



Ideation Meaning in the Opinion Forum of the Jakarta Post: A Metafunctions Analysis

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Abstract

This research aims to identify the meaning of sentences, in detail, from a discourse semantics' perspectives, through metafunctions analysis of ideation systems introduced by James Martin and David Rose (Martin & Rose, 2003). This research makes use of qualitative and descriptive methods with data obtained from the "Opinion Forum" of the Jakarta Post published on February 18th, 2019, entitled "Islam Nusantara: A Soft Power Diplomacy" written by Arifi Saiman. According to a metafunctions analysis of the phase ideation sequence and 'circumstances' process, the sentences expressed the writer's *opinion, expectation, and suggestions* with regards to Islam Nusantara concepts. In the sequence of activities and descriptions, each clause mostly expressed what *they act, speak, or feel*. Some circumstantial processes that have been proven by a 'wh-items' in this article, such as 'doing,' 'saying,' and 'sensing.' These are used to express the writer *opinion, suggestion, and 'high' expectation* to the Islam Nusantara concepts as an extension of its now well-known soft power diplomacy of organizing interfaith dialogues.

Keywords: metafunctions analysis and ideation systems.

Introduction

As social beings, people need to interact with each other to meet their life needs. They have many ways to keep in touch with others. The interaction can be done through communication, and one of the most important communication tools is discourse. Discourse is not only showing information about something but also people's opinions. People often use it to



obtain information or express their views to each other, at any time and anywhere, to open the mind of people who are willing to read or listen.

In general, discourse refers to written and spoken communication. In written communication, for example, is used for getting and giving the information through polarity. It is also often used by a person to get info or display his or her judgment. It can be displayed by pictures or articles that are describing things or something the author or writer feels and thinks. One sort of written communication is the online and offline newspaper that can be found easily in the society around us. As a means of communication, the newspaper has an important role in the development of language and discourse. It is also a way to create a new judgment as the public will know the readers' perceptual experience and set their mind to accept or receive what the author feels and thinks. Therefore, the newspaper has a function of great power to create a perception and influence the people who read it. The power to pursue public persuasion and change the minds of readers is two of many kinds of power a newspaper possesses. The power of an article will be heightened where the data is complemented by displaying evidence such as the real and accurate pictures or photos, diagrams, or tables.

Martin & Rose (Martin & Rose, 2003) offer units of meanings that are known as discourse systems and used to investigate how those meanings take from the text and serve one or any other of those metafunctions. Those systems also provide additional linguistic tools for researchers to analyze discourses and genres at a more complex level. Martin & Rose (Martin & Rose, 2003) have developed the five key systems of analysis to explore the meanings of texts comprehensively, namely: identification, periodicity, ideation, conjunction, and appraisal analysis. They recontextualize cohesion as a supervening stratum called discourse semantics, with its own metafunctional organization, and assumed in positioning as it does identification and periodicity

as textual meaning. Then appraisal as interpersonal, and ideation and conjunction as ideational. Therefore, the writer's ability in creating relations within the text is one of the important elements in organizing cohesive relations within the discourse. These kinds of ideas are about information flow that gives the readers some idea about what to expect to fulfill those expectations and then review them, and they will give better knowledge and understanding about the meaning, types, and functions for the readers (Wijayanto (Wijayanto, P. W. 2019)).

Identification analysis is used for tracking the participants by introducing persons, things, and places in the text or article. It also will be tracked through a discourse system of analysis. Periodicity is used for finding out the time by giving the current information in the text or article. Appraisal analysis is a part of an interpersonal metafunction that is employed to assess and discuss attitudes. Ideation analysis is defined as a part of ideational metafunction, and it is functioned to represent our experience of 'reality, material, and symbol. Its' emphases are on the 'content' of a discourse that is related to what kinds of actions are assumed, how participants in these activities are defined, how they are classified and what they are consisted of. Gerot and Wignell (Gerot, L. & Wignell, P, 1994) defined the ideational meanings with phenomena- about living 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. These meanings are realized in wordings through participant, processes, and circumstances. Therefore, the ideational function of language not only deals with interpreting participants, processes, and circumstances that fill the human experience but also with interpreting experiences as a sequence of logically organized activities.

The objective of this research is to find the meaning of the text in detail through metafunctions analysis using the ideation system developed by James Martin and David Rose



(Martin & Rose, 2003) to explore the text in detail from the semantic perspective of discourse. It is expected that this research can give better knowledge and understanding of various meanings, types, and functions of ideation. As stated in the previous paragraph, the analysis of ideation is defined as part of ideational metaphors that serve to represent our experience of reality, matter, and symbols. This analysis would provide a variety of relevant literature on the subject and differences from the article so that it becomes innovative or appropriate and adequately novelty. A complete description would reflect all types of semantic ideation that are manifested in all types of written discourse that are truly able to convey ideas effectively in any situation.

The data was taken from the “Opinion Forum” article of the Jakarta Post (that is a national English newspaper) published on Monday, February 18th, 2019, entitled “Islam Nusantara: A Soft Power Diplomacy” written by Arifi Saiman. There are reasons for choosing text in the “Opinion Forum”; firstly, the “Opinion Forum” offers an informative and argumentative discourse on various topics. Secondly, the research findings can be useful to give information, to the readers, about particular issues or topics of interest. Thirdly, this article was the most shared article, by the readers, in February. Therefore, it is very interesting to analyze the article, especially the opinion forum column in the Jakarta Post. Hopefully, the readers will get a scientific description of these meanings, types, and functions of ideation so that they will not be confused and will be able to identify the language that is used in articles of the “Opinion Forum” column in the Jakarta Post newspaper.

Literature Reviews

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a theory proposed by Halliday that discusses the function of language use. There are three functions in the system, namely interpersonal,



ideational, and textual meaning (Halliday & Matthiessen (Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday & Matthiessen, 2013)). In SFL, social context is modeled through register and genre. Interpersonal meaning is related to the performance of human relationships (social reality), or tenor, while ideational meaning is connected to the development of institutional action in construing human experience (accepted reality), or field, and then the textual meaning is correlated to information flow across media (semiotic reality), or mode. They also have been used as a framework for investigation and as analytical tools for the present research in creating discourse to examine the genre under analysis. According to SFL theory, the model of text analysis is a starting point of the meaningful theoretical framework. This theory also contains a universal view of language, in which a language is considered as a social semiotic resource used by people to complete their goal by revealing the meaning in context (Eggins, (Eggins, S. 2004)). In short, SFL offers a strong level of detailed analysis of the interpersonal, ideational, and textual metafunctions.

Concerning context, the ideational metafunction realizes fields at the semantic level. O'Halloran (O'Halloran, 2008) demonstrated the Systemic Functional to Multimodal Discourse Analysis (SF-MDA) approach through the analysis of ideational meaning in a print advertisement. The practical approach involved the use of digital technology in the form of software for editing images which gave rise to a more detailed understanding of semantic and ideological interpretations. The analysis also exposed how metaphorical structures of meaning, such as semiotic metaphors, took place across linguistic and visual elements. Carstens (Carstens, A. 2011) reported on an analysis of academic essays written which focused on key features representing each of the three main functions of language identified in SFL. The ideational function is represented by logical relationships, the interpersonal function by the appraisal, and the textual function by thematic development. The results showed that a visible pedagogy and

ample opportunity for practice are effective, irrespective of the scope of the intervention. While, Santosa (Santosa, 2016) stated that language consists of three metafunctions; ideational involvement, interpersonal, and textual meanings. The systems and functions all work together to explain the meanings in the different systems categories to reach the ultimate meaning.

(Halliday (Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday, 2009) also stated the possibilities among semiotic systems. It is a language that is arranged meta-functionally by having evolved together as a way to understand their experiences. They can interpret "reality" and associate with each other or impose themselves in social relations. The language functions manage functional (textual) components that map together into the context in which these meanings are exchanged. Halliday distinguishes subjective and objective orientations based on their respective functions into the language (subjective - interpersonal and objective - ideational) and their relationship with speech (Verstraete (Verstraete, 2001)). This is part of the ideational language metaphor (the meaning of experience) which serves as a tool to uncover the meaning of each clause in the text. This is a subcomponent of Halliday's ideational metaphor that he developed in SFL, which is rooted in the meaning of experience (Halliday (Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday, 2009)).

Couture (Couture, 1986) has shown that an effective idea consists of the functions of two types of systems of meaning that can be realized through text, namely conceptual logic, and contextual semiotics. Through systematic lexical and syntactic choices, they can express logical relationships between topics and comments at the level of discourse, sentences, and texts that promote the conceptualization of the reader to the overall message delivered. Linguistic choices consist of registers (conventional ways of conveying things using a particular context), genres (conventional forms of the discourse structure as a whole) as well as texts that present relevant contexts for ideational interpretations. Courture explains that when a text expresses conceptual



messages with a degree of conformity that is in accordance with the articulation of lists and genres, the text tends to be more ideologically effective. It is important to emphasize that effective ideas can represent a balance between clarity and contextual urgency. Contextual balance is used to confirm intellectual logic and appeal to situational variables, only assuming the success of communicative positions that create difficulties for those who read their writing. They will investigate the truth universally against these ideas without bias through certain methods, namely, by seeing or doing something.

Rodrigues (Rodrigues, 2006) also begins his linguistic analysis using a textual metaphor, which is then followed by ideational metaphor and ends with an interpersonal metaphor. He can prove that these steps are very useful because he keeps moving to analyze and can verify data from the text metaphor into two other metaphors. First, he applies the linguistic category Martin & Rose (Martin & Rose, 2003) when dealing with each other, and taking up an interpersonal perspective on discourse, which focuses on what we might think of as the rhetorical power of language (Martin (Martin, 2004)). In particular, the category emphasizes the role of evaluation and the constructive role it plays in organizing sociality on how we share feelings to belong. He then explained some of his linguistic aspects by quoting Halliday's taxonomy and other writers. Reinig, Briggs, and Nunamaker (Reinig, Briggs, & Nunamaker, 2007). He also defines ideational as the main step in solving various problems in an organization. He says that researchers must be able to develop various problems to improve the quality of their ideas, which they define as steps in activities to produce concepts or ideas that help achieve organizational goals. While, Link (Link, 2014) then states that ideational analysis is an important topic that must be addressed by researchers with leading scientific disciplines, which will later be debated again.

Hermawan and Sukyadi (Hermawan, B & Sukyadi, D. (2017) have discussed the possibility of ideational and interactive meanings of picture books as an example of the multimodal artifact. They employed the transitivity and mood analysis to probe into the verbal text along with the analytical tools, from reading images theory, to unravel the representation in the images. They also have attempted to show, as many other scholarly articles have, the application of SFL derived theories in making meanings of multimodal texts. There are some researchers who, by using SFL, have directed their attention towards how to differentiate semiotics resources in picture books as a multimodal text that construe experiences and world view as an ideational meaning Gujjarro and Sanz (Gujjarro, J. M., & Sanz, M. J. P. 2008). Also how to socially interact with the readers, despite being imaginary, and position their readers (interpersonal meaning), and how the two meanings are organized into a coherent whole of the text as the compositional meanings Young and Serafini (Young, S., & Serafini, F. 2013).

Gusnawaty, Yastiana, and Yassi (Gusnawaty, Yastiana, Y., & Yassi, A.H. 2017) also described an analysis of the type of processes, participants, and circumstances; the context of the situation; a way of thinking; and ideology. It can be concluded that those findings are relevant to the claim from Halliday (Halliday, M. A. K. 1994) that one of the strengths of SFL is that it is capable of elaborating on texts and it is better than other forms of grammar. Part of the reason is that SFL can specifically identify the different social roles that are played by represented participants in the texts. Therefore, it is in line with the ideational meaning that is about reality, which expresses phenomena.

Materials and Method

This research used qualitative and descriptive methods by taking the data from the most shared article by the readers. The methods used to unfold the text, under analysis, and describe the realization of the interpersonal meanings found in the text, by applying metafunction analysis with ideation systems. It is deployed to explore texts in detail from the perspectives of discourse semantics developed by James Martin and David Rose (Martin & Rose, 2003). The data source of this research is an opinion column published in www.thejakartapost.com (electronic version) and The Jakarta Post paper (Saiman, 2019) edition which is entitled “Islam Nusantara: A Soft Power Diplomacy”, published on Monday, February 18th, 2019.

The research is conducted by formulating the statement of the problem, then collecting the data, classifying the data, analyzing the data, and drawing the conclusion. Then the researcher classified the article into some clauses and put them into specific metafunction analysis with ideation systems. It focuses on the ‘content’ of discourse – what kinds of activities are undertaken, and how participants in these activities are described, how they are classified, and what they are composed of. It is also concerned with how our experience of ‘reality’ – material and symbolic reality – is construed in discourse” (Martin and Rose (Martin & Rose, 2003)). To get a structural analysis, the article is divided into several steps, they are (1) reading the column article from the Jakarta Post (2) segmenting the data in terms of clause (3) classifying the data (4) analyzing them with contextualized interpretation of metafunction analysis with ideation systems from the perspectives of discourse semantics (5) interpreting the data, and (5) drawing a conclusion.

Result and discussion

This research aimed at finding out the processes, the types, the participants, and the circumstances, and analyzing the ideational meaning of the "Opinion Forum" of the Jakarta Post entitled "Islam Nusantara: A Soft Power Diplomacy", written by Arifi Saiman, published on February 18th, 2019. As Martin and Rose (Martin & Rose, 2003) explain, "Ideation focuses on the 'content' of discourse – what kinds of activities are undertaken, and how participants in these activities are described, how they are classified and what they are composed of. Ideation is concerned with how our experience of 'reality' – material and symbolic reality – is construed in discourse" (Martin & Rose (Martin & Rose, 2003)). This emphasizes the 'content' of the discourse that is related to what type of action is assumed, how participants in this activity are defined, how they are classified, and what they consist of. Ideation analysis is related to how our experience of 'reality' - material and symbolic reality - is interpreted in discourse "(Martin and Rose, 2003: 66). The descriptions of effective functional ideation in written texts must be able to balance expectations in terms of completeness and utility.

Sequence of phase

The sequence of phase analyzes how each clause and its elements contribute to the overall construal of experience as a text develops, in order to explore, interpret, or represent the writer's experience in term of ideational meanings that involves people and things within each phase.

There are five main incidents in the sequence of phase in this article (1) Islam in Indonesia, (2) promoting Islam Nusantara, (3) Islam Nusantara values or concepts, (4) Islam Nusantara has attracted and impressed, and (5) Islam Nusantara become a reference for some countries. Every incident has some arguments and or conditions that have the function to

explore, interpret, or represent the writer's experience in term of ideational meanings related to the topic within each phase. The writer gives his opinion related to each argument and condition in the article. The detail sequence of phase for every incident would be described in some figures below.

Incident I – 'Islam in Indonesia'

Islam in Indonesia has incorporated local cultures, traditions, and local wisdom to build an identity...

Argument I - 'characteristics.'

Moderation and tolerance are among the distinguishing characteristics...

Argument II – 'principles.'

Following the principle of Islam *rahmatan lil 'alamin* or Islam as a blessing for all creations, Indonesia, as the country with the world's largest Muslim population, is embarking on spreading the peaceful message of Islam to the rest of the world.

Condition I – 'build identity.'

Islam has built an identity distinct from Islam found in the Middle East, where the religion originated.

Condition II – 'incorporated.'

Islam in Indonesia has incorporated local cultures, traditions, and local wisdom...

Condition III - 'campaign.'

While the NU campaigns for Islam Nusantara, Muhammadiyah has been promoting the concept of *al-wasatiyyah* (middle path) in Islam ...

Currently, Muhammadiyah has come up with the concept of progressive Islam.

Incident II – 'promoting Islam Nusantara.'

The government could promote Islam Nusantara as an extension of soft power diplomacy of organizing interfaith dialogues.

Argument I - 'the importance.'

... as an extension of soft power diplomacy of organizing interfaith dialogues with no less than 31 countries in dialogues involving their religious leaders, ...

Argument II - 'the benefits'

...promoting Islam Nusantara will benefit from the NU's overseas special chapters in 27 countries...., is pivotal in promoting Islam Nusantara abroad.

Argument III - 'Indonesia's image and intellectual leadership.'

... can be part and parcel of building Indonesia's image and intellectual leadership as the country with the world's largest.

Condition I - 'evidence.'

... Islam Nusantara actually shares the values of Islam that had taken root in this part of the world long before the establishment of Indonesia...

Condition II - 'impact.'

... Islam Nusantara emphasizes moderation, tolerance and non-violence and embodied the values of Islam *rahmatan lil 'alamin*.

Writer suggestion - 'mechanism.'

..., promoting Islam Nusantara can use the same mechanism, namely through citizen diplomacy.

Incident III - 'Islam Nusantara values or concepts'

Islam Nusantara values or concepts have attracted religious leaders in the world...

The argument I - 'create a peaceful and tolerance atmosphere.'

... Islam Nusantara's concept can create an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence and tolerance in a heterogeneous society, not only in Indonesia, but also globally.

Argument II – ‘stem Islamophobia.’

It can stem Islamophobia in many parts of the world by the rise of extremism often in the name of Islam.

Argument III - ‘challenge.’

... Islam Nusantara challenges the rigid and strict interpretation of Islam that often leads to radicalism and extremism.

Argument IV - ‘become a reference.’

...Islam Nusantara had become a reference for countries trying to practice the values of Islam *rahmatan lil ‘alamin*.

The condition I – ‘attracted and impressed’

Islam Nusantara has attracted and impressed religious leaders’ in some countries

Condition II – ‘proven model.’

Islam in Indonesia has incorporated local cultures, traditions, and local wisdom...

They are impressed by how moderate and tolerant Islam in Indonesia has helped to promote such values as peace, modesty, and cultural respect.

Incident IV – ‘Islam Nusantara has attracted and impressed’

Islam Nusantara values or concepts have attracted religious leaders in Afghanistan and other countries.

The condition I - ‘adopt Islam Nusantara values

They have attracted religious leaders in Afghanistan to adopt Islam Nusantara as part of the peace process and conflict resolution in the war-torn country.

Condition II – ‘NU supports

...Afghan clerics founded the Nahdlatul Ulama Afghanistan (NUA) in June 2014, and has 6,000 clerics and has opened 22 branch offices in 34 provinces across Afghanistan.

Condition III - 'NUA tasks'

It has taken on the task of promoting peace and stability by spreading Islam's messages of moderation, tolerance, justice ...

Condition IV - 'NUA works'

It works with other Afghan elements in promoting peace, reconciliation, tolerance, non-extremism, and brotherhood and countering extremism and radicalism that have perpetually disrupted peace there.

Condition V - 'other countries' plan.'

Other countries like Lebanon, Belgium, Russia, Sudan, and Turkey have shown interest in following the footsteps of Afghanistan, citing their impression of the NU as a role model thanks to its Islam Nusantara concept.

Incident V – 'Islam Nusantara become a reference for some countries'

... Islam Nusantara had become a reference for countries trying to practice the values of Islam *rahmatan lil 'alamin*.

The argument I - 'adopt Islam Nusantara values

They are impressed by how moderate and tolerant Islam in Indonesia has helped to promote such values as peace, modesty, and cultural respect.

Argument II – 'a form of soft power diplomacy.'

...there are supporting elements for Indonesia to consider it a form of soft power diplomacy...

Argument III - 'as the guardian of pluralism and minorities'

Islam Nusantara as the guardian of pluralism and minorities is a proven model to counter religious extremism and radicalism

Argument IV - 'as a value system'

...; as a value system, it promotes coexistence with local cultures where it is embraced and often benefits from local wisdom.

Argument V - 'other countries' plan.'

... Lebanon, Belgium, Russia, Sudan, and Turkey have shown interest in following the footsteps of Afghanistan, citing their impression of the NU as a role model thanks to its Islam Nusantara concept.

4.2 Sequence of activities and descriptions

The sequence of activities and descriptions involving people and things consist of some elements of meaning that will be expressed in the table below. They are; *names to each process, participants, qualities, classes, and circumstances.*

According to the text analysis, table 1 gives the examples of words and clauses which are categorized in each element as follow:

Based on Table 1, the examples of words and clause in the elements of the sequence of activities and descriptions are elaborating people, and things participate in some kinds of processes in each clause in the text. Each clause expressed, classified, or described what they act, speak or feel.

Kinds of processes: doing, saying, sensing, being clause as representation

Then, the other elements are associated with the activities in each clause and some kind of 'circumstance' in which the activity occurs, and the elements of circumstances are elaborated on in table 2. This arrangement of process, participants, and circumstances is called a 'figure'. The core of each figure is the process; closely involved in the process are its participants, and more distantly associated with it are its circumstances. The meaning of most circumstances of the 'opinion forum' article column can be proven by a 'wh-items' on table 2, as follows:

Circumstances are not as directly involved is that they often use preposition like in, as, about, with the element within the clause. Circumstances are the elements that are associated with the activities in each clause. There are a lot of circumstances processes proven by a 'wh-items' in the article. The writer uses those participants to express the 'circumstances' process to elaborate on his arguments, opinions, and suggestions about the opportunity to promote Islam Nusantara globally as a form of soft power diplomacy.

There are also a few different kinds of figures that do different kinds of work in discourse. The label is given to each kind of figure. The labels are 'doing', 'saying', 'sensing,' and 'being'. Figures of 'doing' represent material actions: The first, what people do, or what happens. They are particularly prevalent in sequences of events in stories.

Meanwhile, 'saying' and 'sensing' are types of processes that can project another figure. This second figure is what is said or sensed. Finally, figures of 'being' are used most commonly to ascribe qualities to people and things (qualities), to classify them as one thing or another (classes), to name their parts (parts) or to identify them (identity). The analysis results of figures types and participation in this opinion are examined in Table 3 as follows:

The article 'opinion column' uses 'doing' figures to express the writer's opinion, suggestions, and expectation of Islam Nusantara globally. There are some supporting elements, for Indonesia, which promote consideration of Islam Nusantara as a form of soft power diplomacy. Islam Nusantara could be used as the guardian of pluralism and minorities because it is a proven model to counter religious extremism and radicalism; as a value system. It also promotes coexistence with local cultures where it is embraced and often benefits from local wisdom.

The writer also uses ‘saying’ and ‘sensing’ figures to express his ‘high’ expectation in promoting Islam Nusantara abroad. Because it can be part and parcel of building Indonesia’s brand image and intellectual leadership as the country with the world’s largest Muslim population, furthermore, Islam Nusantara can also promote perpetual peace and world order as mandated by the Indonesia constitution.

Conclusion

According to a metafunctions analysis of the phase ideation sequence, there are five main incidents in the sequence of phase in this article entitled “Islam Nusantara: A Soft Power Diplomacy” written by Arifi Saiman. The incidents in the sequence of phase are (1) Islam in Indonesia, (2) promoting Islam Nusantara, (3) Islam Nusantara values or concepts, (4) Islam Nusantara has attracted and impressed, and (5) Islam Nusantara becomes a reference for some countries. Every incident has some arguments and/or conditions that have the function to explore, interpret, or represent the writer’s experience in term of ideational meanings related to the topic within each phase. The sentences expressed the writer’s *opinion, expectation, and suggestions* with regards to Islam Nusantara concepts. In the elements of the sequence of activities and descriptions (‘circumstances’ process), people and things participate in some kinds of processes in each clause in the text that expressed, classified, or described how they act, speak or feel. There are some circumstantial processes that have been proven by a ‘wh-items’ in this article, such as ‘doing’, ‘saying’, and ‘sensing’ figures. This article uses ‘doing’ figures to express the writer opinion, suggestion, and expectation to Islam Nusantara globally, and use ‘saying’ and ‘sensing’ figures to express his ‘high’ expectation in promoting Islam Nusantara abroad. These are used to express the writer *opinion, suggestion, and ‘high’ expectation* to the Islam Nusantara concepts as an extension of its now well-known soft power diplomacy of organizing interfaith dialogues.

Table 1. The elements of sequence's activities and descriptions with examples

Wh-items	Examples	Elements
Who the sequence is about	Syafi'i, Hanafi, Hambali dan Maliki, Amin Kurdi, Marsudi Syuhud	names
Who the sequence is about	Islam, Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), Islam Nusantara, Muhammadiyah, <i>al-wasatiyyah</i> (middle path), progressive Islam, Nahdlatul Ulama Afghanistan (NUA).	participants
What they are doing in each step	practiced, has incorporated, build, found, coined, embarking, spreading, have started, has been promoting, emphasizes, has come up, follow, engages, shares, had taken, embodied, have attracted, adopt, founded, has opened, has taken, works, countering, have perpetually disrupted, have shown, citing, looking at, bringing, serve, growing, create, can help, fuelled, challenges, leads to, had become, practice, are impressed, gives, consider, counter,	processes
What they are like	moderation, tolerance, non-violence, Islam <i>rahmatan lil 'alamin</i> (Islam as a blessing for all creations), <i>al-wasatiyyah</i> (middle path) in Islam, progressive Islam, soft power diplomacy, peace, stability, justice, <i>attawazun</i> (balance), and <i>al-musharaka</i> (participation), peace, reconciliation, non-extremism, brotherhood, extremism, radicalism, Islamophobia, rigid, strict, peace, modesty, respect,	qualities

the Indonesia government, religious leaders, Muslim community or
 What kinds population, Islam’s four main schools, (a grand) imam, (Afghan)
 of people clerics, Afghan elements, a prominent NU figure, the guardian of classes
 they are pluralism and minorities, Moderate Islamic Leaders, potential
 foreign partners.

Table 2. The elements of circumstances with examples

. Circumstance	Wh – item	Type of meaning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - currently; - long before; - in June 2014; - during the past authoritarian regime; 	‘when’	Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in Indonesia; - in Southeast Asia; - in the Middle East; - the country’s largest Islamic organization; - the world’s largest Muslim population; - the rest of the world; - in Russia; - in Finland; - in India; 	‘where’	Place



<ul style="list-style-type: none">- in Afghanistan;- in Sudan;- in Turkey;- in Australia;- in Belgium;- in Canada;- in the war-torn country;- in 22 out of 34 provinces across Afghanistan;- there;- in its 168 mosques;- in many parts of the world;- among countries across the world;- in 27 countries;- the International Summit of Moderate Islamic Leaders;- abroad;- at the forefront		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- the practices of Islam Nusantara (Islam of the Archipelago);- Islam Nusantara (Islam of the Archipelago);- the country's largest Islamic organization;- the precept of Islam <i>rahmatan lil 'alamin</i> (Islam as a blessing for all creations);	‘what about’	Matter



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- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the peaceful message of Islam to the rest of the world;- the concept of <i>al-wasatiyyah</i> (middle path) in Islam;- the concept of progressive Islam;- the world's largest Muslim population;- the NU campaigns for Islam Nusantara;- the new terminology of Islam Nusantara;- the values of Islam <i>rahmatan lil 'alamin</i>;- the establishment of Indonesia;- the way Islam is practiced;- the peace process and conflict resolution;- the support of the NU;- the task of promoting peace and stability;- the footsteps of Afghanistan;- the NU as a role model;- the possibility of bringing the NU clerics;- the rise of extremism often in the name of Islam;- the rigid and strict interpretation of Islam;- the search for a more peaceful brand of Islam;- the opportunity to promote Islam Nusantara globally;- the guardian of pluralism and minorities;- the same mechanism, namely through citizen | | |
|---|--|--|
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<p>diplomacy;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the NU stands at the forefront in collaboration; 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Indonesia government; - religious leaders; - Muslim community or population; - Islam's four main schools; - (a grand) imam; - (Afghan) clerics; - Afghan elements; - a prominent NU figure; - the guardian of pluralism and minorities; - Moderate Islamic Leaders; - potential foreign partners. 	<p>'who with'</p>	<p>Accompaniment</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - as widely practiced in Indonesia and much of Southeast Asia; - as coined by the country's largest Islamic organization; - as a blessing for all creations; - as an extension of its now well-known soft power diplomacy; - as the country with the world's largest Muslim population; - as a modern nation-state; 	<p>'what as'/'how involved'</p>	<p>Role</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - as part of the peace process and conflict resolution in the war-torn country; - as a role model; - as imam; - as a concept can create an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence and tolerance; - as peace, modesty and cultural respect; - as the guardian of pluralism and minorities; - as a value system; - as the country with the world's largest Muslim population; - as mandated; 		
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Table 3. Kind of process: doing, saying, sensing, being clause as representation

Participants	Doing	Saying/ Sensing	Being	Related quality, class, part, identity, existence
Islam	Has	widely		in Indonesia
	practiced	much		of Southeast Asia
	has incorporated			local cultures, traditions and local wisdoms
	has built			an identity distinct from Islam

				found in the Middle East
Islam Nusantara (Islam of the Archipelago)	practices			moderation and tolerance
	Shares			the values of Islam
	emphasizes			moderation, tolerance and non-violence
	embodied			the values of Islam <i>rahmatan lil 'alamin</i>
	can create			an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence and tolerance in a heterogeneous society
	can help	stem		Islamophobia in many parts of the world
	challenges			the rigid and strict interpretation of Islam that often leads to radicalism and extremism
	had become			a reference for countries trying to practice the values of Islam <i>rahmatan lil 'alamin</i> .
Indonesia (government)			is embarking on spreading	the peaceful message of Islam <i>rahmatan lil 'alamin</i> (Islam as a blessing for all creations) to the rest of the world
			has been promoting	Islam Nusantara as an extension of its now well-known soft

				power diplomacy
	engages			with no less than 31 countries in dialogues, involving their religious leaders
Nahdlatul Ulama (NU)	campaigns for			Islam Nusantara
Muhammadiyah			has been promoting	the concept of <i>al-wasatiyyah</i> (middle path) in Islam
	has come up			with the concept of progressive Islam
Religious leaders in Afghanistan	adopt			Islam Nusantara as part of the peace process and conflict resolution in the war-torn country
Afghan clerics	founded			Nahdlatul Ulama Afghanistan (NUA) in June 2014
	has the support			of some 6,000 clerics
	has opened			branch offices in 22 out of 34 provinces
The NUA	has taken			on the task of promoting peace and stability
			has been spreading	Islam's messages of moderation, tolerance,

				justice, <i>attawazun</i> (balance), and <i>al-musharaka</i> (participation)
	works			with other Afghan elements
			has been promoting	peace, reconciliation, tolerance, non-extremism and brotherhood
			are countering	extremism and radicalism
Other countries like Lebanon, Belgium, Russia, Sudan and Turkey	have also shown	interest	in following	the footsteps of Afghanistan
			have been citing	their impression of the NU as a role model
Belgium		reportedly	is looking at	the possibility of bringing the NU clerics to serve as imam in its 168 mosques
Islam in Indonesia	has helped		to promote	such values as peace, modesty and cultural respect

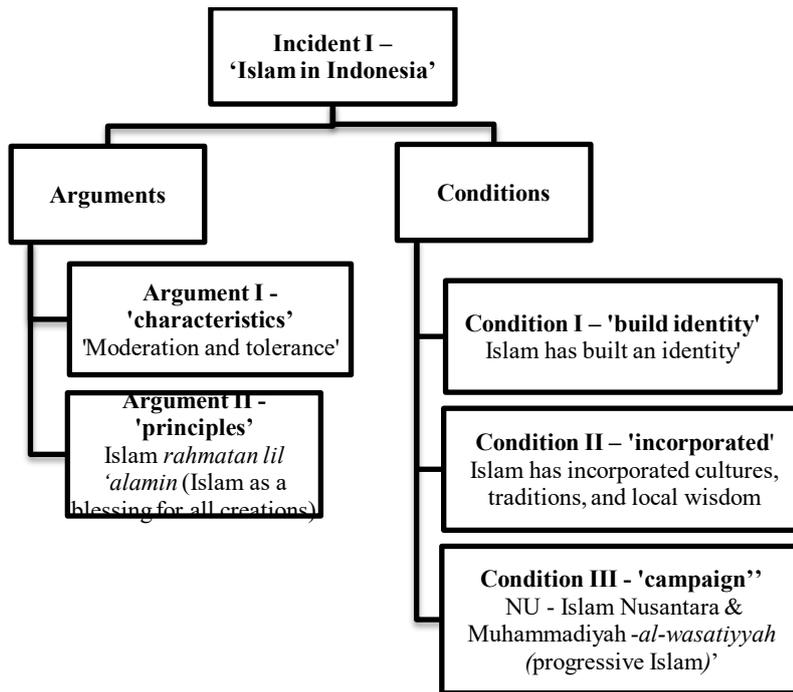


Figure 1. Sequence of Phase in Incident I

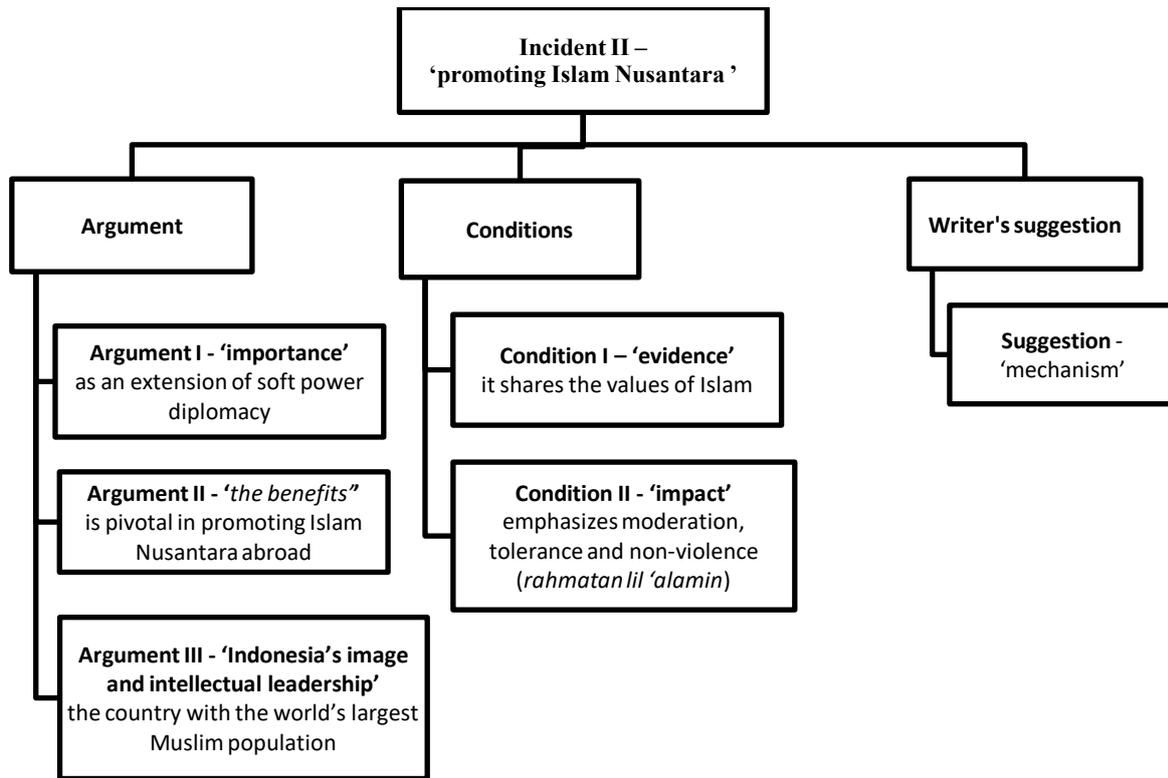


Figure 2. Sequence of Phase in Incident II

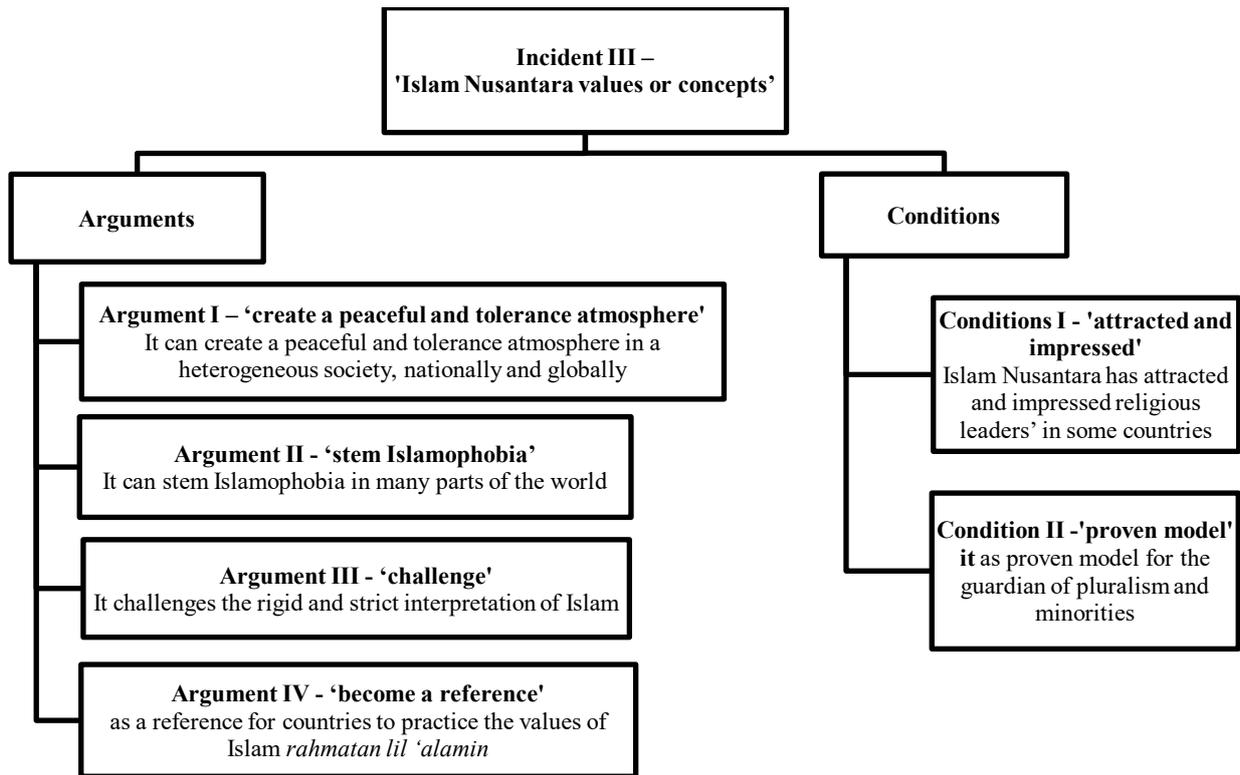


Figure 3. Sequence of Phase in Incident III

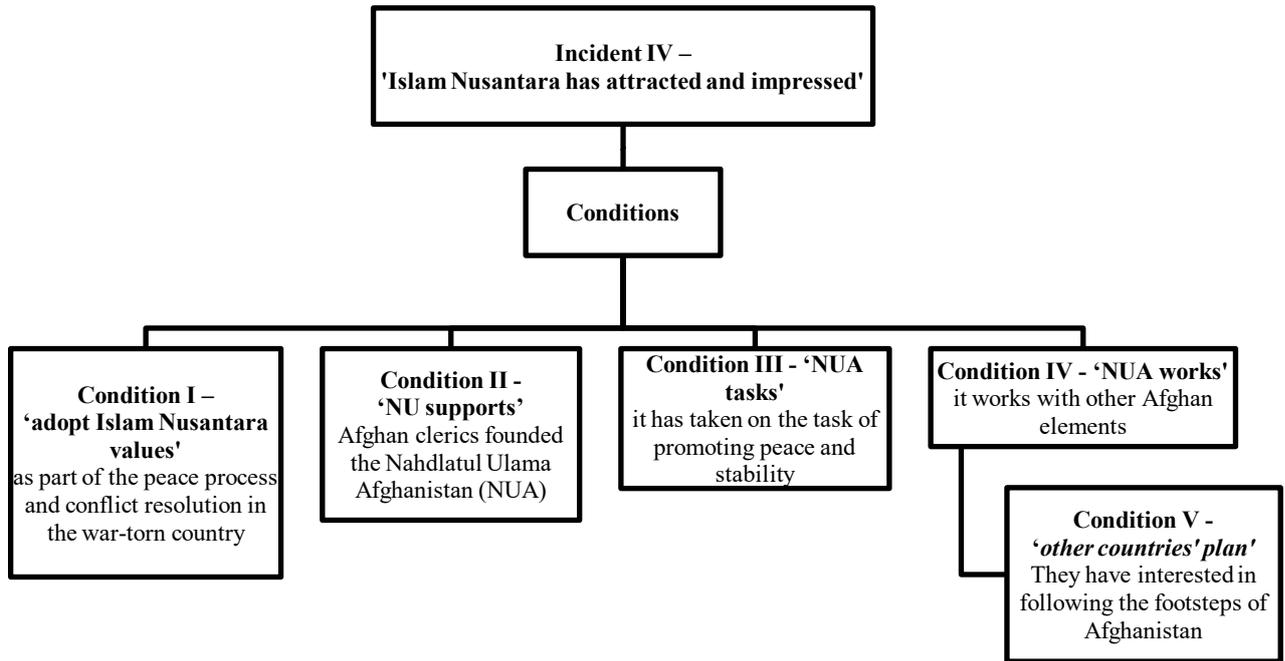


Figure 4. Sequence of Phase in Incident IV

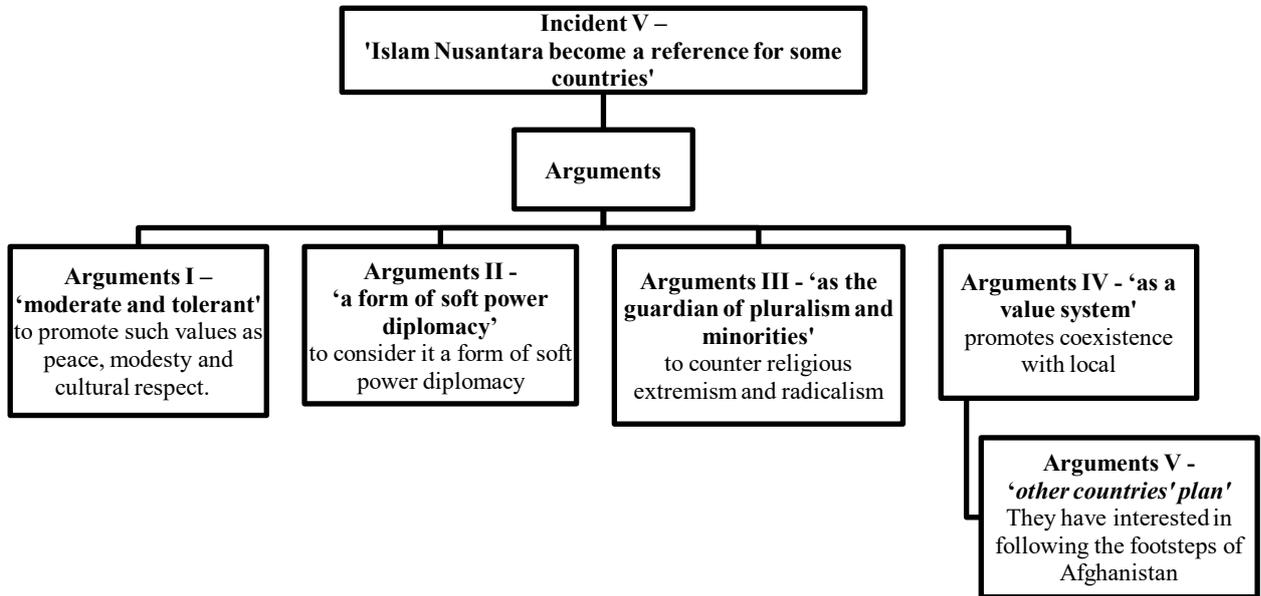


Figure 5. Sequence of Phase in Incident V

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