The present study aims to describe the type of transitivity, logical meaning and point of view from news about blasphemy conducted by Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (BTP), the former governor of Jakarta reported by Kompas, a news website. The present study is grounded under qualitative research with a functional discourse analysis approach. Data is obtained from news about BTP which were published from September to November 2016. The results of the analysis suggest that the most dominant type of transitivity was verbal process, the most dominant participant was verbiage, the most dominant circumstant was location, while the logical meanings found were 178 data out of 220 (80.91%). Discourse field is analyzed through the verbal process which contained rebuttals, clarifications and explanations that BTP did not mean to insult Islam. The social context links the blasphemy of Islam with politics. Kompas website intends to state that there are parties who deliberately take advantage of the blasphemy of Islam for political purposes. Discourse actors are divided into roles, social distance and social status. The prominent roles and social status came from Islamic religious leaders, especially from the religious organizations whose opinion was more favorable to BTP's position while social distance narrates BTP's closeness to Muslims, especially ones in Jakarta.

**Keywords**: Functional Systemic Linguistics, Logical Meaning, News, Situation Context, Religion Blasphemy.
1. Introduction

On September 27, 2016 during a work visit to Kepulauan Seribu, one of regions in the province of Jakarta, then governor of Jakarta, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (BTP) made a controversial statement by quoting a verse from the Quran (holy book of Islam) which is usually used by some Muslim groups to reject his leadership in a Muslim-majorly populated city like Jakarta. Although the former governor claimed that he meant to argue the use of religion in politics, some Muslims regarded his statement as a blasphemy for their religion (La Batu, 2016). BTP’s statement launched a series of demonstration for his impeachment and trials in the following years, making it important for news outlets to cover his ordeals. One of news outlets that religiously reported the development of BTP’s case is Kompas.

From September to November 2016, Kompas released a number of news related to BTP’s blasphemy case. Analyzing how Kompas covered BTP’s ordeals through functional discourse analysis seems interesting because it can reveal how language is used to build the underlying meaning of the speaker (Aydin-Düzgit & Rumeli, 2018). Although several studies have managed to use discourse analysis to examine BTP’s case (Anastasia, 2017; Bulan & Kasman, 2018; Junaidi et al., 2018), there is still lack of studies which specifically uses a functional discourse analysis to examine how a news outlet cover such controversial news like BTP’s case. The present study aims to analyze how Kompas reported BTP’s news and the types of transitivity, the dominant logical meaning in the blasphemy news of Islam and to describe the perspective of the website of Kompas in BTP’s case.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Functional Systemic Linguistics

The concept Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is developed by Halliday. According to Halliday, language is a social phenomenon that manifests as a social
semiotic and language is a text that is construal to the social context (Halliday, 2003). In this model, language is not only seen structurally but needs to pay attention to the accompanying context because the meaning in language is closely related to its social context (Halliday, 2014). As a social semiotic, language has three elements, namely meaning at the semantic level, forms at the lexicon-grammatical level, and expressions at the phonological and or graphological levels. The relationship between these three elements is called the realization relationship. Meaning is realized in form and form is realized in expression. Systemic Functional Linguistics emphasizes language as a source of meaning rather than a set of rules systems whose scope of study is at the level of functional discourse analysis (Wiratno, 2018). According to Halliday (2014), language metafunctions have three components, namely ideational functions, interpersonal functions, and textual functions. Functional discourse analysis usually occupies one of the metafunctions of language or the ideational function. The ideational function is the function of language to express reality and is related to the interpretation and representation of experiences. The ideational function is divided into two functions; the function of experience and logical meaning. The function of experience occurs at the clause level as a representation of experience, both external and internal realities (Halliday & Matthiesen, 2004). The meaning and function of language is a representation of the experience of these two realities. Experience or representation of language functions, especially clause functions, is realized by the transitivity system (Halliday, 2014). Thus the transitivity system is the realization of an ideational function that interprets language as an ongoing process, which is associated with actions, events or events, conditions, and even material relationships.

2.2 Transitivity

According to Halliday (2014), the system of transitivity in language
concerned with representing patterns of experience of goings on and happening in the world. It construes the world into a manageable set of process types and of participants. Transitivity theory, which is a functional linguistic approach, has more advantages than formal linguistics. Formal linguistics places more emphasis on form than on its meaning. Meanwhile, functional linguistics views the context of the situation that accompanies the use of language as contributing to the meaning it expresses (Halliday, 2014). The situation context which is divided into three has similarities with language metafunctions which are also divided into three. Tenor of discourse with interpersonal meaning, discourse field with ideational meaning, and mode of discourse with textual meaning. In his theory, Halliday reveals three components that represent transitivity, namely the type of process, participant and circumstance (Halliday, 2014). Furthermore, Halliday states that process refers to actions, events or conditions that are realized by verbs or groups of verbs. Process types consist of material, mental, verbal, relational, behavioral and existential processes. Participants refer to actors in the type of process that are realized by the noun group. Participants consist of actor, goal, senser, phenomena, sayer, verbiage, receiver, carrier, attribute, token, value, behaver, range, target, and matter. Meanwhile, circumstance are the environment, nature, or location where a process takes place (Halliday, 2014). Circumstances are outside the type of process. Therefore, circumstances are applicable in all kinds of processes. Circumstances can be compared to descriptions commonly used in traditional grammar. Unlike the participants, this circumstance does not depend on the process that accompanies it in the sentence. Circumstance consists of time, location, way, cause, environment, companion, role, view, and problem.

2.3 Logical Meaning

Halliday (1985b) introduced function components as logical components. Furthermore, Halliday
states that the logical meaning is the coding of the relationship between clauses. Semantically, the logical meaning shows the relationship of one experience unit to another experience unit. In other words, the logical function component is the meaning in the semantic functional relationship between the clauses that make up the logic of the language. In grammar, the realization of logical meaning appears in the relationship of one clause to another.

2.4 Situation Context

Language is a social semiotic system. This means that the use of language is meaningful if it is associated with its social context (Halliday, 2014). As a social semiotic system, language consists of elements of meaning, form and expression. The social context system is at the semiotic level of the connotative language which consists of the context of the situation, cultural context, and ideology. Thus, when studying language, interpretations that are focused on texts must pay attention to the social environment, namely the context of the situation (register), cultural context (genre), and ideological context. The context of the situation is divided into 3, namely the field of discourse, tenor of discourse, and mode of discourse (Hasan & Halliday, 1985). Discourse field refers to what is happening, to the nature of the social action that is taking place. The field of discourse includes what the involved actors are actually busy with, in which language also becomes a certain main element (Hasan & Halliday, 1985). Discourse field is related to the issues discussed through the use of language in the text. In other words, the discourse field is the answer to the question "What is happening or what is being discussed in the text?" Tenor of discourse refers to the people who take part, the nature of people who are involved, their position and role (Hasan & Halliday, 1985). Tenor of discourse includes the types of role relationships among people including permanent and temporary relationships, both the types of speech roles they perform in the conversation and the whole series of relationships that collectively have
important meaning. In other words, tenor of discourse is a negotiation that reflects the social relationship between users of the language in the text. Tenor of discourse is the answer to the question "Who is speaking and who is the target of the speaking?" The mode of discourse refers to what is expected by the tenor of discourse to be played by the language in that situation (Hasan & Halliday, 1985). The mode of discourse include the symbolic organization of the text, its position, and its function in the context including the channel (whether spoken or written or a combination of them) and also the rhetorical mode, namely what the text will achieve with regard to main definitions such as persuading, explaining, educating, and the like. (Hasan & Halliday, 1985). The mode of discourse answer the question "What is the style of language used and what is the consequences of the use of language?"

3. Methodology

The present study uses a functional discourse analysis approach. In this regard, the latter approach can be defined as a functional realization of systems in structures and patterns that are structurally syntagmatic, functions or meanings in language, and functions or meanings that operate in varying levels and dimensions (Halliday, 2014). Then, the present data uses 10 news articles published from September to November 2016 in Kompas. Data is sorted by marking the clauses which contain the transitivity system.

4. Results and Discussions

A. Transitivity Type

1. Dominant Process Types

Table 1. Types of Processes in Transitivity Analysis on the Website of Kompas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Process Type</th>
<th>Numb</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Verbal</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>76.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mental</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Relational</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most dominant type of process based on transitivity analysis is the verbal process which reaches 139 data (76.80%). The verbal process contained rebuttals, clarifications, and
explanations that BTP did not intend to blaspheme Islam. Rebuttals, clarifications and explanations were conveyed by BTP and by figures from the biggest Islamic mass-organizations, especially from Association of Muslim Scholars or Nahdatul Ulama (NU). The verbal process also contained BTP's apology to Muslims. Both denials, explanations and clarifications are related to politics, namely the contestation for the Jakarta gubernatorial election 2017. It can be critically interpreted that the website of Kompas intends to say that there are parties who take advantage of the blasphemy of Islam for political purposes.

In this study, the dominant participant type was the verbiage participant as many as 135 of 247 data (54.66%). The verbiage participant is in a verbal process and is realized by a noun phrase or clause. The verbiage contains rebuttals, clarifications and explanations that BTP did not mean to insult Islam. Rebuttal, clarification and explanation are based on two reasons. First, BTP explained that he was close to Muslims, because he had Muslim adoptive parents and brothers. BTP also gave the reason that the Jakarta government, which he leads, provides a lot of assistance to Islamic schools (madrasah), donates sacrificial animals on celebration of Iedul Adha day, helps build mosques, and dispatches mosque marbots in Jakarta to the holy land to perform umrah prayers. Second, BTP also gave the reason that there were parties who used religion to attack him since he entered politics for the first time in 2003 when he participated in the contest for the regent of East Belitung Regency.

2. Dominant Types of Participants

Participation of objects in a transitivity system usually refers to actors, values, people, speakers, attitudes, manifestations, goals, listeners, and phenomena. Usually this participant refers to inanimate objects and living things. Meanwhile, people participants are more directed towards actors or goals that are indicated as humans.
The verbiage also contains explanations delivered by Islamic mass-organization figures, especially those from NU, that BTP did not intend to insult Islam but instead educated the public to elect governors intelligently and did not use religion as a campaign tool and discrediting agitation. The verbiage also contains an appeal not to bring religion into the realm of politics, and to avoid the issue of ethnic, religion, race and intergroup (or SARA in Indonesian term) in politics. The issue of SARA is very sensitive in Indonesian community. Verbiage also contains calls to campaign peacefully and stop politicizing religion. Both explanations, hopes, and appeals linking blasphemy of Islam with politics, namely the contestation for the Jakarta gubernatorial election 2017. Verbiage also contains a misunderstanding of some people in understanding the meaning of BTP's speech in the Kepulauan Seribu, as explained above. The sensers are figures from the biggest Islamic organizations namely NU, both at the headquarter, such as Nusron Wahid and Rumadi Ahmad, as well as in Jakarta regional administrators such as Taufik Damas. Besides serving in the structural NU, Nusron Wahid is also a member of the Indonesian Parliament and Chair of the Golkar Party Election Winning Body. There is a senser who is also a member of MUI, (Indonesian Council of Muslim Scholars), Hamka Haq who tended to defend or support BTP. Hamka Haq is also a member of the Indonesian Parliament from the Indonesian Democratic Party for Struggle.

The dominant participant in the material process is the actors with 13 data (61.90%). The participants are from parties whose opinion is favorable to BTP. Both the verbal, mental and material processes, action which was carried out by the participants in the material process
tended to benefit BTP. This was done in the form of rebuttals, clarifications and explanations of the allegations of blasphemy addressed to BTP.

3. The Dominant Type of Circumstant

Circumstant is the environment, nature, or location where a process takes place. Circumstances are outside the process range. Therefore, circumstances are applicable in all kinds of processes. Circumstances can be compared to descriptions commonly used in traditional grammar. Unlike the participants, this circumstancy does not depend on the process that accompanies it in the sentence. In this study, the circumstances that dominate are the location circumstances. The location circumference is divided into two, namely the location of time and place. The following is a description of an example of a circumstetric finding found in the blasphemy text of Islam.

Circumstances on the website of Kompas reached 22 data. For circumstances, the most mentioned places are the Kepulauan Seribu (5 data), Headquarter of National Police (5), Election Oversight Body Jakarta (2), at the Jakarta City Hall (2), East Belitung (2), Rumah Lembang, Menteng, Central Jakarta (1). Rumah Lembang is the winning house of BTP-Djarot in the Jakarta governor election contest 2017. The Kepulauan Seribu is the place where BTP performed a speech which was later said to contain elements of Islamic blasphemy. Kepulauan Seribu is said to indicate the scene of the religious blasphemy case. Headquarter of National Police is the places where BTP was reported for blasphemy of Islam.

B. Dominant Logical Meanings

The second discussion deals with logical meanings. Based on the analysis of logical meanings on the website of Kompas, there were 148 data (79.14%) of logical meanings while 39 data (20.86%) were not logical. Basically, the logical meaning is the coding of the relationship between clauses. Semantically, the logical meaning shows the relationship of one experience unit with other
experience units. In grammar, the realization of logical meaning appears in the relationship of one clause to another in the form of clause bonds with the clauses that follow it. In this study, the dominant findings of logical meaning were rebuttal, clarification and explanation.

The following is an explanation of the logical meaning contained in the news text of Islamic blasphemy. Website of Kompas discours that there are parties who take advantage of the blasphemy of Islam for political purposes, namely the Jakarta gubernatorial election 2017 for two reasons. First, the two events coincided. Second, in addition to being reported to the Polri (Indonesian National Police) for legal proceedings, BTP was also reported to Bawaslu (Election Oversight Body) so that Bawaslu would not endorse BTP as a candidate for the Jakarta gubernatorial election 2017. From these two reasons, its political content can be seen. BTP was also reported to the Ministry of Home Affairs to be dismissed from his position as governor of Jakarta. Another logical meaning is that BTP received defense from Islamic mass-organization figures, especially from NU. NU figures assess that there is a close relationship between blasphemy of Islam and the Jakarta gubernatorial election 2017.

C. Perspective toward Kompas as a news outlet

The third discussion relates to the context of the situation. To understand the perspective of the website of Kompas, the context of the situation plays an important role. The context of the situation is divided into three, namely the field of discourse, discourse involvement, and means of discourse. Discourse field is related to what is going on, discourse involvement refers to the nature of the relations between the participants and their understanding as well as the roles and status in the social and lingual context. Meanwhile, the means of discourse refers to the channel to convey messages to the public, while the medium has a close relationship with whether the language received by the participants is still in process or has been processed.
1. Discourse Field

The first thing to do in analyzing the discourse field is to ask a question, what is going on, which includes three things, namely the realm of experience, short-term goals, and long-term goals. The realm of experience refers to transitivity that questions what happens to the whole process, participant, and circumstance as described above. Short-term goals refer to goals that must be achieved immediately and these goals are concrete in nature.

a. Realm of Experience

If you look at the realm of experience, the overall findings of the type of transitivity, namely the type of process, participants, and circumstances contained in the news text on the blasphemy of Islam indicate a tendency to take sides on the website of Kompas. This alignment can be seen from the type of process, participants and circumstances. The type of process in the transitivity system analysis that dominates the website of Kompas is the verbal process. The verbal process contained rebuttals, clarifications and explanations that BTP did not mean to insult Islam. The explanation that BTP did not mean to insult Islam was also conveyed by NU figures. Besides containing closeness to the residents of Jakarta, the verbal process also contained BTP's apology to Muslims for the uproar that had occurred.

BTP denied he had insulted Islam. What he conveyed during a working visit to the Kepulauan Seribu was in the context of the socialization of fishery cultivation. And he explained that there have been many negative campaigns aimed at him since he entered the politics for the first time in 2003 following the regent election in East Belitung Regency. The verbal process also contained BTP's apology to the Muslims for the uproar. This commotion refers to the response of some people who think there has been blasphemy of Islam and report it to the Police.

According to the website Kompas, the uproar that occurred both in the media and in the community was a misunderstanding between what BTP meant in his speech and what was understood by some people, especially
those who questioned BTP's speech. This commotion was caused and triggered by a video of BTP's speech on the Kepulauan Seribu uploaded on YouTube. The uploader has cut the speech in the video so that it is no longer intact. The Kepulauan Seribu residents who came and attended the socialization of fishery cultivation when BTP delivered his speech did not consider his speech as a problem.

b. **Short and Long Term Goals**

Based on the transitivity analysis, the short-term objective of the website of Kompas is to create a discourse that there are parties who take advantage of the blasphemy case of Islam for political purposes, namely the election for the governor of Jakarta 2017. The website of Kompas is to create a discourse that BTP actually did not violate the law so the legal process was not continued and BTP could participate in the election for governor of Jakarta 2017.

The website of Kompas implicitly supports BTP to become governor of Jakarta 2017-2022. This is the long-term objective of the website of Kompas. There is one of twelve news that still wants BTP to lead the capital city of Indonesia in the next period. However, the website of Kompas focuses on short-term goals in delivering the news of insulting Islam.

2. **Discourse Involvement**

A tenor of discourse, which refers to the nature of the relationship between participants, including their understanding, roles and status in social and lingual contexts. To analyze the involved, we can ask the question, who is taking part, which includes three things, namely the role of the agent or society, social status, and social distance. Furthermore, roles are related to the functions performed by individuals or society. Status relates to an individual's place in society with respect to other people, equal or not. Social distance is related to the participant's level of recognition of other participants, namely familiar or distant.

a. **Role**

Many roles were involved in the blasphemy news of Islam. A prominent role comes from Islamic religious leaders, especially from the NU, the
biggest mass-organization of Islam, both the central and regional administrators of Jakarta. The roles also come from MUI, Indonesian Police, and community members. The roles that came from NU figures and residents were many who defended BTP. The role of the MUI is to defend BTP but some are acting on behalf of the institution. Meanwhile, the role of the Police is in its capacity as law enforcer so that it is neutral.

b. Social status

The social status in this study is related to the parties whose opinion tends to favor BTP as the party accused of insulting Islam. The statements of Islamic religious leaders, especially from NU, benefited BTP's position. Judging from its followers, NU is the largest Islamic mass organization in Indonesia and promotes moderate Islam. The presence of NU figures with high social status in the community provided a favorable discourse for BTP because their opinions became a reference for the Muslim community.

c. Social Distancing

The social distance narrated by the website of Kompas is BTP's closeness to Muslims, especially in Jakarta. BTP is narrated about being close to Muslims because he has Muslim parents and foster siblings. BTP also narrated often giving assistance to Islamic schools, donates sacrificial animals on celebration of Iedul Adha day, helps to build mosques in Jakarta, and dispatches mosque marbots in Jakarta to the holy land to perform umrah prayers. This social distancing is intended to strengthen rebuttals and explanations regarding the allegations of blasphemy against BTP.

3. Means of Discourse

In the social interaction through news text, the means are divided into two namely channels and mediums. Channels relate to how the means are obtained in two ways, namely visual and non-visual. Meanwhile, the principle of the medium is closely related to whether the language received by the participants is still in process or has been processed, namely
as a product. Channel is a medium for using language in interactions.

In this study, the channel used is online media or website. To analyze the medium, it can be seen from how the website of Kompas delivers the news. Apart from that, it is also very clear that this blasphemy news text is addressed to all readers who can access online news. However, based on the discourse linking the blasphemy of Islam with the election for governor of Jakarta, it seems clear that the news of the blasphemy of Islam is aimed primarily at residents of Jakarta. It is clear that the website of Kompas uses news texts containing discourses or narratives to convey their views.

5. Conclusion

The present study found three points. First, the dominant type of process is the verbal process. The verbal process is dominated by discourse containing rebuttals, clarifications and explanations that BTP did not intend to insult Islam. These denials, clarifications and explanations link the blasphemy of Islam with politics. Critically, it can be interpreted that the website of Kompas means that there are parties who take advantage of the blasphemy of Islam for political purposes, namely defeating BTP in the Jakarta gubernatorial election 2017. BTP in his speech understood what the parties concerned about his speech. The goals to be achieved by the website of Kompas are short-term goals which was to stop BTP's legal process so that he can participate in the Jakarta gubernatorial election in 2017. Third, the dominant logical meaning used by the website of Kompas is related to things that benefit BTP. This becomes logical because it coincides with the time between blasphemy of Islam and the Jakarta gubernatorial election 2017, the legal process could erode BTP's vote. This also makes sense because the largest Islamic mass-organization in Indonesia, NU, considered there is no problem with BTP's speech in Kepulauan Seribu.
Meanwhile, website of Kompas assessed that the parties concerned with BTP's speech had political interests, namely the contestation for the Jakarta gubernatorial election in 2017.

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