

**TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF
NEWSPAPER IDEOLOGY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON
THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON TIMES'
EDITORIALS**

THESIS

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) in English Language Specialized in Linguistics**



**by:
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C11.2011.01284**

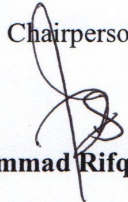
**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
2014**

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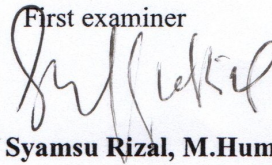
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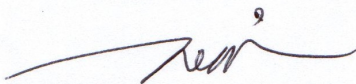
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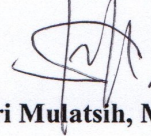
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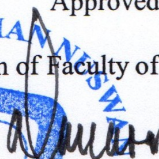
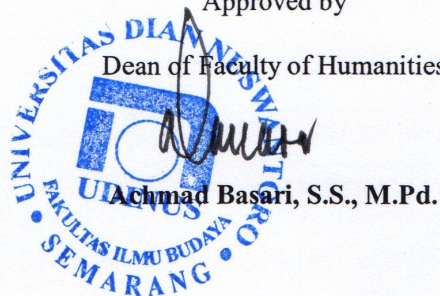
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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or findings of others included in this thesis are quoted or cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, February 17, 2014

The researcher

MOTTO

❖ With men this is impossible; but with God all things are possible.

(Matthew 19:26)

❖ Once you stop learning, you start dying.

(Albert Einstein)

❖ Stand fast, stand firm, stand sure, stand true.

(Harrison Gray Otis)

DEDICATION

I modestly dedicated this thesis to:

- ❖ Lord Jesus Christ, my Almighty God.

- ❖ My beloved parents, for their prayers and support. It is eventually finished.

- ❖ All of my good friends in Udinus. It has been wonderful years for me to have you. I would never be able to forget you all.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

At this wondrous moment, I thank Lord Jesus Christ who has blessed me during the writing of this thesis. There are many people who have greatly contributed toward the success of this thesis and I am deeply grateful to them.

I would like, furthermore, to express my sincere thanks to:

1. Mr. Achmad Basari, S.S., M.Pd., The Dean of Faculty of Humanities of Dian Nuswantoro University, who gave me permission to conduct this study;
2. Mr. Sarif Syamsu Rizal S.S., M.Hum., The Head of English Department of Strata 1 Program, Faculty of Humanities, Dian Nuswantoro University, who gave me permission to conduct this research;
3. Mrs. Dra. Sri Mulatsih, M.Pd., my adviser, for guiding me in writing this thesis, and for her valuable suggestion and motivation in completing this thesis;
4. All lecturers at the English Department of Faculty of Humanities of Dian Nuswantoro University, who have taught, motivated, supported and inspired me in many ways;
5. The administrator of SAC of Dian Nuswantoro University for her permission to me to use some valuable references in conducting this thesis.

6. Mr. Eko Sardjono and Mrs. Sri Rejeki Hendraningrum, my beloved parents, for their perpetual love and understanding.
7. All of my good friends in Faculty of Humanities of Dian Nuswantoro University. Thanks for your friendship, kindness and the times that we all have shared together.
8. The last but not least, everybody who is important to successful realization of my research. I want to express my apology for not being able to mention one by one.

Finally, i do realize that due to my limited ability this paper must have shortcoming. For this, i welcome any suggestion and criticism.

Semarang, February 17, 2014,

The writer

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ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled “*Transitivity Analysis in the Construction of Newspaper Ideology: A Comparative Study on The New York Times and The Washington Times' Editorials*” has two objectives. First, it is aimed at finding out the types of process and participant derived from the transitivity analysis on the texts, second it is aimed at finding out the newspapers ideologies reflected on that transitivity analysis on the texts. The researcher chooses this research because both texts politically bring out different opinions about undocumented immigrants.

The objects of this study are two editorials entitled “*Deportees, Now and Then*” from The New York Times newspaper, and “*Tough questions about immigration reform*” from The Washington Times newspaper. Both were downloaded from each newspaper’s website. The technique of data analysis in this study is a qualitative one. Both data were collected by reading both texts and segmenting them into clauses. The researcher then conducted transitivity analysis to figure out the types of process and participant in both texts. Next, the researcher investigated the pattern of transitivity that constructs power and ideology, as well as making comparison on both texts.

From the analysis, it can be concluded that the highest percentage of process in both newspapers is material process. However, the assignment of participants in The New York Times is unlike the ones in The Washington Times. In The New York Times’ editorial, undocumented immigrants are portrayed as victim and are attributed positively. Whereas in The Washington Times’ editorial, undocumented immigrants are portrayed as trouble maker and are attributed negatively. This shows that ideologically, The New York Times with its liberal bias wants its readers to support the enactment of immigration reform (pro-immigrant). Whereas The Washington Times with its conservative bias wants its readers to be against the enactment of immigration reform (anti-immigrant).

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In order to communicate, people use language. It is an important tool in society because it is needed by individuals to interact with others. By using language, different people are united in a society. Readers can hardly imagine a society without language, where they cannot convey messages. In our daily lives, language is not only communicated verbally, but also non-verbally. It means that language is in spoken and written forms. Those forms are called as Text.

Text is a semantic unit, so it means that text is meaningful. It is said that text refers to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole and is best regarded as a semantic unit (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 1-2). Text, in its spoken and written form, is the product of language and is part of the society, thereby all linguistic phenomena are social. This concern of spoken and written form and the contexts of their use is drawn in the systematic study of language in use, known as Systemic Functional Linguistics which is proposed by Michael Halliday.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a theory of language that is socially oriented. SFL is very useful because it sees language as meaningful behaviour thus considers language as a process of making meanings. There are three strands of meaning or metafunctions in SFL known as Ideational meaning, Interpersonal

meaning, and Textual meaning. However, Interpersonal and Textual meanings are not discussed in this thesis since the focus of the research is on the Ideational meaning which is realised in the system of Transitivity.

In the system of Transitivity, there are three semantic categories which explain in a general way how phenomena of the real world are represented as linguistic structures. They are 'Processes' which are verbs, 'Participants' which are nouns and 'Circumstances' which are prepositional phrase. The focus of the research will be on the Process and Participant types. They are Material, Mental, Behavioural, Verbal, Relational, Existential, and Meteorological processes, along with the participant roles. The analysis of transitivity can be conducted on text which is the realisation of discourse.

Discourse is the use of language in the society. Here, the researcher uses the definition of discourse from Norman Fairclough's perspective. He states that discourse is use of language seen as a form of social practice (1995:7). In a simple way, it can be said that text is the product of interaction, whereas discourse is the process of interaction in society.

This process of interaction in society is studied through discourse analysis. Pertinent to the previous definition of discourse by Fairclough, discourse analysis is the study of how the product of language (text) works within sociocultural practice. This view of discourse as language use as a form of social practice is emphasized in Critical Discourse Analysis.

In Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), language has contribution to the production of social reality. Van Dijk (1993:249) states that CDA focuses on relations between discourse, power, dominance and social inequality and how discourse produces and maintains these relations of dominance and inequality. CDA also has the ability to expose hidden ideologies which are reflected in everyday discourse through dominance and power. The dominance and power are always used by the ruling groups. The ruling groups are often seen in political texts. For example, it could be a speech by a president since everyone knows that president is the head of a country, or in the articles in newspapers when laws are made by the house of representatives.

Those political texts start from social issues and problems, problems which face people in their social lives, issues which are taken up within sociology, political science and/or cultural studies (Fairclough, 2001:26). Therefore, the researcher will use the framework for CDA by Norman Fairclough in this thesis because the researcher thinks that this framework is the appropriate one in conducting the experiential values analysis on types of process and participant on texts' clauses since the analysed texts are political ones.

Political texts can be found in public media, such as newspapers. Therefore, the researcher conducted a comparative study on two political editorials on two American newspapers, which contain different opinions about the immigration reform. The first is taken from the New York Times, which is known as one of the left-leaning newspapers, or simply said, it is one of liberal newspapers in the United States. The

second is taken from the Washington Times, which is known as one of the right-leaning newspapers or simply said, it is one of conservative newspapers in the United States.

The researcher sees that both of these newspapers delivers news about illegal immigrants in different ways. The New York Times delivers news about illegal immigrants in a positive way, in which the immigrants are shown as good assets for the country in having part of boosting the U.S. economy. This newspaper also positions undocumented immigrants as victims (or Goal, in Hallidayan term) in their news reports, thus citizens of the U.S. are expected to be sympathetic to undocumented immigrants. Whereas, it goes very different for The Washington Times where the news about illegal immigrants are delivered in a negative way. In delivering news, undocumented immigrants are positioned as the actors who do negative things to the country, such as causing chaos, committing crimes, running across the U.S. border, and so on.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting the transitivity analysis, especially the identification of Process and Participant types in order to find and compare the hidden ideologies in both editorials of the New York Times and the Washington Times, using the first stage of Fairclough's framework for CDA, known as Description of the text. From this first stage, the researcher will conduct the ideology analysis on text's Experiential values on types of process and participant since it is based on the transitivity system which realizes the Experiential or Ideational meaning.

Later on, it is hoped that the findings will be able to prove that linguistic choices in Process and Participant types of transitivity have an important role in building up the ideologies of the New York Times and the Washington Times. Therefore, the researcher decided to choose the title: *Transitivity Analysis in the Construction of Newspaper Ideology: A Comparative Study on the New York Times and the Washington Times' Editorials*.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

The problems of this research can be stated as follows:

1. What are the types of process and participant derived from the transitivity analysis on the editorial of The New York Times entitled “Deportees, Then and Now” published on September 7, 2013 and the one of The Washington Times entitled “Tough questions about immigration reform” published on July 3, 2013?
2. What are the newspapers ideologies reflected on the transitivity analysis on the editorials of The New York Times and The Washington Times?

1.3 Scope of the Study

In this study, the researcher observes the pattern of transitivity that builds up power and ideology on the editorial on the New York Times entitled “Deportees, Then and Now” published on September 7, 2013 and the one on the Washington Times entitled “Tough questions about immigration reform” published on July 3,

2013. In conducting this research, the researcher uses Linda Gerot and Peter Wignell's book entitled *Making Sense of Functional Grammar (1994)* in which the Hallidayan theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics and its transitivity analysis methods are represented. And as for the analysis of power and ideology, the researcher uses Norman Fairclough's book entitled *Language and Power (1989)*. The researcher conducts the analysis based on Fairclough's framework for Critical Discourse Analysis on experiential values on grammatical features, in which the ideology analysis methods of types of process and participant are represented.

1.4 Objective of the Study

In line with the statement of the problems, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of process and participant derived from the transitivity analysis on the editorial of The New York Times entitled "Deportees, Now and Then" published on September 7, 2013 and the one of The Washington Times entitled "Tough questions about immigration reform" published on July 3, 2013.
2. To find out the newspapers ideologies reflected on the transitivity analysis on the editorials of The New York Times and The Washington Times.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes this research can give contribution to:

1. The students of English Department. The researcher hopes that the result of this study is valuable to students who are interested in learning and understanding the transitivity analysis and critical discourse analysis on newspapers' articles and editorials.
2. The people who read this research. The researcher hopes that the readers are facilitated in understanding transitivity and critical discourse analysis as well as being given additional knowledge of social and political point of view.
3. The researchers who are majoring in Linguistics. The researcher hopes that the next researchers know more about transitivity, discourse, power and ideology so that in the future more new research using frameworks in systemic functional linguistics and critical discourse analysis can be conducted.
4. The newspapers' editorial staff. The researcher hopes that the editorial staff will be able to keep writing editorials based on their own newspapers' ideology and political stance as well as maintaining newspapers' own political identities.

1.6 Thesis Organization

In order to present the thesis systematically and to make it easy for the readers to understand the content, this research is presented in five chapters with the following organization.

Chapter one is introduction. This chapter discusses the general background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance, and thesis organization.

Chapter two is review of related literature. This chapter explains about the theories which are used to analyze the data. The theories are about language, text, systemic functional linguistics, transitivity, non-relational processes and relational processes, discourse, critical discourse analysis, power and ideology, Fairclough's framework for critical discourse analysis, role of media, The New York Times, The Washington Times, and immigration reform.

Chapter three is research method. This chapter involves research design, unit of analysis, source of data, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

Chapter four is data analysis. This chapter presents the findings in transitivity analysis and the discussion of findings regarding the newspaper ideology of The New York Times and The Washington Times.

Chapter five is conclusion. This chapter consists of conclusion and suggestion of the study after conducting the analysis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher gives brief descriptions about language, text, systemic functional linguistics, the system of transitivity, discourse, critical discourse analysis and its framework based on Norman Fairclough's theory. Following those, the concept of power and ideology is described. Next, the researcher describes the role of media, The New York Times and The Washington Times. And last, related to the topic of immigration reform in both editorials, the researcher describes the immigration reform.

2.1 Language

In our daily life, people need a medium to express their thoughts and feelings. They need a medium in order to convey messages which are on their mind. It would be impossible to convey messages to other people without using a medium or a tool. That medium is called as language. Language is the most fundamental means of communication. Hartmann and Stork (1973:19) state that:

“Communication is the passing of information from one point to another, one of the first basic uses of human language”. Communication requires 1) a source or ‘sender’, 2) an addressee or ‘receiver’, 3) a ‘channel’ which acts as the medium and carrier of the message, 4) made up from the inventory of a code, 5) shared by both sender(encoder) and receiver (decoder). Communication is usually about a particular topic 6) within a physical and social context, 7) common to the participants in the communicative situation.”

Based on the excerpt above, it can be said that language is a form of interaction between one person to other persons. Hence, language is a medium for individual expression to convey what is on people's mind. It is impossible not to use language in order to say what is on our mind to other people. For example, when we are at a restaurant and we want to order meal or a drink. After deciding what to eat or drink, we then call the waitress to place an order. When we do that, we use language in order to get the meal or drink. The waitress then brings what we have ordered. So it means that language is always used in communication. It is our tool to interact with other people. From this explanation, we know that language is used by all human being in order to interact with other members of speech community. Ideas and thoughts can be deliberately communicated and expressed through this fundamental medium called as language.

Since this thesis is based on the framework by Fairclough, it is best to know the definition of language from his perspective. Fairclough (1989:22) states that language is a form of social practice therefore it is a part of the society. If we see from his perspective about language, all linguistic phenomena are social. It means that the society is the whole and language is a part of it. However, if language is a part of the society, it also means that language has a product. This product of language is known as text.

2.2 Text

As explained earlier, language is a part of the society. Thereby, it is obvious that language is not only communicated verbally (spoken forms), but also non-verbally or in the written forms. These spoken and written forms are the products of language which are known as Text. Fairclough states that text is the written or spoken language produced in a discursive event (1995:135).

Spoken language does not only refer to language which is said aloud. It is typically more dependent on its context than written language. In spoken form, the diction, grammar, pronunciation, fluency in speaking, vocabulary, etc, that support communication are concerned. On the contrary, written language does not only refer to language which is written down. It tends to be more independent of its immediate context. Therefore, in written language, the grammar, paragraphs, sentences, phrases, words, etc, that relate to the written language are concerned.

These concern or examination of spoken and written language and the contexts of their use is drawn in the systematic study of language in use, known as Systemic Functional Linguistics which is proposed by Michael Halliday.

2.3 Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is considered as useful for this research because it sees language as a process of making meanings. As Halliday (1978:114) puts it:

“It is not only text (what people mean) but also the semantic system (what they can mean) that embodies the ambiguity, antagonism, imperfection, inequality and change that characterize the social system and the social structure”

Since language is a process of making meanings, the meanings are needed to be described further. There are three types of meaning or metafunctions made by language at a time (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:12-14). First is ideational meanings. Ideational meanings are meanings about phenomena, about things (living and non-living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the things are and do) and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. These meanings are realised in wordings through Participants, Processes and Circumstances. Meanings of this kind are most centrally influenced by the field of discourse.

Second is interpersonal meanings. Interpersonal meanings are meanings which express a speaker’s attitudes and judgments. These are meanings for acting upon and with others. Meanings are realised in wordings through what is called mood and modality. Meanings of this kind are most centrally influenced by tenor of discourse.

Third is textual meanings. Textual meanings express the relation of language to its environment including both the verbal environment, what has been said or written before (co-text) and the non-verbal, situational environment (context). These meanings are realised through patterns of theme and cohesion. Textual meanings are most centrally influenced by mode of discourse.

These three simultaneous meanings or metafunctions of language are realized in three more systems at the clause level. Ideational meanings are realized in the system

of Transitivity, Interpersonal meanings are realized in the system of Mood and Modality, and Textual meanings are realized in the system of Theme. In this thesis, there will be no further description about the system of Mood and Theme since the research focuses on the system of transitivity.

2.4 Transitivity

Transitivity is a system which realizes the ideational meanings. Here, the clause as representation is talked about. There are three semantic categories which explain in a general way how phenomena of the real world are represented as linguistic structures. They are ‘processes’ which are verbs, ‘participants’ which are nouns and ‘circumstances’ which are prepositional phrase. According to Mayr (2008:18-20), the reason in conducting the analysis of Transitivity is to explore what social, cultural, ideological and political factors determine what Process type (verb) is chosen in a particular type of discourse. Relations of power may be implicitly inscribed by the relationship between Actor and Goal. Processes can be active, for example: ‘Police (Actor) shot demonstrators (Goal)’, or passive, for example: ‘Demonstrators (Goal) were shot by police (Actor)’.

From the examples above, in media reports, agency and responsibility can be made clear or left vague. Such as, in news report of riot, if the agency is omitted, it means that responsibility of police may be systematically omitted. Thus makes news not a mere reflection of reality, but a product shaped by political, economic and cultural forces.

In this system of transitivity identified by Halliday, there are seven types of process, which are divided into Non-Relational processes and Relational processes. Non-Relational processes are ones of doing. They are Material, Mental, Behavioural, and Verbal processes. Whereas Relational processes are ones of being and having. They are Relational, Existential, and Meteorological processes. The definition of each process is derived from Gerot and Wignell's *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*.

2.4.1 Non-Relational Processes

Non-Relational Processes are Material, Mental, Behavioural, and Verbal Processes (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:55-63). Each of them will be explained as follows.

2.4.1.1 Material Processes

Material processes are processes of material doing. They express the notion that some entity physically does something, which may be done to some other entity. Thus, the participant roles in material processes are Actor and Goal. Actor is the entity who or which does something, while Goal is an entity which may be done to.

For example: Spiderman punched Dr. Octopus

Actor	Material	Goal
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2.4.1.2 Mental Processes

Mental processes are processes of sensing: feeling, thinking, perceiving. There are four types: affective or reactive (feeling), cognitive (thinking), inclination, and perceptive (perceiving through the five senses). They are mental, covert kinds of

goings-on. Therefore, the participant roles in mental processes are Senser and Phenomenon. The Senser is a conscious being, while the Phenomenon is that which is sensed: felt, thought or seen.

For example:

Tin Tin	likes	adventures
Senser	Mental:Affect	Phenomenon

Steve	knows	the answer
Senser	Mental:Cognitive	Phenomenon

That little kid	wants	an ice cream
Senser	Mental:Inclination	Phenomenon

Harry	saw	a ghost
Senser	Mental:Perceptive	Phenomenon

2.4.1.3 Behavioural Processes

Behavioural processes are processes of physiological and psychological behaviour, like breathing, dreaming, snoring, smiling, hiccuping, looking, watching, listening, and pondering. There is one obligatory participant, which is Behavior. The Behavior is also a conscious being like a Senser, but the process is one of doing, not sensing. Besides, there is also Range, which is the scope of the process.

For example:

The Hulk	threw	a tantrum
Behavior	Behavioural	Range

2.4.1.4 Verbal Processes

Verbal processes are processes of saying, or symbolically signaling. Very often these are realised by two distinct clauses: the projecting clause encodes a signal

source (Sayer) and a signalling (Verbal Process) and the other (projected clauses) realises what was said. The participants are Sayer, Target, Receiver, and Verbiage. Sayer is the signal source, Target is the one acted upon verbally, Receiver is the one to whom the verbalisation is addressed, and Verbiage is a name for the verbalisation itself.

For example:

Peter Parker	told	Mary Jane	his secret
Sayer	Verbal	Receiver	Verbiage

2.4.2 Relational Processes

Relational processes are Relational, Existential, and Meteorological processes (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:67-73). Each of them will be explained as follows.

2.4.2.1 Relational Processes

Relational processes are processes of being and having. They can be classified to assign a quality to something or to identify something. Processes which assign a quality are called Attributive processes. In Attributive processes, the participant roles are Carrier and Attribute. Whereas processes which establish an identity are called Identifying processes. In Identifying processes, the participant roles are Token and Value. The easiest way to distinguish between Attributive and Identifying processes is that Identifying processes are reversible. It means that in Identifying processes, the clause can be reversed in order and the semantic relationship still holds. Relational processes can be further sub-classified according to whether they are: intensive, possessive or circumstantial.

For example: Ryan Gosling is the best movie actor

Token	Identifying:intensive	Value
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Final Destination is a horror movie

Carrier	Attributive:intensive	Attribute
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2.4.2.2 Existential Processes

Existential processes are processes of existence. The processes are expressed by verbs of existing, such as: ‘be’, ‘exist’, ‘arise’ and the participant role is called Existent. Existent can be a phenomenon of any kind.

For example: There is a cake on the desk

Existential	Existent	Circumstance:place
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2.4.2.3 Meteorological Processes

Meteorological processes are processes of weathering. The ‘it’ in the following examples has no representational function, but does provide a Subject.

For example: It is windy

Meteorological

The types of process and participant in the system of transitivity have been explained. To make it easier to understand, the examples containing the process types and participants are shown in the table below:

Table 2.1 Transitivity: Process Types and Participants

Process types	Participants	Example (processes, participants)
Material	Actor (A), Goal (G),	Daniel (A) moved the table (G)
	Recipient (R), Client (C)	Joanna (A) gave me (R) a present (G)
		They (A) threw Sean (C) a birthday party (G)
Mental	Senser (Se),	John (Se) saw the accident (P)
	Phenomenon (P)	
Behavioural	Behaver (B), Range (Ra),	Peter (B) smiled
	Phenomenon (P)	Jonathan (B) heaved a great sigh (Ra)
		He (B) sniffed the glue (P)
Verbal	Sayer (S), Verbiage (V),	Linda (S) said this wasn't true (V)
	Receiver (R), Target (T)	Jim (S) told Mark (R) a rude joke (V)
		Harry (S) complimented Anna (T)
Relational:		
(1) Attributive	Carrier (C), Attribute (A)	Helen (C) is smart (A)
(2) Identifying	Token (T), Value (V)	Catherine (T) is the smartest student (V)
Existential	Existent (E)	There <i>were</i> many changes (E)
Meteorological	-	<i>It is hot</i>

Beside the types of process and the participants, the other semantic category in the system of transitivity is the circumstances. Circumstances answer questions such as: when, where, why, how, how many and as what. They realise meanings about Time, Place, Manner, Cause, Accompaniment, Matter, and Role (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:52-53). These circumstances are shown in the following example:

Two weeks ago (Circ:time) the seventh-grade students held a Halloween costume party *for fun* (Circ:cause) *in the school hall* (Circ:place). The school principal, who came *with his wife* (Circ:accompaniment), was dressed *as Dracula* (Circ:role). He walked up *to the stage* (Circ:place) *rigidly* (Circ:manner), and then sang a song *about ghosts* (Circ:matter).

Three semantic categories, which are Processes, participants, and circumstances in the system of transitivity have been described. The analysis on the system of transitivity can be conducted on text which is the realisation of discourse.

2.5 Discourse

Discourse refers to the process of interaction. Thus, discourse is language use in the society. Fairclough (1995:7) states that discourse is use of language seen as a form of social practice. As a language use in social practice, discourse has meanings and because it has meanings, that is what makes people able to communicate to each other about a particular topic. So, it can be said that in the act of communication, there is always a process of interaction.

As a means of a process of interaction, discourse has purpose and function in society, that is to mean something and to do something. Hence, discourse constructs the topic and governs the way that a topic can be meaningfully talked about. As Richardson (2007: 24) states, language is used to mean something and to do something and that this 'meaning and doing' is linked to the context of its usage.

Thus, a text can be interpreted as what the speaker or writer is doing through discourse.

What the speaker or writer is doing through discourse is influenced by social power exercised by a dominant group over the actions and minds of another group. Such power limits their freedom, and influences their knowledge, attitudes, ideologies and speech (Van Dijk, 1996:86). Therefore, it is necessary to refer to Critical Discourse Analysis which focuses on relations between discourse, power, dominance and social inequality.

2.6 Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a theory and method analysing the way that individuals and institutions use language. It focuses on relations between discourse, power, dominance and social inequality and how discourse (re)produces and maintains these relations of dominance and inequality (van Dijk, 1993:249). Hence, CDA does not only focus on linguistic aspects of the text but also focuses more on social issues which construct the text. As Fairclough (2001:26) puts it:

“CDA analyses texts and interactions, but it does not start from texts and interactions. It starts rather from social issues and problems, problems which face people in their social lives, issues which are taken up within sociology, political science and/or cultural studies.”

Due to its focus on sociocultural aspects of the text, Fairclough and Wodak (1997:271-280) summarize the main tenets of CDA as follows: First, CDA addresses social problems by examining the linguistic character of social and cultural processes

and structures. Hence, social and political processes have a (partly) linguistic or discursive character that is reflected in the use of certain linguistic and discourse strategies and choice. Second, power relations are exercised and negotiated in discourse. Thereby, power operates through language and is negotiated through language. Third, discourse constitutes society and culture in that language not only reflects social relations but is a part of them and reproduces them. Fourth, ideologies are very often produced through discourse. Their production includes way of representing and constructing society such as relations of power, relations of domination and exploitation, and relations based on gender and ethnicity. Fifth, discourse cannot be considered separately from the discourses that have preceded it and that will follow it. Nor can it be produced or understood without taking these intertextual relations and sociocultural knowledges into consideration. Sixth, CDA makes connections between social and cultural structures and processes and properties of texts. These connections are, however complex, and more often indirect than direct that is, they are very often mediated. Seventh, CDA goes beyond description and is both interpretative and explanatory. Further, these interpretations and explanations are open and may be affected by new readings and new contextual information. And last, CDA, by uncovering opaqueness and power relationship is a form of social action that attempt to intervene and bring about change in communicative and socio-political practices.

Based on these tenets, Fairclough asserts the relationship between language and power. Power and dominance can be seen in the area of politics, where there

always exists the dominant or ruling groups. From Fairclough's perspectives, language serves to construct particular political positions, which entail unequal relations of power. So, in other words, it can be said that language has function in the construction of power and ideology.

2.7 Power and Ideology

Power is a complex abstract idea which has a significant influence in our lives. Having significant influence has a meaning that power relates to domination. Domination is power or control over other people or things. It is obvious that the use of power is usually dominant in politics. Thus, it is a common knowledge that politics is concerned with power. For example, in politics there is power to make decisions or laws, to control resources, to control other people behaviour and often to control their values. Politicians cannot do such things unless they have power which they earn because of their political positions. To maintain such power and to secure powerful positions, powerful groups in society use the news media. Therefore, through the use of language in news media that leads to power maintained, the ideology is then constructed.

Ideology is defined as a meaning in the service of power. It means that ideology serves the interest of certain groups with social power, ensuring that events, practises and behaviours come to be regarded as legitimate and common-sense (Mayr, 2008:11). So, based on the definition above, when there is power produced

and people are led to believe that such legitimate dominance is common-sense, then, ideology is constructed and thus exists.

As explained earlier, power exercised by dominant groups is able to influence other people, and then if those people believe that such events and practises are legitimate and common-sense, there exists the ideology. In finding and revealing the hidden ideologies in newspaper editorial, a CDA framework by Norman Fairclough is used in this thesis.

2.8 Fairclough's Framework for CDA

It is proposed by Fairclough (1989:109-167) that CDA of a text should pass through the three stages. They are description, interpretation, and explanation of the text. Description is the stage which is concerned with formal properties of the text. Whereas interpretation is concerned with the relationship between text and interaction, with seeing the text as the product of a process of production, and as a resource in the process of interpretation. Last, explanation is concerned with the relationship between interaction and social context, with the social determination of the processes of production and interpretation, and their social effects. However, the researcher limits the research only on experiential values on the first stage known as description of the text as the other stages demand research on sociological empirical data, literary history and statistics which are not the researcher's experience.

In this approach for CDA, Fairclough mentions three types of value that a text may have. The first is the experiential value in which the text producer's experience

of the natural and social world is represented through the content in the form of personal knowledge and beliefs. The second is the relational value in which the social relationships are made via the text in the discourse, and the third is the expressive value in which the producer of a text evaluates an aspect of reality or social identities.

Furthermore, it is pointed out by Fairclough that these three values determine the choice of *vocabulary, grammar and textual structures* to make up a text. Those are reflected in the ten questions and their sub-questions designed as the analysis method of the description of the text proposed by Fairclough (1989:109-139) as follows:

A. Vocabulary

1. What *experiential* values do words have?
 - a) What classification schemes are drawn upon?
 - b) Are there words which are ideologically contested?
 - c) Is there *rewording* or *overwording*?
 - d) What ideologically significant meaning relations (*synonymy, hyponymy, antonymy*) are there between words?
2. What *relational* values do words have?
 - a) Are there euphemistic expressions?
 - b) Are there markedly formal or informal words?
3. What *expressive* values do words have?
4. What metaphors are used?

B. Grammar

5. What experiential values do grammatical features have?
 - a) What types of *process* and *participant* predominate?
 - b) Is agency unclear?
 - c) Are processes what they seem?
 - d) Are *nominalizations* used?
 - e) Are sentences active or passive?
 - f) Are sentences positive or negative?
6. What relational values do grammatical features have?
 - a) What *modes* (*declarative, grammatical question, imperative*) are used?
 - b) Are there important features of *relational modality*?
 - c) Are the pronouns *we* and *you* used, and if so, how?
7. What expressive values do grammatical features have?
 - a) Are there important features of *expressive modality*?
8. How are (simple) sentences linked together?
 - a) What logical connectors are used?
 - b) Are complex sentences characterized by *coordination* or *subordination*?
 - c) What means are used for referring inside and outside the text?

C. Textual structures

9. What interactional conventions are used?
 - a) Are there ways in which one participant controls the turns of others?
10. What larger-scale structures does the text have?

From those questions of the Description of the text, this research is conducted based on the fifth question, which is: “*What experiential values do grammatical features have?*”. This is based on the transitivity system which realizes the ideational meanings which are those of the representation of experience. Thus, ideological word choice in the types of process and participant that exist in the grammatical features of the text will be the focus of this research.

This ideological word choice in the types of process existing in the grammatical features of the text can be used to assess the power indexed grammatically in the text (Haig, 2011:48-54). Therefore, the power of the participant roles are explained as follows:

1. Material Process

a) *Actor* in a Transitive Material Process.

Actor in a transitive material process exercises power to act materially on another participant, apparently volitionally. For example: Steve shot the boy.

b) *Actor* in an Intransitive Material Process.

Actor in an intransitive material process exercises power to act materially, apparently volitionally, without affecting other participants. For example: Steve ran away.

c) *Goal* in a Transitive Material Process.

Goal in a transitive material process does not exercise any power but rather is acted upon by another participant. For example: Steve shot the boy.

d) *Beneficiary* in a Material Process.

Beneficiary in a material process is the entity for whom the action was performed and who ‘benefit’ from it in some way, where benefiting may be construed as receiving an enhancement of power. By implication, the beneficiary may have the power to occasion such actions. For example: Steve shot the boy for Mike.

e) *Range* in a Material Process.

Range in a material process is tied to the process in some way. For example: The boys were playing football. This clause can be restated as *The boys footballed* but this is slightly unnatural.

2. Behavioural Process

a) *Behaver* in a Behavioural Process.

Behaver in a behavioural process exercises power to act but the action does not usually impinge on another participant. For example: His parents cried for hours.

b) *Phenomenon* in a Behavioural Process.

Phenomenon in a behavioural process has the power to impinge on the consciousness on another participant and stimulate it to act materially or behave in some way. For example: The children sniffed the glue.

3. Mental Process

a) *Senser* in a Mental Process.

Senser in a mental process exercises power to respond to an external stimulus but this has no effect on another participant and may be non-volitional. For example: Mike heard the police sirens.

b) *Phenomenon* in a Mental Process.

Phenomenon in a mental process has the power to impinge on the consciousness of another participant. For example: Mike heard the police sirens.

4. Verbal Process

a) *Sayer* in a Verbal Process.

Sayer in a verbal process exercises power to act semiotically (by sending a message), apparently volitionally, which has an effect on the consciousness of the Receiver (providing that one is present and sentient). Sayers in verbal processes without a Receiver should be considered less powerful. For example: Mike told a lie to Steve.

b) *Receiver* in a Verbal Process.

Receiver in a verbal process has the power to respond to verbal signals provided they are sentient. The reception itself however is generally non-volitional. For example: Mike told a lie to Steve.

5. Existential Process

a) *Existent* in a Existential Process.

The existence of some entity is asserted. No power is grammatically assigned to it, but neither is any action directed towards it. For example: There was a boy in the car park.

6. Relational Process

In the case of intensive and circumstantial relationals, there is no inherent power attached to the grammatical role of *Carrier* or *Token*. However, in possessive relational there is a certain power, which is the power to possess, but again it is not a power that is exerted or realised. Below are the examples of relational processes.

Type \ Process	Attributive	Identifying
Intensive	Alice is clever	Barbara is the cleverest one
Possessive	Donald has a bicycle	The bicycle is Donald's
Circumstantial	Chris is in a meeting	Tomorrow is the 7th April

Source: Haig (2011:55)

It is shown in intensive relational above that eventhough cleverness can be a form of power, as in example: *Alice is clever*, however, the power of cleverness attributed to Alice is not due to her role as Carrier. 'Clever' here is attributed as an unexercised power. This contrasts with, for example: *Alice solved the problem* (material process) or *Alice spoke with erudition* (verbal process), where in both

clauses the power of cleverness is exercised. This goes the same with possessive and circumstantial relationals where there is no power that is exerted or realised.

Those are the power implications of the participant roles in the grammatical features of the text. Since the analysed texts in this research are political ones, they can be found in newspapers. Newspapers are public media which have crucial role in the society thus the role of media is described as follows.

2.9 Role of Media

In our social lives, we cannot avoid the existence of media. Media such as newspapers play a big role in delivering messages and informations to readers. Newspapers are shaped in modern information societies. Thus any information from newspapers, such as articles, opinions and even advertisements deliver power to its readers. One of them is political articles.

Political articles in newspapers represent the existence of powerful elite groups or ruling groups, such as politicians, president, house of representative, legal institutions, corporate managers, professionals, etc, hence it makes newspapers as the medium between those elite groups and ordinary people. Newspapers with their political articles can be of influence for the lives of most people in society.

Politics are often talked about in the section of editorial in a newspaper. Editorial is written by the staff of the newspaper, so it can be said that from the editorial in a newspaper, the stance of that newspaper can be seen. For example, in the United States, there are conservative or right-leaning newspapers and liberal or

left-leaning newspapers. So, the editorials in newspapers are written based upon the newspapers' political stance, either supporting conservative or liberal.

The researcher uses the data from editorials of two U.S. newspapers, they are the New York Times and the Washington Times. Each newspaper represents their own political stance.

2.10 The New York Times

The New York Times (or NYT) is an American daily newspaper, founded and published in New York City since September 18, 1851. Its political stance is known by American people as left-leaning, or simply said, it is a liberal newspaper (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Media_bias_in_the_United_States).

The New York Times delivers news about undocumented immigrants in a polite and positive way. It supports the enactment of the immigration reform where it is expected that the undocumented immigrants will be able to become citizens of the U.S. The researcher uses the editorial of this newspaper entitled "Deportees, Then and Now" published on September 7, 2013, as the source of data. This editorial talks about the immigration reform which is hardly to be enacted, thus it becomes a bad sign for undocumented immigrants for being unable to become citizens of the U.S. This editorial compares the situation of immigrants now and then, which is just the same as they are still the "victims" of the U.S. law.

2.11 The Washington Times

The Washington Times is a daily newspaper, founded and published in Washington, D.C. since 1982. Its political stance is known by American people as right-leaning, or simply said, it is a conservative newspaper (<http://www.rightwingwatch.org/category/organizations/washington-times>).

The Washington Times delivers news about undocumented immigrants in a harsh and negative way. It is against the enactment of the immigration reform and this newspaper is likely to accuse undocumented immigrants for causing problems. The researcher uses the editorial of this newspaper entitled “Tough questions about immigration reform” published on July 3, 2013, as the source of data. This editorial talks about the unnecessary of the immigration reform to be enacted. Here, the undocumented immigrants are depicted as the “actors” who cause chaos, commit crime, run across the U.S. border, and so on, which are against the U.S. law. Thus, the undocumented immigrants are not expected to be made legal of being the U.S. citizens.

2.12 Immigration Reform

Immigration reform is what is talked about in both editorials. It is defined as a term used in political discussion regarding changes to current immigration policy of a country. Here, “reform” means to change into an improved form or condition. It can be by amending or removing faults or abuses. In the political sense, “immigration

reform” may include promoted, expanded, or open immigration, as well as reduced or eliminated immigration.

The term is widely used to describe proposals to increase legal immigration while decreasing illegal immigration, due to the fact that illegal immigration is a controversial issue in the United States.

Both editorials are dated in 2013 when many campaigns for the enactment of immigration reform in the U.S. were conducted. The campaigns were initiated by Mark Zuckerberg’s political advocacy group, known as Fwd.us, which manages to wage lobbying campaign that helped push forward the legislation that would allow for unauthorized immigrants to become U.S. citizens and increase the flow of highly skilled foreign workers in science and technology.

The immigration reform enactment campaigns in year 2013 are aimed at convincing Republicans in Congress to create a pathway to citizenship for the estimated 11 million people illegally living in the country, authorize more temporary work visas, and increase security on the border with Mexico.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is an important thing in a scientific research. This is because the result of a research can be considered as a scientific one depending on the method which is used on the researched object. In this chapter, the researcher presents the research design, unit of analysis, source of data, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses qualitative method to study this problem. The data is in qualitative research rather than quantitative one because it is displayed in the form of strings of words. It depends on how the researcher analyses the data. This research is aimed at analysing the pattern of transitivity, especially the process and participant types, in the construction of power and ideology of The New York Times and The Washington Times' editorials.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research is the types of process and participant on the clauses on The New York Times' editorial entitled "Deportees, Then and Now" published on September 7, 2013 and on The Washington Times' editorial entitled

“Tough questions about immigration reform” published on July 3, 2013, which are conducted in transitivity analysis. While for the analysis of ideology in which those types of process and participant construct, the researcher uses Fairclough’s framework for CDA, which is experiential values on the stage of description of the text, where the method of analysing the ideology on types of process and participant is described.

3.3 Source of Data

The data of this research were taken from The New York Times’ editorial entitled “Deportees, Then and Now” published on September 7, 2013. This editorial was downloaded from one of the newspaper’s website pages. The online address of this editorial page is: <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/09/08/opinion/sunday/deportees-then-and-now.html>. And the other ones were taken from The Washington Times’ editorial entitled “Tough questions about immigration reform” published on July 3, 2013. This editorial was downloaded from the newspaper’s website page: <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2013/jul/3/tough-questions-about-immigration-reform>.

3.4 Method of Data Collection

The steps used in collecting the data of the study are as follows:

1. Searching politic editorials on the internet.

2. Choosing two editorials from two newspapers in the U.S., one is known as conservative and the other is known as liberal.
3. Downloading the editorials from the websites of both newspapers.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis

After the data were collected, they were analyzed. The steps used in analyzing the data are as follows:

1. Reading both editorials of The New York Times and The Washington Times thoroughly.
2. Segmenting into clauses and conducting transitivity analysis.
3. Investigating the pattern of transitivity, especially the types of process and participant that build up the construction of power and ideology based on one of Fairclough's framework for CDA known as experiential values on the stage of description of the text which is conducted on types of process and participant.
4. Making a comparison between power and ideology of The New York Times and The Washington Times.
5. Drawing conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the findings in transitivity analysis and the discussion of findings regarding the newspaper ideology of The New York Times and The Washington Times. The analysis of the clauses from the editorials of The New York Times and The Washington Times is presented based on each process and participant type in transitivity analysis. The data analysis of this research deals with ideational meanings, so the analysis is conducted at the level of clause. The data of this research is two editorials taken from two U.S. newspapers, those are The New York Times and The Washington Times. First, the data were segmented into clauses, then transitivity analysis is conducted and the second, the ideology that underlies the choices of lexis in types of process and participant in both texts is analysed.

4.1 The Transitivity Analysis of The New York Times and The Washington Times' Editorials

The researcher counted the entire clauses in both editorials. From the analysis, it was found that The New York Times' editorial consists of 95 clauses and The Washington Times' editorial consists of 100 clauses. All of the clauses in both editorials are in the form of major clauses. Below are the details of types of process found in The New York Times and The Washington Times' editorials.

Table 4.1 Types of Process in The NYT and The WT' Editorials

No	Types of Process	The New York Times		The Washington Times	
		Σ	%	Σ	%
1	Material	40	43.2	42	42
2	Behavioural	11	11.6	2	2
3	Mental				
	a. Cognitive	3	3.2	9	9
	b. Affect	3	2.1	0	0
	c. Perceptive	0	0	0	0
	d. Inclination	4	4.2	6	6
4	Verbal	8	8.4	7	7
5	Relational				
	a. Attributive	15	15.7	18	18
	b. Identifying	7	7.4	9	9
6	Existential	4	4.2	7	7
7	Meteorological	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	95	100%	100	100%

Table 4.2 Types of Participant in The NYT and The WT' Editorials

No	Types of Process	The New York Times		The Washington Times	
		Σ	%	Σ	%
1	Actor	31	19.1	27	17.4
2	Goal	30	18.5	36	23.2
3	Recipient	5	3.1	0	0
4	Client	1	0.6	0	0
5	Initiator	2	1.2	0	0
6	Range	1	0.6	1	0.6
7	Behaver	11	6.8	2	1.3
8	Phenomenon	2	1.2	0	0
9	Senser	8	4.9	10	6.5
10	Phenomenon	9	5.6	10	6.5
11	Sayer	8	4.9	4	2.6
12	Receiver	1	0.6	1	0.6
13	Verbiage	3	1.9	4	2.6
14	Carrier	15	9.3	18	11.6
15	Attribute	15	9.3	18	11.6
16	Attributor	1	0.6	0	0
17	Token	7	4.3	9	5.8
18	Value	7	4.3	7	4.5
19	Assigner	1	0.6	1	0.6
20	Existent	4	2.5	7	4.5
	TOTAL	162	100%	155	100%

Table 4.1 shows the types of process which are categorized into seven types. They are *material*, *behavioural*, *mental*, *verbal*, *relational*, *existential*, and *meteorological* processes. In the editorial taken from The New York Times, the researcher found 40 *material* processes. The material processes are the ones mostly found in this editorial because they are used to show action processes, which revolve around what the government has done to undocumented immigrants. The second processes mostly found are relational processes. There are 22 *relational* processes which consist of 15 *attributive* and 7 *identifying* processes. They are used to show immigrants positively, thus identified and attributed using good connotation. The third processes mostly found are behavioural processes. There are 11 *behavioural* processes which are used to indicate helpless immigrants as the behavers in behavioural processes. Next, the researcher found 9 *mental* processes which consist of 3 *mental cognitive*, 3 *mental affect* and 4 *mental inclination* processes. The mental cognitive processes are used to show government's lack of consideration toward undocumented immigrants. Whereas mental affect and inclination processes portray immigrants in such helpless situations. There are also 8 *verbal* processes found in this editorial. They are used to show that the government is the one in control of giving speech and promises. And last, there are 4 *existential* processes. They are to show that such bills exist. However, the researcher did not find *mental perceptive* nor *meteorological* process in this editorial text.

As for the editorial taken from The Washington Times, the researcher found 42 *material* processes. These are the dominant processes found in this text. They are to

indicate that there are actions done by undocumented immigrants in order to enter the United States illegally. The second processes are relational processes. There are 27 *relational* processes which consist of 18 *attributive* and 9 *identifying* processes. Mostly they are used to show undocumented immigrants negatively, which means they have bad connotation. The third processes mostly found are mental processes. There are 15 *mental* processes which consist of 9 *mental cognitive* and 6 *mental inclination* processes. They are used to show immigrants' lies and government's ignorance over troubles caused by undocumented immigrants. Next, the researcher found that verbal processes and existential processes have the same number. Each of them has 7 processes. The verbal processes are used to show that undocumented immigrants are capable of telling lies. Whereas existential processes are used to show that there are terrorists who are likely to enter the U.S. illegally. The least found is behavioural processes. There are 2 *behavioural* processes which are used to show government not being assertive toward immigrants. However, the researcher did not find *mental affect* and *mental perceptive* processes nor *meteorological* process in this editorial text.

Table 4.2 shows the types of participant found in both editorials. They are *actor, goal, recipient, client, initiator, range, behaver, senser, phenomenon, sayer, receiver, verbiage, carrier, attribute, attributor, token, value, assigner, and existent*. In the editorial taken from The New York Times, the researcher found 31 *actors*. Actors are the ones mostly found in this editorial because they are used mostly to point to government and its parts who are responsible in doing the actions. The

second participants mostly found are *goal*. There are 30 goals which are used mostly to point to undocumented immigrants. The third participants mostly found are *carrier*. There are 15 carriers in the editorial which are used to assign government and undocumented immigrants, which are then shown in their negative or positive attributes. There are 15 *attributes* in this text. Next, the researcher found that the other participant roles are less than 9%. This is in accordance with the types of process found in the first table dominated by material and relational processes.

As for the editorial taken from The Washington Times, the researcher found 36 *goals*. These are the dominant participants found in this text. They are used mostly to assign the government and its parts, including legalization process. The second dominant type of participant is *actor*. There are 27 actors in this text used negatively to assign immigrants. The third participants are *carrier* and *attribute*. There are 18 carriers and attributes in this text. The carriers are used to assign government and undocumented immigrants with their attributes. Next, the researcher found that the other participants are less than 11%. This is in accordance with the dominant processes found in The Washington Times' editorial which are material and relational processes.

The data of segmentation to clauses as well as the transitivity analysis of both editorials are given in the appendices. There are three elements in transitivity analysis which are processes, participants, and circumstances. But since researcher's focus of analysis is only on processes and participants, circumstances will be then left

unanalysed. Below are the discussion of the findings of types of process and participant in both texts.

4.1.1 Material Processes

Material processes are processes of material doing and they express the notion that some entity physically does something, which may be done to some other entity. Thus, the participant roles in material processes are Actor, which is the entity who or which does something, and Goal, which is an entity which may be done to. Goal is optional here. Material process is indicated by process of doing or happening. The process of doing can be probed by "what did x do?" and the process of happening can be probed by "what happened to x?" Here are the examples of material processes.

4.1.1.1 Material Processes in The New York Times' Editorial

Excerpt 1

Congress returns from recess this week			
Actor	Material	Circ:matter	Circ:time

(Clause 1a)

The example above shows material process found in the text. It is indicated by an action verb "returns", in which it shows process of doing. This clause describes that the Congress returns from recess that week when the editorial was written. The actor is congress who does something. But since this is intransitive material process, there is no goal which is acted upon by the actor here.

Excerpt 2

The ramped-up immigration audits force farmers and growers to fire workers

Initiator	Actor Material	Goal
-----------	-------------------	------

(Clause 3d)

The example above shows material process found in the text. It is indicated by an action verb “force to fire”, in which it shows process of doing. This clause describes that the farmers and growers are forced to fire their workers. Here, the actor is the farmers and growers who do something to the goal, which is the workers.

Excerpt 3

but (Mr.Obama) has deported nearly two million of them.

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

(Clause 5b)

The example above shows material process found in the text. It is indicated by an action verb “has deported”, in which it shows process of doing. This clause describes that Mr.Obama has deported nearly two million of immigrants. Here, the actor is Mr.Obama who does something to the goal, which is “nearly two million of them”.

Excerpt 4

but they cast a wide net

Actor	Material	Range
-------	----------	-------

(Clause 6d)

that has struck day laborers, carwash employees, farm workers and others

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

(Clause 6e)

The example above shows material process found in the text. It is indicated by action verb. The first is “cast” and the second is “has struck”, in which they show process of doing. These clauses describes that the government cast a wide net that has struck day laborers, carwash employees, farm workers and others. The first clause is intransitive material process so the actor here is “they”, but there is no goal found in this clause. The second clause is transitive material process. The actor is “that” which refers to “a wide net”. There is goal, which is “day laborers, carwash employees, farm workers and others”.

Excerpt 5

A wiser nation would have long ago reset the dials on this system.

Actor		Circ:time Material	Goal
-------	--	-----------------------	------

(Clause 7)

The example above shows material process found in the text. It is indicated by an action verb “would have reset”, in which it shows process of doing. This clause describes that a wiser nation would have reset the dials on the immigration system a long time ago. Here, the actor is “a wiser nation” who do something to the goal, which is “the dials on this system”. Goal is the one acted upon by the actor.

Excerpt 6

They work

Actor	Material
-------	----------

(Clause 13a)

until they are caught and disposed of.

Goal	Material
------	----------

(Clause 13b)

The example above shows material process found in the text. It is indicated by action verb “work” and “are caught and disposed of”, in which they show process of doing. These clause describes that the immigrants work until they are caught and disposed of. Here, the actor in first clause is “they” which refers to the immigrants. They do something but apparently not act upon the goal because goal is not found on first clause since it is of intransitive material process. However, in the second clause, there is goal. The goal is “they” which refers to the immigrants, but the actor, who does something to the goal, is not mentioned here.

Excerpt 7

Six hundred miles to that Mexican border,	they	chase	us
Circ:place	Actor	Material	Goal

like outlaws, like rustlers, like thieves.

Circ:manner

(Clause 25)

The example above shows material process found in the text. It is indicated by an action verb “chase”, in which it shows process of doing. This clause describes that the immigration guards chase the immigrants like outlaws. This clause is transitive material process. So there is actor and goal. Here, the actor is “they” which refers to the immigration guards. They do something to the goal, which is “us”. “Us” refers to the immigrants, which is acted upon by the actor.

4.1.1.2 Material Processes in The Washington Times' Editorial

Excerpt 8

(aliens) could easily game the legalization process

Actor		Circ:manner Material		Goal
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(Clause 12b)

The example above shows material process found in the text. It is indicated by an action verb “could game”, in which it shows process of doing. This clause describes that immigrants could easily game the legalization process. Here, the actor is “alien” who do something to the goal, which is “the legalization process”. Goal is the one acted upon by the actor.

Excerpt 9

for the great majority of illegal aliens to run our borders,

	Actor	Material	Goal
--	-------	----------	------

(Clause 14b)

The example above shows material process found in the text. It is indicated by an action verb “run”, in which it shows process of doing. This clause describes that the great majority of illegal aliens run the U.S. borders. Here, the actor is “the great majority of illegal aliens” who do something to the goal, which is “our borders”. Goal is the one acted upon by the actor.

Excerpt 10

so they will not be deported to their home countries.

Goal	Material	Circ:place
------	----------	------------

(Clause 17c)

The example above shows material process found in the text. It is indicated by an action verb “will not be deported”, in which it shows process of doing. This clause describes that the immigrants will not be deported to their home countries. Here, the actor who does something to the goal is not mentioned. However, the goal is “they” which refers to the immigrants.

Excerpt 11

An alien creates no record of his entry

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

(Clause 21a)

The example above shows material process found in the text. It is indicated by an action verb “creates”, in which it shows process of doing. This clause describes that an alien creates no record of his entry. Here, the actor is “an alien” who do something to the goal, which is “no record of his entry”.

Excerpt 12

How many agents will be assigned to tracking down a population of illegal aliens

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

(Clause 29a)

The example above shows material process found in the text. It is indicated by an action verb “will be assigned to tracking down”, in which it shows process of doing. This clause describes a question of how many agents that will be assigned to tracking down a population of illegal aliens. Here, the actor is “how many agents” who do something to the goal, which is “a population of illegal aliens”. Goal is the one acted upon by the actor.

4.1.2 Behavioural Processes

Behavioural processes are processes which are on the ‘borderline’ between material and mental processes because they include both physiological and psychological action. There is one obligatory participant, which is the Behaver. Here are the examples of behavioural processes.

4.1.2.1 Behavioural Processes in The New York Times’ Editorial

Excerpt 13

They die in the Arizona borderlands.

Behavior	Behavioural	Circ:place
----------	-------------	------------

(Clause 12)

This clause refers to behavioural process because it is known by the verb “die”.

The behavior in this clause is “they” which refers to the immigrants.

Excerpt 14

and (the labors) aspire to become full Americans.

Behavior	Behavioural	Phenomenon
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(Clause 9c)

This clause refers to behavioural process because it is known by the verb “aspire”. This verb is of physiological and psychological action. The behavior in this clause is “the labors” which refers to the immigrants. However, there is also another participant known as phenomenon. The phenomenon in this clause is “to become full Americans.”

4.1.2.2 Behavioural Processes in The Washington Times' Editorial

Excerpt 15

How	will	the federal government	deal	with aliens
Circ:manner		Behaver Behavioural		Circ:accompaniment

(Clause 26a)

This clause refers to behavioural process because it is known by the verb “deal”. This verb is physiological and psychological action. The behavior in this clause is “the federal government”.

Excerpt 16

How	will	the Department of Homeland Security	deal	with those aliens
Circ:manner		Behaver Behavioural		Circ:accompaniment

(Clause 28a)

This clause refers to behavioural process because it is known by the verb “deal”. This verb is physiological and psychological action. The behavior in this clause is “the Department of Homeland Security.”

4.1.3 Mental Processes

Mental processes are ones of sensing, which are: affective or reactive (feeling), cognitive (thinking), and perceptive (perceiving through the five senses), and inclination. There are two participant roles in mental processes, which are Senser and Phenomenon. Here are the examples of mental processes.

4.1.3.1 Mental Processes in The New York Times' Editorial

Excerpt 17

they were focused on catching dangerous criminals,

Senser	Mental:Cognitive	Phenomenon
--------	------------------	------------

(Clause 6c)

The clause above shows mental process in cognition found in the text. It is known by the verb “were focused” because it shows a process of thinking. The senser is “they” which refers to Mr.Obama and Janet Napolitano (the departing secretary of Homeland Security). The phenomenon in this clause is “on catching dangerous criminals.”

Excerpt 18

that benefits all Americans.

Phenomenon	Mental:Affect	Senser
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(Clause 4e)

The example above shows mental process in affection found in the text. In affection processes, the phenomenon is typically a thing, situation, or fact. This clause belongs to mental process of affection because “benefits” expresses process of feeling. The senser in this clause is “all Americans” and the phenomenon is “that” which refers to what immigrants have done for Americans.

Excerpt 19

They languish in detention centers.

Senser	Mental:Affect	Circ:place
--------	---------------	------------

(Clause 11)

The example above shows mental process in affection found in the text. This clause belongs to mental process of affection because “languish” expresses process of feeling. The senser in this clause is “they” which refers to the immigrants.

Excerpt 20

who want to work legally

Senser	Mental:Inclination	Phenomenon
--------	--------------------	------------

(*Clause 9b*)

The example above shows mental process in inclination found in the text. This clause belongs to mental process of inclination because “want” expresses process of inclination. The senser in this clause is “who” which refers to the immigrants. Whereas the phenomenon is “to work legally.”

4.1.3.2 Mental Processes in The Washington Times’ Editorial

Excerpt 21

They calculate

Senser	Mental:Cognitive
--------	------------------

(*Clause 18a*)

The clause above shows mental process in cognition found in the text. It is known by the verb “calculate” because it shows a process of thinking. The senser in this clause is “they” which refers to the immigrants.

Excerpt 22

if the department continues to ignore them.

Senser	Mental:Inclination	Phenomenon
--------	--------------------	------------

(*Clause 30d*)

The clause above shows mental process in inclination found in the text. It is known by the verb “continues to ignore” because it shows a process of volition / inclination. The sayer in this clause is “the department” which refers to the department of Homeland Security. Whereas the phenomenon in this clause is “them” which refers to the immigrants.

4.1.4 Verbal Processes

Verbal processes are processes of saying, or symbolically signalling. The obligatory participant is Sayer, and the optional participants are Target, Receiver, and Verbiage. Sayer is the signal source. Receiver and target are optional participants. Here are the examples of verbal processes.

4.1.4.1 Verbal Processes in The New York Times’ Editorial

Excerpt 23

President Obama	is	still	promising	solutions
Sayer		Verbal		Verbiage

(Clause 2a)

The example above shows verbal process found in the text. It is indicated by the verb “is promising” which tells process of saying. This clause describes that President Obama is still promising solutions. The sayer in this clause is President Obama.

Excerpt 24

(Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California) imploring the administration		
Sayer	Verbal	Receiver

(Clause 3b)

The example above shows verbal process found in the text. It is indicated by the verb “imploring” which tells process of saying. This clause describes that Senator Dianne Feinstein, who is a Democrat of California, implores the administration of Homeland Security. The sayer in this clause is Senator Dianne Feinstein and the receiver is the administration.

4.1.4.2 Verbal Processes in The Washington Times’ Editorial**Excerpt 25**

Often	aliens	falsely	claim	to be Mexican
Circ:time	Sayer	Circ:manner	Verbal	Verbiage

(Clause 17a)

The example above shows verbal process found in the text. It is indicated by the verb “claim” which tells process of saying. This clause describes that illegal immigrants falsely claim to be Mexican. The sayer in this clause is “aliens” which refers to illegal immigrants.

Excerpt 26

(aliens) lying on their applications for legalization		
Sayer	Verbal	Circ:place

(Clause 27e)

The example above shows verbal process found in the text. It is indicated by the verb “lying” which tells process of saying. This clause describes that illegal aliens lies on their applications for legalization. The sayer in this clause is “aliens” which refers to illegal immigrants.

4.1.5 Relational Processes

Relational processes are processes that involve states of being (including having). They can be classified according to whether they are being used to identify something or to assign a quality to something. Processes which establish an identity are called identifying processes and processes which assign a quality are called attributive process. Here are the examples of relational processes.

4.1.5.1 Relational Processes in The New York Times’ Editorial

Excerpt 27

but his administration remains a huge part of the problem.

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

(Clause 2b)

The relational attributive process in this clause is “remains.” This assigns a quality of government administration as “a huge part of the problem”. This clause refers to relational process because it is known by the process of being, indicated by “remains” that shows attributive process in intensive. The carrier is “his administration” and the attribute is “a huge part of the problem.” This clause

describes that the administration of President Obama remains a huge part of the problem.

Excerpt 28

who pose no threat.

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

(Clause 6f)

The relational attributive process in this clause is “pose.” This assigns a quality of immigrants as “no threat”. This clause refers to relational process because it is known by the process of being, indicated by “pose” that shows attributive process in intensive. This clause describes that the immigrants are no threat.

4.1.5.2 Relational Processes in The Washington Times’ Editorial

Excerpt 29

that they have no official identity documents

Carrier	Attrib:Poss	Attribute
---------	-------------	-----------

(Clause 10b)

The relational attributive process in this clause is “have” This assigns a quality of immigrants as having “no official identity”. This clause refers to relational process because it is known by the process of being, indicated by “have” that shows attributive process in possessive. The carrier is “they” which refers to illegal immigrants and the attribute is “no official identity documents.” This clause describes that aliens have no official identity.

Excerpt 30

or (aliens) are spies or terrorists.

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

(Clause 14j)

The relational attributive process in this clause is “are.” This assigns a quality of immigrants as “spies or terrorists”. This clause refers to relational process because it is known by the process of being, indicated by “are” that shows attributive in intensive. The carrier is “aliens” and the attribute is “spies or terrorists.” This clause describes that illegal immigrants are spies or terrorists.

Excerpt 31

These aliens pose a serious threat

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

(Clause 30a)

The relational attributive process in this clause is “pose” This assigns a quality of immigrants as “a serious threat”. This clause refers to relational process because it is known by the process of being, indicated by “pose” that shows attributive in intensive. This clause describes that the immigrants are a serious threat.

4.1.6 Existential Processes

Existential processes are processes of existence. They are expressed by verbs of existing, for example: “be” and “exist”, and there is one participant known as existent. The existent can be a phenomenon of any kind. Here are the examples of existential processes.

4.1.6.1 Existential Processes in The New York Times' Editorial

Excerpt 32

(There is) one bill,

Existential	Existent
-------------	----------

 (Clause 17a)

This clause belongs to existential process because “is” shows the existence of something. While “there” has no representational function in existential process. There is one participant here, known as the existent. The existent in this clause is “one bill.”

Excerpt 33

there was a ceremony at a graveyard in Freno, Calif.

Existential	Existent	Circ:place
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 (Clause 22b)

This clause belongs to existential process because “was” shows the existence of something. While “there” has no representational function in existential process. There is one participant here, known as the existent. The existent in this clause is “a ceremony.”

4.1.6.2 Existential Processes in The Washington Times' Editorial

Excerpt 34

that there is a growing population of Iranian shock troops

Existential	Existent
-------------	----------

 (Clause 19b)

This clause belongs to existential process because “is” shows the existence of something. While “there” has no representational function in existential process. The existent in this clause is “a growing population of Iranian shock troops.”

Excerpt 35

and there are also increasing members of Hezbollah

Existential		Existent
-------------	--	----------

(Clause 19d)

(increasing members of Hezbollah are) present in Latin America.

Existent	Existential	Circ:place
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(Clause 19e)

These clauses belong to existential process because “are” shows the existence of something. While “there” has no representational function in existential process. The existents in these clauses are “increasing members of Hezbollah.”

4.2 Ideology of The New York Times and The Washington Times

The comparison on ideology of The New York Times and The Washington Times can be seen in the table below, followed by the discussion of power and ideology of both newspapers which are found through the transitivity analysis.

Table 4.3 The Comparison of Ideology in The NYT and The WT’ Editorials

The New York Times	The Washington Times
<p>Processes: promising, remains, imploring, stop harming, force, fire, contribute, benefits, speaks, has deported, cast, has struck, pose, aspire, languish, die, are caught and disposed of, work, proposing or threatening, enforce, erase, deferring,</p>	<p>Processes: prevent, may be fingerprinted, could game, using, to enter, to run, could not be admitted, have committed, applies, claim, calculate, arriving, present, enter, creates, sneaks across, requiring, ignore, deal, are rejected, arrested, lying, don’t seek, pose,</p>

allow in, help resist, are not wanted, chase, died, accepts.	would exceed, would persist.
<p>Participants: the immigration system, President Obama, a huge part of the problem, Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, farmers and growers, workers, our vital agricultural economy and heritage, the safe and high quality food supply, all Americans, day laborers, carwash employees, farm workers, no threat, anti-immigrant forces, House Republicans, the authority, state and local governments, civil immigration violations, Dreamers, temporary immigrant workers, the legal protections, the right to change jobs, farm workers, the Mexicans, America, the labor of immigrants, their humanity.</p>	<p>Participants: a disaster, the 9/11 Commission, immigration fraud, the embedding tactic of choice for terrorists, the aliens, these undocumented illegal aliens, no official identity documents, their true identities, aliens, law enforcement, transnational criminals and terrorists, the legalization process, a false name, the United States, the great majority of illegal aliens, fugitives, war crimes or human rights violations, spies or terrorists, the U.S.-Mexican border, a growing population of Iranian shock troops, increasing members of Hezbollah, the Department of Homeland Security, the national security issues, violations, serious criminal histories, a population of illegal aliens, a serious threat.</p>
+ Pro-Immigrant +	- Anti-Immigrant -

It can be seen from the table above that by comparing the lexical choices in both texts, the ideology can subsequently be seen in both newspapers. The New York Times uses good connotations such as workers and employees to refer to immigrants and they are also portrayed positively as no threat for the United States. Thus this newspaper has a pro-immigrant ideology. Whereas The Washington Times uses bad connotations such as aliens, transnational criminals, terrorists and spies to refer to immigrants and they are also portrayed negatively as a serious threat for the country. Thus this newspaper has an anti-immigrant ideology. The ideologies of both newspapers will be discussed as follows.

4.2.1 Ideology of The New York Times

The ideology of The New York Times newspaper is pro-immigrant. This can be seen from the transitivity analysis which has been conducted by the researcher. The New York Times' ideology of pro-immigrant is because this newspaper is partisan and in favor of Democratic Party which supports the enactment of immigration reform in the United States. Democratic Party has been known for its liberal bias and this bias is shown in The New York Times which reflects the paper's cosmopolitanism, which arise naturally from its roots as a hometown paper of New York City. When reading some editorials of immigration reform in this newspaper, the researcher found that the campaign of immigration reform is also endorsed by many members of Evangelical churches in the U.S.

Additionally, this newspaper has been funded mostly by Carlos Slim, a Mexican telecommunications magnate and one of the world's richest people. Therefore it is no wonder that The New York Times depicts immigrants especially from Mexico positively. Thus when the Democrats support the enactment of immigration reform, of which is in line with liberal point of view, The New York Times will endorse the Democrats and publish columns about it. The pro-immigrant stance delivered by this newspaper is discussed as follows.

4.2.1.1 Pro-Immigrant Ideology in Material Processes

The ideology of pro-immigrant can be seen from the lexical choice used for the processes and assignment of the participants in material processes. It can be seen in excerpt 36 to 41 as follows.

Excerpt 36

The ramped-up immigration audits force farmers and growers to fire workers

Initiator	Actor Material	Goal
-----------	-------------------	------

(Clause 3d)

The material process in this clause is *force to fire*. By using the verb *force to fire* in the material process above, the writer of the editorial wants to convey message that the ramped-up immigration audits which are conducted by the Department of Homeland Security have caused the farmers and growers in the U.S. to fire their workers, which are of immigrants, out of their own volition. It is a fact that the Department of Homeland Security, which is a part of Executive branch in the U.S., has a duty to prevent terrorist attacks within the U.S., reduce vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage from potential attacks.

Therefore, that clause above is ideological since the writer of the text realizes that government relates illegal immigrants to possibility of causing terrorism. Illegal immigrants mostly work in farm since not many Americans want to do this kind of job. So, they hand it to the immigrants to work as labors in farm. Even so, that fact does not stop the Homeland Security from conducting immigration audits to initiate deportation of illegal immigrants.

The ramped-up immigration audits here are assigned as initiator, which initiates other participant (actor) to do something or to make actor act upon the affected (goal). It means that the farmers and growers would not fire their immigrant workers if not

due to the ramped-up immigration audits. So, in that clause, the text writer wants to say to the readers that there is more powerful dominance than farmers and growers (actor), which is the immigration audits (initiator). It means that the actor would not exercise their power of acting upon and firing workers if not due to the power exercised by the initiator. From this clause, it can be seen that whatever comes from the government is powerful and so authoritative that it exercises power and domination over the other groups, which are the owner of farms and more specifically, the immigrant workers. It is clear from the verb *force to fire* that it is transitive material process, which shows that actors (farmers and growers) acted materially upon the goals (immigrant workers), eventhough out of actors' own volition due to the power and domination exercised by the government in the form of ramped-up immigration audits. So, the goals here are affected by what the actors do to them, which is *to fire*.

From this explanation, it can be said that the assignment of immigrant workers as goal in transitive material process makes them seen as the victims of the U.S. immigration system. This depiction of immigrants as victims aims to evoke readers' sympathy towards undocumented immigrants so that they support the enactment of immigration reform. This leads to the conclusion that from this explanation of material process, The New York Times is a newspaper which is pro-immigrant.

Excerpt 37

but (Mr.Obama) has deported nearly two million of them.

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

(Clause 5b)

The material process in this clause is *has deported*. This dependent clause is the second clause of compound sentence: “*Mr.Obama speaks of embracing immigrants but (Mr.Obama) **has deported** nearly two million of them.*” By using the verb *has deported*, without omitting the agency, the writer of the editorial wants to convey message that Mr.Obama is responsible in the deportation of nearly two million of undocumented immigrants. It is shown in the clause that Mr.Obama does not do what is expected from his saying of embracing immigrants. This reflects in the clause that those immigrants are assigned as goal, who is done to by the actor. The assignment of Mr.Obama as the actor in the clause above is ideological as it is shown that he exercises his power as the president of the United States who is expected to do what is right for the country. As for him, it looks like the deportation is the right thing to do.

Therefore, despite his saying of embracing immigrants, that saying is useless as Mr.Obama eventually does not embrace immigrants but exercises his power to act materially on them by conducting the deportation. The deportation has affected nearly two millions of immigrants since it has caused them to move out of the United States.

From this explanation, it can be said that the assignment of immigrants as goal in transitive material process depicts them as victims of the U.S. immigration system. This depiction of immigrants as victims aims to evoke readers’ sympathy towards undocumented immigrants. Therefore, it can be said that from this explanation of material process, The New York Times is a newspaper which is pro-immigrant.

Excerpt 38

but they cast a wide net

Actor	Material	Range
-------	----------	-------

(Clause 6d)

that has struck day laborers, carwash employees, farm workers and others

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

(Clause 6e)

The material processes in these clauses are *cast* and *has struck*. These clauses are taken from the sentence: “*He and Ms. Napolitano always said, they were focused on catching dangerous criminals, but they **cast** a wide net that **has struck** day laborers, carwash employees, farm workers and others who pose no threat.*” By using the verb *cast*, the writer of the editorial wants to convey message that Mr.Obama and the departing secretary of homeland security (actor) treats undocumented immigrants (goal) like fish in the sea. Cambridge AL’s Dictionary uses the verb *cast* in many terms of activity, one of them is of fishing. It means *to throw something, such as a line, into the water to catch fish with*. This analogy can be seen in real situation as clause above. To *cast a wide net* has a meaning that they apply immigrant laws roughly without second thought to all of the undocumented immigrants regardless what those immigrants have done for the country. Just imagine a fisherman cast a wide net in the open sea to catch fish. The wide net will take all kinds of fish once it is drawn out of the sea.

It can be shown that the writer of the text uses an analogy between Mr.Obama and fisherman, and between illegal immigrants and fish in the sea. The wide net of the ‘fisherman’ might not be catching the ‘target fish’ that he really wants. The use of the verb *cast* here is ideological because it reflects the situation that the U.S. immigration system applied by Mr.Obama and the department of homeland security might not be catching ‘the target immigrants’ that are mentioned in the previous clause as ‘dangerous criminals’, rather it catches all undocumented immigrants. So, the text writer wants to say to the readers that the government seems to have treated all undocumented immigrants as bad as they have treated dangerous criminals. Other than government as actor, in this clause there is other participant known as range.

In the clause “*They cast a wide net*”, the noun phrase *wide net* is a participant known as range. Range is not independent of the material process but tied to it in some way. It can be restated as “*They wide net*” but it would seem unnatural as the noun *wide net* is naturally preceded by the verb *cast*. The *wide net* refers to the U.S. immigration system. The writer does not mention it right away but readers know that it is the immigration system that the writer talks about as it is a ‘tool’ used by the government to catch ‘dangerous criminals’. This ‘tool’ has affected immigrants who are assigned here as goal.

The assignment of them as goal in the clause above means that they have been affected by range (the immigration system) which is conducted by the government (actor). It is shown that day laborers, carwash employees, farm workers and others have been struck and acted upon by the system applied by the U.S. government, of

which is represented by Mr.Obama and departing secretary of homeland security, Janet Napolitano. The goal in a transitive material process does not exercise any power but rather is acted upon by another participant. This means that those immigrants are the ones who are acted upon materially by the government, apparently volitionally. This has struck them due to the application of the system has resulted in them being treated as bad as dangerous criminals.

From this explanation, it can be said that assignment of immigrants as goal in transitive material process depicts them as victims of the U.S. immigration system. This aims to evoke readers' sympathy toward undocumented immigrants so that they support the enactment of immigration reform. This once again shows that from this material process, the ideology of The New York Times as a pro-immigrant newspaper can be seen.

Excerpt 39

A wiser nation would have long ago reset the dials on this system.

Actor		Circ:time Material	Goal
-------	--	-----------------------	------

(Clause 7)

The material process in this clause is *would have reset*. By using the verb phrase *would have reset* in the material process, the writer of the editorial wants to convey message that this is what should have been done by the government. But on the contrary, the fact does not tell the readers so. The fact is the government does not reset the application of the system when it is figured out that the system does not work properly. It is shown that this verb is preceeded by the assignment of a wiser

nation as actor. By using the verb *would have reset*, this shows that the United States is not *a wiser nation*, because a wiser nation would have reset the immigration system so that the immigrants would not suffer due to government's treatment.

The use of noun phrase *a wiser nation* is ideological since the text writer wants to say to the readers that the United States is not of a nation that is expected, a wiser nation. This implies that the United States is wise for its citizen but apparently not wise enough for immigrants. Therefore, it explains why the United States (as a not-so-wise nation) have not reset the immigration system to be more appropriate as of yet. The immigration system is assigned as goal in the clause, as it is a tool which is acted upon by the government.

This conveys message that the government acts materially and volitionally to immigrants by using a tool, which is a system of immigration. Thus it is expected that all people living in the U.S. should obey the rules and systems created by the government. The dominance of government is indicated by their exercising of power to the immigration system. From this explanation, it can be said that the assignment of immigration system as goal in transitive material process depicts that it is a tool used by the government to control immigrants. This depiction of government and its tool aims to evoke readers' disagreement over what government has done to immigrants. Therefore, it can be said that from this material process, the pro-immigrant ideology of this newspaper can be seen.

Excerpt 40

They work

Actor	Material
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 (Clause 13a)

until they are caught and disposed of.

Goal	Material
------	----------

 (Clause 13b)

The material processes in these clauses are *work* and *are caught and disposed of*. By using the verb *work*, the writer of the text conveys message that the immigrant workers are not lazy. They have jobs and they work hard to earn a better living. But that is never long due to the following situation where they are always caught and disposed of. It is not stated in the clause *who* does the ‘catching and disposing’ of immigrants. But readers can assume that it is the administration of the department of homeland security who do that since they are focused on minimizing the damage from potential attacks. As can be seen from earlier example, the text writer wants to say to readers that the government tends to relate undocumented immigrants with possibility of terrorism or any potential attack.

This ideologically conveys message that whoever possible to do any attack is not welcomed to work any longer. Therefore, they need to be ‘*caught and disposed of*’ as soon as possible. The material process of disposing is usually associated with rubbish, because rubbish needs to be disposed of. So this clause ideologically says that immigrants are no different than rubbish which has to be disposed of immediately. The researcher found that the agency between first clause and second

clause is changed. In the first clause of the sentence, the actor is *they* which refers to the undocumented immigrants. It is shown that in this intransitive material process, those immigrants exercise their power to act materially (work), but apparently it does not affect other participant. It tells to the readers that the immigrants work hard but the government does not appreciate what the immigrants have done for the country, due to the fact that those immigrants are then caught and disposed of.

This reflects in the second clause of the sentence where there is transitive material process in which the goal of this process is the one affected by what the actor does. The placement of goal before the verb indicates the emphasis of power contrast shown between first clause and second clause, where in the first clause, the immigrants are actor (although has no power exercised over others), and goal in the second clause.

From this explanation, it can be said that the assignment of immigrants as actor in intransitive material process in first clause depicts the insignificance since they work hard as labors who are apparently not appreciated by the government in which it is reflected to the fact in second clause, where they are assigned as goal in transitive material process which depicts helplessness. It is emphasized here that immigrants are helpless victims who *are caught and disposed of* by the immigration system. This emphasis aims to evoke readers' sympathy towards undocumented immigrants, thus this shows that this material process shows The New York Times as a pro-immigrant newspaper.

Excerpt 41

Six hundred miles to that Mexican border,	they	chase	us
Circ:place	Actor	Material	Goal

like outlaws, like rustlers, like thieves.

Circ:manner

(Clause 25)

The material process in this clause is *chase*. This clause is taken from a song lyric entitled *Plane Wreck at Los Gatos*. This song lyric provided in the editorial is formerly a poem written by Woody Guthrie inspired by a plane wreck that happened in 1948 when 28 farm workers were deported to Mexico. At that time the news report only mentioned the pilot, co-pilot, flight attendant and immigration guard, but did not mention the Mexicans. That omission of the Mexicans was what inspires the making of the poem. The clause above is the fifth clause in the lyric. The researcher thinks that there is a hidden agenda in showing this song lyric to the readers. The writer of the editorial wants to show one of the horrible moments regarding the treatment to immigrants. This is meant to evoke readers' sympathy for undocumented immigrants so that they agree and support the enactment of immigration reform after reading this editorial.

By using the verb *chase*, the text writer wants to convey message that the immigrants are assumed by the government as 'bad kind of people' so that they need to be chased. There will not be any 'chasing' if something is not considered as dangerous entity thus endangers the country. Therefore, the verb *chase* is usually

associated with criminals. If immigrants have not been assumed by government as dangerous, the text producer would not have used the verb *chase*. This verb also implies that in order to guarantee the safety of the country, the immigrants should be chased (and then caught).

The assignment of *they* as the actor in this transitive material process shows that they (the immigration administration) exercise their power to act materially and volitionally on the affected ones, which are the immigrants. It affects the immigrants in a way that if the chasing succeeds, the government will have them ruled out of the country thus will make them unable to continue working as labors and farm workers to earn a better living in the U.S. Those immigrants are assigned as goal in this transitive material process since they are the affected, the ones who are acted upon materially by the actor. This position means that immigrants do not exercise any power and therefore, they are construed as powerless.

From this explanation, the assignment of immigrants as goal in transitive material process depicts them as victims of the system of immigration in the United States. It also shows false judgment upon immigrants since how the government gets to them is no different than how they get to outlaws, rustlers, and thieves which are the same as criminals. This depiction of government aims to evoke readers' sympathy towards immigrants and it is hoped that they support the enactment of immigration reform. From this material process, The New York Times' ideology of pro-immigrant can be seen.

4.2.1.2 Pro-Immigrant Ideology in Behavioural Processes

The ideology of pro-immigrant can be seen from the lexical choice used for the processes and assignment of the participants in behavioural processes. It can be seen in excerpt 42 to 43 as follows.

Excerpt 42

They die in the Arizona borderlands.

Behaver	Behavioural	Circ:place
---------	-------------	------------

(Clause 12)

The behavioural process in this clause is *die*. By using the verb *die*, it is shown that the immigrants' action does not impinge on another participant. It can be seen that there is no other participant mentioned here, other than *they* (the illegal immigrants) as the behavers who experience '*die*'. This clause shows a miserable fact that there are many illegal immigrants die in the U.S. borders. However, readers can still ask question of *who by?* or *what makes them dead?*

This clause is ideological since the text writer does not mention why they die, or the agent who makes them dead. It is just stated here that they die in the Arizona borderlands. The researcher thinks that the text writer wants to point specifically to what may have happened to undocumented immigrants in the Arizona borderlands. Perhaps, readers do not know what may have happened there in the Arizona borderlands but it surely evokes question of what have happened in that border that causes many illegal immigrants die.

From this explanation, the assignment of immigrants as behavior in this behavioural process depicts helplessness and unimportance because it seems like it is a common thing that they die and thus is unimportant to deal with. By this depiction, it aims to evoke readers' sympathy towards immigrants and therefore from this behavioural process, it shows that this newspaper is a pro-immigrant newspaper.

Excerpt 43

and (the labors) aspire to become full Americans.

Behavior	Behavioural	Phenomenon
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(Clause 9c)

The behavioural process in this clause is *aspire*. By using the verb *aspire*, it is shown that the labors exercise their powers to act but the action does not impinge on another participant. *Aspire* is an activity which does not affect anyone else. In this clause, it can be argued that the assignment of the labors as the behavior shows that they hope and wish to be American citizens but that does not seem to be an easy thing to do. *To become full Americans* is assigned as the phenomenon, since it is what is hoped for by the immigrants. This phenomenon has the power to impinge on the consciousness of the labors. The researcher thought that '*full*' here means that *they are made legal and thus benefit the rights that go along with that legality*. So it appears that phenomenon has stronger power than the behavior in behavioural process because phenomenon impinges on behavior but behavior does not impinge on phenomenon.

From this explanation, it can be said that the assignment of labors as behavior depicts them as dreamers, the ones who wish for something without knowing whether it will come true or not, as they have no control over the immigration system. Interestingly, the participant which has power here is the phenomenon which can impinge on the consciousness of the behavior. This phenomenon is what they dream about and what they hope to come true. The researcher thought that this phenomenon of *'to become full Americans'* is due to what is called as Americanization. It is the term used inside the U.S. which often refers to the process of acculturation by immigrants to American customs so that if they are made legal by the immigration system then they can call themselves 'full American'. This implies that as for now, those labors are not yet full Americans due to the fact that they are not yet given the legality.

From this discussion, it can be said that the immigrants are depicted as helpless and considered by government as unimportant. They are also associated with dreamers. By those associations, the text writer wants to evoke readers' sympathy for undocumented immigrants so that they support the enactment of immigration reform. This leads to the conclusion that from this behavioural process, it shows that The New York Times is a pro-immigrant newspaper.

4.2.1.3 Pro-Immigrant Ideology in the Mental Processes

The ideology of pro-immigrant can be seen from the lexical choice used for the processes and assignment of the participants in mental processes. It can be seen in excerpt 44 to 47 as follows.

Excerpt 44

they were focused on catching dangerous criminals,

Senser	Mental:Cognitive	Phenomenon
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(Clause 6c)

The mental process in this clause is *were focused*. This clause is taken from the sentence: “*He and Ms.Napolitano always said, they were focused on catching dangerous criminals, but they cast a wide net that has struck day laborers, carwash employees, farm workers and others who pose no threat.*” The verb phrase *were focused* is a mental activity which is of thinking activity. By using this verb, the writer of the editorial wants to convey message that the government does not do the thing they say. The assignment of they (Mr.Obama and Ms.Napolitano as departing secretary of homeland security) as the senser in this clause shows that they exercise their power to respond to an external stimulus, which is ‘catching dangerous criminals’. But apparently, they only focus on that, without doing exactly what they focus on. Ideologically, this conveys message that the government only sells promises without giving proof which is expected by the text writer.

Whereas the phenomenon here is *on catching dangerous criminals*. This phenomenon has the power to impinge on the consciousness of senser. It means that

catching dangerous criminals is what the government consciously focuses on, that they respond to that duty of *catching dangerous criminals*. From this explanation, it can be said that grammatical assignment of participant as senser in this clause depicts that government realizes the importance of catching dangerous criminals. But unfortunately, later on they do not conduct the right filtering and thus make all immigrants possibly assumed as dangerous criminals. This false judgment by government towards immigrants are emphasized to evoke readers' sympathy so that they support the enactment of immigration reform. It can be said that from this mental process, the ideology of The New York Times as a pro-immigrant newspaper can be seen.

Excerpt 45

that	benefits	all Americans.
Phenomenon	Mental:Affect	Senser

(Clause 4e)

The mental process in this clause is *benefits*. This clause is taken from what Senator Dianne Feinstein (a Californian democrat) wrote to Janet Napolitano (the departing secretary of homeland security). In her writing to the secretary, she emphasizes that immigrants are benefiting assets for the country because they contribute to vital agricultural economy and the safe high quality food supply. Therefore, that fact is considered as giving benefits to all Americans. By using the verb *benefits*, the text writer wants to convey message that it is wrong to treat immigrants in terrible way as it has been, since they benefit all Americans.

The assignment of *all Americans* as senser in this mental affect process shows that *all Americans* exercise their power to respond to external stimulus, which is phenomenon. Here, the phenomenon is *that*. *That* refers to ‘*our vital agricultural economy and heritage and the safe high quality food supply*’ mentioned in previous clause (clause 4d). This phenomenon has the power to impinge on the consciousness of senser. Therefore, it can be said that by writing about the vital agricultural economy and safe high quality food supply, the departing secretary will think any further about not to conduct ramped-up immigration audits upon immigrant farm workers since high quality food supply is essential for the country, thus immigrants benefit all Americans.

From this explanation, it can be said that by the assignment of *all Americans* as senser in this mental affect process depicts agricultural economic boost, that they are the ones who will gain benefits of having immigrants taking care of their agriculture and high quality food supply. By this depiction, it aims that readers of The New York Times support the enactment of immigration reform. This mental process shows that this newspaper is a pro-immigrant newspaper.

Excerpt 46

They languish in detention centers.

Senser	Mental:Affect	Circ:place
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(*Clause 11*)

The mental process in this clause is *languish*. By using the verb *languish*, the writer of the editorial wants to emphasize on tragic and distressed situation that the

immigrants have gone through. It is stated in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary that *languish* means *to exist in an unpleasant or unwanted situation, often for a long time*. This shows that their being in the detention centers is not of a short time and the researcher assumed that the text writer wants to convey message that when they are caught by immigration guards, the process will be a long distressful one.

The assignment of immigrants as the senser in this mental affect process shows that they respond to an external stimulus, in which is not stated in this clause. The external stimulus is of phenomenon, but any phenomenon is not mentioned here. The researcher assumed that the phenomenon can be of tough questions or any unthinkable kind of distressing acts conducted by immigration guards. From this explanation, it can be said that the assignment of immigrants as senser in this mental affect clause depicts the sense of helplessness that involves them. The text writer wants to evoke the sad feeling of the readers so that they may give support for the enactment of immigration reform. This mental process once again portrays The New York Times as a pro-immigrant newspaper.

Excerpt 47

who	want	to work legally
Senser	Mental:Inclination	Phenomenon

(Clause 9b)

The mental process in this clause is *want*. This clause is taken from the sentence: "*The economy depends on the labor of millions of people who want to work*

legally.” By using the verb *want*, the writer of the editorial wants to convey message that there is something that is desired by those immigrant workers, which is *to work legally*. *Who* here refers to immigrant labors, which are stated in previous clause. It can be seen that they, as the senser in this mental inclination clause, exercise their power but only to respond to an external stimuli. Unfortunately, this has no effect on another participant. Another participant here is phenomenon *to work legally*. Actually this can be separated as another clause, which is intransitive material process but the researcher decided to make it as one with the clause *who want* so that readers know that there is external stimulus responded by immigrant labors, which is *to work legally*. This phenomenon has the power to impinge on the consciousness of senser. We can see here that *to work legally* is something that is wanted by those immigrant labors, thus means that *to work legally* has power exercised to senser.

From this explanation, it can be said that the assignment of immigrant labors as senser here depicts, again, helplessness that involves them as what they want may not come true easily. Especially when there is ramped-up immigration audits going on. By this depiction, the text writer wants to touch readers’ sensitivity so that they may have pity feeling for immigrants. Therefore, it is expected that readers are influenced to give their support for the enactment of immigration reform. This mental process indicates that The New York Times has a pro-immigrant stance.

4.2.1.4 Pro-Immigrant Ideology in Verbal Processes

The ideology of pro-immigrant can be seen from the lexical choice used for the processes and assignment of the participants in verbal processes. It can be seen in excerpts 48 to 49 as follows.

Excerpt 48

President Obama	is	still	promising	solutions
Sayer		Verbal		Verbiage

(Clause 2a)

The verbal process in this clause is *is promising*. By using the verb phrase *is promising*, the writer of the editorial wants to convey message that President Obama will do something upon the enactment of the immigration reform. *To promise* means to tell someone that you will certainly do something. The sayer in this clause is President Obama. He exercises his power to act semiotically, apparently volitionally, which has an effect on the consciousness of the receiver. However, the researcher did not find any receiver in this clause, so it means that the power exercised by President Obama is considered as less powerful. This clause can evoke question of “*promise to whom?*”. It is unclear whether he is promising to immigrants, congress, or American people in general. This conveys message that President Obama gives promise only to look polite. Additionally, in the U.S. system of check and balances, if President Obama wants to veto it, it will still not be a new law if two thirds of the congress disagree with it.

From this explanation, it can be said that the assignment of President Obama as sayer in this verbal process depicts that he is not in control in enacting new laws. Government in the U.S. is not only of President Obama and his cabinet, who are in the executive branch, but also the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress (the legislative branch) and the judicial branch. Since the ones who make laws are the Congress, so it is understood that President Obama can only promise upon the enactment of immigration reform. From this verbal process, it can be said that the depiction as such portrays the stance of The New York Times as pro-immigrant.

Excerpt 49

(Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California) imploring the administration

Sayer	Verbal	Receiver
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(Clause 3b)

The verbal process in this clause is *imploring*. By using the verb *imploring*, the writer of the editorial wants to convey message that the administration of homeland security department is so harmful upon the immigrant workers in California, that makes Senator Dianne Feinstein have to implore them. *To implore* means to ask someone to do or not do something in a very sincere, emotional and determined way. The assignment of Senator Dianne Feinstein as the sayer in this verbal process shows that she pays full attention upon immigrants and tries to stop the ramped-up immigration audits by writing to departing secretary of homeland security. This can be seen here, that the receiver is administration of homeland security. Receiver has

the power to respond to verbal signals. So it is expected that by what Senator Dianne writes, the administration will respond and stop the immigration audits.

From this explanation, it can be said that the assignment of Senator Dianne, Democrat of California as the sayer in this verbal process ideologically depicts that Democratic Party is the party which cares for the immigrants. Unfortunately, again, government is not only Senate in legislative branch, the receiver here is one of the executive department agencies in the U.S. which is included in the executive branch. Department of Homeland Security is the one dealing with immigrants so that is why Senator Dianne implore the secretary of that department to stop doing the immigration audits.

From the discussion of verbal processes in The New York Times' editorial, it can be said that the government is depicted as the ruling group who are in control of the enactment of new laws. Due to the newspaper's liberal political stance, it is no wonder that it ideologically depicts that the ones who care for immigrants are from Democratic Party, which is of liberal political stance. By this depiction in this verbal process, the text writer wants to emphasize the liberal political common sense, that it supports upon the enactment of immigration reform. Therefore, it can be said that the ideology of The New York Times is pro-immigrant.

4.2.1.5 Pro-Immigrant Ideology in Relational Processes

The ideology of pro-immigrant can be seen from the lexical choice used for the processes and assignment of the participants in relational processes. It can be seen in excerpt 50 to 51 as follows.

Excerpt 50

but his administration remains a huge part of the problem.

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
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(Clause 2b)

The relational attributive process in this clause is *remains*. This assigns a quality of government administration as *a huge part of the problem*. The text writer's lexical choice of *a huge part of the problem* shows negative connotation of government that they do not work well on the immigration system, therefore it is expected that they work on enacting new immigration reform. By this explanation, it is clear that The New York Times supports the enactment of immigration reform thus this relational process reflects pro-immigrant stance of this newspaper.

Excerpt 51

who pose no threat.

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
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(Clause 6f)

The relational attributive process in this clause is *pose*. This assigns a quality of immigrants as no threat for the country. The text writer's lexical choice of *no threat* shows positive connotation of immigrants. Therefore, it is expected that the government enacts the immigration reform. How the text writer depicts the quality of

undocumented immigrants portrays that this relational process reflects The New York Times as a pro-immigrant newspaper.

4.2.1.6 Pro-Immigrant Ideology in Existential Processes

The ideology of pro-immigrant can be seen from the lexical choice used for the processes and assignment of the participants in existential processes. It can be seen in excerpt 52 to 53 as follows.

Excerpt 52

(There is) one bill,

Existential	Existent
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(Clause 17a)

The existent in this existential process is *one bill*. This is to show that a bill exists. Apparently, there is a bill known as the Strengthen and Fortify Enforcement Act which is assumed by the text writer as a bill which is going to have bad effect on immigrants. By showing that this bill exists, the text writer wants to say to readers that bills made by government regarding immigrants apparently never benefit immigrants but rather have devastating effect on those immigrants. From this explanation, it can be seen that this existential process reflects that The New York Times is a pro-immigrant newspaper.

Excerpt 53

there was a ceremony at a graveyard in Freno, Calif.

Existential	Existent	Circ:place
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(Clause 22b)

The existent in this existential process is *a ceremony*. This is to show the readers that such ceremony at a graveyard in Fresno exists. This ceremony was apparently conducted to remember 28 farm workers who died in a plane crash when they were being deported. However, the researcher assumed that the text writer wants to evoke readers sympathy by showing that such ceremony exists. From this explanation of existential process, it can be seen that The New York Times has a pro-immigrant stance.

4.2.2 Ideology of The Washington Times

The ideology of The Washington Times newspaper is anti-immigrant. This can be seen from the transitivity analysis which has been conducted by the researcher. The Washington Times' ideology of anti-immigrant is because this newspaper is partisan in favor of Republican Party which does not endorse the enactment of immigration reform in the United States. The Washington Times was founded by Rev Moon in 1982. It was owned by News World Communications, an international media conglomerate and founded as a "gift" to the U.S for fighting communism in Korea. That was due to successful conservative strategy conducted by the administration of president Ronald Reagan, who was of Republican Party. He was in favor of anti-communism strategy and denounced Soviet state as an "evil empire", thus escalated the Cold War. At that time, his strategies were successful as compared to the prior failing strategy of human rights emphasized by president Jimmy Carter from Democratic Party. Since then, this newspaper has been covering conservative

causes and points of view represented by Republicans. That is why, the political slant of this newspaper is conservative and in favor of the Republican Party. So it is no wonder when the Republicans do not support the enactment of immigration reform, of which is against conservative point of view, The Washington Times will endorse the Republicans and publish columns about it.

After reading some editorials from this newspaper, the researcher found that the editorial staff often associate undocumented immigrants with the possibility of terrorism since there is a growing population of Iranian shock troops and members of Hezbollah in Latin America. The researcher found that the dislike of possible terrorist attacks is reflected in the anti-immigration reform ideology of this newspaper. The anti-immigrant stance delivered by this newspaper is discussed as follows.

4.2.2.1 Anti-Immigrant Ideology in Material Processes

The ideology of anti-immigrant can be seen from the lexical choice used for the processes and assignment of the participants in material processes. It can be seen in excerpt 54 to 58 as follows.

Excerpt 54

(aliens) could easily game the legalization process

Actor		Circ:manner Material	Goal
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(Clause 12b)

The material process in this clause is *could game*. By using the verb *could game*, the writer of the editorial wants to convey message that aliens, which refers to undocumented immigrants, may play tricks on the legalization process conducted by

the administration of homeland security department. The verb *game* is usually associated with entertaining activity when children play with their toys. So by using this verb, it is conveyed that immigrants think that legalization process is sort of fun to be played on.

The assignment of aliens as actor in transitive material process means that they exercise their power to act materially upon the legalization process, which is assigned here as goal. The goal here is of inanimate. This ideologically brings up message that the writer of the text does not want to clearly mention the administration of homeland security (animate), thus the writer prefers to use noun phrase *the legalization process*, which is the name of the system itself, to refer to the ones affected by the aliens (immigrants). From this explanation, it can be said that the assignment of aliens as actor in transitive material process like the example above depicts immigrants as deceiver, the agency who is responsible for doing the 'playing' on the legalization process. Whereas since the legalization process is an inanimate entity, ideologically this conveys message that the text writer still has respect for government and it is expected that the government are aware of what the immigrants can do upon the legalization process.

From this material process, it can be seen that The Washington Times points immigrants as the ones responsible. This depiction of immigrants as deceivers aims to evoke readers' disagreement towards the enactment of immigration reform. Therefore, it can be said that from this explanation of material process, The Washington Times is a newspaper which is anti-immigrant.

Excerpt 55

for the great majority of illegal aliens to run our borders,

Actor	Material	Goal
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(Clause 14b)

The material process in this clause is *to run*. By using the verb *to run*, the writer of the editorial wants to convey message that immigrants enter the United States in a very illegal way, that is by running across the border of the U.S.-Mexico. Normally, people would use transportation such as buses, ships, planes or cars to move from one country to another. But here, the use of verb *to run* means that they do it on foot, maybe because they can not afford transportation. It also ideologically conveys message that those immigrants do it as fast they can, *to run* means they move very hastily, and that is assumed that they are avoiding to be tracked by immigration guard on the U.S. borders, thus they probably enter the U.S. by using unpredicted routes around the border so they have to move in haste to be in order not to be tracked.

The assignment of the great majority of illegal aliens as the actor in this transitive material process has a meaning that there are numerous aliens who keep entering the U.S. so that the government should be aware of that. The writer wants to emphasize the fact that there are a great number of illegal aliens doing the running by placing it before the verb in active voice. So, here, the great majority of illegal aliens are the ones responsible for doing the running across U.S. borders and that is assumed to be against the law. Whereas the assignment of *our borders* as goal shows that it is the border of the U.S. which is affected or acted upon by the immigrants. Since it is

an inanimate goal, this conveys message that if the running succeeds and they successfully enter the U.S., then the immigration guards (animate) on those borders are considered as failed in preventing the immigrants from entering the country illegally.

This clause delivers the disappointment of the text writer that there are numerous aliens successfully enter the U.S. illegally. It is then assumed that probably the immigration guards on the borders may not have done their job well in guarding the borders that results in the entry of the great majority of illegal aliens. From this explanation, it can be said that the assignment of the great majority of illegal aliens as actor in this transitive material process depicts them as outlaws who are doing something illegal which is considered as against the U.S. immigration system.

This depiction of immigrants as outlaws aims to evoke readers' disagreement towards the enactment of immigration reform. Therefore, it can be said that from this explanation of material process, The Washington Times is a newspaper which is anti-immigrant.

Excerpt 56

Often	aliens	falsely	claim	to be Mexican
Circ:time	Sayer	Circ:manner	Verbal	Verbiage

(Clause 17a)

so they will not be deported to their home countries.

Goal	Material	Circ:place
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(Clause 17c)

The material process in this clause is *will not be deported*. By using the verb phrase *will not be deported*, the writer of the editorial wants to convey message that the illegal immigrants are quite sure that the possibility of them being deported to Latin American countries can be minimized or avoided by doing the claiming to be Mexican. It can be seen here that before the material process, the verbal process occurs. The verbal process here is *claim*. By using the verb *claim*, the writer of the editorial wants to convey message that often immigrants do not say the truth to the immigration administration. *To claim* means to say that something is true or is a fact, although you cannot prove it and other people might not believe it. The aliens are assigned as sayer in this verbal process. It means that those immigrants from Latin American countries exercise their power to act semiotically, apparently volitionally, to say that they are Mexican so that they will not be deported to their home countries, and be deported near Mexican borders instead.

The researcher assumed that the text writer sees this situation of not being deported is because of immigrants' successful lies by claiming to be Mexican. Latin American countries are far south of the United States. It goes very different with the location of Mexico where it is just as far as the south borders of the U.S. So they think that if they claim to be Mexican, they will probably be just deported across borders where they can manage to cross the U.S. borders again.

From this explanation, it can be seen that the assignment of aliens as goal in the transitive material process and the one as sayer in the verbal process ideologically depict immigrants from Latin American countries as opportunists and liars since there

is a possibility that they will not be deported far to their home countries if they successfully tell lies to immigration administration during the audits and claim to be Mexican. However, the agency in this clause is omitted. Nevertheless, the researcher thinks that the actor is immigration guards. Perhaps the omission of the agency is because the text writer does not want to clearly mention that the immigration guards seem to be easily being lied to by immigrants. By this depiction, it aims to evoke readers' disagreement towards the enactment of immigration reform. Therefore, it can be said that from this explanation of material process, The Washington Times is a newspaper which is anti-immigrant.

Excerpt 57

An alien creates no record of his entry

Actor	Material	Goal
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(*Clause 21a*)

The material process in this clause is *creates*. By using the verb *creates*, the writer of the editorial wants to convey message that by entering the U.S. illegally, they have built up their own image of having no record of their entry. Immigrants who sneak across the border may not get in touch with the immigration guards but of course as they are doing that illegally, it results in them having no identity recorded by the administration. The text writer wants to say to readers that there is the 'creating' done by immigrants but unfortunately not the positive one. Usually, the verb 'create' is associated with something positive, but here in this clause the verb create is then followed by noun phrase *no record of his entry*. This noun phrase is

assigned as goal here and it means that the immigrants (actor) exercise their power to act materially upon *no record of his entry*. This can be said in negative voice as: *An alien does not create record of his entry*.

This is ideological since it conveys message that if those immigrants are legal, they will have record of their entry. Thus this makes them a bad example of what should not be done by other people who want to enter the U.S, that they should pass through the process of getting their entry recorded by the administration. From this explanation, it can be said that assignment of alien as actor in transitive material process in negative voice depicts them as bad example of how immigrants enter the United States. This depiction of immigrants aims to evoke readers' disagreement towards the enactment of immigration reform. Therefore, it can be said that from this explanation of material process, The Washington Times is a newspaper which is anti-immigrant.

Excerpt 58

How many agents will be assigned to tracking down a population of illegal aliens

Actor	Material	Goal
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(*Clause 29a*)

The material process in this clause is *will be assigned to tracking down*. By using the verb *will be assigned to tracking down*, the writer of the editorial wants to convey message that the government may give more duties to its immigration administration to track down a growing number of illegal aliens. But this verb phrase is preceded by '*how many agents*'. This is ideological because the text writer seems

to ask the government whether they would like to recruit more people to be immigration administration to do '*tracking down illegal aliens*'. This shows that the government may reach the point where they are unable to handle illegal immigrants with their current number of immigration administration, but the government does not seem to recruit more personnel. So it seems like this question is used to evoke curiosity of its readers to question the government's will in handling illegal aliens seriously.

The assignment of *how many agents* as actor in this transitive material process shows unclear number of agency who will exercise their power to act materially on a population of illegal aliens. In this clause, *a population of illegal aliens* are assigned as goal. This depicts them as the entities whom government and American people should worry about. This is due to the assignment of them as the affected ones becomes unclear since there are still uncertainty in the number of agency who will actually conduct the 'tracking down'. From this explanation, it can be said that assignment of aliens as goal in this clause depicts them not as target nor the affected of what is done by the agency but rather as trouble maker who needs to be tracked down immediately, that makes the text writer question the seriousness of the government to add or recruit more personnel for its immigration administration to handle a growing population of illegal aliens.

This depiction of immigrants aims to evoke readers so that they dislike undocumented immigrants and disagreement towards the enactment of immigration

reform. Therefore, it can be said that from this explanation of material process, The Washington Times is a newspaper which is anti-immigrant.

4.2.2.2 Anti-Immigrant Ideology in Behavioural Processes

The ideology of anti-immigrant can be seen from the lexical choice used for the processes and assignment of the participants in behavioural processes. It can be seen in excerpt 59 to 60 as follows.

Excerpt 59

How	will	the federal government	deal	with aliens
Circ:manner		Behavior		Circ:accompaniment
		Behavioural		

(Clause 26a)

The behavioural process in this clause is *will deal*. By using the verb *will deal*, it is shown that the writer of the editorial is curious as to how the government will meet and talk to illegal immigrants when they are found to be ineligible to be granted citizenship. *To deal with* means *to talk to someone or meet someone, especially as part of one's job*. This means that the text writer has hesitation that the application of immigration reform will be successful in conducting the deportation to such ineligible immigrants after those immigrants are rejected. The researcher thought that the text writer may want to convey message to the readers: “*if to deal with immigrants is questionable, how will they manage to expel the ineligible ones?*”

In this clause, the federal government is assigned as the behavior who exercise their power to do the ‘meeting and talking with aliens’. However, it can be seen that

the federal government's power here does not impinge on another participant. From this explanation, it can be said that the assignment of the federal government as the behavior in behavioural process depicts them as not assertive and incapable of applying immigration reform properly.

Therefore it implies that due to that incapability, the government had better not make possible for the enactment of immigration reform. This depiction aims to evoke readers' disagreement towards the enactment of immigration reform. Therefore, it can be said that from this explanation of behavioural process, The Washington Times is a newspaper which is anti-immigrant.

Excerpt 60

How	will	the Department of Homeland Security	deal	with those aliens
Circ:manner		Behaver		Circ:accompaniment
		Behavioural		

(Clause 28a)

The behavioural process in this clause is *will deal*. By using the verb *will deal*, it is shown that the writer of the editorial is also curious as to how the government will meet and talk to illegal immigrants when they volitionally do not want to seek legalization because those immigrants know that they have serious criminal histories. The researcher thought that the text writer may want to convey message to the readers: "*if to deal with immigrants is questionable, how will they manage to expel the ones with serious criminal histories?*"

In this clause, the Department of Homeland Security is assigned as the behavior who exercise their power to do the 'meeting and talking with aliens'. However, it can

be seen that the Department of Homeland Security's power here does not impinge on another participant. From this explanation, it can be said that the assignment of the Department of Homeland Security as the behavior in behavioural process depicts them as not assertive and incapable of applying immigration reform properly. Therefore it implies that due to that incapability, the government had better not make possible for the enactment of immigration reform.

From the discussion of behavioral processes in The Washington Times' editorial, it can be said that the government are depicted as not assertive and incapable of applying immigration reform properly. By this depiction, the text writer wants to evoke readers' negative prejudice over the application of immigration reform if it is enacted by the government thus it is expected that the readers do not give their support for the enactment of immigration reform. From this behavioural process, it can be seen that The Washington Times is a newspaper which is anti-immigrant.

4.2.2.3 Anti-Immigrant Ideology in Mental Processes

The ideology of anti-immigrant can be seen from the lexical choice used for the processes and assignment of the participants in mental processes. It can be seen in excerpt 61 to 62 as follows.

Excerpt 61

They calculate they will simply be released them.

Senser	Mental:Cognitive	Phenomenon
--------	------------------	------------

(Clause 18a)

Below is the projected clauses of the phenomenon:

(that) they will be simply pushed back into Mexico

Goal	Circ:manner Material	Circ:place
------	-------------------------	------------

(Clause 18b)

where they can easily make another attempt

Actor	Circ:manner Material	Goal
-------	-------------------------	------

(Clause 18c)

to run the border

Material	Goal
----------	------

(Clause 18d)

just hours after the Border Patrol releases them.

Circ:time	Actor	Material	Goal
-----------	-------	----------	------

(Clause 18e)

The mental process in this clause is *calculate*. By using the verb *calculate*, the writer of the editorial wants to convey to the readers that the immigrants think about playing tricks on immigration guards. The assignment of immigrants (*they*) as the senser in this mental cognitive process shows that those immigrants exercise their power to do the thinking to respond to an external stimuli but apparently this has no effect on another participant. The external stimuli or phenomenon here is the next clauses: “*they will be simply pushed back into Mexico where they can easily make another attempt to run the border just hours after the Border Patrol releases them*”.

So, those immigrants, especially the ones from Latin American countries, already have a plan if they are asked by the immigration guards. They will claim to be Mexican so that whenever they get pushed back into Mexico, they can make real of what they had planned before, which is to make another attempt to run the border.

From this explanation, it can be said that the assignment of immigrants as senser in this mental process depicts that they have many tricks on their mind of which they are about to make real whenever they are under such circumstances to do so. Therefore, from this mental process, it can be seen that The Washington Times is an anti-immigrant newspaper.

Excerpt 62

if the department continues to ignore them.

Senser	Mental:Inclination	Phenomenon
--------	--------------------	------------

(Clause 30d)

The mental process in this clause is *continues to ignore*. This clause is taken from the sentence: “*These aliens pose a serious threat and one that would persist if the department continues to ignore them.*” *To ignore* means to intentionally not listen or give attention to. Thus, by using the verb *ignore*, the writer of the editorial wants to convey message that the government have not yet want to put much attention about the situation faced by the country regarding the undocumented immigrants. The researcher assumed that the text writer worries upon the situation if the immigration reform is eventually enacted by the government. The text writer has some questions regarding the readiness of the government if the Republicans in Congress eventually

agree to enact the immigration reform. By those unanswered questions, the text writer concludes that the government continues to ignore the possibility of a serious threat that may persist.

The researcher assumed that the assignment of immigrants as the senser in this mental inclination process ideologically says that the government has ability to exercise power upon immigrants but they choose to be ignorant of the possibility that those immigrants may become a serious threat. Those immigrants are assigned here as phenomenon, which means that they have power to impinge on the consciousness of the government. However, it looks like the government does not want to exercise their power since they have been ignorant of what may happen if the immigration reform is eventually enacted.

From this explanation, it can be said that the assignment of government as the senser in this mental inclination clause depicts them as ignorant upon a serious threat which may be posed by undocumented immigrants. While the immigrants, as the phenomenon, are depicted as what the government should worry about. By this depiction, the text writer wants to evoke readers' negative prejudice over the application of immigration reform if it is enacted by the government thus it is expected that the readers do not give their support for the enactment of immigration reform. By this explanation of mental process, it can be said that The Washington Times is an anti-immigrant newspaper.

4.2.2.4 Anti-Immigrant Ideology in Verbal Processes

The ideology of anti-immigrant can be seen from the lexical choice used for the processes and assignment of the participants in verbal processes. It can be seen in excerpt 63 as follows.

Excerpt 63

(aliens)	lying	on their applications for legalization
Sayer	Verbal	Circ:place

(Clause 27e)

The verbal process in this clause is *lying*. By using the verb *lying*, the writer of the editorial wants to convey message that immigrants do not say the truth when applying for legalization. *To lie* means to say or write something which is not true in order to deceive someone. Ideologically, the text writer wants to emphasize the possibility of such immigrants telling lies when they apply for legalization. The assignment of aliens as sayer in this verbal process means that they exercise their power to act semiotically, apparently volitionally to do the lying on their applications for legalization. From this explanation, it can be said that the assignment of aliens as sayer in this verbal process depicts them as liars or deceivers.

From the discussion of verbal processes in The Washington Times' editorial, it can be said that the aliens (undocumented immigrants) are depicted as liars or deceivers. By this depiction, the text writer wants to emphasize that if such aliens often tell lies now during immigration audits, it is possible that they will do worse when the new immigration reform is eventually enacted. This depiction aims to evoke

readers' dislike and disagreement to give support for the enactment of immigration reform. Therefore, it can be said that the ideology of this newspaper can be seen through the verbal process that leads to the conclusion that The Washington Times is an anti-immigrant newspaper.

4.2.2.5 Anti-Immigrant Ideology in Relational Processes

The ideology of anti-immigrant can be seen from the lexical choice used for the processes and assignment of the participants in relational processes. It can be seen in excerpt 64 to 66 as follows.

Excerpt 64

that they have no official identity documents

Carrier	Attrib:Poss	Attribute
---------	-------------	-----------

(Clause 10b)

The relational attributive process in this clause is *have*. This is to show that undocumented immigrants do not have any official identity documents. The assignment of *no official identity documents* as attribute here shows negative possession by immigrants, which means that they do not have legal documents. By this depiction, it is aimed to evoke readers' dislike towards illegal immigrants. Therefore, it can be said that this relational process reflects the ideology of The Washington Times as an anti-immigrant newspaper.

Excerpt 65

or (aliens) are spies or terrorists.

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

(Clause 14j)

The relational attributive process in this clause is *are*. In this clause, the immigrants are attributed as spies or terrorists. *Spies or terrorists* are negative connotations of the immigrants. It conveys message that immigrants are harmful. So, it is aimed to make the readers of The Washington Times aware of illegal immigrants. So it is clear that from this relational process, the anti-immigrant ideology of The Washington Times can be seen.

Excerpt 66

These aliens pose a serious threat

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

(Clause 30a)

The relational attributive process in this clause is *pose*. In this clause, again, immigrants are attributed negatively. They are attributed as *a serious threat* for the country. The researcher assumed that the text writer keeps stating negative connotation for the immigrants in order to tell readers that undocumented immigrants are entities that American people should be aware of and it is expected that they do not give support for the enactment of immigration reform in the U.S. By this depiction of undocumented immigrants by this newspaper, it can be said that the relational process reflects the ideology of The Washington Times which is anti-immigrant.

4.2.2.6 Anti-Immigrant Ideology in Existential Processes

The ideology of anti-immigrant can be seen from the lexical choice used for the processes and assignment of the participants in existential processes. It can be seen in excerpt 67 to 68 as follows.

Excerpt 67

that there is a growing population of Iranian shock troops

Existential	Existent
-------------	----------

(Clause 19b)

The existent in this existential process is a growing population of Iranian shock troops. This is to show that such troops exist. The text writer wants to relate between undocumented immigrants from Latin American countries and Iranian shock troops which arrive in Venezuela each week. This then can convey message to readers that it is possible if those undocumented immigrants from Latin American countries are originally from Iran. The researcher assumed that the text writer wants to provoke readers' thought about the possibility of terrorists coming into the United States by arriving first in Venezuela and then illegally crossing the U.S borders.

This depiction of immigrants aims to evoke readers' dislike upon illegal immigrants and disagreement towards the enactment of immigration reform. Therefore, it can be said that from this explanation of existential process, The Washington Times is a newspaper which is anti-immigrant.

Excerpt 68

and there are _____ also increasing members of Hezbollah

Existential		Existent
-------------	--	----------

(Clause 19d)

(members of Hezbollah are) present in Latin America.

Existent	Existential	Circ:place
----------	-------------	------------

(Clause 19e)

The existents in these existential processes are members of Hezbollah. These are to show that such increasing members of Hezbollah exist in Latin America. The researcher thought that the message the text writer wants to convey is just the same as the previous example, which is to show the possibility of illegal Latin American immigrants originally of terrorists. These clauses are assumed to be thought-provoking since it is ideologically delivered.

This depiction of immigrants influences the readers and it aims to evoke readers' disagreement towards the enactment of immigration reform. Therefore, it can be said that from this explanation of existential process, The Washington Times is a newspaper which has an anti-immigrant stance.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

After analysing the data in Chapter IV, the researcher draws conclusion as follows: First, the processes found in The New York Times' editorial are material, relational, behavioural, mental, verbal and existential processes. The highest percentage is material process with 40 processes (43.2%), which dominates the whole processes in this editorial. Whereas the processes found in The Washington Times' editorial are material, relational, mental, verbal, existential and behavioural processes. The highest percentage is also material process with 42 processes (42%). Next, the participants found in The New York Times' editorial are actor, goal, carrier, attribute, behavior, senser, phenomenon, token, value, sayer, verbiage, recipient, existent, initiator, attributor, assigner, receiver, range and client. The highest percentage of the participant is actor with 31 participants (19.1%). As for The Washington Times' editorial, the participants found in this editorial are goal, actor, carrier, attribute, senser, phenomenon, token, value, existent, behavior, sayer, verbiage, receiver, range, assigner. The highest percentage of the participant is goal with 36 participants (23.2%).

Second, as for the ideology of The New York Times, it can be seen from the lexical choices used in processes and assignment of participants. The ideology of The

New York Times newspaper is pro-immigrant. This newspaper ideology is pro-immigrant because they are partisan and in favor of Democratic Party with its liberal bias which endorses the enactment of immigration reform. This pro-immigrant stance can be seen dominantly from the material and relational processes which are the dominant processes found in this text. For example, in the material processes, immigrants are depicted as victims and in the relational processes, immigrants are attributed positively using positive lexical choices such as *laborers* and *workers*, thus these depictions are expected to evoke readers' sympathy towards undocumented immigrants so that they support the enactment of immigration reform in the United States.

Third, the ideology of The Washington Times can also be seen from the lexical choices used in processes and assignment of participants. The ideology of The Washington Times is anti-immigrant. This newspaper ideology is anti-immigrant because they are partisan and in favor of Republican Party with its conservative bias which is against the enactment of immigration reform. This anti-immigrant stance can be seen dominantly from the material and relational processes which are the dominant processes found in this text. For example, in the material processes, immigrants are depicted as trouble makers and in the relational processes, immigrants are attributed negatively using negative lexical choices such as *aliens*, *spies* and *terrorists*, thus these depictions are expected to evoke readers' disagreement towards the enactment of immigration reform in the United States.

5.2 Suggestion

After concluding the study, the researcher gives suggestions as follows:

1. This thesis focuses on critical discourse analysis through the transitivity system which is the realization of ideational meaning. So, it is suggested for other researchers, who are willing to conduct a critical discourse analysis, to do the analysis through other metafunctions, which are interpersonal meanings and textual meanings.
2. The analysis here is based on theory proposed by Norman Fairclough. So other researchers who want to conduct critical discourse analysis may do it using theories from other linguistic experts in critical discourse analysis, such as Ruth Wodak and Teun van Dijk.
3. The data of this thesis is written data. So, it is suggested for the other researchers who want to conduct critical discourse analysis, to do it on spoken data as well, such as political speech and interviews.

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Appendix 1

The New York Times

Deportees, Then and Now

By THE EDITORIAL BOARD

September 7, 2013

Congress returns from recess this week with the immigration system still failing and repairs still undone. President Obama is still promising solutions, but his administration remains a huge part of the problem.

Last Tuesday, Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, wrote to Janet Napolitano, the departing secretary of homeland security, imploring the administration to stop harming her state's economy with ramped-up immigration audits that force farmers and growers to fire workers they desperately need. "Concentrate instead on removing those who would and have harmed our society," she wrote, "rather than those who contribute to our vital agricultural economy and heritage, and the safe and high-quality food supply that benefits all Americans."

Mr. Obama speaks of embracing immigrants but has deported nearly two million of them. He and Ms. Napolitano, who left office last week, always said they were focused on catching dangerous criminals, but they cast a wide net that has struck day laborers, carwash employees, farm workers and others who pose no threat.

A wiser nation would have long ago reset the dials on this system. But instead it is set to expel and repel. The economy depends on the labor of millions of people who want to work legally and aspire to become full Americans. Instead they become fugitives and deportees. They languish in detention centers. They die in the Arizona borderlands. They work until they are caught and disposed of.

Anti-immigrant forces call this "attrition," the slow expulsion of 11 million people through the steady accumulation of arrests. Mr. Obama says he holds out hope for reform, and a bill that passed the Senate this summer with strong bipartisan support would go far toward bringing those 11 million within the law. But House Republicans refuse to take up the Senate bill, and are proposing or threatening inaction or their own harmful legislation.

One bill, the Strengthen and Fortify Enforcement Act, which passed the House Judiciary Committee, would have devastating consequences. It would give state and local governments the authority to write and enforce their own immigration laws,

unleashing the full chaos of free-form foreign policies across 50 states. It would give poorly trained local officers more power to go after unauthorized immigrants, who would be subject to arrest and prosecution the moment the bill became law, and it would turn civil immigration violations into crimes.

The bill would also erase one bright spot in Mr. Obama's immigration record: his program deferring the deportations of thousands of young people, known as Dreamers, who arrived as children. Other legislation the Republicans are considering would allow in hundreds of thousands of temporary immigrant workers but deny them the legal protections, like the right to change jobs, that would help them resist employer abuse.

The day before Ms. Feinstein sent her letter, there was a ceremony at a graveyard in Fresno, Calif., to dedicate a granite slab bearing the names of 28 farm workers who were being deported from California to Mexico in 1948 when their plane crashed. News reports at the time named the pilot, co-pilot, flight attendant and an immigration guard, but not the Mexicans, an omission that led Woody Guthrie to write a poem, later set to music, called "Plane Wreck at Los Gatos."

Some of us are illegal, and some are not wanted,

Our work contract's out and we have to move on;

Six hundred miles to that Mexican border,

They chase us like outlaws, like rustlers, like thieves.

We died in your hills, we died in your deserts,

We died in your valleys and died on your plains.

We died 'neath your trees and we died in your bushes,

Both sides of the river, we died just the same.

America has changed a lot in 65 years, but not enough. We are still a country that eagerly, if not desperately, accepts the labor of immigrants but is slow to acknowledge their humanity. When singers perform Guthrie's song today, not a word is out of date.

Appendix 2

The Washington Times

Tough questions about immigration ‘reform’

By THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Wednesday, July 3, 2013

Who will find the answers while there’s still time to prevent a disaster?

Questions must be answered by the advocates for comprehensive immigration reform. Despite Senate approval of the bill last week, these questions have not yet been asked — let alone answered.

How will U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services adjudicate the millions of applications, indeed, tens of millions of applications for lawful status with even a shred of integrity? The agency won’t be able to conduct in-person interviews or field investigations to make certain the information contained in the applications is truthful and accurate. As it is, the adjudications officers are already under tremendous pressure to approve most of the more than 6 million applications they are already handling each year. It takes just minutes to approve an application, but may take hours, if not days, to deny an application. The 9/11 Commission identified immigration fraud as the embedding tactic of choice for terrorists.

Who are the aliens who would emerge from the “shadows?” While we have been told that comprehensive immigration reform would take these undocumented illegal aliens out of the shadows, how will we verify their true names or even their true countries of citizenship? “Undocumented” means that they have no official identity documents to attest to their true identities. An alien who has an extensive arrest record in other countries, but who has never been fingerprinted in the United States, or a handful of other countries that are our allies and take law enforcement seriously, may be fingerprinted in conjunction with legalization and not have his prior records show up. Such an alien, including transnational criminals and terrorists, could easily game the legalization process by using a false name.

What was the real purpose for an illegal alien to enter the United States in the first place? While the prospect of employment may have been the motivation for the great majority of illegal aliens to run our borders, a significant percentage of the illegal-

alien population includes those who know they could not be lawfully admitted via the inspections process that is designed to prevent the entry of aliens who have dangerous communicable diseases, severe mental illness, serious criminal histories, are fugitives from justice in other countries or have committed war crimes or human rights violations, or are spies or terrorists.

Where did an illegal alien who applies for legalization really come from? Today, many illegal aliens who run the U.S.-Mexican border are not citizens of Mexico. Often aliens, especially those from Latin American countries, falsely claim to be Mexican so they will not be deported to their home countries. They calculate they will be simply pushed back into Mexico where they can easily make another attempt to run the border just hours after the Border Patrol releases them. Additionally, we know that there is a growing population of Iranian shock troops arriving in Venezuela each week, and there are also increasing members of Hezbollah present in Latin America.

When did an alien who applies for participation in comprehensive immigration reform actually enter the United States? An alien who sneaks across the border creates no record of his entry. It may sound like a terrific idea for Congress to include a provision in amnesty legislation requiring that the applicant for amnesty be present in the United States for a certain number of years. However, how could the Department of Homeland Security determine the alien's actual date of entry? There will be no resources for conducting field investigations, only to run a name and fingerprints in a computerized series of databases with no means of verifying entry data.

Why would politicians elected to represent American workers and their families ignore the national security issues and the impact of adding millions of authorized workers to a labor pool that cannot find work now?

How will the federal government deal with aliens who apply for lawful status but are rejected because it is determined that they are ineligible? Will they be arrested, and will deportation proceedings be initiated, or will they simply not be rewarded for their illegal entry into the United States and violations of other laws including, perhaps, lying on their applications for legalization?

How will the Department of Homeland Security deal with those aliens who don't seek legalization because they know that they have serious criminal histories? How many agents will be assigned to tracking down a population of illegal aliens whose numbers would likely exceed 1 million? These aliens pose a serious threat and one that would persist if the department continues to ignore them.

Appendix 3

Transitivity analysis of The New York Times' editorial: *Deportees, Then and Now*.

1. a. Congress returns from recess this week

Actor	Material	Circ:matter	Circ:time
-------	----------	-------------	-----------
- b. with the immigration system still failing

Actor		Material
-------	--	----------
- c. and repairs still undone.

Goal		Material
------	--	----------
2. a. President Obama is still promising solutions

Sayer		Verbiage
	Verbal	
- b. but his administration remains a huge part of the problem.

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------
3. a. Last Tuesday, Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, wrote

Circ:time	Actor	Material
-----------	-------	----------

to Janet Napolitano, the departing secretary of homeland security

Recipient

- b. (Senator Dianne Feinstein) imploring the administration

Sayer	Verbal	Receiver
-------	--------	----------
- c. to stop harming her state's economy with ramped-up immigration audits

Material	Goal	Circ:manner
----------	------	-------------
- d. that force farmers and growers to fire workers

Initiator	Actor	Goal
	Material	
- e. (workers) they desperately need.

Attribute	Carrier	Circ:manner	Attrib:Poss
-----------	---------	-------------	-------------
4. a. "Concentrate instead on removing those

Mental:Cognitive		Phenomenon
------------------	--	------------

- b. who would and have harmed our society,”
- | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------|
| Phenomenon | Mental:Affect | Senser |
|------------|---------------|--------|
- c. she wrote,
- | | |
|-------|----------|
| Actor | Material |
|-------|----------|
- d. “rather than those who contribute to
- | | |
|-------|----------|
| Actor | Material |
|-------|----------|
- our vital agricultural economy and heritage, and the safe and high quality food supply
- | |
|------|
| Goal |
|------|
- e. that benefits all Americans.”
- | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------|
| Phenomenon | Mental:Affect | Senser |
|------------|---------------|--------|
5. a. Mr. Obama speaks of embracing immigrants
- | | | |
|-------|--------|----------|
| Sayer | Verbal | Verbiage |
|-------|--------|----------|
- b. but (Mr.Obama) has deported nearly two million of them.
- | | | |
|-------|----------|------|
| Actor | Material | Goal |
|-------|----------|------|
6. a. He and Ms. Napolitano always said,
- | | | |
|-------|--|--------|
| Sayer | | Verbal |
|-------|--|--------|
- b. who left office last week
- | | | | |
|-------|----------|------|-----------|
| Actor | Material | Goal | Circ:time |
|-------|----------|------|-----------|
- c. they were focused on catching dangerous criminals,
- | | | |
|--------|------------------|------------|
| Senser | Mental:Cognitive | Phenomenon |
|--------|------------------|------------|
- d. but they cast a wide net
- | | | |
|-------|----------|-------|
| Actor | Material | Range |
|-------|----------|-------|
- e. that has struck day laborers, carwash employees, farm workers and others
- | | | |
|-------|----------|------|
| Actor | Material | Goal |
|-------|----------|------|
- f. who pose no threat.
- | | | |
|---------|---------------|-----------|
| Carrier | Attrib:Intens | Attribute |
|---------|---------------|-----------|
7. A wiser nation would have long ago reset the dials on this system.
- | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------|------|
| Actor | | Circ:time | Goal |
| | | Material | |

8. But instead it is set to expel and repel.

Goal	Material
------	----------

9. a. The economy depends on the labor of millions of people

Behaver	Behavioural	Phenomenon
---------	-------------	------------

b. who want to work legally

Senser	Mental:Inclination	Phenomenon
--------	--------------------	------------

c. and (the labors) aspire to become full Americans.

Behaver	Behavioural	Phenomenon
---------	-------------	------------

10. Instead they become fugitives and deportees.

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

11. They languish in detention centers.

Senser	Mental:Affect	Circ:place
--------	---------------	------------

12. They die in the Arizona borderlands.

Behaver	Behavioural	Circ:place
---------	-------------	------------

13.a. They work

Actor	Material
-------	----------

b. until they are caught and disposed of.

Goal	Material
------	----------

14. Anti-immigrant forces call this “attrition,”

Assigner	Id:Intens	Value	Token
----------	-----------	-------	-------

(“attrition” is) the slow expulsion of 11 million people through the steady accumulation of arrests.

Token	Id:Intens	Value
-------	-----------	-------

15.a. Mr. Obama says

Sayer	Verbal
-------	--------

b. he holds out hope for reform,

Senser	Mental:Inclination	Phenomenon
--------	--------------------	------------

c. and (there was) a bill

Existential	Existent
-------------	----------

- d. that passed the Senate this summer

Actor	Material	Goal	Circ:time
-------	----------	------	-----------
- e. with strong bipartisan support would go far

Actor	Material	Circ:manner
-------	----------	-------------
- f. toward bringing those 11 million within the law.

Material	Goal	Circ:place
----------	------	------------
- 16.a. But House Republicans refuse to take up the Senate Bill

Senser	Mental:Inclination	Phenomenon
--------	--------------------	------------
- b. and (House Republicans) are proposing or threatening inaction or their own harmful legislation.

Sayer	Verbal	Verbiage
-------	--------	----------
- 17.a. (There is) one bill,

Existential	Existent
-------------	----------
- b. (that one bill is) the Strengthen and Fortify Enforcement Act,

Token	Id:Intens	Value
-------	-----------	-------
- c. which passed the House Judiciary Committee,

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------
- d. (it) would have devastating consequences.

Carrier	Attrib:Poss	Attribute
---------	-------------	-----------
- 18.a. It would give state and local governments the authority

Actor	Material	Recipient	Goal
-------	----------	-----------	------
- b. (state and local governments) to write and enforce their own immigration laws,

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------
- c. unleashing the full chaos of free-form foreign policies across 50 states.

Material	Goal	Circ:place
----------	------	------------
- 19.a. It would give poorly trained local officers more power

Actor	Material	Recipient	Goal
-------	----------	-----------	------
- b. to go after unauthorized immigrants,

Material	Goal
----------	------

c. who would be subject to arrest and prosecution

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

d. the moment the bill became law,

Circ:time	Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
-----------	---------	---------------	-----------

e. and it would turn civil immigration violations into crimes.

Attributor	Carrier		Attribute
	Attrib:Intens		

20.a. The bill would also erase one bright spot in Mr. Obama's immigration record:

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

b. his program deferring the deportations of thousands of young people,

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

c. (those thousands of young people are) known as Dreamers,

Token	Id:Intens	Value
-------	-----------	-------

d. who arrived as children.

Actor	Material	Circ:manner
-------	----------	-------------

21.a. Other legislation the Republicans are considering

Phenomenon	Senser	Mental:Cognitive
------------	--------	------------------

b. (it) would allow in hundreds of thousands of temporary immigrant workers

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

c. but (that other legislation would) deny them the legal protections,

Actor	Material	Recipient	Goal
-------	----------	-----------	------

d. like the right to change jobs (is one of the legal protections),

Token	Id:Intens	Value
-------	-----------	-------

e. (the right to change jobs) would help them resist employer abuse.

Actor	Client	Goal
	Material	

22.a. The day before Ms. Feinstein sent her letter,

Circ:time	Actor	Material	Recipient	Goal
-----------	-------	----------	-----------	------

b. there was a ceremony at a graveyard in Fresno, Calif.

Existential	Existent	Circ:place
-------------	----------	------------

c. to dedicate a granite slab

Material	Goal
----------	------

d. (that granite slab) bearing the names of 28 farm workers

Token	Id:Poss	Value
-------	---------	-------

e. who were being deported from California to Mexico in 1948

Goal	Material	Circ:place	Circ:time
------	----------	------------	-----------

f. when their plane crashed.

Actor	Material
-------	----------

23.a. News reports at that time named

Sayer	Circ:time	Verbal
-------	-----------	--------

the pilot, co-pilot, flight attendant and an immigration guard,

Verbiage

b. but (those news reports did) not (name) the Mexicans,

Sayer	Verbal	Verbiage
-------	--------	----------

c. (it is) an omission

Existential	Existent
-------------	----------

d. that led Woody Guthrie to write a poem,

Initiator	Actor	Goal
	Material	

e. later (it is) set to music,

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

f. (it is) called "Plane Wreck at Los Gatos."

Token	Id:Intens	Value
-------	-----------	-------

24.a. *Some of us are illegal,*

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

b. *and some are not wanted,*

Phenomenon	Mental:Inclination
------------	--------------------

c. *our work contract 's out*

Carrier	Attrib:Circ	Attribute
---------	-------------	-----------

d. *and we have to move on;*

Behaver	Behavioural
---------	-------------

25. *Six hundred miles to that Mexican border, they chase us like outlaws, like rustlers, like thieves.*

Circ:place	Actor	Material	Goal
------------	-------	----------	------

Circ:manner

26.a. *We died in your hills,*

Behaver	Behavioural	Circ:place
---------	-------------	------------

b. *we died in your deserts,*

Behaver	Behavioural	Circ:place
---------	-------------	------------

c. *we died in your valleys*

Behaver	Behavioural	Circ:place
---------	-------------	------------

d. *and (we) died on your plains.*

Behaver	Behavioural	Circ:place
---------	-------------	------------

27.a. *We died 'neath your trees*

Behaver	Behavioural	Circ:place
---------	-------------	------------

b. *and we died in your bushes,*

Behaver	Behavioural	Circ:place
---------	-------------	------------

c. *both sides of the river, we died just the same.*

Circ:place	Behaver	Behavioural	Circ:manner
------------	---------	-------------	-------------

28.a. *America has changed a lot in 65 years,*

Actor	Material	Circ:manner	Circ:time
-------	----------	-------------	-----------

b. *but (it is) not enough.*

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

29.a. *We are still a country*

Carrier	Attrib:Intens		Attribute
---------	---------------	--	-----------

b. that eagerly, if not desperately, accepts the labor of immigrants

Actor	Circ:manner	Material	Goal
-------	-------------	----------	------

c. but (which) is slow to acknowledge their humanity.

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

30.a. When singers perform Guthrie's song today,

Actor	Material	Goal	Circ:time
-------	----------	------	-----------

b. not a word is out of date.

Carrier	Attrib:Circ	Attribute
---------	-------------	-----------

Appendix 4

Transitivity analysis of The Washington Times' editorial: *Tough questions about immigration reform.*

1. a. Who will find the answers

Senser	Mental:Cognitive	Phenomenon
--------	------------------	------------
- b. while there 's still time

Existential		Existent
-------------	--	----------
- c. to prevent a disaster?

Material	Goal
----------	------
2. Questions must be answered by the advocates for comprehensive immigration reform.

Verbiage	Verbal	Sayer	Circ:cause
----------	--------	-------	------------
3. a. Despite Senate approval of the bill last week, these questions have not yet been asked,

Circ:contingency	Circ:time	Verbiage	Verbal
------------------	-----------	----------	--------
- b. let alone (these questions have not yet been) answered.

Verbiage	Verbal
----------	--------
4. a. How will U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services adjudicate

Senser	Mental:Cognitive
--------	------------------

the millions of applications, indeed, tens of millions of application

	Phenomenon
--	------------

for lawful status with even a shred of integrity?

Circ:cause	Circ:manner
------------	-------------
- b. The agency won't be able to conduct in-person interviews or field investigations

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------
- c. to make certain

Mental:Cognitive

- d. (that) the information contained in the applications is truthful and accurate.

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

5. a. As it is (truthful and accurate),

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

- b. the adjudication officers are already under tremendous pressure

Carrier	Attrib:Circ		Attribute
---------	-------------	--	-----------

- c. (the adjudication officers) to approve most of the more than 6 million applications

Senser	Mental:Inclination	Phenomenon
--------	--------------------	------------

- d. (that) they are already handling each year.

Actor		Circ:time
	Material	

6. a. It takes just minutes

Carrier	Attrib:Poss	Attribute
---------	-------------	-----------

- b. to approve an application,

Mental:Inclination	Phenomenon
--------------------	------------

- c. but (it) may take hours, if not days,

Carrier	Attrib:Poss	Attribute
---------	-------------	-----------

- d. to deny an application.

Mental:Inclination	Phenomenon
--------------------	------------

7. The 9/11 Commission identified immigration fraud as

Assigner		Value
		Id:Intens

the embedding tactic of choice for terrorists.

Token

8. a. Who are the aliens

Attribute	Attrib:Intens	Carrier
-----------	---------------	---------

- b. who would emerge from the "shadows?"

Actor	Material	Circ:place
-------	----------	------------

9. a. While we have been told

Receiver	Verbal
----------	--------
- b. that comprehensive immigration reform would take these undocumented illegal aliens

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

out of the shadows,

Circ:manner

- c. how will we verify their true names or even their true countries of citizenship?

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------
- 10.a. “Undocumented” means

Token	Id:Intens
-------	-----------
- b. that they have no official identity documents

Carrier	Attrib:Poss	Attribute
---------	-------------	-----------
- c. to attest to their true identities.

Material	Goal
----------	------
- 11.a. (It is) an alien

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------
- b. who has an extensive arrest record in other countries,

Carrier	Attrib:Poss	Attribute	Circ:place
---------	-------------	-----------	------------
- c. but who has never been fingerprinted

Goal	Material
------	----------

in the United States, or a handful of other countries that are our allies

Circ:Place

- d. and (those countries) take law enforcement seriously,

Actor	Material	Goal	Circ:manner
-------	----------	------	-------------
- e. (an alien) may be fingerprinted in conjunction with legalization

Goal	Material	Circ:cause
------	----------	------------

f. and (that alien may) not have his prior records show up.

Actor		Goal	
		Material	

12.a. Such an alien, including transnational criminals and terrorists,

Token	Id:Intens	Value
-------	-----------	-------

b. (such an alien) could easily game the legalization process

Actor		Circ:manner		Goal
		Material		

c. by using a false name.

Material	Goal
----------	------

13.a. What was the real purpose

Value	Id:Intens	Token
-------	-----------	-------

b. for an illegal alien to enter the United States in the first place?

Actor	Material	Goal	Circ:time
-------	----------	------	-----------

14.a. While the prospect of employment may have been the motivation

Value	Id:Intens	Token
-------	-----------	-------

b. for the great majority of illegal aliens to run our borders,

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

c. a significant percentage of the illegal-alien population includes those

Token	Id:Intens	Value
-------	-----------	-------

d. who know

Senser	Mental:Cognitive
--------	------------------

e. (that) they could not be lawfully admitted via the inspections process

Goal		Circ:manner		Circ:manner
		Material		

f. that is designed to prevent the entry of aliens

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

g. who have dangerous communicable diseases, severe mental illness, serious criminal histories,

Carrier	Attrib:Poss	Attribute
---------	-------------	-----------

h. (aliens) are fugitives from justice in other countries

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute	Circ:cause	Circ:place
---------	---------------	-----------	------------	------------

i. or (aliens) have committed war crimes or human rights violations,

Actor	Material	Range
-------	----------	-------

j. or (aliens) are spies or terrorists.

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

15.a. Where did an illegal alien really come from?

Circ:place	Actor	Material
------------	-------	----------

b. who applies for legalization

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

16.a. Today, many illegal aliens are not citizens of Mexico.

Circ:time	Carrier	Attrib:intens	Attribute
-----------	---------	---------------	-----------

b. who run the U.S. - Mexican border

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

17.a. Often aliens falsely claim to be Mexican

Circ:time	Sayer	Circ:manner	Verbal	Verbiage
-----------	-------	-------------	--------	----------

b. especially those (are) from Latin American countries

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

c. so they will not be deported to their home countries.

Goal	Material	Circ:place
------	----------	------------

18.a. They calculate

Senser	Mental:Cognitive
--------	------------------

b. (that) they will be simply pushed back into Mexico

Goal	Circ:manner	Circ:place
	Material	

c. where they can easily make another attempt

Actor		Circ:manner Material		Goal
-------	--	-------------------------	--	------

d. to run the border

Material	Goal
----------	------

e. just hours after the Border Patrol releases them.

Circ:time	Actor	Material	Goal
-----------	-------	----------	------

19.a. Additionally, we know

Senser	Mental:Cognitive
--------	------------------

b. that there is a growing population of Iranian shock troops

Existential	Existent
-------------	----------

c. (Iranian shock troops) arriving in Venezuela each week,

Actor	Material	Circ:place	Circ:time
-------	----------	------------	-----------

d. and there are also increasing members of Hezbollah

Existential		Existent
-------------	--	----------

e. (members of Hezbollah are) present in Latin America.

Existent	Existential	Circ:place
----------	-------------	------------

20.a. When did an alien actually enter the United States?

Circ:time		Actor		Goal
		Material		

b. who applies for participation in comprehensive immigration reform

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

21.a. An alien creates no record of his entry

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

b. who sneaks across the border

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

22.a. It may sound like a terrific idea for Congress

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

b. to include a provision in amnesty legislation

Material	Goal	Circ:place
----------	------	------------

c. (that provision) requiring

Sayer	Verbal
-------	--------

d. that the applicant for amnesty be present in the United States

Existent	Existential	Circ:place
----------	-------------	------------

for a certain number of years.

Circ:time

23. However, how could the Department of Homeland Security determine

Circ:manner	Senser	Mental:Cognitive
-------------	--------	------------------

the alien's actual date of entry?

Phenomenon

24.a. There will be no resources for conducting field investigations,

Existential	Existent	Circ:cause
-------------	----------	------------

b. only to run a name and fingerprints in a computerized series of databases

Material	Goal	Circ:place
----------	------	------------

with no means of verifying entry data.

Circ:manner

25.a. Why would politicians ignore

Circ:cause	Senser	Mental:Inclination
------------	--------	--------------------

the national security issues and the impact of adding millions of authorized workers to a labor pool

Phenomenon

b. that cannot find work now?

Actor	Material	Goal	Circ:time
-------	----------	------	-----------

c. (politicians are) elected

Goal	Material
------	----------

d. (politicians) to represent American workers and their families

Token	Id:Intens	Value
-------	-----------	-------

26.a. How will the federal government deal with aliens

Circ:manner	Behaver Behavioural	Circ:accompaniment
-------------	------------------------	--------------------

b. who apply for lawful status

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

c. but (who) are rejected

Phenomenon	Mental:Inclination
------------	--------------------

d. because it is determined

Phenomenon	Mental:Cognitive
------------	------------------

e. that they are ineligible?

Carrier	Attrib:intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

27.a. Will they be arrested,

Goal
Material

b. and will deportation proceedings be initiated,

Goal
Material

c. or will they simply not be rewarded

Goal	Circ:manner
Material	

for their illegal entry into the United States and violations of other laws

Circ:cause

d. (violations) including, perhaps,

Token	Id:Intens
-------	-----------

e. (aliens) lying on their applications for legalization?

Sayer	Verbal	Circ:place
-------	--------	------------

28.a. How will the Department of Homeland Security deal with those aliens

Circ:manner	Behaver Behavioural	Circ:accompaniment
-------------	------------------------	--------------------

b. who don't seek legalization

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

c. because they know

Senser	Mental:Cognitive
--------	------------------

d. that they have serious criminal histories?

Carrier	Attrib:Poss	Attribute
---------	-------------	-----------

29.a. How many agents will be assigned to tracking down a population of illegal aliens

Actor	Material	Goal
-------	----------	------

b. whose numbers would likely exceed 1 million?

Token	Id:Intens	Value
-------	-----------	-------

30.a. These aliens pose a serious threat

Carrier	Attrib:Intens	Attribute
---------	---------------	-----------

b. and (it is) one

Existential	Existent
-------------	----------

c. that would persist

Actor	Material
-------	----------

d. if the department continues to ignore them.

Senser	Mental:Inclination	Phenomenon
--------	--------------------	------------