

NEWS TEXT GENRE OF THE BALI TIMES

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Abstract

This study aims at portraying some aspects of the contextual configuration of Bali Times's news texts. The study focuses on the communicative purposes, linguistic features and schematic structures of the news text genre. The method used is descriptive, and the approaches are quantitative and qualitative. The results revealed that the news texts could be categorized as the genre of news service. The Generic Structure Potential (GSP) deriving from the selected news texts may accomplish the service. The GSP is a condensed statement and a powerful device that generates a large number of possible actual structures.

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk memotret beberapa aspek dari konfigurasi kontekstual dari teks berita Bali Times. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada tujuan komunikatif, fitur linguistik dan struktur skematik dari genre teks berita. Metode yang digunakan deskriptif, dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa teks berita dapat dikategorikan sebagai genre layanan berita. Struktur Generik Potensial yang merupakan derivasi dari teks berita terpilih dimungkinkan mampu memenuhi layanan ini. Struktur ini merupakan pernyataan ringkas dan sebagai perangkat yang hebat yang mampu menggeneralisasi struktur aktual yang memungkinkan dalam jumlah yang besar.

Key words: genre, news text genre, communicative purpose, linguistic features, schematic structure.

INTRODUCTION

There are two kinds of communicative press media which can be used to access needed information in our modern daily lives, namely electronic media: television and radio, and printed media. Television seems to be the most popular one in the world, since to most people it is likely to be the most convenient to enjoy. The second popular press medium is radio. Newspaper is one of the printed media which is not as popular as it used to be, but since their existence is now mostly supported by websites, their popularity is still capable to compete with other media.

The Bali Times is Indonesia's leading English news website which directs daily news from the Island of Bali. The Bali Times is Bali's own newspaper,

published in two editions: (1) online - daily and weekly, and (2) printed - weekly (on Fridays). I have chosen this website as the media to get the data of news text genre of which I will use them as objects of my analysis. One of the reasons why I choose the Bali Times is that it has been continuously publishing news in English for years, and it reaches readers in Bali and its neighbouring islands, as well as on board passengers of Singapore Airlines.

In genre analysis, there have been many researchers conducting such research. Some of them are as follows: Supriatmadji (2003) wrote a thesis entitled "Genre Analysis on English Friday Sermons Prepared by the Islamic Religious Council of Singapore," Rustipa (2005) wrote a thesis entitled "Genre Analysis on English Learners' Monologues", and Mineshima (2009) wrote a thesis entitled "Discourse Analysis of News Texts by the Application of Systemic Functional Grammar."

The different point between the research conducted by Supriatmadji and Rustipa is on the type of data. Their studies are concerned with spoken data, but mine is concerned with written data. Meanwhile, Mineshima's research concerns how two news texts of the same discourse domain from different English newspapers are different in their presentations to their readers, but mine concerns how news texts of different discourse domain from the same newspaper presented to readers.

In analyzing the selected news texts, I choose the Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG henceforth) as a tool of language analysis because it is the most powerful tool of analysis. Unlike other grammars such as prescriptive grammar which discusses what a speaker or writer should speak or write, or descriptive grammar which talks about what native speakers actually do, systemic functional grammar explains about language through its functions.

In this study, the SFG will be one of the underlying theories of the data analysis to answer the research questions, viz. (1) What are the communicative purposes served in the news texts of the Bali Times? (2) What linguistic features characterize the communicative purposes of those news texts? (3) How are the news texts organized into their schematic structures? Related to these research questions, the purpose of the study is to portray some aspects of the contextual configuration of Bali Times's news texts by describing the communicative purposes and the linguistic features characterizing those communicative purposes, and explaining how the news texts are organized into their schematic structures.

The study is concerned with genre analysis of news texts. It is limited to the following scope of study: (1). Material: the transcripts of 15 news texts of the Bali Times online newspaper uploaded on 25 February 2013; (2). Approach: the approach is a combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches, and the underlying theory used is *Systemic Functional Grammar* by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), *Systemic Functional Linguistics* by Eggins (1994), and *Schematic Structure* by Van Dijk (1986); (3). Method: descriptive, viz. describing the results of the analysis as they really are.

To deal with a model of language, functionalism is the model of language recently discussed under functional linguistic perspective; this uses language as a resource for making meanings (Martin, 1992). This model of language illustrates

the realization and exchange of meanings. With this model, we can explain what lexicogrammar is used to express meanings and what phonological or graphological aspects are used to describe the lexicogrammar. At the same time we can also explain the enactment of role and relation, construal of experience, and presentation of meanings. This means that we can provide description about the exchange of meanings in terms of (1) *field* of the discourse, referring to what is happening, to the nature of social action that is taking place; (2) *tenor* of the discourse, referring to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, their statuses and roles; (3) *mode* of the discourse, referring to what part the language is playing, the channel or medium.

Matthiessen (1995) says that the overall organization of the linguistic resources of any language in an interaction could be interpreted in *orders of abstraction* and *functional diversification*. With *orders of abstraction*, language is organized into semantics, lexicogrammar, and phonology or graphology. With *functional diversification*, language is a resource for the interactants to engage with one another to exchange meanings.

In relation to orders of abstraction, in an interaction, people exchange meanings by saying some utterances or writing some sentences, and their utterances or sentences are realized as among other things sequences of sounds, pitch movements, or as sequences of letters, syllables, etc. So, the meanings expressed in the utterances or sentences are realized by lexicogrammar, and lexicogrammar is realized by phonology, which is a resource for sounding wordings. The sounding refers to the phonological system in a spoken language, but it refers to the graphological system in a written language.

With regard to functional diversification, in which language is a resource for the interactants to engage with one another to exchange meanings, this involves performance of roles and relations, explanation of experience, and presentation of the meanings created through enactment and construal as information organized into text in context. Matthiessen (1995:19) and Halliday and Hasan, (1985: 23) call these three elements respectively as interpersonal, ideational, and textual meanings.

At the semantic level there are rich and varied systems of speech functions such as *informing, asserting, claiming, rejecting, denying, commanding, insisting, requesting, and suggesting*. These semantic features are realized by the grammatical system of mood, whose categories include indicative and imperative moods. So, in an interaction, meanings may be exchanged by giving information. The meanings are worded in declarative, then expressed as sequences of letters, syllables etc. in the system of graphology in writing.

When we talk to each other, we usually are at the same place and at the same time that our language may depend partly on the context. The consequence is that we can interpret the pronouns or demonstratives from the ongoing context that we share. A spoken interaction tends to use everyday sorts of words including slang, dialect features and non-standard grammar. Unlike spoken discourse, written text needs to stand more or less by itself. It needs to be contextually independent. It usually employs more prestigious vocabularies and standard grammatical constructions, and since it is usually intended to encode our

considered reflections on a topic, it is organized shortly that it may have the Beginning ^ Middle ^ End type of structure.

There has been a widely-shared view that genres are best conceptualized as goal-directed or purposive discourse (Askehave and Swales, 2001:195). Swales (1990:58) defines genre as a class of communicative events, the members of which share some set of communicative purposes. Fairclough (1995:14) regards genre as a socially ratified/approved way of using language in connection with a particular type of social activity. Martin (1984:25) quoted in Eggins (1994:26) states that genre is a staged, goal-oriented, purposeful activity in which speakers engage as members of our culture.

To provide a basic concept of genre in this study, I would restate the definition of genre as a communicative event or social activity in which language is used to exchange communicative or social purposes through a number of stages, each of which is given a functional explanation. Thus there are three important elements to consider in a genre: *communicative events*, *communicative purposes*, and *stages*.

A *communicative event* is a social situation recognized by a community, in which written or spoken language is used for communication between individuals or groups (Bloor, 2002). The linguistic products of a repeated communicative event may become established as genres. News texts, for example, are genres associated with the communicative events known as news service, a communicative event between writers and readers.

A *communicative purpose*, on the other hand, is a term recognized in a text, and simply refers to what the speaker or writer is doing or aims to do when he / she communicates (Swales, 1990; Bloor, 2002). Bhatia (1997) suggests that we should take communicative purpose as the key characteristic feature of a genre. A news text, for instance, has communicative purposes to report the latest information of events. As they have a common social purpose and they use language to express it, they are considered a genre.

A *stage*, the other important element in a genre, refers to the schematic structuring of a genre (Levinson, 1979). It has been learnt that genre involves language use. Therefore I believe that language is also important in explaining a genre. Eggins (1994) even claims that genre is realized through language, and that this process of realizing genre in language is mediated through the realization of register, the style of language used for particular situations. This claim coincides with what Martin (1985) in Swales (1990:40) says that genres are realized through registers, and registers in turn are realized through language.

Schematic structure is an example of the structure of a text that can be accommodated in its related Generic Structure Potential. Generic Structure Potential itself, according to Halliday and Hasan (1985:65), is a condensed statement of the condition under which a text will be seen as one that is appropriate to contextual configuration. With regard to Schematic Structure, Eggins and Slade (1997) say that Schematic Structure is the staged and goal-oriented organization of genres expressed linguistically through a functional constituent structure in a text.

Describing the schematic structure of genres leads to two fundamental concepts in linguistic analysis: constituency and labeling. As the name

suggests, constituency simply means that things are made up, or built out of other things. We believe that most things are in fact made up of layers of constituents. For example, an article is made up of a number of paragraphs, each paragraph is made up of a number of sentences, and each sentence is made up of a number of words.

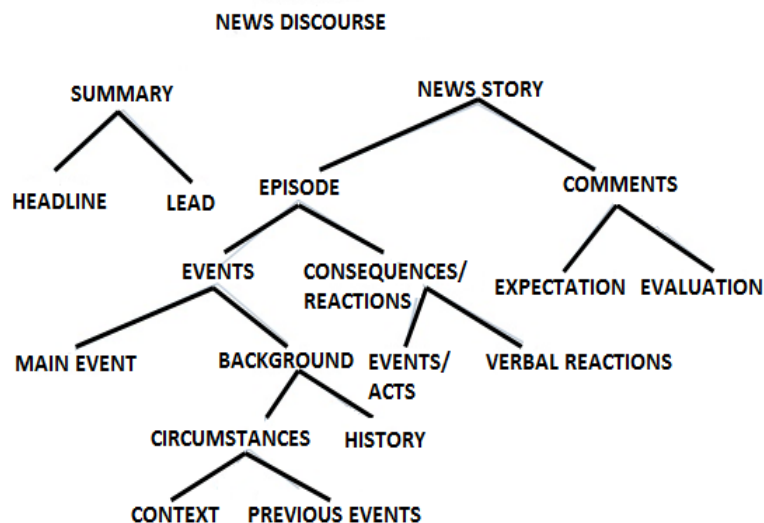
In the same way, a genre is made up of constituent stages—the schematic structure. People generally label the constituent stages of a genre using the most general terms like a Beginning, a Middle, and an End. This kind of labeling, however, does not help describe genre, it does not help us to explain how the constituent stages relate to each other in constituting the whole. Thus, they are not genre specific.

Concerning the division of a text into its constituents, Eggins (1994:37) offers two criteria, i.e. formal and functional criteria. She explains the two criteria as follows: (1) formal criteria: we could divide the text into stages/parts according to the form of the different constituents, (2) functional criteria: we could divide the genre into stages according to the function of each constituent, and we divide the text according to the different function of each stage.

Thus, functional labeling involves asking what functional role each stage plays, and how each stage contributes towards achieving the overall social purpose of the genre. Eggins and Slade (1997:233) say that we divide the text into functional constituents by recognizing as a stage only those turns or groups of turns which fulfill a function relative to the whole. This means that we only call something a stage if we can assign to it a functional label.

Some elements of schematic structure are obligatory and some others are optional. Obligatory elements are the key elements in recognizing a genre, they are obliged to occur, they define the genre to which a text belongs, and the appearance of these elements in a specific order corresponds to our perception of whether the text is complete or incomplete. Optional elements are elements that are not obliged to occur.

The following figure shows the schematic hierarchy of superstructure schema of the news discourse offered by van Dijk (1986):



Superstructure Schema of News Discourse (van Dijk, 1986)

The following is the linear description of the schematic structure. It emerges that it is a specific property of news reports that the schematic superstructure categories are not realized continuously in discrete linear units. Rather, the overall relevance structure imposes a left-right and top down installment organization, in such a way that in each category the most important information is given first. To differentiate obligatory elements from optional elements in schematic structure, optional elements are put in parentheses, while obligatory elements are not.

- (1) Summary: Headline and Lead
- (2) News Story: Episode and Comments
- (3) Episode: Events and Consequences/Reactions
- (4) Events: Main Event and Backgrounds
- (5) (Backgrounds): Circumstances and History
- (6) (Consequences/Reactions): Events/Acts and Verbal Reactions
- (7) (Circumstances): Context and Previous Events
- (8) (Comments): Expectation and Evaluation

Although identifying the schematic structure of a genre is a major part of generic analysis, it cannot be performed accurately without an analysis of the lexico-grammatical realizations of each stage of schematic structure (Eggin and Slade, 1997:235). Texts of different genres reveal different linguistic feature choices. Thus, realization patterns will differ across genres. Even the different stages of a genre will reveal different lexicogrammatical patterns.

RESEARCH METHODS

Lexico-grammar was one of the two integrated parts I focused on to analyze the data. I decided that the unit of analysis was the clause. This was to follow Eggin (1994) who states that when the stratum of language to analyze is lexico-grammar, the unit of analysis or description is the clause. Mirador (2000:47) uses the term *move* that is the unified functional meaning of a sentence or group of sentences in a written or spoken text.

Polit and Beck (2004:233) state that methodology in research refers to a systematic way of gathering data from a given population in order to understand a phenomenon and to generalize factors obtained to a larger population. In this study, I gathered the data from the online daily edition of news texts of the Bali Times. The Bali Times is published in two editions: (1) Online: a daily and weekly, (2) Print : weekly (on Fridays).

To collect the data, I applied sampling technique. Sampling is the process of selecting elements or respondents representative of the population under study (Polit & Beck 2004:291). A sample should represent the population of which it is selected to enable generalization of finding to be made about the population (Babbie & Mouton 2001:124). There are two sampling techniques: (1) random sampling and (2) purposive sampling (Polit & Beck 2004:295). In this study I used both sampling techniques: random and purposive sampling techniques to access the data.

As explained above, I conducted the analysis using genre model analysis offered by Eggin (1994). The model analysis is divided into two integrated parts:

schematic structure analysis and lexicogrammatical analysis. This means that conducting the analysis of one part always involves the analysis of the other part.

The method used in this study is descriptive research method. Polit and Beck (2004:192) declare that the purpose of descriptive research is to observe, describe and document aspects of a situation as it occurs naturally. Descriptive research provides a detailed profile of an event, condition or situation using either quantitative, qualitative or a combination of the methods.

In this study, I applied both quantitative and qualitative approaches of discourse analysis to unfold the genre of news texts on the basis of a genre model analysis offered by Eggins (1994). The model analysis basically suggests that a genre analysis should work in two integrated parts, namely identifying the schematic structure of the news text genre, and analyzing the semantic and lexicogrammatical items used in the stages in order to convey the intended communicative purpose.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Segments of the News Texts.

This specification is based on van Dijk's Superstructure Schema of News Discourse (van Dijk, 1986:169), and the mood selection system analysis of the selected news texts of the Bali Times.

Based on van Dijk's superstructure schema of news discourse, the specification of *general segment* starts from *opening* which functionally consists of *summary* which comprises *main headline(s)* and *lead*. Based on the result of analysis of the selected news texts, there are two segments need to be identified before the *summary*, namely *temporal indicator* and *spatial indicator*. I include them in the specification because they mostly occur in the news texts of the Bali Times, so they become characteristics of the news texts of the Bali Times. I also added one more segment in the body of the text, viz. *supporting event(s)* which deals with the details of the *main event*. The addition of this segment is meant to avoid confusion between the major event and its details. In van Dijk's schema, these details are classified into the *main event*. The segments of the Bali Times news texts are as follows:

General Segments: Functional Segments:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| (1) <i>Opening</i> | <i>Headline, Temporal and Spatial Indicators, Summary</i> which comprises <i>Main headline(s)</i> and <i>Lead</i> . |
| (2) <i>Body</i> | <i>Episode</i> consists of <i>Events</i> and <i>Consequences/Reactions(C/R)</i> ; <i>Events</i> consist of <i>Main Event, Backgrounds, and Supporting Events</i> ; <i>Backgrounds</i> consist of <i>Circumstances</i> and <i>History</i> ; <i>C/R</i> consists of <i>Events/Acts</i> and <i>Verbal Reactions</i> ; <i>Circumstances</i> consist of <i>Context</i> and <i>Previous Events</i> . |
| (3) <i>Closing</i> | <i>Comments</i> consist of <i>Expectation</i> and <i>Evaluation</i> . |

Communicative Purposes of the News Texts

The communicative purposes found in the selected news texts are as follows (1) to thematize the news text. This is recognized from the *headline* of the news text. For instance (News Text 2), “Ngurah Rai Airport will be Closed Temporarily”, functions to represent or thematize the content of the news text in question. As a result the information reported in this news text will be different from that of other news text with different headline. (2) To inform the readers the date when the news text is published. This is recognized from the *temporal indicator*. (3) To inform the readers the location where the news text is written. This is recognized from the *spatial indicator*. (4) To express the most important information of the news text; that is, what the text is about. This is recognized from the *summary*, the fourth move of each news text. This *summary* comprises the *main headline* and the *lead* of the news text. (5) To express the intended highest macroproposition, it signals what is the most relevant or important information of the text report. This is recognized from the *main headline*. The *main headline* is the functional segment of the news text which the *Headline* is usually derived from. For example (news text 2), for the *main headline* “the temporary closing of Ngurah Rai International Airport,” the *headline* is “Ngurah Rai Airport will be Closed Temporarily.” The shift of Ngurah Rai Airport to the beginning of the clause might be meant to put it in the position of the *topical theme*, as well as the *subject* of the clause, so as to make it prominent. The omission of the word “International” might be meant to make the clause shorter so that it becomes more eye-catching, besides the general assumption that everybody knows that Ngurah Rai Airport is an international airport. (6) To express information pertaining to the main actors, main event, main location, and so on. This is recognized from the *lead* of the news text. The *lead* also functions as a summary as well as an introduction of the news text. (7) To organize all information about the recent events that gave rise to a news report. This is recognized from the *Main Events*. Van Dijk states that if there are several events each worth attention and together form one macro-event or episode, the last important event constitutes the major event and is given most prominence (van Dijk, 1986:162). So, according to van Dijk, the latest important event is the *major* or *main event* of the the news text, and should also be the *headline*. (8) To activate the reader’s “situation models” from memory, namely: representations of accumulated personal experiences and knowledge about concrete situations. This is recognized from the *background* category. The *background* comprises the *circumstance* and the *history*, and the *circumstance* comprises the *previous event* and *context*. (9) To give additional information to the *main event*, such as names, addresses, places, and time. This is recognized from the *supporting event(s)*. This category is an additional category in the functional segmentation of Van Dijk. I have added this category because there are moves which cannot be classified into any of the existing categories. (10) To deal with the *actions/events* that immediately follow the main event. This is recognized from the *consequences/reactions*. For example (news text 4), the following move indicates that this happens immediately after the main event: “*However, his attempt was failed because the speedboat machine could not be turned on so that he was caught and beaten by the people around.*”(sic.) (11) To deal with information about the routinely gathered and quoted declarations of

immediate participants who have opinions or comments on the news events. This is recognized from the *Verbal Reactions*. In the analysis of the selected news texts, these *verbal reactions* are realized as *projected clauses*. (12) To deal with expectations that imply reference to future events and with evaluative expressions about the news events. This is recognized from the *comment(s)*. For example, expectation (news text 2): “By knowing information ... one day after Nyepi,” Ketut Teneng *wished*; evaluation (news text 10): It is important since MKPJ *is more effective than* using contraception methods....

Linguistic Features Characterizing the Communicative Purposes

Headline

The linguistic features which characterize the headline of the news text are as follows: each clause is written in a short, simple, and declarative mood structure. Let us begin with the discussion of the mood structure of those declarative clauses. I differentiate between major and minor clauses, to see that some mood components of the major clauses are ellipsed. The omissions of the constituents from the major clauses makes the short clauses even shorter. These create eye-catching headlines are necessary to attract potential readers' attention. The very great frequency of *simple present tense* and *positive polarity* show that the topics presented describe ordinary happenings which may occur repeatedly from time to time in the past, present or future time. The simple present can also indicate the writer believes that a fact was true before, is true now, and will be true in the future. It is also used to make generalizations about people or things. These also imply good strategy of the writers in presenting the news texts to their readers, as those two elements (*simple present tense* and *positive polarity*) may refer to interesting news texts which express the ideas that are relevant to the present time. The use of *be + to infinitive* indicates that there is official arrangement/order of doing the action.

The next linguistic feature used in the headline is *process*. The high frequency of material processes applied in the headline imply that the writers of the news texts might be of the opinion that physical actions carried by the processes are the most interesting, therefore they will draw readers' attention to read the news.

The next linguistic feature is *theme*, the elements of the clauses to which processes as transitivity functions can be assigned occur in the first positions in all news texts, they are the *themes* of the clauses: *topical themes*.

The last linguistic features which characterized the headlines of the news texts are *circumstances*, which are realized by adverbial groups and prepositional phrases. There are six circumstances of place, two circumstances of manner, and one circumstance of purpose. These imply that it is necessary for writers telling where the events take place, how and why they occur in some of the headlines of the news texts.

Temporal Indicator

This segment is the same in all the selected news texts – *February 25, 2013*, as they are written at the same date. Although this segment has the form of phrase,

consequently it belongs to minor element and left unanalyzed, it appears in each selected news text, so the *temporal indicator* is one of the linguistic features of the news text.

Spatial Indicator

Like the *temporal indicator*, this segment also belongs to minor element, but it appears in every news text, except in news text one – the absence of this segment might be caused by the wide scope where the events took place (Indonesia). Therefore, the *spatial indicator* is also one of the linguistic features of the news text.

Summary

The linguistic features which characterize the *summary* are as follows. That the types of clauses used are dominated by hypotaxis applied in 13 *summaries*; two others use simple clauses. This means that most *summaries* of the news texts are expressed in a sentence consisting of one or more dependent clauses plus one or more independent clauses.

All clauses are written in declarative mood structure. The tenses used are 9 clauses of simple past tense; they express the ideas that the actions started and finished at a specific time in the past. These include 5 projected clauses (3 clauses with *verbal*, and 2 clauses with *mental* processes), and 4 clauses with *material* processes viz. 2 hypotaxes, and 2 simple clauses. The other tenses used are the simple present tense, the Present Perfect Tense, and the Future (modulated) Tense. The Simple Present Tense is applied in 3 clauses: 2 clauses with *existential*, and 1 clause apply *relational attributive* processes. The Perfect Tense is applied in 2 clauses with *material* processes, telling that the events which took place in the past time are still relevant and therefore necessary to discuss in the present moment. The use of modulated ‘will’ with *material* process implies that there is an inclination that the action will be realized soon.

To deal with circumstances, the circumstance of place has the most frequent occurrence, they appear in 7 out of 15 summaries. However, although they are not stated clearly in the other 8 summaries, we can learn where the main events take place from the *spatial indicator* of each news text, besides we can also learn them from their contexts. The other circumstances such as the circumstance of time, purpose, contingency, reason and manner only appears once respectively, therefore they are not significant.

Concerning the theme, in declarative clause, the typical pattern is one in which *theme* is conflated with *subject* (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:73). These are true for both *marked* and *unmarked topical* themes applied in the summaries of the news texts. The marked topical themes are only applied in 3 summaries. However, the applications of different elements other than nominals as starting points show the dynamic and flexible characteristics of the language, and these also prove that marked theme also has communicative function in the use of language.

Main Headline(s) and Lead

Main headline is the functional segment of the news text from which the *headline* is derived. Both *main head* and *lead* are parts of the *summary*, therefore they possess the same linguistic features as the *summary*.

Main Event(s)

The *lead* comprises the *main event* which also belongs to the *body* (general segment) of the news text. Since the *main event* is a part of the *lead* which belongs to the *summary*, so it has the same linguistic features as the *summary*.

Background

Background category comprises *circumstance* which consists of *previous event* and *context*, and *history* categories. Background is the standard category of news reports. It is said so since even short news reports usually have a minimum background, it belongs to an obligatory element of the news text.

The linguistic feature of the *background* is that all clauses are written in the past tense, because they tell about something that takes place in the past time before the main event occurs.

Supporting Event

As mentioned before, the function of this segment is to give additional information to the *main event*, so the linguistic features of the *supporting events* will be the same with the ones of the *main event*.

Consequences/Reactions

Consequences/reactions in the news reports are often considered measurements of the relevance and the importance of events. This segment covers information on the actions or events that follow the main news events.

The *verbal reactions* category, which is under the *consequences/reactions* category, contains clauses in the form of *projected clauses*, both applying *verbal* and *mental* processes. The *verbal process* is identified by a clause, such as *Someone/he/she said: "...*", or *Someone/he/she said that ...*, while the *mental process* is identified by a clause, such as *someone/he/she hoped/wished: "...."*, or *someone/he/she hoped/wished that ...*. The linguistic feature of the *verbal reactions* segment is that each projected clause which occurs in it, always re-occurs in anywhere else in the news text after the *spatial indicator*, and its function shifts according to the position where it re-occurs.

Comment

Comment category deals with expectations that imply reference to future events, and evaluations that explicitly features evaluative expressions about the news events. The linguistic features of the *expectations* and *evaluations* are that they are mostly written in projected clauses either with quotations (direct speech) or using the word 'that' (reported speech).

The *expectations* category is recognized from the choice of verb (process) in conveying the ideas or opinions. For example, the verb ‘*wish*’ (news text 2) is used in the move: “By knowing information about Nyepi... delay their departure one day after Nyepi,” Ketut Teneng *wished*; the verb ‘*hoped*’ (news text 8) is used in the move: For that reason, he *hoped* that ... could support culture in bureaucracy.

The *evaluations* category is also recognized from the choice of verb (process) in conveying the ideas or opinions. For example, (news text 8): the verb ‘*if*’ is used in the move: “If the awareness to serve people could ..., then bureaucracy reform will happen so quickly,” Eko said.

Mood Selection

To deal with *mood* concerns the grammar of interpersonal meaning. There are two essential functional constituents of the *mood* component of the clause, namely the *subject* and the *finite*. The finding shows that there is no *imperative mood*, all the *mood* is indicative. There is no *interrogative mood* either, all the *mood* is *declarative*. It implies that all clauses of the news texts are *declarative clauses*, where the *subject* of each clause precedes the *finite*, *predicator*, *complement* and *adjunct*.

The finding shows that all the subjects are non-interactants (100 %) which means that all the subjects are the third persons, either in singular or plural forms. Supported by *positive polarity* (96.9 %), these characterize the communicative purposes of the news texts.

The next linguistic feature is the *finite: temporal finite*, which connects the *subject* and the *verb* by reference to time, is dominated by the simple past tense (68.2 %), and the simple present tense (21.2 %), and *modal finite*, which connects the *subject* and the *verb* by reference to *modality*, is only 5 %. This implies that most of the events in the news texts take place in the past time, and some of them take place in the present time. The modality, which is only 5 %, means that a few events take place in the future time.

The use of present tense, however, although only reaches 21.2 % in the whole news text, reaches 87 % (13 out of 15 clauses) in the headline of the news texts. This may imply that providing information about recent issues at the top of the news texts is something important to attract readers. Some features of spoken language are expressed in quotations (direct speech) and indirect speech is realized in verbal reaction or projected clause reaches 46.5 %. This may imply that the spoken style significantly colors the news texts.

Obligatory and Optional Stages

In this sub-chapter, each stage will be specified either it is obligatory or optional. It is specified as obligatory when it cannot be left out to define the news text genre, but it is specified as optional when it can be left out yet the genre operated as a news text genre. Obligatory elements define the genre to which a text belongs, while an optional element is one that can occur but is not obliged to occur.

Schematic Structure

On the basis of functional labeling, I divided the selected news texts into several constituent stages – the Schematic Structure – so that I can realize the pattern, be the actual or potential one. However, a more compact description of the structure can be achieved by writing the stages out in linier sequence. The following is an example of a linier description of the schematic structure of news text two: **H ^ TI ^ S ^ Mh ^ L ^ ME ^ VR PE ^ VR SE ^ VR SE ^ VR SE ^ VR SE ^ SE ^ SE ^ SE ^ VR SE ^ VR SE ^ VR SE ^ VR SE ^ SE ^ SE ^ VR Ex**(see Appendix 2).

Other news texts can also be written out in such kind of linier description, but the result does not help us much to see the pattern. The actual structure of the news texts needs to be observed thoroughly and refined in order to picture a more general description of the news texts that it represents the genre of news delivery service. This refined structure is called Generic Structure Potential or Structure Potential. The generic structure potential is a generic (or schematic) structure of texts as they unfold through time (Hasan, 1984a/1996).

Using this Structure Potential we can express the total range of optional and obligatory elements and their order that can accommodate every actual structure of the same genre. The following figure illustrates the tendencies of Schematic Structure found in the selected news texts.

TENDENCY OF SCHEMATIC STRUCTURE OF SELECTED NEWS TEXTS

GENERAL STAGE	FUNCTIONAL STAGE		
	LABEL		
Opening	Headline	H	
	Temporal Indicator	(TI)	
	Spatial Indicator	(SI)	
	Summary:	S	
	Main headline		Mh
Body	Lead	L	
	Episode:	Ep	
	Events:	E	
	Main Events	ME	
	Background:	(B)	
	Circumstance:	(Ci)	
	Previous Event	(PE)	
	Context	(Ct)	
	History	(Hi)	
	Supporting Events	SE	
	Consequences/Reactions:		(C/R)
	Events/Acts	(E/A)	
Verbal Reactions	(VR)		
Closing	Comment:	(Cm)	
	Expectation	(Ex)	
	Evaluation	(Ev)	

Notes: bold typed = mostly occurs, in parentheses = optional.

After a thorough study of the actual structures of the selected news texts, I found that the Generic Structure Potential of the genre of news delivery service is as follows: $\{H \wedge (TI) \wedge (SI) \wedge^{VR} S \wedge^{VR} Mh \wedge^{VR} L \wedge^{VR} ME\} \wedge [(\leftarrow^{*VR} PE) \wedge (\leftarrow^{*VR} Ct) \wedge (\leftarrow^{*VR} Hi) \wedge \leftarrow^{*VR} SE \wedge (\leftarrow^{*VR} E/A)] \wedge (\leftarrow^{*VR} Ex) \wedge (\leftarrow^{*VR} Ev)$. This Structure Potential appears to have accommodated the possibility of any actual structure of a news text. This structure potential can be a powerful device to generate a large number of possible structures.

The following is a short way of reading the above structure potential: Headline (H) [followed by] Temporal Indicator (TI) [followed by] Spatial Indicator (SI) [followed by] Summary (S) [followed by] Main headline (Mh) [followed by] Lead (L) [followed by] Main Event (ME) [followed by] elements in square brackets [followed by] Expectation (Ex) [followed by] Evaluation (Ev). Between the square brackets there are elements of optionality in sequence but are never equal to a complete freedom because the square brackets indicate the restraint. The elements in the square brackets then are read as follows:

- Previous Event (PE) may or may not occur. If it occurs it either precedes Context (Ct) or follows it.
- Context [followed by] History (Hi) if there is any [followed by] Supporting Event (SE).
- Supporting Event [followed by] Events/Acts (E/A) if there is any.

The following description is meant to help us understand the GSP in more details. The curly brackets indicate that Headline (H), Temporal Indicator (TI), Spatial Indicator (SI), Summary (S), Main headline (Mh), Lead (L), and Main Event (ME) are fixed in order. The caret sign indicates sequence, the brackets indicate optionality, the superscript ^{VR} indicates that the stage can be in the form of Verbal Reaction, the asterisk indicates unordered, and the square arrow indicates iteration.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The general Communicative Purpose of the selected news text is to disseminate information to the public, especially to the readers of the Bali Times. This can be the result of the sub-purposes found within the news texts. Each of the sub-purposes is employed to express what the writers/journalists are writing when they are conveying the information in the news texts. Those sub-purposes are:

- (1) to thematize the news text;
- (2) to inform the readers the date when the news text is published;
- (3) to inform the readers the location where the news text is written;
- (4) to express the most important information of the news text;
- (5) to express the intended highest macroproposition which signals what is the most relevant or important information of the text report;
- (6) to express information pertains to the main actors, main event, main location, and so on;
- (7) to organize all information about the recent events that gave rise to a news report;
- (8) to activate the reader's "situation models" from memory;

- (9) to give additional information to the *Main Event*, such as names, addresses, places, and time;
- (10) to deal with the *actions/events* that immediately follow the main event;
- (11) to deal with information about the routinely gathered and quoted declarations of immediate participants and in particular of leading national and international politicians who have opinions or comments on the news events;
- (12) to deal with expectations that imply reference to future events and with evaluative expressions about the news events.

The linguistic features realized seem to be helpful to define the sub-purposes. Full declarative and non-interactant subject are features of mood selection that indicate a high domination in the news texts. The high use of past tense may imply that providing information about past issues is something to emphasized in the news texts. The use of present tense, however, although it is low in the whole news texts, it is high in the *headline* feature of the news texts, which may imply that providing information about recent issues at the top of the news texts is something important to attract readers. Some features of spoken language as expressed in verbal reaction realized in projected clause which is closely to fifty percent may imply that the spoken style significantly colors the news texts.

The news texts are organized in relatively different actual structures. Within each different actual structure, the moves, except those at the beginning, cannot suitably fulfil all the stages offered by Van Dijk's superstructure schema of news discourse. Hence, three more stages have been added to that structure to place the remaining moves. Those additional stages are Temporal Indicator, spatial indicator, and supporting event(s). Thus, the condensed statement of the structure of the Bali Times, named generic structure potential – a powerful devise to generate a large number of actual structures, is as the following: : {**H** ^ (TI) ^ (SI) ^ VR S ^ VR Mh ^ VR L ^ VR ME} ^ [(←*VR PE) ^ (←*VR Ct) ^ (←*VR Hi) ^ (←*VR SE) ^ (←*VR E/A)] ^ (←*VR Ex) ^ (←*VR Ev).

If what I have concluded in the previous discussion are valid enough, I would like to suggest: (1) When writing a news text, a news journalist or writer should consider the profile of mood selection and other important linguistic features so that he/she will choose appropriate proposals or propositions. (2) The board of editors of the Bali Times may use the generic structure potential I proposed to develop news texts or reanalyze more news texts so that an acceptable generic structure potential can be formulated. (3) Less experienced people may use the communication system found in the news texts to understand or write similar news texts. This implies that students of English language department and faculty of English language may make use of the system to develop their abilities to write English news texts. (4) English teachers may also take the benefit, the spirit and power of conducting a genre analysis, i.e. providing a communication system to understand and write a certain kind of text.

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