigm has been utilized extensively in numerous disciplines, including anthropology, philosophy, sociology, linguistics, and the social sciences.

Specifically, according to Creswell (2014), the qualitative method examined texts and images just like its data. Typically, it deals with the data analysis completed using different research designs. The qualitative technique needs a clear and comprehensive description of how data are collected and evaluated. As stated, employing a qualitative research paradigm may result in an in-depth investigation of texts and visuals. In addition, the purpose of this study is to analyze the experiential metafunction of the opinion column section of a newspaper; therefore, the qualitative paradigm is the most appropriate for this research.

This study can be characterized as a descriptive discourse analysis, which examines texts using certain theories in depth. The theory applied in this study is Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday. This study focuses on the experiential meaning (transitivity) element. This study aims to analyze the complexity of language usage in the opinion column section of the Jakarta Post about sexual harassment. This research analyzed the clause in the opinion column sections of Jakarta Post. The unit of the analysis **is a clause in the text**

**RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

**Research Findings**

This chapter comprises of two main sections: findings and discussion. The findings is focused on the description with the summaries of the process types, the participant functions and types, and circumstantial elements found in Opinion column section about sexual harassment in Jakarta Post. The discussion is concerned with some interpretations that are made based on the research findings. The data in this study were the clauses in Opinion column section about sexual harassment in Jakarta Post totaling 436 clauses from 7 opinion column section article about sexual harassment in Jakarta Post. The clauses were analyzed by applying transitivity system namely: process types, participant types, and circumstances elements.

**Material Process**

In table 4.1 the prominent process type is material process. It has 165 or 37.85% of the total number in proves types. The occurrence of material process type is above the occurrence of each type. This process is represented by the verbs such as: *condemned, accuse, forced, helped and etc.* The sample of material process in the text can be seen as the following:

**Data 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| When | Perpetrator | force | themselves | on the victims |
|  | Actor | Pro: material | Goal | Circ: conti |

The table above a clause containing material process. The word ‘force’ is an action done by actor or the actor does an activity. An inference can be drawn from the analysis that the writer tend to write what practically happens and what the actor do to the victim. It is relevant what Halliday and Matthiessen (2014:224) have pointed out that this type of process brings out the meaning of actions or some entity ‘does’ something, which may have some influences of other entity.

**Data 2**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Instead | Minah | disappeared | for a monthwithout any explanation |
|  | Actor | Pro: material | Circ: extent |

The table data 2 showed the concrete doing. In this data, ‘minah’ which mentioned the name by the writer as an actor give the clear doer. ‘disappeared’ as an action by the actor which give a clear things to do by the actor. This clause doesn’t hide the true meaning that the actor obviously disappeared, can be seen by the process of material.

**Data 3**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Before | They | prey | on more victims. |
|  | Actor | Pro: material | Goal |

The table data 3 also showed the process of doing and it is by the actor to reach the goal. From the data above, material process is “prey” because the clause describe the process of doing, “they” as the actor who done by the action, the goal is “on more victims”.

**Relational Process**

Subsequently, material process is followed by relational process which has 146 occurrences or 33.48 %. The writers both insider or outsider of the Jakarta Post used this process to talk or give the perspective about things are, what they possess. These processes were expressed by the verbs such as be (is, am are, was, were), have, had and etc. the example of the types of relational process can be seen as the following.

**Data 4**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Novia Widyasari | a student | from Mojokerto, East Jawa | Wasnot so lucky |
| Part 1: Token | Part 2: value | Cir: loc | Process: relational (att) |

**Data 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Randy Bagus,** | When | She | Became | pregnant  |
| Part 1: Carrier |  | Part 2: Attribute | Proc: Rel (att) | Cir: cause |

Based on the result analysis, relational used to describe something. There is a process to which an attribute is assigned (she), possession (has). Thus, I as carrier belongs to human participant, The women and children’s protection ministry (possessor), Novia Widyasari (token), that involve the the possessed (with my daughter).

**Mental Process**

Relational process is then followed by mental process. Those processes appeared in the analysis totaling to 62 occurrences or 14.22 %. The writers use mental process to construe a quantum of change in the flow of events taking place in their own consciousness. For example they share what they feel, think, or wish. The next tables present the example of the mental process appeared in Jakarta Post opinion column section about sexual harassment.

**Data 7**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Do  | They | Think | sexual violence  | keeps to office hours? |
|  | Part 1: senser | Proc: mental | Part 2: Phenomenon  | Cir: manner |

From the data above, the mental process is “think” because it is the cognition, and it is sensed by the senser that is “they”. It refers to what goes on the internal of the mind above the case.

**Data 8**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| When | a student | was seen | by a neighbor  | buying a pregnancy test at a stall near her house during the Idul Fitri holiday. |
|  | Part 1: senser | Proc: mental | Part 2: Phenomenon  | Cir: manner |

From the data above, the mental process is “seen” because it is the cognition, and it is sensed by the senser that is “a student”. It refers to what goes on the internal of the mind above the case.

**Data 9**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| If  | We | Find | something simillar  |
|  | Part 1: senser | Proc: mental | Part 2: Phenomenon  |

From the data above, the mental process is “find” because it is the cognition, and it is sensed by the senser that is “we”. It is followed by the another participant (phenomenon). It refers to what goes on the internal of the mind above the case.

**Verbal Process**

The fourth rank of processes in appeared in Jakarta Post opinion column section about sexual harassment goes to verbal process. Verbal process has 60 occurences or 13.77 %. This process occurred in the data to show the process of saying. This process is represented by verbs such as: said, reported, argument, explained, and etc.

**Data 10**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Education, Culture, Research and Technology Minister Nadiem Makarim | Issued | the regulation |
| Part 1: Sayer | Proc: Verbal | Part 2: Verbiage |

**Data 11**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Now, 44 | she  | Told | Me |
| Circ: extn | Part 1: sayer | Proc: verbal | Part 2: Verbiage |

**Data 12**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A man  | may justify | the non-consensual sex |
| Part 1: sayer | Proc: verbal | Part 2: Verbiage |

From the table above, the sayer (she and Nadim Makarim) as the participant responsible for the verbal process (told and issued). A verbiage as the function that corresponds to what is said and a target as the entity that is targeted by the process of saying.

**Existential Process**

The existential process also appeared in the data. It has the total occurrences 3 or 0.08 %. It is the less occurrences from all process types. This process is used by the writers in order to to describe that something is exist or something happens (Halliday and Mathhiessen, 2014:307). Here is participant role is existent, following the examples:

**Data 13**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| There | have been | Cases | when the victims ended up as the party to blame |
|  | Proc: Existential | Part 2: Existent | Cir: contingency |

**Data 14**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| There | has been  | widespread online discussion | about chemical castration |
|  | Proc: Existential | Part 2: Existent | Cir: matter |

From the table data 12 and 13 above, it is easy to identify a clause contains existential process. The word ‘there’ in these clause has no representational meaning. The realization is congruent because the use of participant shows existent “widespread online discussion” (data 13 from text 4) and “cases” (data 12 from text 3). With the process “has been”

 **Participant Function of Material Process**

From the table displayed in advanced, the participant function of material process becomes the most dominant one. It has 142 occurrences or 36.22 %. It is in line with the dominant process type which is material process. The details of the participant function of material process are displayed in the table.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | **Participant Function** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| 1. | Actor | 111 | 78.17 |
| 2. | Goal | 31 | 21.83 |
| **TOTAL** | 142 | 100 |

Table of the participant function of material process

There can be one or more participants inherent in a material process. In line with the previous statement, the table above display us that actor dominates the total of occurrences of the participant function in material process. The example for each type of participant function can be seen as the following:

**Data 15**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Police | then arrested | the alleged sex offender | at the location [Yayasan Manarul Huda] |
| Actor | Proc: Material | Goal | Circ: location |

**Data 16**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| He | commits against | his wife | under the religious teaching |
| Actor | Proc: Material | Goal | Circ: carrier |

**Data 17**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Before | they | Prey | on more victims. |
|  | Actor | Pro: material | Goal |

The data example above shows clearly the doer (actor) who does the action above the case. They are”they, he, and police” that shows the concrete things happened by the actor. The clause also followed by another participant (goal), they are” the alleged sex offender, the sex, and prey”. The additional participants give the clear understanding that the case happened with additional of another participant.

**Participant Function of Relational Process**

Participant function of relational process is in the second prominent participant types. It is because of its occurrences totaling 123 occurrences or 31.30 %. The specific number of participant types of relational process is shown in the following table.

**Table 4.2 The frequency distribution of participant Function In Relational Process.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | **Participant Function** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| 1. | Token | 13 | 10,56 |
| 2. | Value | 6 | 4.87 |
| 3. | Carrier | 76 | 61.78 |
| 4. | Attribute | 14 | 11.38 |
|  | Possessor | 13 | 10.56 |
|  | Possessed | 1 | 0.81 |
| **TOTAL** | **123** | **100** |

The table above shows us that carrier dominates the participant function in relational process with the 76 total occurrences or 61.78 %. In the last position, identified has 1 occurrences or 0.81 %. The example of every participant type in relational process is shown in the following tables.

**Data 18**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Novia Widyasari | a student | from Mojokerto, East Jawa | Wasnot so lucky |
| Part 1: Token | Part 2: value | Cir: loc | Process: relational (att) |

From the data above, the participant to which the value is assigned. Thus, “Novia Widyasari” as the Token. It is characterized with the identification in the clause

**Data 19**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The women and children’s protection ministry | Has | a unit called the integrated service center |
| Part 1: Possessor | Proc: Rel (poss) | Part 2:Possessed  |

From the data 15 above, the participant to which the possessor is assigned, thus, “The women and children’s protection ministry” as the Possessor. There is another participant in this clause, it is” a unit called the integrated service center. The possession in the usual sense of ‘owning”

**Data 20**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Randy Bagus,** | When | She | Became | pregnant  |
| Part 1: Carrier |  | Part 2: Attribute | Proc: Rel (att) | Cir: cause |

From the data 16 above, the major participants is “Randy” as the carrier. In this clause the second participant is attribute. A carrier is a person or thing which has a characteristic attribute.

**Participant Function of Mental Process**

The third prominent participant function goes to participant function in mental process. It has 59 occurrences or 15.01 %. There are only two of participant function that involve in mental process and those appeared in the data. They are sense and phenomenon. The distribution detail is presented through the following table 4.5.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | **Participant Function** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| 1. | Senser | 49 | 83.05 |
| 2. | Phenomenon | 10 | 16.95 |
| **TOTAL** | **59** | **100** |

It is relevant that in a clause of ‘mental’ process, there is always one participant who is human; that is senser, the one that ‘senses’ feels, think, seem, etc. The other main element in clause of mental process, namely phenomenon that which is felt, though, wanted, perceived, and etc. the example of senser and phenomenon as participant function as illustrated in the following:

**Data 21**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Do  | They | Think | sexual violence  | keeps to office hours? |
|  | Part 1: senser | Proc: mental | Part 2: Phenomenon  | Cir: manner |

**Data 22**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| When | a student | was seen | by a neighbor  | buying a pregnancy test at a stall near her house during the Idul Fitri holiday. |
|  | Part 1: senser | Proc: mental | Part 2: Phenomenon  | Cir: manner |

From the data example above, in the first clause ‘think’ refers to mental process, as the participant is senser ‘they’. The participant which is the one who sense the phenomenon. In the second clause, the word ‘seen’ as the mental process, with the participant a senser ‘a student’, followed by the phenomenon ‘by a neighbor’.

**Participant Function of Verbal Process**

The participant function of verbal process becomes the fourt prominent participant with total 65 occurances or 16.65%. Verbal clauses are defined as the saying clauses with a sayer as the prominent participant (Halliday, 2004). These are a crucial property in numerous discourse varieties as assisting the narrative production by potentially establishing dialogues within clauses. The example of verbal functions involved in verbal process is presented in the following table.

**Data 23**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Education, culture, research and technology minister Nadiem Makarim. | Issued | the regulation |
| Part 1: Sayer | Proc: Verbal | Part 2: Verbiage |

**Data 24**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Now, 44 | she  | Told | Me |
| Circ: extn | Part 1: sayer | Proc: verbal | Part 2: Verbiage |

From the data above, the participant as the sayer ‘Education, culture, research and technology minister Nadiem Makarim’ Since the process indicate something, it is labeled as verbal. In the first claue, the sayer directly mentioned when the receiver is ‘the regulation’. The same thing also occur in the second clause. The participant (sayer) ‘she’ directly mentioned the receiver the verbiage ‘me’.

**Participant Function of Existential Process**

The existent, participant function in existential process, becomes the last participant function appeared in the text. It has 3 occurrences, or 0.68% of the total participant functions. The example of existent can be seen in the following table.

**Data 25**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| There | have been | Cases | when the victims ended up as the party to blame |
|  | Proc: Existential | Part 2: Existent | Cir: contingency |

**Data 26**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| There | has been  | widespread online discussion | about chemical castration |
|  | Proc: Existential | Part 2: Existent | Cir: matter |

Since the process labeled as the existential (have/has been), then the participant will followed with the

**Circumstantial Elements**

Based the participant, circumstantial elements is also involved in the process. From the circumstantial element as citied in Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), there are nine types of circumstances. Nine of them were found in Opinion column section about sexual harassment in Jakarta Post**.** There are, extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role and matter. The dominant circumstantial element which characterizes the text is circumstantial of location, with the total occurrences 52 occurrences or 27.65 % from the total occurrences. The table 4.6 gives summary of the total occurrences of the circumstantial elements in the text.

**Extent**

Halliday and Mathhiessen (2014) assert that extent construes the extent of the unfolding of the process in space time: the distance in space over which the process unfolds or the duration in the time during which the process unfolds. The interrogative forms for extent are how far?, how long?, how many (measure units), how many times?. Here is the following example of extent.

**Data 27**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| From Nov. 25 to Dec. 10 | the world | observes | the International Day |
| Cir: Extent | Part 1: senser | Proc: Mental | Part 2: Phenomenon  |

**Data 28**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **For more than five years,** | Herry Wirawan, the principal of a girls-only Islamic boarding school  | in Bandung, wrst java | has allegedly raped students  | in his charge. |
| Cir: Extent | Part 1: Actor | Cir: loc | Proc: material | Cir: Loc |

**Location**

This type of circumstance construe the location unfolding of the process in space-time: the place where it unfolds or the time when it unfolds. The general interrogatives of location are where? When?. Place includes not only static location in space, but also the source, path and destination movement. It is used in setting the activity of the certain place to involve the participant. From the analysis, it can be inferred that circumstantial of location is the dominant circumstances elements found in the text with the total occurrences 52 occurrences or 27.65 % from the total occurrences. The circumstantial such as, in his charge, in university campuses, in Bandung, west java, at home, from Mojokerto, and etc.

**Data 29**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| For more than five years, | Herry Wirawan, the principal of a girls-only Islamic boarding school  | In Bandung, west Java | has allegedly raped students  | In his charge |
| Cir: Extent | Part 1: Actor | Cir: loc | Proc: material | Cir: Loc |

**Data 30**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A new ministerial regulation | Aimed | At addressing sexual violence | in University Campuses. |
| Part 1: Senser | Proc: Mental | Part 2: phenomenon  | Cir: loc |

 **Contingency**

This Contingency circumstances are an element on which the realization of the process depends. Contingency are typically relations between processes and often realized causally. Contingency might express the emergency of situation and condition. Contingency might express the emergency of situation and condition. It can happen in what circumstances. The appearance of contingency in data with 37 occurrences or 19.68 %. The example of this circumstances is given in the following table.

**Data 32**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| He | commits against | his wife | under religious teaching |
| Part 1: actor | Proc: material | Part 2: goal | Cir: contingency  |

 From the circumstance above, the contingency example: *under religious teachings, and on one’s body, a form of oppression.* The clause represented the situation of contingency in condition category which the function is to define the situation. The clause described the situation how the process is happening. The function of circumstance identified in the clause to be circumstance: When the sense of *under religious teachings* and *on one’s body, a form of oppression*, appears in the process is usually restricted as condition circumstance. As the result that the whole clause is designed to represent the condition in the process. The fu nction of circumstances is used to express why the situation portrays in clause whose entity is conditional. Each answer the question of condition unit of why? Therefore, the type of circumstance is Contingency.

**Accompaniment**

 Accompaniment circumstances that forming a joint participation in the process and represents meanings and, or, not as circumstantial. The circumstantial of accompaniment is bringing someone or something to the process. The interrogative form of accompaniment such as: who/what else?, but not who/what? It is expressed by prepositional phrases such as: with, without, besides, instead of. This circumstantial element in the data with 25 occurrences or 13.29 %.

**Data 33**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Recently | both the media and social media | have been swamped | with stories of rape cases from pesantren (Islamic boarding schools) |
| Part 1: actor | Proc: material | Part 2: goal | Cir: contingency  |

**Data 34**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The lack of supervision of sexual | Misconduct | by the Religious Affairs Ministry | with no mechanism in place to prevent and handle sexual violence in pesantren |
| Part 1: goal | Proc: material | Part 1: Actor | Cir: contingency  |

From the circumstance above.  *The lack of supervision of sexual misconduct by the Religious Affairs Ministry with no mechanism in place to prevent and handle sexual violence in pesantren (Data 25 from text 3).* The clause represented the situation of accompaniment in comitative category which function is not to be bringing something in the process. The function of circumstance identified in the simplex clause to be circumstance: without any rules. The function of circumstances is used to give the information about something which absent in the process. *with no mechanism in place to prevent and handle sexual violence in pesantren* is prepositional phrases used to express that something is not joining the process

**Angle**

 Angle circumstances which represent either sayer in verbal process or senser in mental process. Angle is expressed by prepositions such as: according to, in the words of, in the view/opinion of, from the standpoint of etc.

**Data 35**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Andy Yentriyani of the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) | the known cases of violence against women | were just the tip of the iceberg |
| Cir: Angle | Part 1: Carrier | Proc: relational |

From the circumstance above. The clause represented the situation of angle in source category which the function is to represent the source the information. This situation is giving the information about the about the case. The function of point of view to help the readers through one perspective.

**Matter**

Matter Circumstances which related to verbal process which is described, referred to, narrated etc. The interrogative is what about?. Matter is expressed by prepositions such as: about, concerning, with reference to and sometimes simply of. This circumstantial element occurred in text 12 times or 6.38 %. The example matter is given in following table.

**Data 36**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Then | We | can stop | Overthingking | about sex and begin to capture these predators |
|  | Part 1: actor | Proc: material | Part 2: goal | Cir: matter |

From the circumstance above; *Then, we can stop overthinking about sex and begin to capture these predators* The clause represented the situation of matter which function is to denote which case is talking about. The function of circumstances is used to inform that there is a main point of discussion. It is prepositional phrases used to express that the situation in the process is telling about something, As stated by Halliday (2004) Matter is related to verbal processes, which are described, referred to, narrated etc. in the context, the actor try to tell about specific things to do.

 **Role**

Role circumstances which construe the meaning be and become circumstantially. Role includes the subcategories of Guise be and Product become. It is to the interrogative what as? And what into? and construes the meaning of be (attribute or identity). The usual preposition is as, by the way of, in the role/shape/guise/form of etc. This circumstantial element occurred in text 9 times or 4.78 %.

**Data 37**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| On how | the convervatives | perceive constent | **as a condition for sexual activities out of wedlock** |
|  | Part 1: senser | Proc: mental | Cir: role |

From the circumstance above *on how the conservatives perceive consent as a condition for sexual activities out of wedlock*. The clause represented the situation of role in type of guise which function is to construe the meaning of the condition. This situation related to the position of someone or something to the condition in the process. The function of circumstance identified.

**Manner**

Manner circumstances express the way in which the process is actualized. Manner compromises four subcategories such as: means, quality, comparison and degree. This circumstantial element occurred in text 6 times or 3.19 %

**Data 38**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| By admitting this | we  | will then know |
| Cir: Manner | Part 1: Senser | Proc: mental |

From the circumstance above, the clause is representing the situation of manner in category of means which the function is to construe by which the situation in the process involved in the process. The function of circumstance is an additional description to the situation when, where or how the situation will occur. However, the function of circumstances here rather than stand as an additional description, it’s left unavoidable, an essential element of situation. There are one circumstance identified in the simplex clause to be circumstance*:* ***by admitting this,*** *we will then know.* The circumstance here expresses as a prepositional phrase that function as a participant in circumstance of manner. The function of circumstances here used to describe the method of situation being discussed. A participating situation in the sense of giving the process lightly understandable. Each answer the question of manner unit of how? Therefore, the type of circumstance represented is Manner.

 **Cause**

 Cause circumstances express the reason why the process actualized. This involves not only Reason in narrow sense of existing conditions leading the actualization of the process but also Purpose in sense of intended conditions for which purpose is actualized. A circumstantial expression of Reason represents the reason of which process takes place and what causes it and markly have the sense of because. This circumstantial element occurred in text 6 times or 3.19 %

**Data 39**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| While in fact | Consent | is a prerequisite | for sexual activities with or without marriage. |
|  | Part 1: attribute | Proc: relational | Cir: cause |

**Data 40**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| My wife and family | aredisturbed | because of this." |
| Part 1: actor | Proc: material | Cir: cause |

From the circumstance above, the clause is representing the situation of cause in category of reason which the function is represent the cause of statement. The function of circumstance here identified in the simplex clause to be circumstance: because. When the sense of because appears in the process is modally restricted as circumstance of reason. As the result that the whole clause is designed to be focus on the cause. The function of circumstances here used to express why the situation is being marked. A participating situation in the sense of giving the process cause and effect. Each answer the question of reason unit of why?. Therefore, the type of circumstance represented is cause (reason). The main distinction that the clause core is to fulfil the circumstance of purpose not to express the condition. The function of circumstances is used to hint the purpose of the process.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings and discussion, the conclusion can be drawn as the followings:

1. In term of process type, on the whole there are five types that occur in the Opinion column section about sexual harassment in Jakarta Post. They are the material, relational, mental, verbal and existential. Those processes are expressed by verbs such as is, have, be, become, think, *condemned, accuse, forced, helped, report, argue, told, and etc.* The detail can be seen in appendix. In participant, there are 13 types of participant function occurred in Opinion column section about sexual harassment in Jakarta Post namely actor, carrier, sayer, senser, goal, token, value, attribute, possessor, verbiage, phenomenon, possessed, and existent. However, in the part of circumstantial types, there are 9 circumstantial elements found in the Opinion column section about sexual harassment in Jakarta Post namely, location, contingency, extent, matter, accompaniment, cause, role, manner, and angle.
2. The most dominant of the process type is material process which takes 37.85 % from the 436 total occurrences. An inference can be drawn from the analysis that the writers tend to write what practically happens about the issue and what they do to do it out there. This happens because there is an action above the case that needs to express beyond the writing. The process of experiential function realizes of the experience which relate to the writers. The specific total number and its types can be found in the appendix. While in the participant types, the most dominant participant types is actor with the total percentage 28.24 %. It is in line with the dominant process type which is material process. The actor plays the important roles beyond the text, the writer shows that something needs to be execute clearly. As the definition of the actor, they are the major doer of the action. It also affects another participant. And the last part of the experiential parts is circumstantial element which characteristic the text in the Opinion column section about sexual harassment in Jakarta Post.27.65 %. The most dominant circumstantial types is location which shows the location of space the time such as, *at, in, on, yesterday, now, tomorrow*, etc and also shows the space of place, *such as near, at, above, from, outside, at home, in Campus, etc.*
3. The reason why the experiential analysis realized in the opinion column section about sexual harassment In Jakarta Post based on the process, participants and circumstances. In terms of process type, material process characterizes the process of occurred in the text. It means that the writer tends to write what practically happens and what needs to do about the case, because the topic about the sensitive issue (sexual harassment). Then, in terms of participant realize as the dominant one because they want to describe in specific things of what is going on beyond the case. The actor is relevant to the material process as the dominant process realized. It happens because the actor is the participant involved in material process or the doer of the deed. The realization of circumstantial of location as the dominant circumstantial element in the text because the writer wants to describe someone or something in clear location or places about where the location or place the action happened. This experiential analysis brings the writer both inside outsider of Jakarta Post against to the issue of sexual harassment. The writer in the position of the victim without trying to hide any participant involved. The experiential analysis, particularly in transitivity system has proven very useful in uncovering the participants involved, how the writer locate themselves in relation to the others, and whether they take an active or passive role in discourse and how they account for their experience of the case around them. Each text has its own different message conveyed.

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