



GENRE OF 'THIS ODD WORLD' COLUMN
in the Jakarta Post 2013

A THESIS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Sarjana Degree Majoring Linguistics in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

Submitted by:

DEWI INDAH RAHAYU

NIM: A2B009018

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY

SEMARANG

2013

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

A newspaper is a printed publication of information about news, events, articles or editorials published daily or weekly. Usually in newspaper, we can find some columns with different contains and form of text or *Genre*. Genre is a type of text from language usage to get something in spoken or written (Gerot and Wignell, 1995: 17). The writer believes it is necessary to undertake an analysis of a column in a newspaper. To identify a genre, there are some theories which can be applied. They are *Genre*, *Systemic Functional Grammar* and *Nominal Group* by Gerot and Wignell.

1.2 Research Problems

1. What are the significant features of the texts in ‘This odd world’ column in *the Jakarta Post*?
2. What are the generic structures of the texts in ‘This odd world’ column in *the Jakarta Post*?
3. What is the social function of the texts in ‘This odd world’ column in *the Jakarta Post*?

1.3 Purposes and Significance

1. To identify the genre of texts in ‘This odd world’ column in *the Jakarta Post* by finding the significant features, the generic structures, and the social function and to reconstruct the devises of the genre of texts in ‘This odd world’ column in *the Jakarta Post*.
2. To give new reference about genre analysis for next thesis.

1.4 Organization of the Writing

This thesis is divided into five chapters, which are as follows.

Chapter I: INTRODUCTION, this chapter consists of Background of the Study, Research Problem, and Purposes and Significances.

Chapter II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE, this chapter consists of Theory of Genre, Elements of Genre and Type of Genre.

Chapter III: RESEARCH METHOD, this chapter consists of Data, Population, Sample and Data Source, Method and Technique of Collecting Data, Method and Technique of Analyzing Data.

Chapter IV: ANALYSIS, this chapter consists of Spoof text, Recount text, News Item text, Anecdote text, and Description text.

Chapter V: CONCLUSION.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theory of Genre

Gerot and Wignell (1995:17) state that a kind of specific types of text influenced by the social aspect of language usage which has a goal. Martin and Rose (2003:7) also say that different type of text which has a link to social context.

2.2 Elements of Genre

There are social function, generic structure and significant feature of a genre. Social function is a purpose or goal of a text (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:17). Generic structure is particular stages (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:17). Significant feature is lexicogrammatical and discourse choices found inside a text (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:192).

2.3 Types of Genre

As stated by Gerot and Wignell (1995: 192-219), there are some genres as we know which are Spoof text, Recount text, Reports text, Analytical Exposition text, News Item text, Anecdote text, Narrative text, Procedure text, Description text, Hortatory Exposition text, Explanation text, Discussion text, and Reviews text. The writer will focus to use several genres which are Spoof text, Recount text, News Item text, Anecdote text, Narrative text, and Description text.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Type of the Research

Systemic Functional Grammar is a concept which is related to the interpretation of texts, systems, and elements of linguistic structures (Halliday, 1994: xiii). According to the purpose, this research uses descriptive approach. According to the analysis, this research uses Quantitative method and Qualitative method.

3.2 Data, Population, Sample and Data Source

The data of this research were clauses taken from *the Jakarta Post* in 'This odd world' column. There are all texts in 'This odd world' column in the *Jakarta Post* April 2013 editions as population in this research. From the population, the writer uses purposive sampling technique for this research. The writer only focuses and takes the sample which is 20% of all population, which are there are 6 editions.

From those editions, there are 10 texts which can be analyzed as samples from 'This odd world' column of the *Jakarta Post* of April 2013 editions. Those samples are as follows: (1) "Bar offers cocktail of booze and Buddhism", April 3, (2) "Goat that walked into bar taken from zoo" and "Museum finds missing tortoise in elevator", April 6, (3) "Bieber given

month to collect pet monkey”, April 8, (4) “The dog that eats money” and “Jail sneakers may be locked up”, April 10, (5) “Woman calls 911 seeking divorce” and “Swallowed ring recovered by police”, April 17, (6) “Woman, 80, swallows diamond” and “Bird egg fetches \$101,813 at auction”, April 27.

3.3 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

For collecting data, the writer uses documentary method. According to Arikunto (2010:274), documentary method is looking for data concerning things or variables in the forms of written documents like file, transcript, book, newspaper, magazine, agenda, and so on. The written documents refer to samples of population. The samples are taken by purposive sampling technique. There are several steps to collect data that the writer uses: (1) Finding the Jakarta Post of April 2013 editions, (2) Choosing weekend editions of ‘This odd world’ column of the *Jakarta Post* of April 2013 editions as samples by applying purposive sampling technique, (3) Dividing each text of samples into clauses, and (4) Classifying each clause in term of grammar. The writer gets 6 editions which four of those editions has two texts. So, there are 10 samples.

3.4 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

For analyzing data, this research uses the Quantitative and Qualitative methods. Quantitative method is applied in reporting the result of data analysis statistically about significant features, such as Type of Process, Circumstance, Tense and Nominal Group. Qualitative method is used to display and interpret the social function, generic structures, and quantitative data of significant features.

The writer also uses Referential Identity method by Sudaryanto (1993:15). As stated by Sudaryanto (1993:13), referential identity method is a method used to identify data through language references. The language reference of this research is the term of Type of Genre by Gerot and Wignell (1995) and Macken (1990). Last, the writer uses Note-Taking technique by Sudaryanto (1993:139) to make data cards of processes, participants, circumstances, and so on.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter consists of five sub-chapters based on the text types which are indicated from samples. There are Spoof text, Recount text News Item text, Anecdote text, and Description text. Of 10 samples, five of them lead to Anecdote text, two of them lead to News Item text, one leads to Spoof text, one leads to Description text, and the last one leads to Recount text. Every text type will be discussed from the social function, the generic structure, and the significant feature. The writer will show one sample analysis for each text type. The following is the detail analysis of each text type.

4.1 Spoof text

Of 10 samples, there is one sample which leads to Spoof text. The sample is entitled *Jail sneakers may be locked up*. Because there is only one sample leads to the text type, the

writer will discuss the sample further. Before the further explanation, the following is the sample which will be analyzed.

⁽¹⁾Jail sneakers may be locked up

Orientation

NEW YORK: ⁽²⁾A man ⁽³⁾who repeatedly used phony credentials to gain entry into New York City's jails may get his wish to do more time.

Event

⁽⁴⁾Prosecutors told a judge last Thursday that ⁽⁵⁾they want Matthew Matagrano to be locked up for 10 years. ⁽⁶⁾Matagrano, a former inmate, pleaded not guilty to felony burglary in Manhattan Supreme Court. ⁽⁷⁾The judge doubled his bail to US\$100,000 and ⁽⁸⁾ordered him to get medical attention.

Twist

⁽⁹⁾*The New York Post* reports that according to police statements released in court, ⁽¹⁰⁾Matagrano said ⁽¹¹⁾he repeatedly sneaked into jails because ⁽¹²⁾the people inside were "nice" and ⁽¹³⁾made him "feel important". –AP

(The Jakarta Post April 10, 2013: 2)

4.1.1 Social Function

The social function of this text is to inform readers of *the Jakarta Post* about jail sneakers may be locked up. This text informs the readers about Matthew Matagrano who repeatedly sneaks into jails. He says unusual reason why he frequently sneaks there because people inside the jails are kind and make him feel important. Because of that, the prosecutors want him to be locked up for 10 years.

4.1.2 Generic Structure

This text consists of 13 clauses included the title. The writer identifies that there are three stages inside the sample: (1) Orientation, (2) Event and (3) Twist. Orientation stage is setting the scene and participants. The writer identifies that 2nd and 3rd clauses are the orientation stage of the sample: *NEW YORK: ⁽²⁾A man ⁽³⁾who repeatedly used phony credentials to gain entry into New York City's jails may get his wish to do more time.* It can be proved by this question: *what is the text about? This text tells about a jail sneaker who may be locked up in the jail.* The second stage is event stage. Event stage is telling what happens. In the sample, the writer identifies that 4th until 8th clauses are as events.

The last stage is twist stages. Twist stage is giving the 'punch line'. The writer identifies that 9th until last clauses are as twist stages: *⁽⁹⁾The New York Post reports that according to police statements released in court, ⁽¹⁰⁾Matagrano said ⁽¹¹⁾he repeatedly sneaked*

into jails because ⁽¹²⁾the people inside were “nice” and ⁽¹³⁾made him “feel important”. The underlined clauses marks that the twist of the text is related to the circumstance of place which is a jail, and the men’s reason to sneaks there.

The result is the sample has three stages: (1) Orientation, (2) Event and (3) Twist. The orientation stage can be identified in 2th and 3rd clauses, the events stage can be seen in 4th until 8th clauses, and the twist stage is in 9th until last clauses.

4.1.3 Significant Feature

1. Processes

From 13 clauses, there are 20 processes that appear, and from those processes, the writer classifies them into 5 types of process. There are material process, verbal process, mental process, identifying process and attribute process. The writer can classify 11 processes as material processes (55%). From 11 processes as material processes, 10 of them are dispositive processes. It means that this text talks about doing something that is about a jail sneaker. The result is from 13 clauses there are 20 processes that appear, and 11 processes of them are classified as material processes. From 11 processes as material processes, 10 of them are dispositive processes with focusing on doing process.

2. Participants

From 13 clauses in this text, there are 22 participants which can be classified by the writer as human or non-human participants. From those participants, 13 participants can be identified as human participants (59%). The writer also classifies those participants into general or specific. From 22 participants, 16 participants are specific participants (73%).

3. Circumstances

There are 8 circumstances that appear in 13 clauses of this text. From 8 circumstances, there are four types of circumstance that can be classified as manner, place, time and matter circumstances. Circumstance of place appears three times (38%). That type of circumstance cannot be the most circumstance in this text because it appears not more than four times.

4. Nominal Groups

From 13 clauses, there are 28 nominal groups that appear. The writer identifies that there are 26 modifiers from those nominal groups in this text. There are eight types of modifier. Specific deictic frequently appears as modifier type (23%).

5. Tenses

From 13 clauses that appear, there are 11 tenses that can be identified by the writer. The writer also classifies those tenses into two types. Simple past tense frequently appears in this text (82%). The writer also identifies that this text uses active form. The writer also identifies that there are two combinations of tense: simple past and simple present; and simple past and simple past.

4.2 Recount text

Of 10 samples, there is one sample which leads to Recount text. The sample is entitled *Woman calls 911 seeking divorce*. Because there is only one sample leads to the text type, the writer will discuss the sample further. Before the further explanation, the following is the sample which will be analyzed.

⁽¹⁾Woman calls 911 seeking divorce

Orientation

GIRARD, PENNSYLVANIA: ⁽²⁾Police have cited a 42-year-old woman for disorderly conduct after ⁽³⁾she called 911 requesting a divorce and police assistance to make her husband leave.

Event

⁽⁴⁾Troopers say ⁽⁵⁾the woman called just after 1 a.m. on Saturday ⁽⁶⁾asking that officers be sent to her home in Girard Township in northwestern Pennsylvania. ⁽⁷⁾Police say ⁽⁸⁾they explained to the woman, whom ⁽⁹⁾they did not identify, ⁽¹⁰⁾that a divorce is a civil matter and ⁽¹¹⁾that they could not make her husband leave the residence because ⁽¹²⁾no crime had been committed.

Re-orientation

Instead, ⁽¹³⁾police have cited the woman for disorderly conduct and misusing the Erie County 911 system.-AP

(The Jakarta Post April 17, 2013: 2)

4.2.1 Social Function

The social function of this text is to inform readers of *the Jakarta Post* that a woman in Pennsylvania calls 911 with unusual reason. It informs the readers about a woman who has a problem with his husband and she calls 911 requesting to bring the police to her house because she wants her husband leave the residence. This unusual calling 911 makes police have cited her for disorderly conduct and misusing the Erie County 911 System.

4.2.2 Generic Structure

This text consists of 13 clauses included the title. The writer identifies that there are three stages: (1) Orientation, (2) Event, and (3) Re-orientation. Orientation stage provides the setting and introduces participants. The writer identifies that 2nd and 3rd clauses are as the orientation stage. It can be indicated that the participants are *police, a 42-year-old woman, police assistance, and her husband*. The setting is about a woman that calls 911 for a divorce reason to make her husband get out of the residence. Event stage tells what happened. The writer identifies that 4th until 12th clauses are the Event stage.

The last stage is re-orientation stage. Re-orientation stage is the closure of the events. The writer analyzes that the last clause is as re-orientation stage. As a result, this text consists of three stages: (1) Orientation, (2) Event, and (3) Re-orientation. The orientation stage in this text can be seen in 2nd and 3rd clauses, the event stage can be found in 4th until 12th clauses, and the re-orientation is in the last clause.

4.2.3 Significant Feature

1. Processes

This text has 13 clauses, and from those clauses the writer can identify there are 20 processes that appear. From 20 processes, they can be classified as 3 types, that is material process, attribute process and verbal process. Verbal processes appear 10 times (50%) and material processes appear 9 times (45%). It means that verbal process is used mostly in this text followed by material process. The use of verbal process frequently can be identified that this text tells the information by reporting or quoting clauses.

2. Participants

From 13 clauses that appear in this text, it can be identified that there are 26 participants. From those participants, the writer classifies them into human or non-human participants and general or specific. There are 17 participants as human participants (65%). The writer also identifies that 73% participants are specific.

3. Circumstance

From 13 clauses in this text, there are four circumstances that appear. The writer classifies those circumstances into 3 types of circumstance: matter, time and place circumstances. There are matter circumstances which frequently appear (50%). These circumstances appear twice in this text.

4. Nominal Groups

From 13 clauses that appear, the writer identifies there are 29 nominal groups in this text. From those nominal groups, there are 21 modifiers that appear. The writer also classifies them into seven types of modifier. Specific deictic frequently appears as modifier type (29%). There are 6 modifiers as specific deictic. As a result, using of specific deictic frequently means that this text is coherent.

5. Tenses

From 13 clauses that appear in this text, there are 11 tenses that can be identified by the writer. From those tenses, the writer also classifies them into four types. There are two types of tense that are mostly used in this text: simple present and simple past. Both of those tenses have the same percentage of use (36%). The writer also identifies that 11 clauses are formed in active form (91%).

4.3 News Item text

Of 10 samples, there are two samples which lead to News Item text. There are *Bieber given month to collect pet monkey* and *Bird egg fetches \$101,813 at auction*. For further explanation, the writer will discuss the sample entitled *Bieber given month to collect pet monkey*. The following is the sample which will be analyzed further.

Bieber given month to collect pet monkey

Newsworthy Event

Background Event

BERLIN: ⁽¹⁾Teenage pop sensation Justin Bieber has been given a month to provide German authorities with the papers ⁽²⁾ they need to release his pet monkey “Mally”.

⁽³⁾Customs officials seized Bieber’s capuchin monkey at Munich Airport last week when ⁽⁴⁾the 19-year-old failed to present the health and species protection certificates required to bring the pet into the country. ⁽⁵⁾Bieber was visiting Munich to give a concert and ⁽⁶⁾has since continued on his tour.

Sources

⁽⁷⁾“If he doesn’t [present the papers], ⁽⁸⁾Mally will be taken to good animal shelter that ⁽⁹⁾has experience rearing groups of young capuchin monkeys and ⁽¹⁰⁾can ensure disoriented Mally ⁽¹¹⁾becomes a healthy little capuchin,” ⁽¹²⁾the shelter currently caring for the monkey said. ⁽¹³⁾The shelter said ⁽¹⁴⁾Mally, ⁽¹⁵⁾who is around 14 weeks old, had been taken away from its mother too early and ⁽¹⁶⁾was receiving veterinary care.

⁽¹⁷⁾A spokesman for Munich’s customs office said ⁽¹⁸⁾it would decide ⁽¹⁹⁾whether to keep the animal at the current shelter or move it elsewhere at the end of the four-week deadline. ⁽²⁰⁾He added that ⁽²¹⁾Bieber would likely have to pay a fine, but ⁽²²⁾declined to give details of the amount. -*Reuters*

(The Jakarta Post April 8, 2013: 2)

4.3.1 Social Function

This text has a function to inform readers about Justin Beiber’s pet, that is Mally, a capuchin monkey. It informs that he is in his tour for giving a concert in Munich when his pet has been taken by German authorities at Munich Airport. It happens because he cannot present the health and species protection certificates, and he has been given a month to provide German authorities with the papers.

4.3.2 Generic Structure

There are 22 clauses in this text included the title. After analyzing whole text, it can be identified that there are three stages as (1) Newsworthy Events, (2) Background Events and (3) Sources. Newsworthy events are the summary of the whole text. The newsworthy event of

the sample can be identified that 1st and 2nd clauses are the newsworthy events. The key words in these clauses are *Justin Bieber*, *German authorities* and *his pet monkey "Mally"*. Background events are the background information of an event. The background events of the sample can be found in 3rd until 6th clauses. For example, 3rd clause tells what happens with Bieber's capuchin monkey in Munich Airport: ⁽³⁾*Customs officials seized Bieber's capuchin monkey at Munich Airport last week*. It can be proved by *what does it do? What did Customs officials do?*

Source events are the fact or opinion from witnesses, victims, or authorized persons. The sources of the sample can be identified that the sample uses of verbal process and quotation which can be found in 7th until last clauses. First, 7th until 11th clauses are marked by quotation related to next clause which is marked by verbal process: ⁽⁷⁾"If he doesn't [present the papers], ⁽⁸⁾Mally will be taken to good animal shelter ⁽⁹⁾that has experience rearing groups of young capuchin monkeys and ⁽¹⁰⁾can ensure ⁽¹¹⁾disoriented Mally becomes a healthy little capuchin." ⁽¹²⁾the shelter currently caring for the monkey *said*. The first underlined clauses mark quotation, and the second marks verbal process. The 7th until 11th clauses are contents of 12th clause.

Shortly, this text contains (1) Newsworthy Events about omission of Justin Bieber to his pet based on 1st and 2nd clauses, (2) Background Events related to the omission based on 3rd until 6th clauses, and (3) Sources from related participant as customs officials and the shelter which contains about further information what happens and what will happen based on 7th until last clauses.

4.3.3 Significant Feature

1. Processes

There are 22 clauses that can be identified by the writer in this text, and it consists of 33 processes. The writer also classifies those processes into 6 types. From 33 processes, 61% of the processes are material processes. It means that material process is the most process that appears. From 20 material processes that appear, all of those are dispositive processes. Using material process frequently marks that this text concerns with an action or process of doing.

2. Participants

There are 38 participants in this text that can be identified by the writer as human or non-human participants. It means that it can be classified as general or specific participants too. From 38 participants, there are 27 participants as non-human participants (71%) and 9 participants are classified as specific (76%). Shortly, it means that participants from the first until last clauses are related each others, and it can be probed by specific deictic *the*.

3. Circumstances

From 22 clauses that can be analyzed, there are 12 circumstances that appear. From 12 circumstances that are released, there are three types of circumstance. There is place as the circumstantial type (50%) that mostly occurs in this text based on the table above. It means

that location is important in this text. As a result, this text uses place circumstance as the most circumstance which mentions location.

4. Nominal Groups

Based on the Nominal Group analysis, the writer identifies that there are 36 nominal groups in this text. The writer also identifies there are 42 modifiers which appear from those nominal groups. There are seven types of modifier that can be identified. This text mostly uses specific deictic as modifier (33%). There are 14 specific deictic that appear in this text.

5. Tenses

From 22 clauses that appear, there are 21 tenses that can be identified by the writer. From those tenses that appear, the writer also classifies them into six types of tense. This text uses simple past which frequently appears (38%). Using simple past means that this text focuses on a past event. The writer also identifies that 17 of 21 clauses are formed as active form. A clause with simple past tense focuses on past time and is always modified by present, past or future tense which focuses on activities in that event.

4.4 Anecdote text

Of 10 samples, there are five samples which lead to Anecdote text. They are *Swallowed ring recovered by police*, *Goat that walked into bar taken zoo*, *Museum finds missing tortoise in elevator*, *Woman, 80, swallows diamond*, and *The dog that eats money*. For further explanation, the writer will discuss the sample entitled *The dog that eats money*. Before the further explanation, the following is the sample which will be analyzed.

Abstract

The dog that ⁽¹⁾eats money

HELENA, MONTANA: ⁽²⁾A man ⁽³⁾whose 12-year-old golden retriever ate five US\$100 bills hopes to be reimbursed by the federal government.

Crisis

⁽⁴⁾Wayne Klinkel tells the *Independent Record* that ⁽⁵⁾his dog Sundance ate the bills while ⁽⁶⁾he and his wife were on a road trip to visit their daughter.

Reaction

⁽⁷⁾Klinkel says ⁽⁸⁾he carefully picked through the dog's droppings, and ⁽⁹⁾his daughter recovered more when ⁽¹⁰⁾snow melted. ⁽¹¹⁾He says ⁽¹²⁾he washed the remnants of the bills and ⁽¹³⁾taped them together and ⁽¹⁴⁾sent them to the US Treasury Department's Bureau of Engraving and Printing with an explanation of what happened.

Coda

⁽¹⁵⁾The bureau's website says ⁽¹⁶⁾an "experienced mutilated currency examiner" will determine ⁽¹⁷⁾if at least 51 percent of a bill is present and eligible for reimbursement. ⁽¹⁸⁾The process can take up to two years. –AP

(The Jakarta Post April 10, 2013: 2)

4.4.1 Social Function

The social function of this text is to inform or tell readers of *the Jakarta Post* about unusual event which is about a dog that eats money. It amuses the readers that a golden retriever unfortunately eats bills when its owner, Wayne Klinkel and his wife are on the way to their trip. This text tells how he and his daughter try to solve this accident by recovering the remnants of the bills and sending them to the US Treasury Department's Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

4.4.2 Generic Structure

This text consists of 18 clauses included the title. From those clauses, the writer identifies that there are four stages: (1) Abstract, (2) Crisis, (3) Re-action, and (4) Coda. Abstract is the scene setting where the participant is. Abstract stage can be identified in the 2nd and 3rd clauses as follows: HELENA, MONTANA: ⁽²⁾*A man* ⁽³⁾*whose 12-year-old golden retriever ate five US\$100 bills hopes to be reimbursed by the federal government.* These clauses show the scene where a man wants to be reimbursed by the authorities because his dog eats his bills. The second stage is crisis stage. Crisis stage is telling the detail about unusual event. The writer identifies that 4th clause until 6th clause contain of crisis stage. The third stage is re-action stage. Re-action stage is the re-action to crisis.

The last stage is coda stage. Coda stage is reflecting or evaluating whole text. The stage can be marked in 15th until 18th clauses: (15) *the bureau's website says* (16) *an "experienced mutilated currency examiner" will determine* (17) *if at least 51 percent of a bill is present and eligible for reimbursement.* (18) *The process can take up to two years.* These clauses reflect of answer the expectation of the man whether his bills can be reimbursed or not.

As a result, this text has four stages: (1) Abstract, (2) Crisis, (3) Re-action, and (4) Coda. Abstract stage can be found in 2nd and 3rd clauses, crisis stage can be found 4th until 6th clauses, re-action stage can be identified in 7th and 14th clauses, and coda stage can be seen in 15th until last clauses.

4.4.3 Significant Feature

1. Processes

This text entitled "The dog that eats money" has 18 clauses and 21 processes that appear. From 21 processes, the writer can identify there are 5 types of process that are used in this text. Material process is the most process that appears (57%). From 12 material processes that appear, all of them are classified as dispositive processes. It means that this text focuses on doing process, not making something. As a result, it can be said that this text mostly uses

material processes which is as dispositive processes. It has a function to inform readers about a dog that eats money and how the owner tries to solve this problem.

2. Participants

From 18 clauses that appear, there are 25 participants which can be classified by the writer as human or non-human participants. From those participants, 14 participants can be identified as non-human participants (56%). The writer also identifies 11 participants as human participants (44%). The writer also identifies that there are 22 specific participants (88%).

3. Circumstances

From 18 clauses that appear in this text, there are 8 circumstances which can be classified by the writer into five types of circumstance. There are manner, accompaniment, place, cause and time circumstances. Manner circumstance is the most circumstantial type that appears in this text. There are 4 of 8 circumstances as manner circumstances (50%). In this text, there are only two types of manner circumstance: *quality* and *means*.

4. Nominal Groups

There are 28 nominal groups that can be identified in this text. From those nominal groups, there are 35 modifiers that appear. The writer classifies those modifiers into nine types. The writer identifies that specific deictic frequently appears as modifier type (34%). There are 12 of 35 modifiers as specific deictic. As a result, this text consists of related information which every clause connects to each others, and it concerns with an event about a dog that eats money of the dog owner.

5. Tenses

From 18 clauses in this text, the writer identifies there are 17 tenses that appear. The writer also classifies those tenses into three types. Simple past tense gets 53% of the percentage of tense which are used in this text. Using simple past tense is followed by simple present which is 41% of the percentage of tense. The writer also identifies that all clause uses active forms, and it means that this text focuses on active participants. The writer also identifies that there are some combination of tense: simple past and simple present tense; simple present and simple past tense; and simple present, simple future and simple present.

4.5 Description text

Of 10 samples, there is one sample which leads to Description text. The sample is entitled *Bar offers cocktail of booze and Buddhism*. Because there is only one sample leads to the text type, the writer will discuss the sample further. Before the further explanation, the following is the sample which will be analyzed.

Identification

⁽¹⁾Bar offers cocktail of booze and Buddhism

TOKYO: ⁽²⁾Japanese Buddhist monk Yoshinobu Fujioka enjoys bringing his congregation together, one cocktail at a time.

⁽³⁾Fujioka owns the 23-seat “Vowz Bar” in central Tokyo, ⁽⁴⁾where Buddhist chants replace karaoke songs and ⁽⁵⁾the shaven-headed bartenders serve up sermons and homilies along with the drinks. ⁽⁶⁾“People would gather in a Buddhist temple and drink together, ⁽⁷⁾we’ve just updated the tradition to fit our times”, ⁽⁸⁾said Fujioka, ⁽⁹⁾who also works at a temple just outside Tokyo.

Description

⁽¹⁰⁾“They become totally different believer here, ⁽¹¹⁾the distance between them and myself diminishing. ⁽¹²⁾They are more connected with each other,” ⁽¹³⁾he added, ⁽¹⁴⁾dressed in traditional black robes. ⁽¹⁵⁾Vowz Bar has been going strong for 13 years and ⁽¹⁶⁾the cocktail list includes the vodka and cognac-based “Perfect Bliss” as well as “Infinite Hell” _ a vodka, raspberry liqueur and cranberry juice concoction with a splash of tonic water. ⁽¹⁷⁾The special is called “Enslavery to love and Lust” and ⁽¹⁸⁾costs around ¥800 (US\$8.51). ⁽¹⁹⁾“Every day, my heart gets tainted by dirt in the secular world, ⁽²⁰⁾so I come here to repurify it over some drinks and fun,” ⁽²¹⁾said regular patron Noriko Urai, a 42-year-old businesswoman. ⁽²²⁾“Vowz” is a play on the Japanese word for monk.-*Reuters*

(The Jakarta Post April 3, 2013: 2)

4.5.1 Social Function

The social function of this text is to entertain readers of *the Jakarta Post* by informing them about an unusual bar, named *Vowz Bar* in Tokyo that is owned by a monk. It informs readers that a monk named *Yoshinobu Fujioka* opens a bar which has a theme of Buddhism. He changes karaoke songs with Buddhist chants. His shaven-headed bartenders serve up drinks with sermons and homilies. He also dresses in traditional black robes. Because this is a Vowz Bar, he offers cocktails like “Perfect Bliss”, “Infinite Hell” and “Enslavery to love and Lust”.

4.5.2 Generic Structure

This text consists of 22 clauses included the title. There are two stages that can be identified by the writer, and those are as (1) Identification and (2) Description. Identification is a stage which identifies phenomenon to be described further. The identification stage of the sample can be found in 2nd clause: TOKYO: ⁽²⁾*Japanese Buddhist monk Yoshinobu Fujioka enjoys bringing his congregation together, one cocktail at a time.* From the clause, it can be identified that this text is about *Yoshinobu Fujioka* as *Japanese Buddhist* who enjoys a

cocktail with his congregation. The next is description stage. Description stage is a description of the parts, qualities, or characteristics of the object. The stage can be an explanation of what the object is by referring to 5W+1H questions. The stage of the sample can be identified in 3rd until last clause. Those clauses mention information related to *Vows Bar*.

As a result, this text consists of (1) Identification stage about *Yoshinobu Fujioka* as *Japanese Buddhist* who enjoys a cocktail with his congregation based on 2nd clause, and (2) Description stage about information related to the *Vows Bar* based on 3rd until last clause.

4.5.3 Significant Feature

1. Processes

There are 22 clauses and 26 processes that appear in this text. From 26 processes, there are 6 types of process that can be identified by the writer. From 26 processes that appear, 35% of these processes are material processes. It means that the most process that is used in this text is material process, for instance in the 4th clause as the underlined word: (4) *Buddhist chants replace karaoke songs*. From 9 material processes that appear, 8 of them are dispositive processes and last one is creative process. The process which appears in the example before, *replace* is classified as dispositive process. Shortly, this text uses non-relational processes that express something is doing bodily, physically or materially.

2. Participants

From 22 clauses that appear, there are 36 participants that can be classified by the writer as human or non-human participants. There are 22 of 36 participants as non-human participants (61%). Shortly, this text concerns with non-human participant which is also specific, *Vows Bar*.

3. Circumstances

There are 11 circumstances that appear from 22 clauses in this text. From 11 circumstances, there are 4 types of circumstance that can be classified. The most circumstantial type that appears in the text is place circumstance with percentage 45% of all circumstances. There are 5 circumstances of place, and the clause above is one of them: *in a Buddhist temple*. It mentions *Location*. Actually, all circumstances of place in this text mention the same, *Location*. It means that this text tries to focus on *Location* that refers to *Vows Bar* as the result.

4. Nominal Groups

This text contains 44 nominal groups from 22 clauses. There are eight types of modifier that can be identified. Modifier is the element that follows the Head or Thing. It can be identified that classifier is the modifier which mostly occurs in this text (26%). It means that this text contains a large scale of information.

5. Tenses

From 22 clauses in this text, there are 21 tenses that appear. From 21 tenses, it can be identified by the writer that there are 5 types of tense. It means that simple present tense is used frequently with percentage 67%. From 21 tenses that are used in this text, 16 clauses use active form. The use of active form indicates that the subject is doing something, not faced with an action. This text focuses on unusual event or something that exists to be usual, *Vows Bar*.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis on the chapter IV, generally, this column is dominated by the use of material process and sometime, followed by verbal process. This column focuses on human or non-human participant which is specific. For the use of circumstance, this column mostly uses place circumstance, but manner, matter and time circumstances are possible to use. Because this column focuses on specific participant, specific deictic and classifier become the frequent modifiers that appear. This column is dominated by the use of simple present tense and simple past tense in the active form. The writer cannot generally divide the generic structures of this column because the writer indicates that there are five types of genre of “This odd world” column April 2013 edition, *The Jakarta Post*.

Those types of genre are Spoof text, Recount text, News Item text, Anecdote text, and Description text. The type which frequently appears is Anecdote text. According to the analysis of whole samples, the theme of each sample which always appears is about unusual events or things in the society. Five types of genre above answer the question why this column entitled “This odd world” because those types are the most appropriate genres for this column which contains of unusual information.

REFERENCES

- Arikunto, Suharsini. *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendektan Praktis*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010.
- Eggs, Suzanne. *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*. London: Pinter Publishers, 1994
- Gerot, Linda, and Peter Wignell. *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*. Sydney: Gerd Stabler, 1995.
- Glatthorn, Allan A. and Joyner, Randy L. *Writing the Winning Thesis or Dissertation: A Step-by-Step Guide*. California: Corwin Press, 2005.
- Halliday, M.A.K. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. Second edition. London: Edward Arnold, 1994.
- Lock, Graham. *Functional English Grammar: An Introduction for Second Language Teacher*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996.
- Macken, Mary. *A Genre-Based Approach to Teaching Writing Years 3-6*. NWS Australia: Common ground, 1990.

Madriasari, Yuanita. *Text Development of Exposition Genre Essay Written by English Department Students 2008 Academic Year in Diponegoro University*. Thesis of Diponegoro University at Semarang, 2010.

Mahsun. *Metode Penelitian Bahasa: Tahapan Strategi, Metode dan Tekniknya*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2005.

Martin, J.R., and David Rose. *Working with Discourse: Meaning Beyond the Clause*. London: Continuum, 2003.

Martin, J.R., Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen, and Clare Painter. *Working with Functional Grammar*. London: Arnold, 1997.

Narolita, Mella. *Genre Analysis on Company Profile*. Thesis of Diponegoro University at Semarang, 2012.

Sudaryanto. *Metode dan Aneka Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press, 1993.

Tim Jurusan Sastra Inggris. *Pedoman Penulisan Skripsi*. Semarang: Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Diponegoro, 2012.

Trimmer, Joseph F. *A Guide to MLA Documentation: with an appendix on APA Style*. Sixth edition. Boston: Houghton, 2004.

Wrey, Alison, Kate Trott, and Aileen Bloomer. *Projects in Linguistics: A Practical Guide to Researching Language*. London: Arnold, 1998.

Wardhaugh, Ronald. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (2nd edition)*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1992.

Yulianto, Imam. *Genre in the Previews Texts of Football Match in Europe League*. Thesis of Diponegoro University at Semarang, 2008.