SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS (SFL) ANALYSIS ON PROTEST POSTERS OF KANJURUHAN RIOTS

THESIS

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SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS (SFL) ANALYSIS ON PROTEST POSTERS OF KANJURUHAN RIOTS

THESIS

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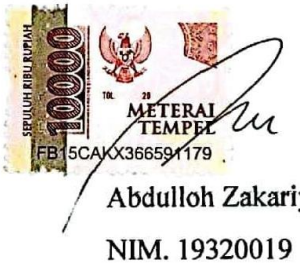
I state that the thesis entitled **"Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) Analysis on Protest Posters of Kanjuruhan Riots"** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 9 November 2023

The researcher



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MOTTO

"Not special but ready to use everywhere, every time, every situation and condition"

(Diyan Sarangan)

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My father, Nuruddiyan Kholiq

who passed away and has been an inspiration to my life every step of the way,

who never tires of making smiles for his wife and children.

My beloved mother, Umi Anisah

who always provides support and prayers for me every step of the way.

My old brother Muhammad Kholilulloh

who was willing to quit college for me and my younger siblings.

My younger siblings; Saiful Ardli, Khoiryah Baiqis

who gave enthusiasm for success.

To my special woman who accompanied me throughout the process,

who has NIM 19320001.

To the teachers and lecturers who have educated me all this time, especially

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who has guided me throughout the work on this thesis.

To all my friends of *Welirang Komuniti* Rescue and *Gubug Gendeng*

who always motivate me.

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In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

May Allah always bestow blessings and safety on all of us. Aamiin.

First of all I say Alhamdulillahirabbil 'alamin, all praise and thanks go to the presence of Allah SWT because with His mercy and grace, the researcher was able to complete the thesis entitled **"Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) Analysis on Protest Posters in Kanjuruhan Riots".** Sholawat and salam don't forget to go to our beloved Prophet, Prophet Muhammad SAW, may we all get his intercession at the end of the day. Aamiin.

During the process of writing this thesis, the researcher realized that this thesis could be completed because of the help, guidance, support, and prayers from various parties. So with that, the author would like to thank humbly to: The rector of Islamic State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Prof. Dr. M. Zainuddin, M. A, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Dr. M. Faisol, M. Ag with the permission of this thesis, also to the Head of the Department of English Literature, Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M. Ed., Ph. D., as well as my academic supervisor, Mr. Agung Wiranata Kusuma,M. A., my thesis advisor who patiently provided advice, direction, and guidance to me, Ma'am Habiba Al Umami, M. Hum., and all lecturers majoring in English Literature for the knowledge they imparted during college.

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family who patiently and sincerely always prayed for me, provided encouragement and motivation so that I could complete this thesis. I would also like to thank my lovely partner, Fitria Nur Laily, who always motivates and supports the smooth completion of this thesis. Finally, thanks to all my friends from the English Department class of 2019 for their support and beautiful memories over the past few years.

Lastly, the researcher realizes that this thesis is not perfect. However, it is hoped that it will be useful for readers who can provide new insights for research in the field of linguistics and students majoring in English literature in particular.

Malang, 9 November 2023

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ABSTRACT

Zakariya, Abdulloh (2023). *Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) Analysis on Protest Posters in Kanjuruhan Riots*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Habiba Al Umami, M. Hum

Keywords: Aremania, police, SFL, Poster, Kanjuruhan riots.

Since the riots occurred at the Kanjuruhan stadium on October 1 2022, the news about the riots has been circulating very widely in various news media to the public, both in the form of print media, the internet and broadcasting. In this research, the researcher wants to examine context and language in the study of linguistics in the form of what Systemic Functional Linguistic metafunctions Aremania uses to demonstrate by making street posters containing protests against the police following the Kanjuruhan Riots. This research uses protest posters made by Aremania on the streets of Malang and Batu related to the Kanjuruhan Riots, of which 18 posters using English were found. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative by combining 2 theories, first to identify what metafunctions are in the posters made by Aremania to protest against the police using Halliday's SFL theory (2014) and second to analyze the relationship between the police and Aremania in the posters This is by using Appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005). As a result, the researcher limited the research to 18 poster project data containing three SFL metafunctions, the results of which were from the Ideational aspect that poster writers used Relational processes the most 8 times. Meanwhile, from the interpersonal aspect using Apprisal theory, it was found that the most frequently used attitude was negatively affecting unhappiness, which was found 10 times. Finally, from the textual aspect, it was found that all the data had a theme and rheme. Furthermore, the researcher succeeded in analyzing the relational processes which were found to be 8 functions to give a bad image to the police, while from the negative affect findings, unhappiness was 10 times functioned to show dislike for the police.

ستخلص البحث

زكريا، عبد الله (2023). التحليل اللغوي الوظيفي المنهجي (SFL) على ملصقات الاحتجاج على أعمال الشغب في كانجوروهان. أُطرُوحَة. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة حبيبة العمامي م.هوم.

الكلمات الرئيسية أريمانيا، الشرطة، SFL، الملصقات، أعمال الشغب في كانجوروهان.

منذ وقوع أعمال الشغب في ملعب كانجوروهان في 1 أكتوبر 2022، تم تداول أخبار أعمال الشغب على نطاق واسع جدًا في وسائل الإعلام المختلفة للجمهور، سواء في شكل وسائل الإعلام المطبوعة أو الإنترنت أو البث. في هذا البحث، يريد الباحث فحص السياق واللغة في دراسة اللغويات في شكل ما تستخدمه أريمانيا من وظائف لغوية وظيفية نظامية للتوضيح من خلال صنع ملصقات الشوارع التي تحتوي على احتجاجات ضد الشرطة في أعقاب أعمال الشغب في كانجوروهان. يستخدم هذا البحث الملصقات الاحتجاجية التي صنعتها أريمانيا في شوارع مالانج وباتو والمتعلقة بأحداث الشغب في كانجوروهان، والتي تم العثور على 18 ملصقًا باللغة الإنجليزية منها. الطريقة المستخدمة في هذا البحث هي وصفية نوعية من خلال الجمع بين نظريتين، الأولى لتحديد ما هي الوظائف الفوقية في الملصقات التي صنعتها أريمانيا للاحتجاج على الشرطة باستخدام نظرية هاليداي (2014) SFL والثانية لتحليل العلاقة بين الشرطة وأريمانيا في الملصقات وذلك باستخدام نظرية التقييم لمارتن ووايت (2005). ونتيجة لذلك، اقتصر الباحث البحث على 18 بيانات مشروع ملصق تحتوي على ثلاث وظائف فرعية لـSFL ، وكانت نتائجها من الجانب الفكري أن مؤلفي الملصقات استخدموا العمليات العلائقية أكثر من 8 مرات. وفي الوقت نفسه، من الجانب الشخصي باستخدام نظرية التقييم، وجد أن الموقف الأكثر استخدامًا هو التأثير السلبي على التعاسة والذي تم العثور عليه 10 مرات. وأخيرا، ومن الجانب النصي، تبين أن جميع البيانات كان لها موضوع وقافية، كما نجح الباحثون في تحليل العمليات العلائقية التي تبين أنها 8 وظائف لإعطاء صورة سيئة للشرطة، بينما من الناحية السلبية تأثير النتائج، تم استخدام التعاسة 10 مرات لإظهار الكراهية للشرطة.

ABSTRAK

Zakariya, Abdulloh (2023). *Analisis Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik (SFL) pada Poster Protes Kerusuhan Kanjuruhan.* Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Habiba Al Umami, M. Hum.

Kata Kunci: Aremania, polisi, SFL, Poster, Kerusuhan Kanjuruhan.

Semenjak terjadinya kerusuhan di stadion Kanjuruhan pada 1 oktober 2022 silam, berita tentang kerusuhan sangat ramai beredar di berbagai macam media berita kepada publik, baik berupa media cetak, internet, maupun penyiaran. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti ingin mengkaji antara konteks dan bahasa dalam kajian ilmu linguistik berupa apa saja metafungsi Systemic Functional Linguistik yang digunakan Aremania untuk berunjukrasa melalui pembuatan poster jalanan yang berisi tentang protes kepada polisi akibta dari Kerusuhan Kanjuruhan. Penelitian ini menggunakan poster protes yang dibuat oleh Aremania di jalanan kota Malang dan Batu yang berkaitan dengan Kerusuhan Kanjuruhan yang mana ditemukan sebanyak 18 poster berbahasa inggris. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggabungkan 2 teori, pertama untuk mengidentifikasi metafungsi apa saja yang ada pada poster yang dibuat oleh Aremania untuk memperotes polisi dengan menggunakan teori SFL Halliday (2014) dan kedua untuk menganalisis hubungan antara polisi dan Aremania dalam poster ini dengan menggunakan teori Appraisal oleh Martin and White (2005). Hasilnya, peneliti membatasi penelitian berupa 18 data poster proetes yang mengandung tiga metafungsi SFL yang hasilnya dari aspek Ideational penulis poster paling banyak menggunakn Relational processes sebanyak 8 kali. Sedangkan dari sisi aspek Interpersonal menggunakan teori Apprisal ditemukan atittude yang paling banyak digunakan ialah negative affect unhappiness yang ditemukan sebanyak 10 kali. Terakhir dari aspek textual ditemukan dari semua data memiliki tema dan rheme Selanjutnya, peneliti berhasil menganalisis proses relational yang ditemukan sebayak 8 befungsi untuk memberikan citra jelek kepada polisi sedangkan dari temuan negative affect unhappiness sebanyaj 10 kali berfungsi utnuk menunjuka rasa tidak suka terhadap polisi.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter provides background of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key term.

A. Background of the Study

Systemic Functional Linguistics or abbreviated as SFL is a language theory developed by Michael Halliday, who believes that language is not just a set of grammatical rules but is a source for making meaning in different social contexts. Systemic functional linguistics is concerned with the grammatical structure of clauses. Systemic functional linguistics also discusses how people use language in social life (Halliday, 2014). Eggins (2004) states that systemic functional linguistics focuses on text analysis considering the social context. Apart from that, SFL also views language as a source of meaning. SFL creates a meaning system, namely the use of language in selecting linguistic forms. In addition, SFL views language in the context of use, and linguistic forms have functions. Based on this theory, it is suitable to analyze the social phenomena that existed during the protests against the Kanjuruhan riots through posters made by Aremania.

The Kanjuruhan riot on October 1st, 2022, left deep sorrow for the families and friends of the victims who died as a result of being trapped in the crush of death when they tried to leave the Kanjuruhan stadium after the defeat of the home team Arema FC by Persebaya Surabaya in the tragedy (Murphy, 2022). Aremania, which is a supporter of Arema FC, blamed the security forces for riot prevention measures which were thought to be behind the deaths of hundreds of Arema supporters. The

reason why Aremania turned on the police for the deaths of hundreds of lives was because the police fired tear gas at the stadium spectator stands where there were still many people there.

Based on Murphy (2022) wrote in BBC news that six people, including police officers and organizers, are facing criminal charges for the incident which is one of the worst stadium disasters in the world. They will be charged with criminal negligence causing death, with a maximum sentence of five years. This is what causes Aremania to feel disadvantaged and dissatisfied with the behavior of the apparatus. Therefore, Aremania expressed his frustration by making protest posters on almost every road in Malang and its surroundings, some of which were made in English. Making protest posters certainly has an interesting social phenomenon to analyze. As in one of the posters that says "Police everywhere but justice nowhere" which has a lot of social meaning in it.

Based on the Oxford Dictionary (2008) that a poster is a printed design of pictures and words on paper, produced in large quantities for the purposes of publication of the subject through visual display. Posters are closely related to art. In the case of the Kanjuruhan riots, posters were described as a street art. Most street art usually contains images of dissatisfaction with social and political conditions. Street art posters have a tendency to create propaganda, subversive discourse and also social awareness for society. The phenomenon of protest posters is now rife on the streets of Malang city which contains dissatisfaction with the attitude of the apparatus in the Kanjuruhan riot to express their frustration and dissatisfaction with the state apparatus which is suspected of being the mastermind behind the riot.

In this study, the researcher used a discourse analysis as qualitative method approach and Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory. This is because these two things are closely related fields that complement one another. As explained by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), SFL provides a theoretical framework for analyzing the functional properties of language, including how language is used to create social relations, represent experiences, and convey meaning in different contexts. Discourse analysis, on the other hand, focuses on analyzing language use in social contexts, examining how speakers use language to achieve specific communicative goals, including persuasion, negotiation, and socialization.

Several researchers have highlighted the importance of using SFL in discourse analysis. For example, Wodak and Meyer (2009) argue that SFL provides a powerful framework for examining the linguistic features of discourse, including the way language is used to construct social meaning. Similarly, Schiffrin (1994) notes that SFL is especially useful for analyzing the relationship between language and social context, including how language is used to construct social identity and convey social power. In the research that will be carried out, we will find out how the police are represented in the eyes of the community and how the community positions themselves when they have to fight the police. Because the aim of the research is like that, the SFL theory is the best fit. Because this theory explains how the process of word selection can play a role in reality, this theory also acts as a bridge between grammar and the reality that will be built. Apart from that, it also uses a qualitative research method that uses a discourse analysis approach because the research data is in the form of text on posters.

The use of SFL theory can facilitate this research because based on Halliday (2014) there are three metafunctions to analyze the social background of the poster maker, the three metafunctions are: (1).The ideational function is concerned with the representation of the world and the expression of ideas and meanings. This includes the ways in which language is used to convey information. (2).The interpersonal function is concerned with the expression of social relations and the negotiation of power and status. It includes the ways in which language is used to establish h and maintain social relations, express emotions, and negotiate power and status. (3).The textual function deals with the organization and structure of language to make coherent texts. It includes the ways in which language is used to create textual cohesion, coherence and texture.

Research on the representation of social background through Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) analysis on posters has been carried out by several researchers. From some of these studies can be the basis and inspiration in writing this research to discuss SFL by Halliday more deeply on the latest issues. As is the case with research conducted by Mulyadi & Dadang (2021) in their research entitled *"An Analysis Multimodal of Humanitarian Issues Posters"* which focuses on social background with a multimodal perspective in campaign posters containing humanitarian issues. This study aims to identify the use of campaign posters in spreading humanitarian principles and to reduce the prolonged humanitarian crisis in the world. In this study, several theories were used, namely the theory of reading images put forward by Kress & Leeuwen (2006), systemic functional linguistics put forward by Halliday (2004), connotations of names and terms of greeting put

forward by Allan (2001), social semiotics which proposed by Bezemer and Kress (2008). Then, observing the relationship between verbal-visual text through logic-semantics proposed by Martinec and Salway (2005). The results of the study show that campaign posters can be considered as part of efforts to increase awareness of freedom, equality and values in a comprehensive manner through multimodal.

As for other research conducted by Nugraha & Haq (2021) in their research entitled *"Social Stigma of Covid-19: A Semiotic Analysis of WHO Campaign Posters"* which examines social semiotics on WHO campaign posters which contain antistigma to eradicate stigma and discrimination related to COVID-19 which is perpetuated by individuals and community groups. This study uses qualitative methods to explore meaning in depth and involve social contexts. Therefore, by using a semiotic approach by Barthes (1977) which analyzes signifiers and signifieds, this study aims to uncover the denotative and connotative meanings of the stigma embedded in the five COVID-19 health campaign posters on the WHO official website. Analysis of the two poster sign systems shows that the five posters connote acts of discriminatory behavior, stigmatization, stereotypes, and blame. There are some contradictions in the posters, but overall the message remains positive. They encourage people to work together against COVID-19 and bring out the best in humanity. To have a better awareness and positive attitude and appeal, the government, citizens, media, community key influencers have a role in preventing and stopping the surrounding stigma in South Asia and especially in Indonesia, which was the target audience for posters during the pandemic.

Another study was also conducted by Suciyanto (2016) entitled *"Semiotic Analysis of Greenpeace Campaign Posters in Climate Change Series"*. This study aims to find out the clear meaning of the linguistic signs of the Greenpeace campaign posters in the climate change series and to explain the process of semiosis. The methodology used in this research is a qualitative method. Through this method the researcher tries to explain and analyze the meaning of linguistic signs and investigate the process of semiosis using the triangle semiosis process theory by Peirce (1860). The unit of analysis for this research is Greenpeace's campaign poster on climate change from its official website, www.greenpeace.org. From this research it can be concluded that the campaign poster consists of two signs, namely icons and symbols in the relationship between the representative and the object. Then, the representation and object relations produce interpretants. In short, the interpreter completes the semiosis process and gives a clear meaning from the linguistic signs on the campaign poster.

Research conducted by Khusna & Hardjanto (2022) entitled *"The Ideational Meaning of Covid-19 Health Promotion Posters: Multimodal Discourse"*. This study aims to describe the ideational and representational meanings of two semiotic modes, verbal and visual. This study used descriptive qualitative method. Verbal data is in the form of clauses and visual data is in the form of images on the Covid-19 poster. The data source is a poster downloaded from the website https://promkes.kemkes.go.id/. This study uses Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory from Halliday (2004) to analyze the ideational meaning of verbal texts and Visual Grammar Theory from Kress and Van Leeuwen (2021) to identify the

representational meaning of the pictures on posters. Based on the analysis, the verbal text represents the dominance of the material process while the pictures describe the symbolic process.

As for another study conducted by Adeagbo (2022) entitled *"Nigerian Presidential Campaign Posters: A Social Semiotic Analysis"*, this research examines interpersonal functions, discursive imagery, and ideological resources used in Nigerian presidential campaign posters to determine their joint role in negotiations meaning. This study adopts aspects of Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday (1987) and Design Grammar by Kress & Leeuween (2006). From this study it can be concluded that the data were subjected to sociosemiotic analysis. The interpersonal metafunction is present in the poster's verbal semiotic mode. Interpersonal shows the representation of social relations of politicians, evoking feelings, attitudes, and politically sensitive judgments through moods and modalities.

Another research on the analysis of demonstrations against cases of violence perpetrated by state apparatus conducted by Assri (2021) in a journal entitled *"Symbolic Patterns at George Floyd's Death Demonstrations: A Linguistic Landscape Study"* which aims to reveal the symbolic patterns behind the demonstrations in the death of George Floyd in the United States. Death due to a policeman's abusive treatment of black people has resulted in public demonstrations across the country. However, prior to this case, there had been many acts of racism against black people and it was common in the United States. By using a descriptive-qualitative research method in which textual data is collected from

various online news media with the semiotic theory of Charles Sanders Pierce (1982). In addition, a linguistic landscape approach is also used because the analysis involves the use of language in public spaces. The results showed that there were two dominant symbolic patterns that emerged from the demonstration, namely patterns of justice and satire. The first demands fair treatment of black people while the second accuses the police of being the mastermind behind all the violence and discrimination against black people.

Another study on the analysis of cigarette advertisement posters was conducted by Ananda, et al. (2019) entitled *"Cigarette Advertisements: A Systemic Functional Grammar and Multimodal Analysis"* Based on the theory of multimodality, this study attempts to investigate the various semiotic sources used by the Indonesian giant cigarette company, Sampoerna, and explores how these resources communicate meanings or messages in billboard advertisements to persuade potential customers to buy the product. The data were analyzed using Halliday's (2014) systemic functional grammar which focuses on ideational metafunctions or also called representational functions in multimodal discourse analysis. The findings show that billboard advertising is designed to persuade the audience to buy the advertised product implicitly through the representational function which is achieved by using narrative and conceptual processes.

Another research conducted by Belgrimet & Rabab'ah (2021) entitled *"A Multimodal Discourse Analysis of English Posters in Violence Awareness Campaigns Against Women"* examines the intricacies of multimodal discourse analysis related to violence against women's awareness campaign posters. This

study used the method of qualitative analysis of the results produced written with the framework of Visual Grammar Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006). The findings show that English posters use various semiotic modes. In the same way, the results obtained show that most of the poster samples are conceptual in nature. Such visual characterization shows that English posters tend to be static and do not move.

Another study discussing the analysis of posters was conducted by Dallyono & Sukyadi (2019) with the title *"An Analysis of Multimodal Resources in Environmental Protection Posters"*. This research focuses on the interactive meaning of semiotic resources in environmental campaign posters using a multimodal perspective. This study uses analytical tools from Systemic Functional Linguistics, social semiotics, and image reading (Bezemer & Kress, 2008; Kress, 2011; Kress & Van Leeuwen 1996; Martinec & Salway, 2005). This form of contemplation can be considered as part of the educational process which is important for building good character. This study shows that sample posters are essential for representing and transferring environmental messages through this multimodal resource.

Another study discussing poster analysis was conducted by Garcia (2020) with the title "*A Multimodal Analysis of Some Harry Potter Film Posters*" The purpose of this study was to prove that posters are concise visual summaries of films, in which they convey the essence of the film semiotically: sensations, feelings, and possible events. This study is based on the analysis of Machin (2007) and Kress and van Leeuwen (2006), to analyze visual posters. Poster taken from www.imdb.com, an authoritative source for celebrity ratings, movies, series, and

TV shows. From the research results it can be seen that the options considered when making posters are combined or linked to films and how they are transmitted and developed. Everything is designed to have some kind of impact on the audience, so that the audience can recognize in advance what we might expect in the film.

The research gap in this study lies in the theory, data sources, and objects used. This research using a Discourse Analysis as approach in qualitative method and Systemic Functional Linguistic theory that has been developed by Halliday (2014) where by using this approach and theory researchers can analyze the social background of the Aremania protest poster makers. The uniqueness of the object used in this study is that the object is a hot issue that occurred in October 2022, in which this issue occurred dissatisfaction by Aremania supporters in the attitude of the apparatus in the Kanjuruhan riot incident. This resulted in many rallies and prolonged protests. One of the prominent demonstrations was the installation of protest posters along the streets of Malang, some of which were written in English.

This study departs from the assumption that the demonstrations carried out by Aremania against law enforcement officials through protest posters along the streets of Malang contain social elements and phenomena deserve to be studied on the social background of the protest poster makers. This study will focus on representation social actor analysis using a discourse approach and systemic functional linguistic theory by M. A. K. Halliday (2014) on protest posters.

B. Research Questions

The research questions will be formulated based explicitly on the background as follows:

1. How is the ideational metafunction reflected in the protest poster of Kanjuruhan riot?
2. How is the interpersonal metafunction reflected in the protest poster of Kanjuruhan riot?
3. How is the textual metafunction reflected in the protest poster of Kanjuruhan riot?

C. Significance of the Study

In this study, it is hoped that it can contribute to readers or other researchers to better understand the analysis of representations of social actors on protest posters. In this research, of course, there are two benefits, namely practical benefits and theoretical benefits. The practical benefits of this research are to provide understanding to future researchers or also to readers regarding the analysis of social actor representation using the Discourse Analysis approach and SFL theory. In addition, this research also provides benefits to readers in the form of how social actors are represented in making Aremina protest posters in the Kanjuruhan tragedy. For this theoretical benefit, it can provide an understanding to students who will conduct research on how the discourse analysis approach and SFL theory can be used to analyze posters so that they can find out the representation of social actors from the poster maker.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is to conduct an analysis using Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (2014) theory with a Discourse analysis approach to the Kanjuruhan riot protest posters. This study analyzes the representation of

social actors in the Aremania protest posters to find out how the representation of social actors influences the making of Aremania protest posters in the Kanjuruhan riot. The limitation of this research is the Aremania protest posters in the Kanjuruhan riot written in English along the streets of Malang and Batu cities.

E. Definition of Key Term

To minimize misunderstanding in this study, the researcher provides an explanation of the following key terms:

SFL: SFL stands for Systemic Functional Linguistics, a linguistic theory developed by Michael Halliday in the 1960s. SFL is a framework for analyzing language that focuses on how language is used to communicate meaning in social contexts.

Poster: A work of art or graphic design that contains a composition of pictures and letters on large paper or a wall.

Kanjuruhan Riots: The riot tragedy that occurred at the Kanjuruhan Stadium which claimed hundreds of lives due to tear gas fired by state apparatus at the Arema Fc vs Persebaya Fc match on October 1st, 2022.

Police: Officers representing the civil authority of the government. The police are responsible for maintaining order and security in government and society, enforcing the law.

Aremania: The name for the supporters group of the Arema football club from Malang city.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter presents Systemic Functional Linguistic and discourse analysis. This is to provide a better understanding for the analysis and will be discussed in this chapter.

A. Systemic Functional Linguistic

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a linguistic framework developed by Michael Halliday. It is a theory that explores the relationship between language and social context, and seeks to describe the structure of language in terms of its function in communication (Eggins, 2004). SFL also proposes a functional grammar, which is based on three language functions. This grammar includes three main components: clauses, phrases, and words. A clause is the basic unit of meaning and consists of a subject, a verb and an object. A phrase is a group of words that function together as a unit in a clause. Word is the smallest unit of meaning in language. SFL also emphasizes the importance of context in language use. Language is seen as a tool for making meaning in a given context, and the meaning of language depends on the context in which it is used. Overall, SFL provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the structure and function of language in social contexts.

Systemic functional linguistics (often abbreviated as SFL) is increasingly being recognized as a very useful descriptive and interpretive framework for viewing language as a strategic meaning-making resource. According to Systemic theory, a clause can be seen as embodying several layers of meaning into one

linguistic constituent (Eggins, 2004). The SFL is considered a major force in world linguistics, despite having only a short history. SFL is also considered as a tradition that influences linguistic studies because it reflects trends in linguistic development. In addition, it provides an innovative value of functionalism and a useful tool for those who want to analyze text. SFL is a broad approach to analyzing language with respect to its functional meaning (Noor et al. 2015). The most important way to classify these layers is by referring to the three metafunctions found in SFL, namely:

1. **Ideational**

The ideational metafunction is one of the three metafunctions in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), which is a linguistic theory developed by Michael Halliday. According to Halliday (2004), ideational metafunction is related to how language is used to represent the world and convey information about it. In SFL, ideational metafunctions are further divided into two subcategories: experiential functions and logical functions. The experiential function is concerned with how language is used to represent experience, while the logical function is concerned with how language is used to make claims about the relationships between various elements of experience.

One important aspect of the ideational metafunction is the experiential function, which is concerned with how language is used to represent experience. As Martin, et al. (2003) explain, the experiential function involves using grammatical resources such as verbs, nouns, and adjectives to construct a picture of what is happening in the world.

Logical function is another important aspect of ideational metafunction, and is concerned with how language is used to make claims about the relationships between different elements of experience. Eggins, et al. (1997) have argued, logical functioning involves using grammatical resources such as conjunctions, adverbs, and tenses to make coherent and logical arguments.

Based on Eggind et al. (1997), the function of experience can be further divided into two parts: material processes and mental processes. Material processes are concerned with how language is used to represent actions and events, while mental processes are concerned with how language is used to represent mental and cognitive states. Overall, the ideational metafunction provides a powerful tool for analyzing how language is used to represent the world and convey meaning. By examining the grammatical resources that speakers use to construct their messages, researcher can gain insight into the ways language reflects our experience and understanding of the world around us.

Based on Gerot & Wignell (1994) the process is the center of transitivity. Process is about actions, events, feelings and being. They also mentioned that there are three categories of transitivity such as participant, process, and circumstance. Participants are specific names and represent individuals. Process or predicative refers to the verbs contained in the text both material, mental, verbal, behavioral, relational and existential processes. Meanwhile, atmosphere is a description of place, time, manner and others that

can be placed at the beginning, middle or end of a sentence. The deeper explanation of the three transitivity, namely:

a. Participants can be represented by noun phrases in a sentence, and they can have different roles depending on the type of transitivity system used. In a system of material transitivity, participants are usually the agents or actors of the action and the objects affected or acted upon. In a mental transitivity system, participants are usually the person experiencing or the person experiencing the mental state, and the phenomenon or thing being experienced. In relational transitivity systems, the participants are usually the attributes, which describe the characteristics of the subject, and the carriers, that is, the subjects who carry the attributes.
b. Processes can be represented by a verb or verb phrase in a sentence, and they can have different types depending on the type of transitivity system used. In material transitivity systems, processes are usually physical actions or events, such as "sleeping," "walking," or "reading." In mental transitivity systems, processes are usually mental states or processes, such as "believing," "thinking," or "feeling." In relational transitivity systems, process is usually a copular verb, such as "is", "was", or "become".
c. Circumstances can be represented by adverbial phrases or prepositional phrases in a sentence, and they provide additional information about the time, place, manner, cause, or purpose of the process or event represented in language. There are various types of states that can be used in language, including temporal states (relating to time), spatial states (relating to places),

manner states (relating to how something is done), Causing states (relating to why something happened). , and the goal state (related to the reason something was done).

For example : police arrest thieves on the street

Participant actor	**Process material**	**Participant goal**	**Circumstance place**
Police	Arrest	Thieves	On the street

This sentence is classified as a material process so there are actors and goals. This can be seen from the word "Arrest", which is a verb that can have a material effect on "Aremania", while the one that has the effect is "Police". The incident occurred in "On the street" which has a position as a setting to show the setting of the place

2. Interpersonal

Interpersonal metafunction is concerned with how language is used to build and maintain social relationships, express emotions and attitudes, and negotiate meaning. According to Maritn et al. (2003) Interpersonal metafunction is about creating social relationships through language, through engaging in language behaviors that build, maintain, threaten or change social relationships Halliday (1978) explains that interpersonal metafunction is realized through three main subsystems of language: mood, modality, and deixis. The mood system refers to how speakers use language to convey their attitude toward the propositional content of their message, and includes

grammatical features of clauses such as subject, finite verb, and additional mood. Modality system refers to how speakers use language to convey their certainty or uncertainty about the truth of their message, and includes modal and modal verbs. The deictic system refers to how speakers use language to locate themselves and their messages in time, space, and social relations, and includes pronouns, adverbs of place and time, and other deictic expressions.

a. Appraisal

Appraisal is a concept in systemic functional linguistics that refers to the way language is used to express attitudes, opinions, and emotions towards people, things, and events. According to Martin and White (2005), Appraisal is an important aspect of the interpersonal metafunction of language, which deals with how language is used to construct and negotiate social relationships and identities.

Based on Martin and White (2005) the appraisal subsystems include attitude, involvement, and passing, which can be used to express evaluation, subjectivity, and intensity, respectively. Attitude can be expressed through the use of evaluative adjectives and adverbs, while involvement can be expressed through pronouns, modal verbs and other markers of subjectivity. Graduation can be expressed through intensifiers and other degree markers. Appraisal can be expressed through three main subsystems: attitude, engagement, and graduation. The attitude subsystem is concerned with the speaker's evaluation of a particular target or subject. This can be done through the use of adjectives or adverbs that indicate positive or negative evaluations, such as "good," "bad,"

"fantastic," or "terrible." The engagement subsystem is concerned with the speaker's relationship to the target or subject, and can be expressed through pronouns, modal verbs, and other markers of subjectivity. For example, the use of "we" or "us" indicates a shared identity or affiliation, while the use of "you" can be used to establish social distance or assert authority. The graduation subsystem is concerned with the intensity or degree of the evaluation, and can be expressed through intensifiers or other markers of degree, such as "very," "extremely," or "somewhat." In this research, the researcher focuses on attitude towards appraisal

For example : Police fired tear gas at Aremania when the riots occur.

Finding data	Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings
Police fired tear gas at Aremania.	judgement	Capacity	Negative

In this sentence, there is the phrase "fired tear gas" which can be concluded that the actions of the "Police" against "Aremania" are actions that are not part of the police's capacity, this is because these actions can cost human lives. So it can be concluded that in this sentence there is an attitude called Negative judgment capacity.

3. Textual

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) Textual metafunction is about how language is used to create coherent and cohesive meanings, which are unified as text, and which can be interpreted as messages or discourse. Along with

ideational and interpersonal metafunctions. Textual metafunction is concerned with how language is used to create and organize discourse, and how language contributes to the coherence and cohesion of texts.

According to SFL, textual metafunctions are realized through the use of grammatical structures that signify the organization of information in the text, such as the structure of themes, new information given, and information flow. This structure helps create coherence and cohesion in the text, enabling the reader to understand how ideas are related and how they are developed.

a. Theme

According to Halliday (2014), theme is the starting point of the message or element that the speaker chooses as a basis. From here the theme directs the reader to the message that will be conveyed to the reader and provides a framework for concluding the message. Themes usually contain information that is familiar, old, or specific, that has been mentioned somewhere in the text, or shared or reciprocal knowledge from nearby contexts. Theme is followed by Rheme, The theme at the beginning of the clause to the first element has a transitivity function. This means that the theme of a clause ends with the first element, namely the participant, situation, or process, which is called the topical theme.

b. Rheme

According to Cummings (2003) rheme is part of the collection of new information provided by the text. Rema usually follows a theme and provides additional information or comments about the theme. This is the part of the

sentence that answers the question “What about that?” or "What's with the theme?" A theme introduces the main topic or subject of a sentence, while a rheme adds new or expanded information, often providing details, actions, or descriptions related to the theme.

For example : Aremania held a demonstration against the Kanjuruhan riot case.

Theme	Rhyme
Aremania	held a demonstration against the Kanjuruhan riot case.

In this sentence there is a theme, namely "Aremania", which is the main topic discussed in the sentence or it can also be called old information. Meanwhile, Rhyme explains the theme, namely "held a demonstration against the Kanjuruhan riot case", which acts as additional information regarding the theme, namely in the form of an answer to the theme question "What is Aremania doing?".

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Research Design

This research uses descriptive qualitative method and discourse analysis as approach. The researcher chose this method and approach because it is often used to analyze events, phenomena or social situations. In addition, this research will produce descriptive data in the form of written words from the observed person or behavior. This research method and approach are considered suitable by the researcher because the data to be collected is in the form of English phrases or sentences on protest posters about the Kanjuruhan riots, which will be described. In addition, in this research, the researcher discusses the social background that influences the representation of social actors in the form of social events, phenomena or situations.

B. Research Instruments

In this study, the researcher functions as a research instrument. That is, the researcher themselves obtained, collected, observed and analyzed the findings data taken from the Aremania protest posters in written English which were displayed along the streets of Malang and Batu cities. The researcher took photos of several phrases or sentences conveyed by Aremania to find out the background of the poster maker.

C. Data and Data Source

The data in this study were in the form of written phrases or sentences in English which were found on protest posters displayed along the streets of Malang

and Batu cities and also from interviews with informants from Aremania. The data sources in this study were protest posters in English in Aremania which contained expressions of dissatisfaction with the behavior of government officials during the Kanjuruhan riots.

D. Data Collection

In this study, the researcher have steps to collect data. First, the researcher chose the location for data collection, namely along the roads in the cities of Malang and Batu. Second, the researcher only focus on posters in the form of writing, not pictures that only contain signs. Then, choose a poster written in English only. Furthermore, the researcher saw, observed, and understood the contents of the protest poster to find out the how the police are represented in the eyes of society and how society positions itself when it comes to fighting the police of the poster maker.

E. Data Analysis

Meanwhile, after collecting data from protest posters about the Kanjuruhan riot, the researcher began to analyze the data using the Discourse Analysis approach and SFL theory by looking at observational data in the form of the social background of the poster maker to find out how this social background can affect language use. Then the researcher analyzed the data with three metafunctions: first, using an ideational metafunction using three transitivity namely: Participant, Process, and circumstance. Furthermore, the researcher will find out the social relations of poster writers using interpersonal metafunctions by using Appraisal theory to know how language is used to express attitudes, opinions, and emotions

towards people, things, and events. Finally, the researcher will analyze the focus and the information given in the poster using textual metafunction using theme and rheme.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. FINDINGS

The datum in the finding section will be analyzed using three metafunctions. First, the researcher will classify tatum in the Ideational metafunction using seven ideational processes, namely; material, mental, verbal, behavioral, relational, existential, meteorological. Next, the researcher analyzed using the Appraisal system and classified them into three attitudes, namely; affect, judgment, appreciation. Finally, the researcher analyzed textually by classifying theme and rheme

Datum 1

More than 100 people killed by Police
Disaster 01-10-22

Three metafunctions are reflected in the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster with identification by several processes which will be explained in this table. Three metafunctions are reflected in the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster with identification by several processes. The first is Ideational where the material process is found in this phrase. Second, interpersonal, which in this phrase the author provides Negative judgment capacity and Negative affect unhappiness. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 1 Ideational analysis of datum 1

Text	More	Than	100 people	Killed by	Police	Disaster	1/10/2022
Ideational	Participant - goal			Process - material	Participant - actor	Circumstance - matter	Circumstance - time

‘Police’ in this text is participant, and the process in this text is material process, so the participant here as the actor. ‘Killed’ in this text is material process, because this word is a verb used by the actor to give effect to the goal so that it enters the doing or material process. ‘More than 100 people’ in this text is participant as the goal, because'More than 100 people' were materially affected by the actor. Then, the phrase ‘Disaster’ is the circumstance as matter. The last, the date ’01-10-22’ is the circumstance as time.

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 2 Interpersonal analysis of datum 1

Finding word	**Attitude**	**Sub-types**	**Feelings**
Killed by police	Judgement	Capacity	Negative
Disaster	Affect	Unhappiness	Negative

In the poster, the word **"Killed by"** is considered by the poster writer to be the **negative capacity** of the police **(Participant-actor)**, Basically, the police (participant actors) have the duty to protect and protect the community, but here the police misuse this capacity to carry out violent actions against Aremania "More than 100 people" (participant goals) which resulted in hundreds of innocent lives being lost. Meanwhile, the word **"Disaster"** is considered **Unhappiness**. Because, **Aremania "More than 100 people" (Participant-goals)** felt dissatisfied with the

police's violent actions which resulted in hundreds of deaths to the point that the poster writer called it a **"Disaster".**

3. Textual

Table 3 Textual analysis of datum 1

Theme	More than 100 people
Rhyme	killed by police Disaster 01-10-22

In this poster, the focus topic that will be discussed is **"More than 100 people**" or what could be called old information. This means that the theme in this sentence is the discourse that will be discussed about what happened to **"more than 100 people".** Then, the rheme explained that the actor in the theme had died because he was killed by the police during the Kanjuruhan riot on 01-10-22 **"killed by police, Disaster 01-10-22".**

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher captured indications of the poster writer's displeasure with the police's actions. In the poster, the word "Killed" is written, which does not represent the capacity of the police to kill people. From the explanation above, it can be seen that the author cannot have an effect materially or mentally because he does not have the power. On the other hand, the police have more power so they can have a material effect.

Datum 2

Only God can take human life not your tear gas

In this Kanjuruhan riot protest poster, there are three metafunctions reflected by identification by several processes. The first is Ideational where the material process is found in this phrase. Second, interpersonal, which in this phrase the author gives Positive judgment capacity and Negative judgment capacity. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 4 Ideational analysis of datum 2

Text	Only	God	Can	Take	Human life	Not	Your	Tear gas
Ideational	Participant - actor		Process - material		Participant - goal	Circumatance - matter		

In this poster text, "Only god" acts as a participant who is classified as a Actor because the process that occurs in the text is a Material process in the form of "Can take" which is a process of doing, that the actor gives to the goal. The word "Human Life" in this text is a participant as a goal, as we know that participants in material processes are goal from the actor. Meanwhile, "Not your tear gas" is a circumstance-matter which explains that it is not the police's tear gas that has the right to take human lives but God.

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 5 Interpersonal analysis of datum 2

Finding word	Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings
Only God can take human life	Judgement	Capacity	Positive
not your tear gas	Judgement	Capacity	Negative

In this text there are two attitudes in the form of judgment, those are "Only god can take" and "Not your tear gas" both of which are included in positive and negative judgment capacity. "Only god can take" is classified as a positive judgement capacity because the author gives the reader the understanding that only god has the right to take human life because that is his capacity. Meanwhile, "Not your tear gas" is classified as a negative judgment capacity because the author gives readers the understanding that "Your tear gas" which refers to the violent action of the police using tear gas to take human lives is not their right because it is not their capacity.

3. Textual

Table 6 Textual analysis of datum 2

Theme	Only God
Rhyme	Can take human life not your tear gas

From the textual side of the phrases in this text, there are themes and rhemes. In this phrase there is a topic that is the main discussion, namely "Only god". In this phrase the author wants to discuss the power of God or God's capacity. In this phrase

the author wants to make "Only god" the theme. Furthermore, in the phrase "Can take human life not your tear gas" which is positioned as a rheme because it contains additional information from "Only god" the author explains that the only person who has the power or capacity to take human life is God, but in this phrase it is explained that there are parties Those who want to act like God take lives using "Tear gas" which refers to the police.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher catches an indication of the assertion that the author wants to make, in which the explanation wants to show that the one who has the right to kill or take the lives of living creatures is God. Because it is God who regulates life and death because that is his authority (capacity) while the police do not have the capacity in this matter. From the explanation above, we also know that the police are more powerful than poster writers because they can have a material effect.

Datum 3

They kill our brother
01.10.22

In the phrase on the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster containing the phrase "They killed our brother, 01.10.22" there are three metafunctions reflected by identification by several processes. The first is Ideational where the material process is found in this phrase. Second, interpersonal, where in this phrase the author gives a negative judgment of propriety. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 7 Ideational analysis of datum 3

Text	They	Kill	Our	Brother	01.10.22
Ideational	Participant - actor	Process - material	Participant - goal		Circumstance - time

In this text, the process that occurs is material because there is an arrangement of participant 1 that has an materially effect on participant 2. **"They"** in this sentence refers to the **"police"** who have a position as **participant actors**. Meanwhile **"Kill"** refers to the process given by **"They/police"** to **participant 2 "Our brothers"** which has a position as a **material process,** because this word is included in the verb and is included in the process of doing. **"Our brothers"** refers to Aremania who were victims of the Kanjuruhan riots who have a position **as participant goals** because "Our brothers" received the process from "they".

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 8 Interpersonal analysis of datum 3

Finding data	Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings
They kill our brother	Judgement	Propriety	Negative

In this phrase there is an Appraisal aspect in the form of attitude which contains the author's assessment of the character "They". The attitude is in the form of Negative judgment propriety which contains a negative assessment of the behavior of the actor "They". The author wants to convey how inappropriate the

behavior of the actor "They" was in referring to the police during the Kanjuruhan riots. Because, basically the police's job is to protect and protect the community rather than carrying out "Kill" actions against the participant goal "Our brothers". So this gives a negative assessment of inappropriate behavior from the police.

3. Textual

Table 9 Textual analysis of datum 3

Theme	They kill
Rhyme	Our brother, 01.10.22, Fuck police

In this text there is a theme in the form of "They kill" which is the main topic of discussion in this text which acts as old information. Apart from that, there is a rhyme in this text which provides additional information that the phrase "They killed" refers to the police who killed "Our brother" which means the police have killed our brother which refers to Aremania. While the number "01.10.22" provides additional information in the form of the date of the murder.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher catches an indication of the assertion that the author wants to make, in which the explanation wants to show that the police committed murder in the Kanjuruhan riot. It is known that in this tragedy the police took inhumane measures so that many victims were killed. This was considered an inappropriate action by the police. Apart from that, it can be concluded that the police still have more power because they have a material effect on Aremania which can only carry out demonstrations which cannot have a material effect.

Datum 4

Police everywhere
Justice nowhere

In the phrase on the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster containing the phrase "Police everywhere, Justice nowhere" there are three metafunctions reflected by identification by several processes. The first is Ideational which is found in the intensive relational process in this phrase. Second, interpersonal, where in this phrase the author gives negative judgment propriety and negative affect dissatisfaction. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 10 Ideational analysis of datum 4

Textual	**Police**	**Everywhere**	**Justice**	**Nowhere**
Ideational	Carrier	Identify	Carrier	Attribute

In this poster there are two phrases, both of which have the same process from an ideational perspective. This process is relational intensive, as in the first phrase, namely "Police everywhere" where in this phrase, the author wants to describe the Carrier occupied by the word "Police" by giving an Identify to the word because the author wants to show the role of "Police". The role mentioned by the author is in the word "Everywhere" which occupies the position of Identify, but there is something strange about this phrase because there is a missing verb because this phrase does not have to be in the form of "Is" which should be needed in this process. This happens because the poster maker is not a native English speaker so

you can be grateful to society and also the language contained in the poster is short language and is not tied to formal and standard language. As for the second phrase, namely "Justice nowhere" which also has an intensive relational process. The word "Justice" occupies the Carrier position, while the word "Nowhere" occupies the Attribute position, this is because the author wants to provide a general description of the situation of "Justice" when the Kanjuruhan riot occurred. In this phrase there is also a missing verb in the form of "Is" which occupies the position of a process as explained in the first phrase.

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 11 Interpersonal analysis of datum 4

Finding data	Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings
Police everywhere	Judgement	Propriety	Negative
Justice nowhere	Affect	Dissatisfaction	Negative

In this text there are two attitudes, namely Judgment and Affect. These two attitudes are found in the phrase **"Police everywhere"** which acts as a **negative propriety judgement**. Because, the author of the poster wants to show readers how unethical the **"Police"** are, which are almost everywhere in Malang under the pretext of carrying out their duties to regulate the security and comfort of the community. However, in fact, as conveyed in the phrase **"Justice nowhere"** which acts as a **negative affect dissatisfaction**, the author wants to provide an understanding that even though the police are everywhere, justice is not everywhere. Because, in the public's view, the police only practice extortion and ask for bribes so that people's affairs run smoothly.

3. Textual

Table 12 Textual analysis of datum 4

Theme	Police Everywhere
Rhyme	Justice nowhere

From the textual side, it can be seen that this text has a theme and rheme. From this text it can be seen that the author wants the words "Police everywhere" to be the main discussion topic or old information from this text. Next, this old information is added in the form of "Justice nowehere" which acts as a rheme. Here the author wants to explain that the police are everywhere to carry out their duties as enforcers of law or justice, but in fact in the Kanjuruhan riot tragedy no justice was found, so the phrase "Justice nowhere" emerged.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher catches an indication of the assertion that the author wants to make, in which the explanation wants to show that the police are everywhere (to carry out their duties) but in fact their duties are not carried out well because justice is very difficult to find. The police considered this inappropriate, resulting in a feeling of dissatisfaction among the community, especially Aremania, which was experiencing conflict with the police.

Datum 5

Fuck the police

In the phrase on the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster containing the phrase "fuck the police" there are three metafunctions reflected by identification by several processes. The first is Ideational where the behavioral process is found in this

phrase. Second, interpersonal, which in this phrase the author gives negative affect unhappiness. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 13 Ideational analysis of datum 5

Text	**Fuck**	**The**	**Police**
Ideational	Process - behavioral	Matter	

In the poster there is a phrase, namely **"fuck the police",** the word **"fuck"** can be a verb or a swear word. However, what the writer meant in the poster was an insult to **"The police"**. From this it can be concluded that the word "Fuck" in this phrase is a behavioral process which is a process that generally occurs in humans based on physiological and psychological attitudes. Swearing is a process that occurs to humans when they feel angry and disappointed. As in this poster, the author feels angry and disappointed with the police so he curses. Apart from that, this process cannot have a direct effect on "Police" materially when the author creates the poster. However, the writer's frustration was not only thought about but expressed through the poster. So the word "fuck" is in the middle of material and mental processes so that it enters the behavioral process.

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 14 Interpersonal analysis of datum 5

Finding data	**Attitude**	**Sub-types**	**Feelings**
Fuck the police	Affect	Unhappiness	Negative

In this text there is one attitude, namely **negative affect unhappiness**. This text contains swearing or insults in the form of **"Fuck"** directed at **"The Police"** by the poster writer. As is known in the case of the Kanjuruhan riot, the community, especially Aremania, shifted the blame to the police because their arbitrary actions during the riot under the pretext of security, this had an effect on the community in the form of feelings of displeasure, resulting in curses, insults and curses from the community, especially Aremania with the words **"Fuck the police"**.

3. Textual

Table 15 Textual analysis of datum 5

Theme	Fuck
Rhyme	The police

In this text, the main topic discussed is the word **"Fuck"** which acts as a **theme**, which will later be explained in the **Rheme** in the form of the word **"Fuck"** to whom and what the function of the word **"Fuck"** is. The one that plays the role of **Rheme** is **"The police"** which explains that the word "Fuck" is directed at "The police" which later becomes a curse or insult towards the police.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher catches an indication of the assertion that the author wants to make, who wants to show their deep hatred for the police through the curse "Fuck" shown at the police. This is the result of the feeling of displeasure that arises towards the police. The aftermath of the Kanjuruhan riots. Apart from that, researchers can conclude that the police are still more powerful than Aremania who can only give hate speech with curses which cannot have a material effect.

Datum 6

We need justice!!

In the phrase on the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster with the phrase "We need justice!!" There are three metafunctions reflected by identification by several processes. The first is Ideational where the behavioral process is found in this phrase. Second, interpersonal, which in this phrase the author gives Negative affect dissatisfaction. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 16 Ideational analysis of datum 6

Text	We	Need	Justice!!
Ideational	Behaver	Process - Behavioral	Matter

In the phrase on this poster there is a process, namely Behavioral. This can be known from the word "Need" which is a process that occurs in humans in general. Apart from that, the word "Need" cannot have any material or mental effects. In this process the participant has as a behaver where this behaver is an animate creature, as in this text there is a behaver in the word "We" which this word refers to Aremania which provides a habitual process in the form of demanding as explained in Matter in the form of "Justice".

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 17 Interpersonal analysis of datum 6

Finding data	Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings
We need justice	Affect	Dissatisfaction	Negative

In this text there is an attitude in the form of **negative affect dissatisfaction**. This text contains demands from the community, especially Aremania, who feel dissatisfied with the decisions of the State apparatus, such as the words **"we need justice"** in which the community demands justice for the victims of the Kanjuruhan riots. As is known, the people, especially Aremania, shifted the blame to the police for the violent actions during the riot. However, the State apparatus denied this and blamed Aremania for this riot so that those who should have been victims instead became perpetrators.

3. Textual

Table 18 Textual analysis of datum 6

Theme	We
Rhyme	Need justice

From the textual aspect of this text, it can be seen that this text consists of theme and rheme. The theme in this text is in the word "We" which is the main topic of discussion or old information in this text. The author wants to provide additional information on the word "We" in the form of "Need justice" where this word has a position as a rheme to explain the theme of "We" who want to demand justice for the tragedy of the Kanjuruhan riots.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher caught an indication of the assertion that the author wanted to make, who wanted to show their (Aremania) disappointment with the police, where the author felt that justice for the riot victims was not provided. It can be concluded that the author really felt dissatisfied with the legal situation that existed at the time of the tragedy until after the tragedy. Here it can be concluded that Aremania does not have the power to fight the police because it only expresses its dissatisfaction through posters without taking any material action like what the police did.

Datum 7

Defends justice

In the phrase on the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster containing the phrase "Defends justice" there are three metafunctions reflected by identification by several processes. The first is Ideational where the behavioral process is found in this phrase. Second, interpersonal, which in this phrase the author gives Negative affect dissatisfaction. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 19 Ideational analysis of datum 7

Text	Defends	Justice
Ideational	Process - behavioral	Matter

In the phrase "Defends justice" this is included in the behavioral process, but in this phrase the subject does not appear who occupies the position of behaver. However, actually the subject or behaver is the poster writer himself, where the

poster writer wants to speak up to defend the truth through the posters he makes. The process in this phrase is in the word "Defends" which cannot have a material or mental effect, but this process is a process that occurs in general in human psychology and psychology. Meanwhile, what matters in this phrase is the word "Justice", which is the word that the author or behaver wants to defend in this phrase.

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 20 Interpersonal analysis of datum 7

Finding data	Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings
We need justice	Affect	Dissatisfaction	Negative

In the phrase **"Defends justice"** there is an attitude that is classified **as negative affect dissatisfaction**. Because, in this phrase the author wants to fight for justice for the victims of the Kanjuruhan riots. In this phrase the author feels disappointed or dissatisfied with the State apparatus in responding to the Kanjuruhan riots.

3. Textual

Table 21 Textual analysis of datum 7

Theme	We
Rhyme	Need justice

From the textual aspect of this phrase, it can be seen that this phrase contains a theme which is the main topic of discussion in this topic or also functions as old information in this phrase. The theme in this phrase is in the word "Defends" which the author wants to discuss what should be "Defends" in this phrase. Next, the

author provides additional information on rheme to explain the purpose of the word "Defends". This rheme is in "Justice" where the author wants to speak out about defending justice in the Kanjuruhan riot tragedy.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher caught an indication of the assertion that the author wanted to make, which was to show his disappointment with the police, where the author felt that justice for the victims of the riots was not provided, so the words "We need justice" appeared. It can be concluded that the authors really felt dissatisfied with the legal situation that existed at the time of the tragedy until after the tragedy, so they said that they really needed justice. Here it can be concluded that Aremania does not have the power to fight the police because it only gives its demands to the police through posters without taking any material action like what the police did.

Datum 8

Stop calling us thugs!

In the phrase on the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster containing the phrase "Stop calling us thugs" there are three metafunctions reflected by identification by several processes. The first is Ideational which is found in the verbal process in this phrase. Second, interpersonal, which in this phrase the author gives negative affect unhappiness. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 22 Ideational analysis of datum 8

Text	Stop	Calling	Us	Thugs!
Ideational	Process - verbal		Sayer	Goal

In this phrase there is verbal process that occurs because there is the word "Calling" which indicates verbal action. There is no written Receiver in this phrase, but it can be concluded that Receiver is a State apparatus who is experiencing tension with the poster's author, because it can be seen that this poster was made when the Kanjuruhan riot case was heating up which had not been resolved by the State apparatus. Meanwhile, the Sayer is "Us" which refers to Aremania as the poster maker and of course they are seen as thugs because of their street attitude. The word "Thugs" occupies a circumstance-matter position as an explanation of "Calling".

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 23 Interpersonal analysis of datum 8

Finding data	Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings
Stop calling us thugs!	Affect	Unhappiness	Negative

This poster contains a phrase that has an attitude in the form of **negative affect unhappiness**. This is because the author wants to express his feeling of dislike for state officials who consider them to be delinquents, so the poster writer created the phrase **"Stop calling us thugs!".** Indeed, basically the writer as Armania is considered a delinquent because of his character and appearance, but in

fact he is not, because this is just his appearance. So being accused of being delinquents made them unhappy.

3. Textual

Table 24 Textual analysis of datum 8

Theme	Stop
Rhyme	Calling us thugs!

From the textual aspect of this phrase, it can be seen that this phrase contains theme and rheme. In this phrase, the main focus of the topic of discussion is the word "Stop", which is old information. Next, this theme is explained further with additional information contained in the flavor, namely "Calling us thugs!" From this additional information it can be seen that the purpose of the word "Stop" is to stop State officials who view or consider Aremania as delinquents.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher caught an indication of the assertion that the author wanted to make, namely that he wanted to show his disapproval or dislike for the police who considered them as thugs. From this it can be concluded that Aremania (the author) can only show his displeasure through posters, which has no material or mental effect on the police, which is more powerful than Aremania.

Datum 9

Keep the internet free from government control

In the phrase on the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster containing the phrase "Keep the internet free from government control" there are three metafunctions reflected by the identification of several processes. The first is Ideational where the

behavioral process is found in this phrase. Second, interpersonal, which in this phrase the author gives Negative affect insecurity. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 25 Ideational analysis of datum 9

Text	**Keep**	**The internet**	**Free**	**From**	**Government**	**Control**
Ideational	Process - behavioral	Matter				

In this poster there is a phrase which belongs to a behavioral process. This can be seen from the word "Keep" which occupies a position as a behavioral process in this phrase. This can be concluded because "Keep" is a verb that is done by humans in general but cannot have an effect that can be felt materially or mentally. In the behavioral process, of course, a behaver is needed, which in this phrase is not mentioned because the behaver is the author of this poster. Meanwhile, what is important in this phrase is "the internet free from government control" this is because the author wants to give voice to the government to provide freedom in surfing the internet, especially social media because since the Kanjuruhan riots occurred, the government has provided control or supervision on internet use, especially social media.

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 26 Interpersonal analysis of datum 9

Finding data	Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings
Keep the internet free from government control	Affect	Insecurity	Negative

The phrase in this poster contains one attitude in the form of negative affect insecurity. This can be seen from the phrase "Keep the internet free" which from this phrase the author wants to show his thoughts about his negative feelings about the internet being monitored and restricted to voice demands for justice for Aremania, especially those who were victims of the Kanjuruhan riots. So from this a feeling of discomfort emerged for Aremania, especially the author of this poster. Apart from that, the phrase "From government control" is also proof that the author really feels unsafe when the government limits and monitors internet use, especially social media.

3. Textual

Table 27 Textual analysis of datum 9

Theme	Keep the internet
Rhyme	Free from government control

From the textual side of this text, it can be seen that this text contains themes and rhemes. The theme in this text is found in the phrase "Keep the internet" which acts as the main topic of discussion in this text or also functions as old information. Next, the author provides the phrase "Free from government control" which acts as

additional information from the theme, so it can be concluded that this phrase is a rheme which provides information that after the Kanjuruhan riots, internet use was limited and monitored by the government.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher caught an indication of the assertion that the author wanted to make, which was to show a sense of insecurity due to restrictions on internet use, especially social media, which are supervised and controlled by the government. This happened because of the many protests carried out on social media. From this it can be concluded that the government/police have more power so they can control the internet and Aremania can only shout at the government/police because of their actions.

Datum 10

Homicide
Kanjuruhan
01/10/2022

In the phrase on the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster containing the phrase "Homicide, Kanjuruhan, 01/10/2022" there are three metafunctions reflected by identification by several processes. The first is Ideational where no process is found in this phrase, but only state matter. Second, interpersonal, which in this phrase the author gives negative affect unhappiness. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 28 Ideational analysis of datum 10

Text	Homicide	Kanjuruhan	1/10/2022
Ideational	Circumstance - matter	Circumstance - place	Circumstance - time

The phrase in this poster does not contain an ideational process, but in this poster it contains three situations at once. The first situation is found in the word "Homicide" which refers to the Kanjuruhan riot tragedy where in this tragedy many innocent lives were lost like mass murder so that the word "Homicide" appears in this poster which becomes the cirmcumstance matter. Furthermore, the word "Kanjuruhan" refers to the setting of the scene of "Homicide" so that this word occupies a position as circumstance matter. Finally, the number 01/10/2022 refers to the time of the "Homicide" event so it can be concluded as circumstance time.

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 29 Interpersonal analysis of datum 10

Finding data	Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings
Homicide	Affect	Unhappiness	Negative

From the Appraisal aspect of the phrases in this poster, it can be seen that the author wants to show his negative thoughts about his feelings of displeasure due to the Kanjuruhan tragedy. This can be seen from the word "Homicide" written by the author on the poster. From this it can be seen that the author was dissatisfied with the police's actions in this tragedy, which resulted in hundreds of lives being lost, so the author considered this to be "Homicide".

3. Textual

Table 30 Textual analysis of datum 10

Theme	Homicide
Rhyme	Kanjuruhan, 01/10/2022

In the phrase "Homicide, Kanjuruhan, 01/10/22" the author wants to provide readers with knowledge about the tragedy of the Kanjuruhan riots which claimed many innocent lives. From this phrase it can be seen that the main topic of discussion is "Homicide" so this word becomes the theme of the phrase. Next, the author wants to explain more about the word "Homicide" through rheme. The rheme in this phrase is "Kanjuruhan" which explains the setting of the scene of "Homicide". The next rheme in this phrase is "01/10/22" where this number is an explanation of the time when the theme being discussed occurred. This number refers to October 10, 2022.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher caught an indication of the assertion that the author wanted to make, which was to show the tragedy of the Kanjuruhan riots. This author wants to show that in this tragedy there was a large-scale massacre carried out by the police against Aremania. From here the author felt dissatisfied and called it "Homicide". From this it can be concluded that the police are powerful because they can have a material effect to the point of being called "Homicide".

Datum 11

Stop police brutality
Kanjuruhan disaster
01.10.2022

In the phrase on the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster containing the phrase "Homicide, Kanjuruhan, 01/10/2022" there are three metafunctions reflected by identification by several processes. The first is Ideational where the process found in this phrase is a behavioral process. Second, interpersonal, where in this phrase the author gives Negative judgment propriety and Negative affect unhappiness. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 31 Ideational analysis of datum 11

Textual	**Stop**	**Police**	**Brutality**	**Kanjuruhan Disaster**	**01.10.2022**
Ideational	Process - behavioral	Matter		Circumstance - matter	Circumstance - time

The poster contains the phrase "Stop police brutality, Kanjuruhan, 01.10.202". Which in this phrase wants to tell the police to stop their acts of brutality that occurred during the Kanjuruhan riots. From this it can be concluded that the process that occurs in this phrase is a behavioral process, which is a process that occurs in humans in general. Apart from that, this process cannot have any material or mental effects. The words that indicate this process are in the word "Stop", this was done by the behaver who is the author of the poster but is not mentioned. Furthermore, the phrase "Police brutally" has a role as material which shows what the author (Behaver) must "Stop". The phrase "Kanjuruhan disaster"

acts as circumstance material which shows information about the matter being discussed. Finally, the number "10.10.2022" has a position as circumstance time which plays a role in showing time information.

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 32 Interpersonal analysis of datum 11

Finding data	Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings
Police brutality	Judgement	Propriety	Negative
Kanjuruhan disaster	Affect	Unhappiness	Negative

From an appraisal analysis perspective, the phrase in this poster has two attitudes contained in it. The first attitude contained in this poster can be seen from the phrase "Police brutality" which, as explained above, means that the author wants to give readers knowledge about how inappropriate the actions taken by the police were in the Kanjuruhan riots. It can be concluded that this phrase contains an attitude in the form of Negative Judgment Propriety because the author wants to give a negative assessment to the police for this inappropriate action. Because the police are supposed to protect and serve the community. Furthermore, the second attitude contained in the poster is the phrase "Kanjuruhan disaster" which in this phrase is classified as a Negative affect unhappiness attitude. This is because the author wants to give negative feelings in the form of being unhappy with the incident and calling it a disaster.

3. Textual

Table 33 Textual analysis of datum 11

Theme	Stop police brutality
Rhyme	Kanjuruhan disaster, 01.10.2022

The main topic of discussion of the text on the poster is the phrase "Stop police brutality" where this phrase is old information so it can be concluded that it plays a role as the theme to be discussed. Furthermore, the theme has additional information in the words and numbers "Kanjuruhan disaster, 01.10.2022" which acts as a rheme explaining why police brutality must stop. This must be stopped because it was the main cause of the Kanjuruhan riots which occurred on October 1 2022 which had a disastrous impact on Aremania.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher catches an indication of the assertion that the author wants to make, which is that he wants to stop brutal acts in conditioning many people, especially football supporters, which have claimed hundreds of lives and are called a disaster. It can be concluded that the police are more powerful than Aremania because they can behave brutally which can have material and mental effects. Meanwhile, Aremania cannot do this and can only protest.

Datum 12

All Cops are Bastards

In the phrase on the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster containing the phrase "All Cops are Bastards" there are three metafunctions reflected by identification by several processes. The first is Ideational where the process found in this phrase is

an intensive relational process. Second, interpersonal, which in this phrase the author gives negative affect unhappiness. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 34 Ideational analysis of datum 12

Textual	**All**	**Cops**	**Are**	**Bastards**
Ideational	Carrier		Process - Intensive	Attribute

In this poster made by Aremania contains a phrase, namely "All cops are bastards". In this phrase the author wants to provide a character description or general description of the word "All cops" which according to the author has the character or description of someone who is "Bastards" from this It can be concluded that this phrase is classified as a relational process because, as previously explained, the phrase contains an explanation of the character or general description. The structure of this phrase is, "All cops" has the position of Carrier because this word will be explained the character. Furthermore, the word "are" has a position as process-intensive because it means to be. Meanwhile, the word "Bastards" has a position as an attribute because this word is a description of "All cops".

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 35 Interpersonal analysis of datum 12

Finding data	**Attitude**	**Sub-types**	**Feelings**
All cops are bastards	Affect	Unhappiness	Negative

In terms of appraisal analysis, the phrase in this poster has one attitude contained in it. In this phrase the author wants to show a bad or negative assessment

of the word "All cops" as a result of the actions carried out by "All cops" in the Kanjuruhan riot tragedy where this action was considered an inhumane act. Basically, the police's job is to protect the community rather than committing acts of violence. As a result of this action, a sense of dissatisfaction emerged from the community because the police did not carry out their duties properly, so that the phrase "All cops are bastards" emerged. From this information it can be concluded that the attitude in this phrase is negative affect dissatisfaction.

3. Textual

Table 36 Textual analysis of datum 12

Theme	All cops
Rhyme	Are bastards

From the textual aspect, in this phrase there is a theme and rheme. The main topic of discussion in this phrase is "All cops" which has as old information from this phrase so it has a position as a theme. Next, this theme is explained with a rheme which has additional information in the form of "Are bastards". From this explanation it can be concluded that the author wants to show that all police officers are not good or have characteristics like bastards.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher caught an indication of the assertion that the author wanted to make, which was to show hate speech towards the police as a result of the Kanjuruhan riot. The author really hates or dislikes the police to the point of calling them bastards. It can be concluded that Aremania has no power so it can only give hate speech to the police which has no material effect.

Datum 13

Love football hate fascism

In the phrase on the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster containing the phrase "Love football hate fascism" there are three metafunctions reflected by identification by several processes. The first is Ideational where the process found in this phrase is a mental cognition process. Second, interpersonal, which in this phrase the author gives Positive affect happiness and Negative affect unhappiness. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 37 Ideational analysis of datum 13

Text	Love	Football	Hate	Fascism
Ideational	Process - mental - cognition	Phenomenon	Process - mental - cognition	Phenomenon

The phrase in this poster written by Aremania has two processes that occur in one phrase, but both processes are the same process. In this phrase the author conveys the feelings he thinks about the Kanjuruhan tragedy. In this poster the author expresses two feelings at once, namely the feeling of liking which is written in the phrase "Love football", this phrase contains a mental cognition process. As previously explained above, in this phrase the author wants to express the feelings he is thinking. The person who is the senser in the phrase "Love football" is not

mentioned because the senser is the author himself. Meanwhile, the mental cognition process is "Love" which gives a feeling to "Football" which is the position of an object that can be felt or thought about, in this case "Football" is called a Phenomenon. The phrase "Hate fascism" has the same formation as "Love football", namely, the word "Hate" is a mental cognition process, while the word "Fascism" has a position as a Phenomenon. The senser is also not mentioned because the senser is the author himself.

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 38 Interpersonal analysis of datum 13

Finding word	Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings
Love football	Affect	Happiness	Positive
Hate fascism	Affect	Unhappiness	Negative

From an appraisal perspective, there are two attitudes contained in the phrases of the poster above. As previously discussed regarding the phrases in this poster, it is explained that the poster writer expressed his feelings, such as those in the words "Love" and "Hate". Both of them fall into the same attitude which is categorized under Affect, but they both have different Affects. Where in the phrase "Love football" the author shows positive feelings in the form of happiness as in the word "Love" which can be concluded that this phrase is classified as positive affect happiness. Meanwhile, in the phrase "Hate fascism" the author shows negative feelings in the form of displeasure as in the word "Hate" which can be concluded that this phrase contains negative affect unhappiness.

3. Textual

Table 39 Textual analysis of datum 13

Theme	Love football
Rhyme	Hate fascism

Regarding the textual aspect of the text on this poster, it can be seen that this text has a theme and rheme. The main topic discussed in this text is "Love football" which contains old information from the text. From this it can be concluded that the phrase "Love football" is the theme of this text. Next, this phrase is explained with additional information contained in the phrase "Hate fascism" where this phrase has a position as a rheme. From the information above, it can be concluded that the author loves football but hates arbitrary, unilateral leadership actions. This is based on the Kanjuruhan riot tragedy.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher catches indications of an assertion that the author wants to make, namely that he wants to show his enjoyment or love for football but hates fascism, which refers to one-sided and arbitrary leadership. This is because the author does not have power so he is treated with authority by those who have power, namely the government and the police.

Datum 14

Justice is lost

In the phrase on the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster containing the phrase "Justice is lost" there are three metafunctions reflected by identification by several processes. The first is Ideational where the process found in this phrase is an

intensive relational process. Second, interpersonal, which in this phrase the author gives Negative affect insecurity. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 40 Ideational analysis of datum 14

Text	Justice	Is	Lost
Ideational	Carrier	Process relational intensive	Attribute

In this poster there are three phrases which will later be analyzed into three analysis tables. In the analysis in this first table, it can be seen that this first phrase has a process in the form of a relational intensive process. This can be seen from the phrases created by the author who wanted to show the current general description of "Justice" as it exists today. The author explains this description with the word "Lost", which the author means is the loss of justice in this country during the Kanjuruhan riots. The ideational structure in this phrase is, the word "Justice" occupies the position as a carrier which will later be explained by the attribute, while the word "is" occupies the Process relational intensive position which plays the role of to be, while the word "Lost" occupies the position as the attribute which plays a role to explain the word "Justice".

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 41 Interpersonal analysis of datum 14

Finding data	Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings
Justice is lost	Affect	Insecurity	Negative

From the appraisal aspect, there is an attitude contained in this phrase. This attitude is a negative affect insecurity which can be seen from the author who wants to show negative feelings towards the actions of the police and government in investigating the Kanjuruhan riot case. The author shows a sense of insecurity regarding the actions of the police and government, as the author states that justice has been lost, this creates a sense of insecurity because if justice has been lost then where will the people have to complain.

3. Textual

Table 42 Textual analysis of datum 14

Theme	Justice
Rhyme	Is lost

From a textual perspective, it can be seen that the main topic of this phrase is "Justice" because the author wants to explain what is wrong with "justice". From this it can be concluded that "Justice" has a position as the theme of the phrase. Next, the theme "justice" will be explained in rheme. Which acts as a rheme to explain the theme is "Is lost". Here the words "Is lost" explain that "Justice" has been lost in the investigation of the Kanjuruhan riot case.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher caught an indication of the assertion that the author wanted to make, who wanted to show his insecurity because according to him, justice had been lost because the author did not find justice in the Kanjuruhan riot case. Here the author wants to show this by making a justice is lost poster because he feels

insecure without justice. From this it can be concluded that justice does not exist for those who do not have power, while those who have power can act as they wish.

Datum 15

Justice is raped

In the phrase on the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster containing the phrase "Justice is raped" there are three metafunctions reflected by identification by several processes. The first is Ideational where the process found in this phrase is an intensive relational process. Second, interpersonal, which in this phrase the author gives Negative affect dissatisfaction. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 43 Ideational analysis of datum 15

Text	Justice	Is	Raped
Ideational	Carrier	Process relational intensive	Attribute

In the analysis of this second table, it can be seen that this second phrase has the same process as the first table in the form of an intensive relational process. However, the difference is that the author uses the word "Raped" to provide a general description of the "Justice" provided by the government and police in investigating the Kanjuruhan riots. The author explains this description with the word "Raped", where the author refers to the justice that was played by the police and government in investigating the Kanjuruhan riot case. The ideational structure in this phrase is, the word "Justice" occupies the position as a carrier which will

later be explained by the attribute, while the word "is" occupies the Process relational intensive position which plays the role of to be, while the word "Raped" occupies the position as the attribute which plays a role to explain the word "Justice".

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 44 Interpersonal analysis of datum 15

Finding data	Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings
Justice is lost	Affect	dissatisfaction	Negative

In this second table there is an appraisal aspect in the form of attitude which is classified as Negative affect dissatisfaction. This can be seen from the word "Raped" which was created by the author to show the negative feelings that the author had regarding the handling of the Kanjuruhan riot case which seemed to be played with by the police and government. This resulted in the author feeling dissatisfied due to the lack of seriousness of the police and government in handling the case.

3. Textual

Table 45 Textual analysis of datum 15

Theme	Justice
Rhyme	Is raped

In the textual side of the third table of this analysis, the main topic of discussion is the word "Justice". The author wants to explain what happened to "justice" when handling the Kanjuruhan riot case, so it can be concluded that "justice" is the theme of this phrase. Next, the word "Justice" is explained in a rheme

which contains the words "Is raped", which explains that "Justice" has been raped or played with.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher caught an indication of the assertion that the author wanted to make, who wanted to show his dissatisfaction with justice in Indonesia, especially during the riots and after the tragedy. This happened because the author felt that justice was being played with by those who wanted to take advantage, so the author coined the word "Raped" because justice is like being raped by those who have power. It can be concluded that the author (Aremania) has no power so he can only make posters and demonstrate, which has no material effect.

Datum 16

Justice is gone

In the phrase on the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster containing the phrase "Justice is gone" there are three metafunctions reflected by identification by several processes. The first is Ideational where the process found in this phrase is an intensive relational process. Second, interpersonal, which in this phrase the author gives negative affect unhappiness. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 46 Ideational analysis of datum 16

Text	Justice	Is	Raped
Ideational	Carrier	Process relational intensive	Attribute

This third table is the same as the two tables discussed previously which explain the general description of the word "Justice" when investigating the Kanjuruhan riot case. However, the difference in this table is that the word used to explain is "Gone", which can be interpreted as "Dead". The author wants a picture of "Justice" who died while investigating the Kanjuruhan riot case. From this explanation it can be concluded that the process in the phrase in this third table is an intensive relational process. The ideational structure in this phrase is, the word "Justice" occupies the position as a carrier which will later be explained by the attribute, while the word "is" occupies the Process relational intensive position which plays the role of to be, while the the word "Gone" occupies the position as the attribute which plays a role to explain the word "Justice".

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 47 Interpersonal analysis of datum 16

Finding data	Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings
Justice is gone	Affect	Unhappiness	Negative

From the Appraisal aspect, this phrase contains an attitude in the form of negative affect unhappiness. This can be concluded from the author wanting to express the negative feelings that the author is thinking which are expressed in the word "Gone" which means to die. Here the author expresses his displeasure so that the author considers fairness in the handling of the Kanjuruhan riot tragedy to have died at the hands of the police and government.

3. Textual

Table 48 Textual analysis of datum 16

Theme	Justice
Rhyme	Is gone

From a textual perspective, it can be seen that the author wants to make the word "Justice" the main topic of discussion in this phrase. From this it can be concluded that "Justice" is the theme of this phrase. Meanwhile, the rheme in this phrase is "Is gone" which is the word that explains the state of "Justice" in this situation.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher caught an indication of the assertion that the author wanted to make, who wanted to show his displeasure with justice in Indonesia, especially during the riots and after the tragedy. This happened because the author felt that there was no justice because the victims of the riot were found guilty of inciting the riot. From this it can be concluded that the author has no power so he is easily manipulated by the law. This proves that the author cannot have a material effect.

Datum 17

Stop sadness football for happiness

In the phrase on the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster containing the phrase "Stop sadness football for happiness" there are three metafunctions reflected by identification by several processes. The first is Ideational where the process found in this phrase is a behavioral process. Second, interpersonal, which in this phrase the author gives Negative affect unhappiness and Positive affect happiness. Third,

it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 49 Ideational analysis of datum 17

Text	Stop	Sadness	Football	For	Happiness
Ideational	Process behavioral	Matter	Circumstance matter		

In this poster there is an ideational aspect in the form of behavioral processes. This can be seen from the "Stop" in the text. This word is classified as a verb but cannot have a material or mental effect on the participant. In the behavioral process there are participants in the form of behavior and matter. Behvar in this text does not appear because behaver himself is the author of the poster, while the material in this text is in the word "Saddnes". Meanwhile, the phrase "Football for happiness" is positioned as circumstance matter which acts as an explanation of the behavioral process.

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 50 Interpersonal analysis of datum 17

Finding data	Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings
Stop sadness	Affect	Unhappiness	Negative
Football for happiness	Affect	Happiness	Positive

From an appraisal perspective, there are two attitudes in the phrases in this poster. These attitudes are negative affect unhappiness and positive affect happiness. In the phrase "Stop sadness" the author wants to convey the negative

feelings he has in the world of football. This is because football is a place to have fun, not to be sad or sorrowful, which causes feelings of displeasure. Meanwhile, in the phrase "Football for happiness" the author wants to show the positive feelings that he has in mind so that people, especially Aremania, do not get lost in sadness so that they can quickly get up and get better so that feelings of happiness arise.

3. Textual

Table 51 Textual analysis of datum 17

Theme	Stop sadness
Rhyme	Football for happiness

In the textual aspect, it can be seen that this phrase has a main discussion topic in the form of the word "Stop sadness" which can be concluded as this word is the theme of this phrase. Next, this theme is explained with additional information in the form of the rheme in "Football for happiness". This rheme explains that "Stop sadness" refers to the writer who wants to stop the sadness caused by the Kanjuruhan riot. This is because there is the word "Football" in the rheme which refers to the Kanjuruhan tragedy. Furthermore, the author wants to say that football is for fun, not for sadness.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher caught an indication of the assertion that the author wanted to make, which wanted to voice that there would be no more sadness in the world of football. Because football is for fun, not for pride, riots arise which cause bloodshed and protracted sadness.

Datum 18

13.12
Justice for all of us

In the phrase on the Kanjuruhan riot protest poster containing the phrase "13.12, Justice for all of us" there are three metafunctions reflected by identification by several processes. The first is Ideational where the process found in this phrase is a relational process. Second, interpersonal, which in this phrase the author gives Negative affect unhappiness and Negative affect dissatisfaction. Third, it is textual, where in this phrase the theme and rhyme are found. The following is the explanation.

1. Ideational

Table 52 Ideational analysis of datum 18

Text	**13.12**	**Justice**	**For**	**All**	**Of**	**Us**
Ideational	Circumstance - matter	Carrier	Attribute			

In this text there is an ideational aspect in the form of a relational process. This can be seen from the word "Justice" which is the carrier and the phrase "For all of us" which occupies the attribute position because it connects the participant with a general character or description, and secondly. However, there is something strange about the text, namely the missing verb in the form of "Is", this is understandable because the poster maker is not a native English speaker. Apart from that, making posters is not tied to standard language. It can be concluded that in this poster the author wants to describe in general who justice is for.

2. Interpersonal (Appraisal)

Table 53 Interpersonal analysis of datum 18

Finding data	Attitude	Sub-types	Feelings
13.12	Affect	Unhappiness	Negative
Justice nowhere	Affect	Dissatisfaction	Negative

In the Appraisal aspect, there are two attitudes in this text. Firstly, it can be seen from the number "13.12" in the text on the poster which comes from the abbreviation All Cops Are Bastards, which from this number the author wants to convey his negative thoughts about the character or nature of the police who are like bastards so that the author feels displeased. Next, the second attitude is negative affect dissatisfaction. This can be seen because the author wants to convey the negative feelings he has regarding the injustice given by the police and government to Aremania, especially the victims of the Kanjuruhan riots. From this, the writer of this poster felt dissatisfied, so he made demands through the poster.

3. Textual

Table 54 Textual analysis of datum 18

Theme	13.12
Rhyme	Justice for all of us

Meanwhile, from a textual perspective, it can be seen that the author made the number "13.12" the main topic in this phrase. So it can be concluded that this number is the theme of this phrase. This theme is explained through the rheme "Justice for all of us" where this rheme explains why there must be the number

"13.12" which refers to All Cops Are Bastards. Because, if the public demands justice, this indicates that the police are not professional in carrying out their duties.

From the explanation of the three metafunctional processes that reflect the poster, the researcher catches an indication of the assertion that the author wants to make, who wants to voice his hatred for the police, which is expressed in number 13.12, which refers to the abbreviation ACAB which means all cops are bastards. Apart from that, the author also expressed his dissatisfaction with the current justice. From this it can be seen that the author has no power because he can only protest which does not have a material effect on the police who have more power.

B. DISCUSSION

In this section, the researcher will show the results of data analysis on the protest posters of the Kanjuruahan riots using Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) analysis by Halliday (2014). Discussion needs to be carried out after the data findings are analyzed to answer the three questions in this research. In this study, the researcher analyzed 18 findings data for several reasons explained previously. In the following, the researcher will discuss the results of data analysis as follows.

In this study, the researcher chose as an object a protest poster about the Kanjuruhan riots. This poster contains a protest from Aremania which is none other than the victim of the riot who wants to ask for justice and thoroughly investigate the mastermind behind the riot. In addition, some of the posters contain insults and expressions of hatred towards the government and the police. The three metafunctions in Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) analysis by Halliday (2014) were found in 18 data in the form of protest posters including Ideational aspects

found in the form of Material, Mental, Verbal, Behavioral, and Relational processes. As for the interpersonal aspect, which uses Appraisal theory from Martin and White (2005), two attitudes can be found namely Affect and Judgment. From the textual aspect, themes and rheme can be found from each of the 18 data.

Table 55. Three metafunctions

Data				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Red	Blue	Black
	Material			1	1	1																2	0	1
	Mental															2						0	2	0
	Verbal							1			1											0	2	0
Ideational	Behavioral								1	1		1		1						1		0	5	0
	Relational						2								1		1	1	1		1	3	0	4
	Existential																					0	0	0
	Meteorological																					0	0	0
	Affect	Un/happiness	(+)													1				1		0	2	0
			(-)	1				1			1		1	1	1	1			1	1	1	0	10	0
		In/security	(+)																			0	0	0
			(-)									1					1					0	2	0
		Dis/satisfaction	(+)																			0	0	0
			(-)				1		1	1								1			1	0	5	0
Interpersonal		Dis/inclination	(+)																			0	0	0
Appraisal			(-)																			0	0	0
	Judgement	Normality	(+)																			0	0	0
			(-)																			0	0	0
		Capacity	(+)		1																	0	0	1
			(-)	1	1						2											1	2	0
		Tenacity	(+)																			0	0	0
			(-)																			0	0	0
		Veracity	(+)																			0	0	0
			(-)																			0	0	0
		Propriety	(+)																			0	0	0
			(-)			1	1							1								0	3	0
	Appreciation	Composition: Balance																				0	0	0
		Composition: Complexity																				0	0	0
		Valuation																				0	0	0
Textual	Theme			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	8
	Rheme			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	12
Note : Police (Red) Aremania (Blue) other participants (Black)																								

Based on the first research question in this study in the form of a question on the Ideational aspect, from the data findings it can be seen that the poster writer used a dominant process in the form of a Relational process which was used to express hatred towards the police. The findings from processing the 18 data amounted to 7 findings with details of 3 findings describing the police and 4 findings providing a description of how the current state of justice is being undermined by the police. Furthermore, in the second research question which leads to Interpersonal, it can be seen that the dominant finding in the data is the negative

impact of unhappiness, where with this attitude the poster writer conveys feelings of displeasure towards the police, this finding is 10 out of 18 data, of which the finding that provides the assessment is Aremania towards the police. From the third research question which is a textual aspect, it is known that the language themes of these 18 data are Aremania and the police with details of the police being 4 findings and Aremania 6 findings. Meanwhile, in rheme there are 2 findings discussing the police and 4 findings discussing Aremania.

From the results of the previous analysis, it can be seen that from the Ideational aspect there are the least data findings in the form of mental and verbal processes. This process was given by the author of posters to readers to express how much the posters love football but hate fascism which refers to unfair, one-sided leadership. Meanwhile, in the interpersonal aspect that uses the Appraisal theory, there are at least positive findings in the form of positive judgment capacity which contains good statements about the power of God. From the textual side, the least findings are themes and rhemes containing Aremania, because the author wants to provide more information about the bad image of the police

From the two findings above, it can be concluded why the Ideational aspect that is dominant found is the relational process and the least is the mental and verbal process. This happened because the poster writer could only hold a demonstration and convey bad remarks to the police. This is because the poster writer that refer to Aremania, has no power so it cannot have an effect mentally or materially on the police who have greater power. This is also proven in the data findings where from the data it can be seen that those who are able to have a material effect are the police

because they have greater power. Who consider the police more powerful is Aremania Even though Aremania was the one who suffered the most or was the victim which makes them angry and wants to dominate the police, they still did not dare to dominate the police who were the perpetrators of the tragedy because Aremania was less powerful than the police. Meanwhile, from the interpersonal aspect, it can be seen that the dominant finding is negative affect unhappiness and the least is positive judgment capacity. From these findings, it can be concluded that the makers of these protest posters expressed more dissatisfaction with the police because of the aftermath of the Kanjuruhan riots, where during and after the incident the police took many actions that were outside their duties, namely protecting the community, so there were many bad views about the police.

The previous research conducted by Khusna & Hardjanto (2022) entitled "The Ideational Meaning of Covid-19 Health Promotion Posters: Multimodal Discourse". Which examines social semiotics on WHO campaign posters containing anti-stigma to eliminate stigma and discrimination related to COVID-19 which is perpetuated by individuals and community groups. There are similarities in the findings from this research with the research conducted. The similarity is in the form of the least findings in the Ideational aspect of the verbal process. This happened because the poster writer in the research wanted to have a material and mental effect on the public to be aware of maintaining their health so as not to be affected by Covid-19, so less verbal processing was given because it could not have a material or mental effect. As was the case in the research I have the least verbal

process because the poster writer doesn't use much verbal process and prefers to use relational process to show the bad image of the police.

Meanwhile, the difference between the current research by Khusna & Hardjanto (2022) and my research is the use of material processes and relational processes. In Khusna & Hardjanto's (2022) research, the process used is a material process. The aim of using this process is to have a material effect on readers, namely the public. The poster maker in this research was able to have a material effect because the poster maker was the government which had more power than the poster readers or targets who were ordinary people. Meanwhile, in my research it was found that poster writers used more relational processes because they wanted to show a bad image of the police. Another reason the poster writer uses a more relational process is because the poster writer does not have the power to have a material effect on the police.

From the present research and Khusna & Hardjanto (2022) research, both researched the ideational meaning in posters, but the posters studied had different contexts, where from my research the posters studied were posters made by the people intended for the government and police. Meanwhile, in the poster researched by Khusna & Hardjanto (2022), this is a poster made by the government for the people. Of course, from my research, what is widely used is the relational and behavioral process, which of these processes cannot have a material effect because the police in this context are more powerful than poster makers so they can only speak without any material action. Meanwhile, in Khusna & Hardjanto's (2022)

research, more material processes occur because in this context the poster maker is a more powerful government so it usually has a material effect on the people.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the final chapter of this research. This will discuss the conclusions from the findings and discussion and provide suggestions for future researchers who will conduct Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) analysis research.

A. CONCLUSION

In this sub-chapter, the researcher will explain the conclusions about the results of the analysis of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) by Halliday (2014) which focuses on three metafunctions: Ideational, interpersonal, and textual in the protest posters of the Kanjuruhan riots on October 1, 2022. The researcher draw conclusions based on findings and analysis of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) and its functions on previous Poster protest.

From the data analysis it can be seen that from the Ideational aspect, the process that is widely used is the relational process which is found 8 times in the data. Meanwhile, in the interpersonal aspect, using appraisal analysis by Martin and White (2005), it can be seen that the most frequently used attitude is negative affect unhappiness which was found 10 times in this data. From the textual aspect, it can be seen that each data has a theme and rheme.

This research aims to find representations of Aremania and the police by analyzing three metafunctions of systemic functional linguistics (SFL). These three metafunctions contribute significantly to finding representations by analyzing and identifying finding data. The researcher analyzed the representation of Aremania

and the police in protest posters following the Kanjuruhan riots. This data was taken from protest posters of the Kanjuruhan riots along the streets of Malang and Batu. There are other researchers such as Khusna & Hardjanto (2022) who use one of the metafunctions, namely ideational, to research the Covid-19 promotional posters made by the government for the public. Of course, this research has the same objects and tools for analyzing and representing it, but they are different in the context of posters so they have different findings.

In discussing this case, it can be seen that the police are more powerful than Aremania. This is based on linguistic analysis, institutional, and social context analysis. From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that in making posters, Aremania (poster makers) mostly use processes that do not cause material and mental effects. However, there are 3 data that use material processes. However, this data only shows that the police can provide processes that have material effects because they have power. Meanwhile, Aremania only used to demonstrate and show a bad image of the police.

B. SUGGESTION

In this subchapter the researcher provides several suggestions based on the results of the analysis in the previous chapter. As for further research, the researcher provides suggestions for understanding or studying Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) in order to develop it to the next level. This research only discusses the representation of the police and society (Aremania) at the discourse analysis level. In fact, SFL theory is a potential theory to continue into the realm of critical discourse analysis. Future researchers can develop this research into the

realm of critical discourse analysis research. In addition, future researchers can study the same object with a different realm of analysis, namely analyzing data using something other than Halliday's (2014) functional linguistics (SFL) system. Apart from that, the researcher also suggested that further research could examine the subject's background using systemic functional linguistic (SFL) analysis and more in-depth linguistic studies.

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APPENDIX

1.

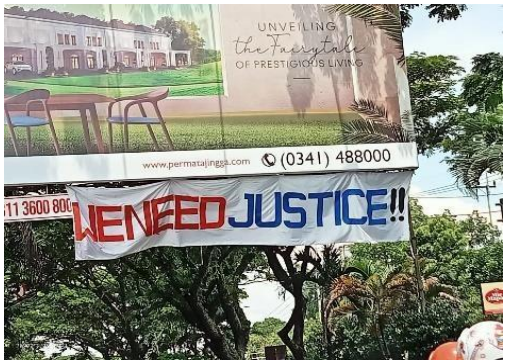
2.

3.

4.

5.

6.



7.

STOP CALLING US THUGS!
STOP CALLING US THUGS!

8.

DEFEND
JUSTICE

9.

STOP
POLICE

10.

KEEP THE INTERNET FREE FROM GOVERNMENT CONTROL

11.

ALL COPS
ARE
BASTARD
KUSUT TUNTAS

12.

HOMICIDE
KANJURUHAN
01/10/2022
DENGAN KEADILAN

13.

love football
hate fascism

14.

STOPSADNESS

15.

JUSTICE IS LOST
JUSTICE IS RAPED

16.

JUSTICE
FOR ALL OF US

CURICULUM VITAE

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