

AN ANALYSIS OF SAYING TEXT IN DAILY *METRO TABAGSEL*

Ahmad Ripai Rangkuti
STKIP Padang lawas
ahmadripairkt@gmail.com

Abstract

The objective of the research is to find out the system network of saying text in the newspaper of “Metro Tabagsel”. It was analyzed by analyzing speech function and its moods. Data was taken from texts found in Daily Metro Tabagsel which published in 1 February 2016. In analyzing the data, descriptive analysis was used. to draw the realization of speech function to its mood. The data analysis was formulated in some steps as identifying texts in Daily Metro Tabagsel; identifying the saying texts in Daily Metro Tabagsel, The realization of speech functions in mood in the text. The result shows that the dominant speech function of statement more than 30% includes into Information which is 31.25%. It is followed by Affirmation and Fury type of statement which have 12.5%. While the clarification, suggestion, achievement, Aim, threat, Promise and hope placed in the last rank which has 6.25%, It is indicated that this text always using information in the newspaper.

Keywords : *News Paper, saying text, Daily Metro Tabagsel*

INTRODUCTION

The large newspaper publisher numbers, either printed or online in Indonesia result a great competition. Mostly, the competition related to delivering information way. It is believed, language used is an element which gets attract readers' interest more. The diversity of language formula presented can lead to the rea misinterpretation. Automatically, it leads to the different view on a text purpose. Language choice phenomena are influenced by speech function and its realization of purpose chosen text. It means, a different mood realization affect to the different understanding to the same text in newspaper even though it has the same speech function. Readers' misinterpretations to the newspaper texts are as the result of misinterpret the realization of speech function and its moods in delivering information. It is because, the realization of speech functions results two types, they are congruent and metaphor. Saragih (2006) states that when a speech function is not coded by its mood it is called as metaphor. The metaphor coding

in text deals with the readers' perspective. It goes to misunderstanding when the readers' perspectives out of the realization of speech function and mood. *Daily Metro Tabagsel* is one of popular newspapers in the southern of north Sumatera. It has 12 pages. Each page is about different news and this newspaper covers local, national and international news. It is delivered both printed and posted in internet. It shares information about, Politics, education, advertisement, entertainment, sport, literary, literature, health, etc. It can be said it covers whole information about what the reader's needs. As one the popular newspaper and as the trusted source information to the society, so the researcher thinks it needs to analyze it. it means that the researcher is interested in analyzing the realization of speech function to its moods in saying, action, and being text which are found in *Daily Metro Tabagsel*. The understanding of speech function and its mood realization can help the readers not to be misinterpreting the message or information which are printed by the newspaper publisher. In conclusion, the researcher is interested in exploring deeply the processes of speech function realization in *Daily Metro Tabagsel*; saying, doing and being texts.

Newspaper is a kind of genre. It has a different element and type from other genres, where it has circular genre (Saragih, 2006). This type of genre makes is so unique and interesting. Circular genre has several satellites with one orbit. And the arrangement of the satellites is randomly, it differ from others genre where others have linier genre. Linier genre means that the element (generic structure) of genre is arranged systematically, for example; in narrative text, the climax element in generic structure is never preceded by the rising complication. It means that before reaching climax, the story should pass rising complication first. To clarify it, let see the following figure.

LINEAR

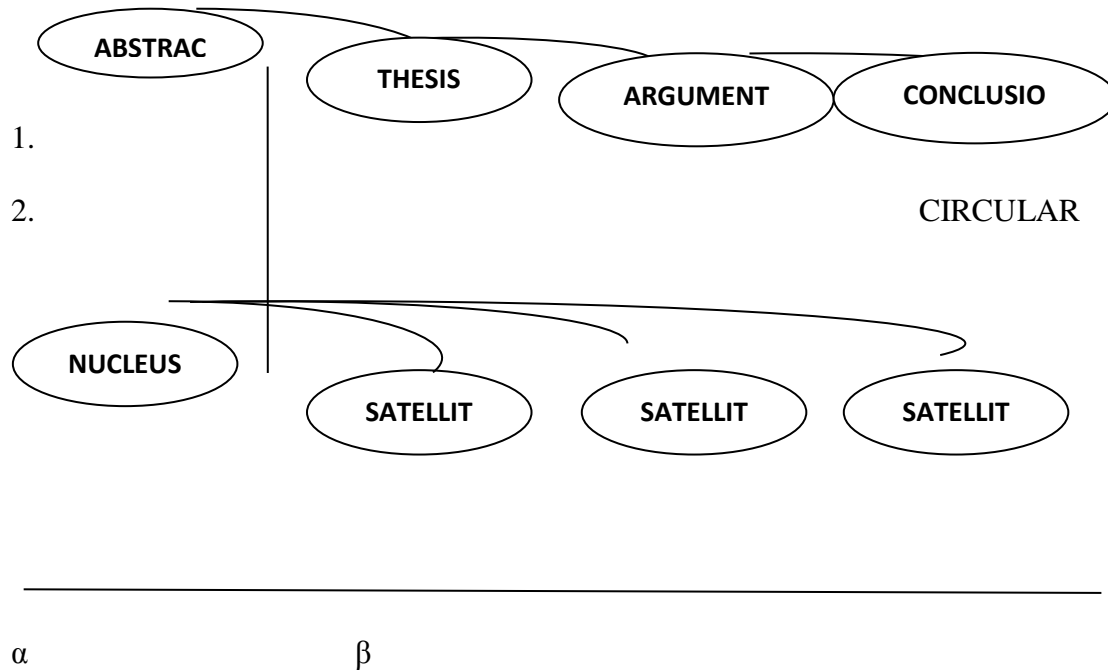


Figure 1. Linear and Circular Genre (Saragih: 2006)

The figure explains that circular genre has nucleus as the orbit of the all satellites. The satellites refer to the multivariate elements, such as; Summary, Saying, Background, Comment, Elaboration, Event, Comment, Background, Consequence, Justification, Solution, Elaboration, Observation, Projection A, Projection B, Resolution, etc. the satellites depends of the type of the newspaper genre. To make it clear, let's discuss the three type of newspaper genre (saying, doing and being texts) and their satellites.

Saying text

Saying text is a kind of newspaper genre. Saying text has generic structure; summary, saying, background, comment. As a circular genre, the saying text has orbit and satellites. The orbit is summary meanwhile the satellites are; saying, background and comment. The three

satellites explain the orbit. But the position of their position is randomly. In another words, to support the orbit summary, it is possible followed by the satellite saying first, or can be satellite background or comment. This position is called as circular genre. To make it clear let's see the following figure.

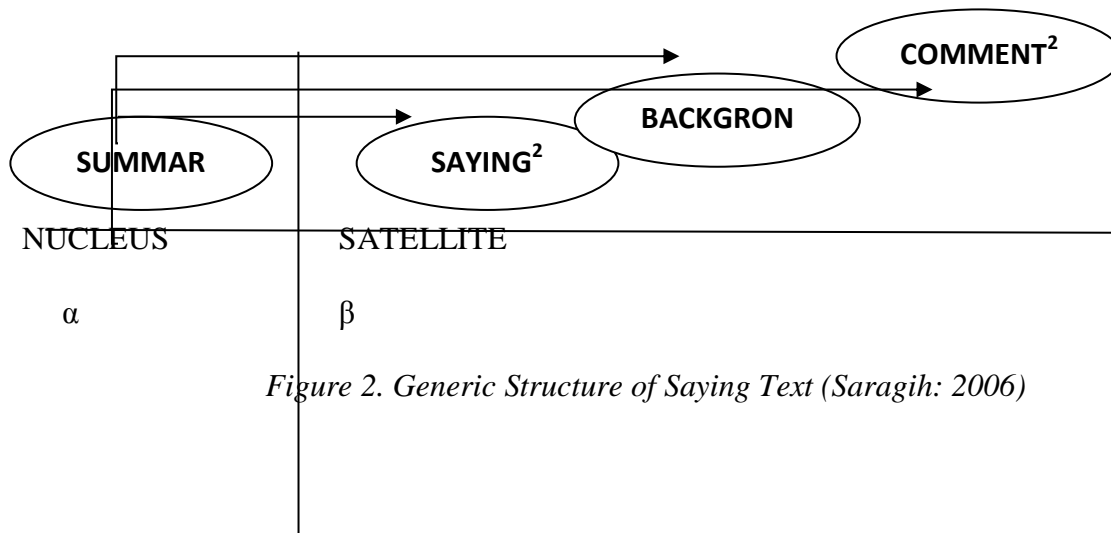


Figure 2. Generic Structure of Saying Text (Saragih: 2006)

METHODOLOGY

A researcher's plan of how to proceed is defined as Design (Bogdan and Biklen, 1992: 58). A descriptive research design was applied in this study where descriptive research involves collecting data in order to answer questions concerning the current status of the object of the study (Gay, 1987:220). Descriptive design simply describes what is going on what data shows; because it focuses on the natural characteristics of the data. In the other word, how a theory works in different phenomena. Descriptive is the collection of data to give explanation or description about the even or accuracy of the report (Moleong, 2002) in Hasibuan (2011; 41). Data of this research was all clauses of saying texts found in *Daily Metro Tabagsel* which was published in February 1, 2016.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Saying Text (First Text) : “*KPK Buka Kemungkinan Periksa kembali*”

The delicate speech functions by the text are developed in a system network in Figure 1.4: *system network of First Text's speech function*. This system network developed with reference to Halliday (2004). This text include saying text. The system network indicated how the speech functions are developed from the basic speech functions of statement, question, offer, and command. The list of speech function is summarized in table 1.16: List of speech function in the text. They were:

Table 1. Lists of Statement in the Text

No.	Type
1.	Clarification
2.	Achievement
3.	Information
4.	Affirmation
5.	Aim
6.	Fury
7.	Hope
8.	Promise
9.	Threat
10.	Suggestion

It is described as the following:

1. Clarification is a speech function where the process clarification and elaborated when he informed in the speech. For example: *Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) memastikan hingga kini masih terus mendalami kasus dugaan penyuapan Gubernur Sumatera Utara non aktif Gatot Pudjonugroho terhadap sejumlah anggota DPRD Sumut periode 2009-2014 dan 2014-2019.*

2. Suggestion is one of the types speech function where put forward an idea or plan when he want to people think about the issue. For example: *Menurut Yuyuk, kebijakan ini berlaku demi menjaga hal-hal yang tak diinginkan. sehingga proses dapat berjalan lebih baik.*
3. Achievement is the process of success in doing something after a lot of effort.
4. For example: *Meski begitu Ia menegaskan, proses pemeriksaan berjalan sangat maksimal.*
5. Information is the process giving news or issue from the sources where the text informed the all information to the society. For example:
 - a. *Demikian juga saat ditanya sudah berapa banyak saksi yang diperiksa sampai saat ini, Yuyuk menyatakan belum dapat menginformasikann secara rinci.*
 - b. *Apalagi dalam kasus ini tercatat sudah puluhan orang diperiksa sebagai saksi.*
 - c. *“Jumlah saksi yang sudah diperiksa sampai hari ini (Minggu, red) saya enggak pegang datanya, kata Yuyuk.*
 - d. *Sebelumnya beredar informasi, penyidik KPK kembali mengagendakan pemeriksaan sejumlah nama tokoh dari Sumatera Utara, sebagai saksi dugaan suap Gatot terhadap sejumlah oknum anggota DPRD Sumut.*
 - e. *Nama-nama tersebut antara lain Zulkifli Husein, Guntur Manurung, Mustofawiyah, Zul Jenggot, Bahar, Nurdin, dan Fuad Lubis.*
6. Affirmation is a statement of speech function where the process of state an issue publicly. For example
 - a. *Hanya saja kapan kepastian pelimpahan, sepenuhnya bergantung pada hasil pemeriksa penyidik dan hasil evaluasi dari gelar perkara yang dilakukan.*

- b. *Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) memastikan hingga kini masih terus mendalami kasus dengan penyusunan Gubernur Sumatera Utara non aktif Gatot Pudjonugroho terhadap sejumlah anggota DPRD Sumut periode 2009-2014 dan 2014-2019.*
7. Aim is the purpose for which the speaker does it or the result that it is intended to achieve. For example: *Karena itu demi efektivitas pemeriksaan, penyidik KPK dimungkinkan untuk memeriksa sejumlah nama sebagai saksi, seperti yang telah dilakukan sejak beberapa bulan terakhir.*
8. Fury is violent or very strong anger where he expresses the strong anger about the issue. For example: *(1). Bahkan termasuk untuk memanggil dan memintai keterangan dari nama-nama yang sebelumnya telah diperiksa (2). Apalagi dalam kasus ini tercatat sudah puluhan orang diperiksa sebagai saksi. (3). Meski begitu Ia menegaskan, proses pemeriksaan berjalan sangat maksimal.*
9. Hope is a feeling of desire and expectation that things will go well in the future where he expected something good in the future. For example: *(1). Sehingga diharapkan dalam waktu dekat berkas telah dapat dilimpahkan ke pengadilan.*
10. Promise is a statement which he makes to people in which he says that he will be definitely to do something. For example: *(1). Jadi untuk jadwal periksa, itu baru bisa kami informasikan besok (Senin, red),” ujar Yuyuk*
11. Threat is a statement by KPK that they of will which is unpleasant. For example: *(1). Hanya saja terkait apakah penyidik benar dalam memeriksa sejumlah*

This research also categorized the data into percent for more information about analyzing the data see Appendix III. This is to know the describing speech function in statement. The speech function of statement can be seen as in following table:

Table 2. Initiating of Statement

No	Types of statement	Number	%
1.	Clarification	1	6.25%
2.	Suggestion	1	6.25%
3.	Achievement	1	6.25%
4.	Information	5	31.25%
5.	Affirmation	2	12.5%
6.	Aim	1	6.25%
7.	Fury	2	12.5%
8.	Hope	1	6.25%
9.	Promise	1	6.25%
10.	Threat	1	6.25%
Total		16	100%

As shown in the table, the dominant speech function of statement more than 30% includes into Information which is 31,25%. It is followed by Affirmation and Fury type of statement which has 12,5%. While the clarification, suggestion, achievement, Aim, threat, Promise and hope placed in the last rank which has 6,25%, It is indicated that this text always using information in the newspaper.

REFERENSI

Bogdan, R.C. & Biklen, S.K. (1982) .*Qualitative Research in Education: An Introduction to Theory and Method*, Boston: Allyn & Bacon

- Djuharie, O.S.(2007). *Genre*. Bandung: Yramawidya
- Eggs, S. (1994). *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*. London :Biddles, Ltd
- Gay, L.R. (1987). *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Application*. London: Merrill.
- Gerrot, L and Wignell, P. (1994). *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*. Sydney :GerdStabler
- Given , L.M. 2008. *The SAGE Encyclopedia of University Qualitative Research Methods; volumes 1 &2*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Halliday, M.A.K. 1994. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*.Second Edition. London: Edward Arnold
- Halliday, M.A.K and Matthiessen, Christian M.I.M. (2004)..*Construing Experience through Meaning*.London: Continuum
- Halliday, M.A.K; and Hasan, R. (1976). *Cohesion in English*. London: Longman.
- Krippendorff, K. (2004). *Content Analysis: an introduction to its methodology*. Newbury Park,
- Nunan, D. (1987). *Developing discourse comprehension; theory and practice*: Singapore: Seameo Regional Language Centre.
- Saragih, A.(2006). *Bahasa Dalam Konteks Sosial*. Medan: PascaSarjana UNIMED
- Saragih, A.(2006). *Discourse Analysis*. Medan: PascaSarjana UNIMED