

CONSIDERING IDEATIONAL MEANING ON THE SPEECH OF REPORTING COVID-19 NEWS BY ACHMAD YURIANTO

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ABSTRACT

Ideational meaning is one of three functions of language. Ideational meaning is meaning about phenomena, about things (living and non living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the things are or do) and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. The aims of this research are to identify the ideational meaning realized in speech of reporting Covid-19 news and to find out the most dominant process type found in speech of reporting Covid-19 news. Descriptive qualitative method was applied. The data were collected from the speech of reporting Covid-19 news by Achmad Yuriyanto as the object of research. Data collection methods were used watching in youtube based on real situation. The activities in the data analysis was included data reduction, data display and data verification. From 15 clauses which have been analyzed, Researcher find out six sequences of process. They are Material process (5) which presents the process of doing and happening, Relational process (3) which shows the process of being and having, Mental process (3) which reflects the process of thinking, feeling and perception, Verbal process (2) which involves the process of saying or giving message through language, Behavioral process (0) which presents the process of behaving, and Existential process (2) which presents the process of existence. The most dominant process here is material process.

Keywords: Ideational, Covid-19, Speech

INTRODUCTION

Ideational meaning is one of three functions of language. Ideational meaning is meaning about phenomena, about things (living and non living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the things are or do) and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. To communicate well, people need to be able to make ideational meaning. Through Speech, we can know how people can communicate well or not. Meanwhile, Speech is one of the ways to communicate or express one's ideas and argument to the public. When the speaker makes a speech, it means that she/ he conveys meaning. This meaning can be analyzed by using three metafunctions. In this study, the writer uses ideational meaning with transitivity system as a tool to describe how the experiences and ideas are represented into clauses of speech.

Corona virus (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a new type of virus that has never been identified in humans, Corona virus is also a large family virus that causes diseases ranging from mild to severe symptoms. There are several types of corona viruses that are known to cause illnesses that can cause severe symptoms such as Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The virus that causes COVID-19 is called Sars-CoV-2. Corona virus is zoonosis (transmitted between animals and humans). Research cites that SARS is transmitted from mongoose to humans and MERS from camels to humans. Meanwhile, the animal that is the source of COVID-19 transmission is still unknown. Common signs and

symptoms of COVID-19 infection include symptoms of acute respiratory disorders such as fever, coughing and shortness of breath. The average incubation period is 5-6 days with the longest incubation period of 14 days. In severe cases COVID-19 can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure, and even death. The clinical signs and symptoms reported in the majority of cases are fever, with some cases having difficulty breathing, and X-rays show extensive pneumonia infiltrates in both lungs.

First, there are many ideational meanings in Achmad Yuriyanto's speech during Covid-19. The ideals that have emerged from many Covid-19 speeches on social media including Youtube and the news are unclear because many do not understand but have written their status about Covid-19. This problem is in the midst of the outbreak of the corona that has hit the country about ideational meanings. On problems that are not in accordance with the context it causes deviations. For example, "sering berjumpa gejala sakit ringan" means here there has been a context of the ideational meaning that the register that appears has an unclear placement. Second, a list of reports on Covid-19. The reason is, there are still many problems whose meaning cannot be clearly understood, the public still does not know the ideational meaning in reporting the Covid-19 speech from Achmad Yuriyanto. This led researchers to conduct research on the Ideational Meaning of Covid -19 which was reported on Youtube.

In this study, researchers focused on investigating the Ideational Meaning of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) in reporting as a

metaphor. Researchers use social media because in this day and age many people use social media to report an incident and according to them it is easier to get information, social media has also become a channel for the spread of both rumors and deliberately missed information and many preparations have organized sites like Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, Whatsapp, and Twitter make news about the Covid-19 disease. In addition, researchers found many ideational meanings in the reporting of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) on Youtube.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Grammar

Systemic functional grammar (SFG) is a form of grammatical description originated by Michael Halliday. It is part of a social semiotic approach to language called systemic functional linguistics. In these two terms, systemic refers to the view of language as "a network of systems, or interrelated sets of options for making meaning" functional refers to Halliday's view that language is as it is because of what it has evolved to do (see Metafunction). Thus, what he refers to as the multidimensional architecture of language "reflects the multidimensional nature of human experience and interpersonal relations. For Halliday, grammar is described as systems not as rules, on the basis that every grammatical structure involves a choice from a describable set of options. Language is thus a meaning potential. Grammarians in SF tradition use system networks to map the available options in a language. In relation to English, for instance, Halliday has described systems such as mood, agency, theme, etc. Halliday describes grammatical

systems as closed, i.e. as having a finite set of options. By contrast, lexical sets are open systems, since new words come into a language all the time.

According to Coghill and Stacy (2003:26), the grammar of a language is the set of rules that govern its structure. Grammar determines how words are arranged to form meaningful units. According to Swan (2005:19), the rules that show how words are combined, arranged or changed to show certain kinds of meaning. According to Harmer (2003:142), grammar is the description of the ways in which words can change their forms and can be combined into sentences in that language. According to Greenbaum & Leech (1982:3), reference to the mechanism according to which language works when it is used to communicate with other people. Grammar is a mechanism for putting words together, but we have said little about sound of meaning. According to Greenbaum (1996:25), in the concrete sense of the word grammar, a grammar is a book of one or more volumes. We of course also use grammar for the contents of the book. When we compare grammars for their coverage and accuracy, we are referring to the contents of the book: a grammar is a book on grammar, just as a history is a book on history. According to Hartanto (2003: 9), grammar in English consists of eight parts commonly referred to as the eight parts of speech, namely: Noun, Pronoun, Adjectives, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection.

Grammar (as a phenomenon) is part of language; it is the "system of wordings", as we put it above. But how it is conceptualized will depend on our grammatics. In the history of

thinking about language in the West, there have been two somewhat different theoretical perspectives. Both have their origins in Ancient Greece; there have been many variations, but we can still trace these two strands of thinking today. In one, language is a set of rules — rules for specifying structures; so grammar is a set of rules for specifying grammatical structures, such as the construction of a transitive sentence with 'verb + object'. This perspective is that of logic and philosophy, e.g. in the foregrounding of the sentence as the basic unit of language, organized on a logical model into Subject + Predicate. Since the sentence is the basic unit, it is studied in isolation. In the other view, language is a resource — a resource for making meanings; so grammar is a resource for creating meaning by means of wording. This perspective is that of rhetoric and ethnography, e.g. in the foregrounding of text (discourse) as the basic unit of language, organized according to the rhetorical context. Since text is the basic unit, the sentence is studied in its discourse environment.

The kind of grammatics that is usually presented in school is a diluted version of the 'grammar as rule' type of theory. It presents rules of grammar in terms of words in sentences, with words serving functions such as Subject, Predicate, Object, and Adverbial. As a theory, it falls far short of the demands that are now being made on grammatical theories. On the one hand, it takes over too much from the European languages it was first applied to, starting with Greek and Latin; hence it is of limited value in interpreting the grammars of non-European languages such as Chinese, Japanese, Indonesian, Tagalog,

Thai, Vietnamese or the languages of other regions and continents. On the other hand, it builds in too little of the overall grammatical system of language. It allows us to see only a small fragment of grammar and does not provide us with a way of interpreting the overall organization of the grammar of a language as a system of information. At this stage in history we need a richer theory of grammar to meet the challenges of the age of information — e.g. in education (how to organize and give access to knowledge) and in computation (how to achieve the automatic processing of text). We are also in a position to learn more about grammar thanks to technical innovations: the tape recorder allows us to store and examine spoken language, and the computer allows us to manipulate vast amounts of text (spoken or written) for the purpose of grammatical study. Systemic-functional theory is one response to these demands. The theory was first developed in work on the grammar of Chinese; and it has been used in educational and computational contexts from an early stage. Unlike the theory of grammar that is still the received tradition in school, systemic-functional grammatics takes the resource perspective rather than the rule perspective; and it is designed to display the overall system of grammar rather than only fragments.

Interpersonal Meaning

Halliday (1970) states that the context of a situation is arranged in three categories: field, tenor and mode. Corresponding to that, Halliday analyzes language into three broad Metafunctions: Experiential, Interpersonal and Textual Metafunctions. Each of the three Metafunctions is about a different aspect of the world and

concerned with a different mode of meaning of clauses, of which, according to Halliday (1994:68), it is through the Interpersonal Metafunction that users of language establish, negotiate and assume their position in social relationships, and it is concerned with clauses as exchange. In the past decades, a great number of research papers and books on Interpersonal Analysis have been published.

With this regard, we can mention An Interpersonal Analysis of Du Mu's "Qingming" and its Translated Versions (Huang 2002), and "On the Interpersonal Meaning of Reflexive Expressions in Autobiography" (Li 2001). And recent years have witnessed discourse analysts' increasing interest in discourse analysis of speech, which mainly concerns the relationship between the form and meaning. In functional grammar, "choice is meaning" is a widely accepted principle and form is the realization of meaning in discourse analysis (Huang 1998). To fulfill their communicative purposes of their speeches, the addressers try every potential technique and frequently and widely use figures of language to make good speeches (see Li 2004:38). As a result, speech holds its unique features in terms of language use and becomes a special discourse type.

Contextual Meaning

Systemic functional linguistics (SFL) is a linguistic theory that clarifies the relationship between social context and linguistic phenomena (Halliday 1994; Schleppegrell, 2004). Language as a theory of experience, according to SFL, suggests that understanding language defines understanding how this learning happens (Halliday, 1994; Halliday & Hasan, 1989;

Schleppegrell, 2004). Languages are shaped by their users, individual writers and speakers, in social contexts (Schleppegrell, 2004). In other words, the concept of SFL emphasizes the social nature of language and language use (Steiner, 1997); language is used and situated in its relationship with the social context of the target language. To explain the relationship between language and context based on SFL, the notion of register is used to define the disposition of lexical and grammatical features in the involved situation (Halliday & Hasan, 1989).

Ideational Meaning

The ideational meanings are the meanings about how we represent experience in language. Whatever use we put language to, we are always talking about something or someone doing something. Eggins (2004) explains in SFL the ideational strand of meaning involving two components: that of experiential meaning in the clause, and that of the logical meaning between clauses in clause complexes. Experiential meaning is expressed through the system of transitivity or process type, with the choice of process implicating associated participant roles and configurations.

Corona Virus Disease (covid-19)

In December 2019, the earliest symptoms of patients con-firmed to have COVID-19 appeared. At first, the morbidity remained low. However, it reached a tipping point in the middle of January 2020. During the sec-ond half of that month, there was a remarkable increase in the number of infected patients in affected cities out-side Hubei Province because of the population movement before the lunar Chinese New Year. Followed by an exponential growth until January 23, 2020, the outbreak

spread to the other countries, attracting extensive attention around the world. Evidence of clusters of infected family members and medical workers confirmed the presence of human-to-human transmission by droplets, contact, and fomite. Thus far, there is no definite evidence of intrauterine transmission. Current estimates are that COVID-19 has a median incubation period of 3 days (range, 0–24 days), with potential transmission from asymptomatic individuals.

At the end of January 2020, the WHO confirmed that there were more than 10 000 cases of COVID-19 across China. On February 13, 2020, 13 332 new clinically diagnosed cases were first reported from Hubei. Official reports included clinically diagnosed cases and laboratory-confirmed cases because chest CT findings were recommended as the major evidence for clinically confirmed cases in the Diagnosis and Treatment Program of 2019 New Corona-virus Pneumonia by the National Health and Health Commission of China in February 2020. As of February 19, 2020, the total number of confirmed cases rose to 74 280 in China and to 924 in 25 countries outside China; there was a total of 2009 deaths globally. To control COVID-19, effective prevention and control measurements must include early detection, diagnosis, treatment, and quarantine to block human-to-human transmission and reduce secondary infections among close contacts and health care workers.

METHOD

This research is a type of qualitative research, qualitative research is research that does not

use statistical analysis or other quantification producers (Moleong, 2007: p.6). This research will be conducted using qualitative descriptive research. This study aims to examine and find out aspects of ideational meaning contained in AchmadYurianto's video reporting on COVID-19 disease. To achieve the results of the study, researchers have conducted several stages of research, namely investigating aspects of the ideational meaning contained in the video reporting of COVID-19 disease by Mr. AchmadYurianto as a spokesperson for COVID-19 in Indonesia and also researchers have directly translated the word or the sentence sentenced by AchmadYurianto in his speech about COVID-19 disease. Researchers investigated whether the language delivered in COVID-19 speech was a means of conveying ideas and could be easily understood by people who listened to the speech. Therefore, the results of this study require in-depth analysis from researchers. In addition, the results of this study are subjective so they cannot be generalized.

RESULT

The data was taken from speech Covid-19 news by Achmad Yurianto, from the analysis of data obtained can be concluded there were six process in transitivity of ideational meaning. In video based on the real situation broadcasted Kompas TV Program on Friday 27 March 2020 in youtube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4K07N95x50g> Further, as it had been mentioned in the limit that the data of this research only focused of transitivity in speech script by Achmad Yurianto.

The data classified into six kinds of process transitivity they are: Material process, mental process, verbal process, behavioral process, relational process and existential process. The objectives were to examine the realization of process. And to know the most dominant process in the Covid-19 speech script. The data was analyzed based on M.A.K Halliday's theory.

The problem of the study, as stated in chapter I, are expolred in this chapter, The problems are about 1) How to identify the ideational meaning realized in Covid-19 speech and 2) What processes are dommantly used in analysis Covid-19 speech. The first problem will be elaborated with the realization of ideational meaning in pandemic and disease analysis speech. In this part, the data are useful to know the ideational meaning analysis including participants, processes, and circumstances, which taken from the pandemic and disease analys speeches by achmad yurianto.

The researcher classified the data based in the process types to find out the dominant process is. Therefore they are classified into six types (a) material process (b) mental process (c) verbal process, (d) relational process (attributive and identifying), (e) existential process (f) behavioral process, From the data analyzes of ideational meaning analysis in pandemic and disease speeches. The researcher can find out the result of analyzing. Moreover, the dominant process will be found by percentage. In this study, the researcher classifies of the ideational meaning analysis of pandemic and disease speeches based on process types to find out the dominant process of this research.

Table 1.

No	Process Types	ΣF	F(%)
1.	Material	5	14,3
	a. Actor	5	14,3
	b. Goal	5	14,3
2.	Mental	3	8,6
	c. Senser	3	8,6
	d. Phenomenon	2	5,7
3.	Verbal	2	5,7
	e. Sayer	2	5,7
	f. Verbiage	0	0
4.	Relational	1	2,8
	Attributive	1	2,8
	Identifying	2	5,7
	g. Carrier	1	2,8
	h. Attributive	0	
	i. Token	0	
	j. Value	1	2,8
5.	Behavioral	-	
	k. Behaver	-	
	l. Range	-	
6.	Existential	2	5,7
	m. Existent	2	5,7
	Total Participants	35	100%
	Σ per clause	15	100%

Based on the result above, in analyzing the ideational meaning in the Covid-19 speeches that use clause types (participant, process, and circumstances) the process types includes (1) Material processes are 5 clauses with percentage are 14,3%, (2) Mental process are 3 clauses with percentage are 8,6%; (3) Verbal processes are 2 clauses with percentage are 5,7%; (4) Behavioral processes is 0 clause (5) Existential processes are 2 clauses with percentage are 5,7%; and (6) Relational processes are 3 clauses with percentage are 8,6% attributive 1 and percentage 2,8% , 2 and 5,7 % of identifying.

The Dominant Process on Covid-19 speech

The dominant process found in ideational meaning or transitivity of Covid-19 speech. Based on the table

frequency distribution of process types in table.1 above, it can be seen that the ideational meaning in the covid-19 speech script that use clause types (participant, process, and circumstances), the process types includes (1) Material processes are 5 clauses with percentage are 14,3%, (2) Mental process are 3 clauses with percentage are 8,6%; (3) Verbal processes are 2 clauses with percentage are 5,7%; (4) Behavioral processes is 0 clause (5) Existential processes are 2 clauses with percentage are 5,7%; and (6) Relational processes are 3 clauses with percentage are 8,6% attributive 1 and percentage 2,8% , 2 and 5,7 % of identifying.

In addition, the researcher can conclude the most dominant process is material process that the highest percentage. It means that ideational meaning in Covid-19 speech on process of telling, informing, asking, stating, demanding, offering, commanding, and suggesting. So, in the conversation script speech of Achmad Yurianto they are expressed opinions in speech.

DISCUSSION

According to the finding of the discussion shows that there are the process types, participants, and circumstances across the examined written in transcript of Covid-19 speech by achmad yurianto with the total 15 clauses analyzed. There is no behavioral process because in their speech does not inform about a conscious being. It can be showed that verbal process is dominant and in the table 4.1. above, circumstance of location are mostly used in their conversationspeech.

For the next researcher who are interested to the same study expected to be able to make a

researcher better than this research. The weakness of this study as suggestion to make the next research with the same study was complete from this study. To another researcher expected to more study about ideational meaning to make better understanding of transitivity.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the process of transitivity in Covid-19 speech script by achmad yurianto, conclusions were presented as the following : Ideational meanings are meanings about how we represent our experience, Whatever use put language to, we are talking about something or someone doing something. Ideational meaning is one of the elements of functional grammar explaining about the writer experience of a person or what is going on.

1. There were six types process of transitivity : they were material process, mental process, verbal process, behavioral process, relational process and existential process. The analyzing the data showed that five process of six process found in Covid-19 speech script. There were material process, mental process, verbal process, relational process, and existential process.
2. The total Σ (clauses) in Covid-19 speech 15 clauses with the deals as follow: Material 5 (14,3%) Mental 3 (8,6%) Verbal 2 (5,7%) relational 3 (8,6%) and existential 2 (5,7%)
3. The dominant process found in ideational meaningof Covid-19 speeches. the researcher can conclude the most dominant process is material process that the highest percentage. It means that ideational

meaninginCovid-19 speech on
process of , telling, informing,
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