

DISCOURSE ANALYSIS: INTERPERSONAL MEANING FROM ONLINE NEWSPAPER IN ET ABOUT *TOTALLY AGAINST TERRORISM AND KILLING OF INNOCENT: ZAKIR NAIK*

Rizal Rachman Ally
English Literature

rizal.rachman12345@gmail.com

Abstract

In this study, the researcher analyzed the interpersonal meanings in ET's online newspaper about Totally Against Terrorism and the murder of innocent people: Zakir Naik. This study aims to identify the interpersonal meanings embedded in online newspapers and to demonstrate the role of preaching language use in online newspapers. This search method is a descriptive search. DA-based analysis according to Halliday's theory. The subject of his research is to analyze the interpersonal meaning of the exchange of clauses in the online newspaper ET on the total fight against terrorism and the murder of innocent people: Zakir Naik. The data sources for this study are data from online newspapers. The researchers used observation and documentation in data collection. The following analysis was conducted from the point of view of interpersonal importance, analyzing the use of mood, modality and personal pronouns.

Key words: interpersonal, mood, modality, personal Pronoun, Halliday's theory, Dr. Zakir Naik, online newspaper, terrorism

INTRODUCTION

Looking at the linguistic usage in daily life, we learn that a language can be a thing that has power to do many things like persuading someone to do what we convey (Alita et al., 2019), (Gulö, 2014d), (Pustika, n.d.), (Sasalia & Sari, 2020), (Qodriani, n.d.). With linguistic power, a speech or discourse can show the effect on language style and language structure based on what the speaker said (Rido, 2020), (F. M. Sari, 2018), (F. M. Sari, 2015), (Suprayogi, 2021). Discourse is a linguistic context in a conversation or communicative interaction. Discourse is also part of pragmatic studies (Evayani & Rido, 2019), (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021b), (Kuswoyo, Sujatna, Indrayani, et al., 2020a), (Cahyaningsih & Pranoto, 2021), (Rido et al., 2017). Understanding someone's appeal and someone's strategy of conveying their argument requires systematic exploration of the language they use. Language usage in convincing and persuading people will have a significant effect on the speaker strategy (Kuswoyo, n.d.), (Gulö, 2014c), (Ayu & Pratiwi, 2021), (Tanenhaus et al., 2000), (Widianingsih & Gulö, 2016). Moreover, the power of language has been used to reveal ideas and to convince people about what we believe in and also to win over the people's understanding. This way is very crucial in terms of speech or public speaking. Public speaking is the process or act of performing a speech to a live audience. It is demonstrated for the reasons to inform, to convert, to persuade, or to entertain the audience (Waldo, 2012).

In the scope of SFL, there are fundamental components of meaning called metafunction. According to Halliday, the functional components are Ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020), (Kuswoyo, Sujatna, Rido, et al., 2020), (Kuswoyo, Sujatna, Indrayani, et al., 2020b), (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021a). The

interpersonal meaning is concerned with the interaction between speaker or writer and listener or reader. The textual meaning is concerned with the organization of the text in which the experimental (Chen, 2004), (Fitri et al., 2021), (Pahdi et al., 2020), (Lestari et al., 2018), logical and interpersonal are bound together into a coherent. The interpersonal functions play the role of setting up and maintaining social relations, and indicate the role of the participants in the communication (Lubis et al., 2019), (Febriantini et al., 2021), (Tiono & Sylvia, 2004), (Lorandel et al., 2016), (Anshari et al., 2021) .

Questioning is a part of a speech or preach. In demonstrating public speaking, there must be an existence of unexplained things that is caught by the audience that will lead them to ask questions to the speaker. However, asking questions is to find more knowledge about unknown information. For this reason, the speaker should be able to serve the complete information and answers the question by proposing an answer, and on the other hand, he or she should be attempting to convince the audience that the answer is true and that they can believe him or her. However, even though the speaker has a smart strategy in shaping the audience's mind, there is always the audience that does not agree to the speaker's views. Therefore, the audience will argue it and propose their own perception through asking questions and certainly defend their argument. In handling this, it seems that the speaker has a certain strategy to lead them into his main point of view.

However, in this study, the discussion will be focused on interpersonal meaning only. In practice can be seen on a professional debater and public speaker, where this study takes a famous Islamic public speaker and debater Dr. Zakir Naik in answering questions. In fact, he did many debates and public speeches in front of thousands people which indicates that he is an influential man. After giving speech, there are many people especially non-Moslem are arguing with him in question-and-answer session. However, yet, the “small debate” through questioning resulted in that many of them are converting their religion to Islam.

The interpersonal function is to express the relations among participants in the situation and the speaker's intrusion in it, it deals with the social and power relations among language users, it relates participant's situational roles to the discourse produced. Halliday states that mood is composed of functional elements of subject and finite in which subject approves or disapproves argument. In clauses, pronouns may be used as subject.

Interpersonal Metafunction : *“The interpersonal meaning expresses judgement, assessments, gives people, the relationship between texts and readers / viewers and the relationship with texts : “Interpersonal [...] the grammar of personal participation; it expresses the speaker's role in the speech situation, his interaction with other” (Halliday, 1937).* Interpersonal deals with the way language expresses the writer or the speaker's reaction towards others and writer or speaker attitude towards a subject. This metafunction needs communication between the speaker and the hearer and also their responses to each other. In communication with others, there are three different uses of language. There are :

1. To exchange knowledge or information
2. To exchange actions, services or goods
3. To establish and maintain relation

Interpersonal relationships can also be called social interaction. Speakers use language to act, ask questions, provide information, and give orders. Language also expresses the judgment and subjective opinion of the speaker (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021), (Dian Apriyanti & Ayu, 2020), (Erya & Pustika, 2021), (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021), (F. M. Sari

& Wahyudin, 2019), (Putri & Aminatun, 2021). Interpersonal metaphors refer to the tenor or interactivity aspects of the text. The tenor consists of three component areas: speaker / writer, social distance, and relative social status (Ahdan et al., 2019), (Isnain et al., 2021). Social distances and relative social status only apply to spoken texts, although there are cases where these two factors can also be applied to written texts. The person of the speaker / writer is all about the position, personalization and position of the speaker or writer. This includes seeing if the writer or speaker has a neutral stance, which can be seen using positive or negative language. The social distance indicates how close the speaker is, The way the nickname is used shows the extent of their intimacy. Relative welfare status asks whether they are equal in terms of power and knowledge on a subject (Nugraha et al., 2021), (Rido et al., 2021), (Samanik, 2018), (D Apriyanti et al., 2014), (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2019) . For example, the relationship between mother and child is viewed as unequal. The focus here is on speaking acts (when one person tends to ask a question and another speaker tends to answer), who chooses the topic, shifts management, and how capable the two speakers are in assessing the topic. *The speaker is using language as the means of his own intrusion into the speech event: the expression of his comments, attitudes and evaluations, and also of the relationship that he sets up between himself and the listener—in particular, the communication role that he adopts of informing, questioning, greeting, persuading, and the like. (Halliday, 1971:333)*

Modalities and moods are often used to express interpersonal functions. Mood shows what role the speaker chooses in the speaking situation and what role he assigns to the recipient (Agustina et al., 2021), (F. M. Sari & Putri, 2019), (Pustika, 2021), (Kuswoyo, Sujatna, Indrayani, et al., 2020b), (Kuswoyo, Sujatna, Rido, et al., 2020). When the speaker chooses the imperative mood, he plays the role of the person giving the order and placing the receiver in the role of the person who is expected to obey the command. For example: *Pass me the book* (Hu Zhuanglin, 1988). Mode refers to the interval between positive extreme and negative extreme. This is one of the most important social communication systems. On the one hand, it can objectively reveal the speaker's judgment about the subject. On the other hand, it can show the relationship between social roles, degree of formality and power relations. In English, modal verbs, modal adverbs, adjectives, there are also personal pronouns, fictitious verbs (Istiani & Puspita, 2020), (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021), (Gulö, 2014a), (Gulö, 2014b), thesis, direct and indirect speech to express modalization. Personal pronouns are words used to refer to a participant who is being rated by a speaker who is already present or active in the audience.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this research, the researcher used Halliday's Theory as tools to analyze the data about interpersonal meaning in online newspapers. Halliday's theory is helping the researcher to analyze The objective of the research is to analyze the interpersonal meaning of the exchange of clauses in the ET through the online magazine about *Totally against terrorism and killing of innocent: Zakir Naik*. The following analysis is carried out from the point of view of interpersonal meaning analyzing the use of moods, modes and personal pronouns to analyze the sentences of the text one by one.

METHOD

In this study, Researchers used qualitative descriptive methods to identify interpersonal meanings and determine language functions for linguistic use in Dr. Zakir Naik. The subject

of this research is an interpersonal analysis of the clauses that appear in Dr. Zakir Naik to be exchanged. In this article, the researcher uses observation and documentation as a process of collecting data. Therefore, the authors explain the interpretation of interpersonal meanings and language functions contained in online newspapers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are 6 statements as exchanged in the ET Online newspaper. To enable the researcher to identify and analyze among Dr. Zakir Naik clarified in the online newspaper, The following analysis was conducted from the point of view of interpersonal meaning by analyzing the use of mood, modality, and personal pronouns. This can be explained below:

1. Interpersonal Meaning

a. Type of Mood

There are three types of moods, namely, declarative mood, questioning mood, and imperative mood. In newspaper quotes, however, there are only two types of moods, namely the declarative mood and the questioning mood. This is explained below:

- **Declarative Mood:** Declarative moods are expressed through sentences. The clause contained in the declarative state of mind is the position of the subject before the finite.

Data : “From the sentiment structure above, it can be seen that a sentence contains a clause. Many news channels in India show excerpts saying that every Muslim must be a terrorist. This clause is an explanation. This can be identified by the position of the subject (India) before the finite (Are). The interlocutor of this statement is a channel directed to the reader. The relationship between channel and reader is the channel as provider of information and the reader as receiver of information. The channel informs readers about excerpts from which Dr. Zakir said that every Muslim should be a terrorist. *many of the news channels in india are showing a clipping where i am saying that every muslim should be a terrorist. Whenever anyone wants to malign me, they show the clipping.*”

<i>many of the news channels in</i>	India	Are	Showing	A clipping where i am saying that every muslim should be a terrorist
	Subj	Fin	Mood adjust	Compl
	Mood			Residue

Clipping here means the channels trying to provide the wrong news to the reader or the viewer. Then when there is someone who wants to malign him, they show the clipping.

- **Interrogative Mood :** The mood was expressed with questions. The clause contained in the question is the position of the subject after the finite.

Data: “regarding *me* being shocked that a Bangladeshi was inspired by *me*, *i* would say no *i* wasn’t shocked... *i* agree *i* do inspire people close to islam but every fan may not follow everything what *i* say. Once a person comes close to islam, there are possibilities *he* starts hearing other speakers,”

I would say	No	i	Wasn’t shock
Compl	Fin	Subjects	adjunct
	Mood		Residue

From the sentiment structure above it can be seen that a sentence contains only one sentence. The clause is a question. It is recognized by the position of the subject (i) or subjects after the finite (no). The speaker, Dr. Zakir came over and greeted the readers. Dr. Zakir Naik's relationship with readers is that of Dr. Zakir Naik as receiver of information and reader as provider of information. Dr. Zakir stood up to ask readers to reply to Dr. To reply to Zakir, who was accused of the false statement that Dr. Zakir stands up to inspire Bangladesh with his sermon because he agrees in that his sermon inspires people to approach Islam, but if someone listens to the preacher without thinking too much, it is a false statement from the reader. So in this clarification Dr. Zakir Naik is trying to make clear that he wasn't shocked when he heard someone get inspired from his preacher, but he is trying to show that there are some statements that may not be followed by the hearer if that statement can't be accepted by clear understanding.

b. Modality

The modes are divided into modalization and modulation.

***Modalization**

Modalization is a propositional modality used in clauses dealing with the exchange of information. Modalization has two kinds of intermediate possibilities, namely probability and normal. Regarding modalization, researchers can support Dr. Zakir Naik, in a clarification in an online journal using modalization, but did not find it.

*** Modulation**

Modulation is the suggestion mode used in clauses that exchange goods and services. Depending on the linguistic function of the order or the offer, modulation offers two types of intermediate options. In order, is the level of engagement, while offering, the level of incline.

Data : *In this context, every muslim should be a terrorist to the anti-social element*

The previous clause contains the capital must have a high level of responsibility. There is a relationship between Dr. Zakir Naik and listeners (Muslims) as participants in the above clause. Dr. Zakir Naik is positive as it is for Dr. Zakir Naik it is not a problem that the listener has to do something for himself. Of course, this is because most Muslims are forced to organize themselves to decide what is right and what is wrong, in that statement Dr. Zakir Naik want to share that muslim need to against the anti-social in their daily life because it is a bad thing.

c. Personal Pronoun

There are three types of personal pronouns, namely first person pronouns, second person pronouns, and third person pronouns. There are only two types of personal pronouns used in statements in online newspapers. They are first person pronouns and third person pronouns.

Personal pronoun	I	Me	He	We	They	Them
Frequency	11	4	2	1	2	1

1) First Personal Pronoun

The first personal pronoun includes I, my, me, we, our, and us.

Data :

1. *I* said a terrorist is a person who terrorises someone

2. *I* also gave an example that a policeman terrorises a robber
3. *i* wasn't shocked
4. *i* agree *i* do inspire people close to islam
5. *I* totally disagree that *i* inspired this act of killing innocent people
6. There is no a single talk of mine where *i* encouraged one to kill another
7. Today, as *we* are aware, there are some people who misguide Muslims and in the name of Islam
8. Whenever anyone wants to malign *me*
9. yes it is *me* saying it but it is out of context

regarding *me* being shocked that a Bangladeshi was inspired by *me*

The subject "I, me, we" is the first person pronoun. In this regard, I show that Dr. Zakir Naik is in the discussion of clarification. In the first example of the clause above, I show that Dr. Zakir Naik has criticized the statement of what terrorism means. In the second example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik also give the example beside his explanation about the meaning of the terrorism itself. So, as the preacher to make clear what things are being discussed the researcher needs to explain it clearly and easily to understand the example and include the example. Because in sentence has more meaning in the same sentence so Dr. Zakir Naik do the wright thing to show the example from his explanation about what is terrorism. In In the third example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik shows the reaction after hear that bangladeshi was inspired by In the second example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik preach. First he did not shock because he believe his preach is to inspire people close to islam. But second, there are issue that this Bangladeshi inspired to killed someone because of Dr. Zakir Naik preach. The clear information that In the second example Dr. Zakir Naik clarified the misunderstanding from the guy with the preach that he obliged. In the fourth example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik show that the relation between third example above, Dr. Zakir Naik agree that if his preach is to inspire people more close to islam because his preach is explain based on the Qur'an and other books to make the preach more stronger to understand, to believe and to accepted, and also to make clear and easier to answer the question from the guest.

In the fifth example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik disagree with the act of killing is because of his preach, he totally disagree if he inspired this act of killing innocent people. Because there is no a single talk of him where he encourage one to kill another, whether muslim or non-muslim. It is because he totally agains terrorism and the killing of innocent humans. Then, how can someone assume that Dr. Zakir Naik inspired someone to kill someone or become a terrorist? In the sixth example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik never said that he encourage one to killed another, It is because he totally agains terrorism and the killing of innocent humans. In the seventh example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik shows that as we know, we here is mentioning the muslim in the world if nowadays many cases that someone who misgued Muslims and in the name of Islam. Because based on the reality that Dr. Zakir Naik asked about who is the terrorist itself? Who against Palestine? Who against Rohingya? Who against Ughyur? Did islam came to indonesia with crime?Nowadays, we know there are many muslim in the world. Did islam hold as a people religion based on the violence? In the eight example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik shows that when people trying to malign him which means they will show everything make him look as a the bad person or everything he did or he said looks bad, and it can be did by clipping the preach so it can looks as he said brutal and can make him as a person that must to jail.

In the ninth example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik shows that its true its saying by him but when his preach was clipping so it out of the context, and looks different with what he said in the preach. The last In the tenth example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik shows that regarding they thought Dr. Zakir Naik being shocked that a Bangladeshi was inspired by him that is not true, Dr. Zakir Naik did not shocked to hear that because the thing become his purpose is that to close the people with islam, the peaceful of islam. But Dr. Zakir Naik disagree with the statement with someone said that Bangladeshi was inspired to become terrorism and killing people because of his preach. It is because there is no statement that Dr. Zakir Naik talk about that, there is no a single talk of him where he encourage one to kill another, whether muslim or non-muslim. It is because he totally agains terrorism and the killing of innocent humans.

2) Third Personal Pronoun

The third personal pronoun includes them, their, his, him, she, her, it, its. In the text, the most frequently used personal pronouns are the third personal pronoun.

Data :

1. *he* is totally against terrorism and the killing of innocent humans
2. once a person comes close to islam, there are possibillities *he* starts hearing other speakers
3. *they* show the clipping.
4. *they* encourage *them* to kill innocent people, which is totally against the Quran
5. yes it is me saying it but *it* is out of context

The subject “he, they, them, it” This is a third person pronoun. In this case, Dr. Zakir Naik proved in a clarifying discussion. In the first example is Dr. Zakir Naik and the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik tries to explain that if someone thinks that Dr. Zakir Naik inspires people to kill people and Dr.. Zakir Naik disagrees with this because he is very much against terrorism and the murder of innocent people. The second example in the clause above shows that Dr. Zakir Naik trying to explain once person comes close to islam mean there are possibillities this people hearing from other people or other speaker. The third example the third personal pronoun of they in the clause above shows that the one who does not like Dr. Zakir Naik and trying many way to evacuate him to give speech or preach in many country. And one of the way to evacuate Dr. Zakir Naik stop to give speech and preach is by clipping the speech and preach itself. So, the clipping itself will show the statement from Dr. Zakir Naik is bad and need to stop giving a speech and preach. The fourth example is the third personal pronoun of they and them in the clause above shows that they here is the someone who trying to misguide muslims and in the name of Islam and try to spread other to kill innocent people so it can change Islam looks like terrorist and many people try to thought that Muslim is bad. Whereas Islam obedient with Qur’an and Qur’an is totally against with killing people because Islam love peacefulness. The last Is the fifth example in the clause above shows that the third personal pronoun it here describe about Dr. Zakir Naik’s statement is out of context because of someone.

CONCLUSION

For the conclusion, the research finding and discussion about interpersonal meaning found in online newspaper from ET about *Totally against terrorism and killing of innocent: Zakir Naik*. Researchers may conclude that to analyze mood, it is necessary to look for declarative mood and questioning mood, which prevail in the text because they have a relationship

between the speaker and the reader or viewer. To find the declarative state of mind, the researcher has to look for sentences that contain a clause contained in the declarative state of mind, that is, the position of the subject before the finite. To find a declarative state of mind, the researcher must look for the questioning state of mind expressed by the question. The clause in the app is the subject's position after the finish line. The speaker is the provider of information and the reader or audience is the party that receives or receives the information. By analyzing the modalities of the text, reveal to the audience the position of the speaker or preacher. Modality has 2 types modalization and modulation, for the modalization the researcher can not find in the text. By analysing the personal pronoun, there are three types of personal pronoun, namely first personal pronoun, second personal pronoun and third personal pronoun. There are only two types of personal pronouns used in statements in online newspapers. Because first and third person pronouns are used frequently in the text and represent a compromise between the speaker or preacher and the reader to provide clear clarifications in the text.

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