INTERPERSONAL METAFUNCTION ANALYSIS IN THE JAKARTA POST'S COVERAGE OF PRAMONO ANUNG'S GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN

THESIS

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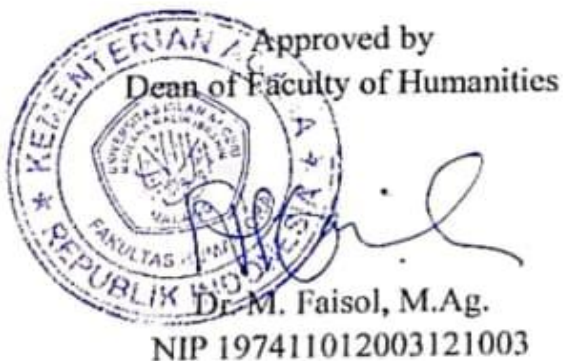
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MOTTO

"Language shapes the way we see the world."

—Edward Sapir

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis with gratitude to the two people I call Bunda and Daddy.

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that has always been present in every step of my life. I also dedicate this thesis to

my younger siblings, relatives, friends, and everyone who has accompanied me on

this journey. Last but not least, I dedicate this thesis to myself, Addieni, who,

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ABSTRACT

Mass media play a crucial role in presenting information and shaping public perception through language. This study analyzes interpersonal metafunctions in The Jakarta Post's news coverage of Pramono Anung. The aim is to examine how interpersonal is linguistically realized through mood and modality and to understand how language choices shape media narratives in news texts about Pramono Anung during the campaign period. This study uses a qualitative method. The research data was taken from seven news articles by The Jakarta Post about Pramono Anung during the campaign period, specifically from September 25 to November 23, 2024. The analysis was based on the interpersonal metafunction theory by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). The findings show that all 50 sentences are in the declarative mood. In addition, 19 sentences were found to contain modality, divided into two types: modalization and modulation. From these findings, modalization with the probability subtype appeared 16 times, while modulation with the inclination subtype appeared 3 times, with only medium and low values found in modality. Overall, the combination of mood and modality in reporting Pramono Anung during the Jakarta gubernatorial election campaign by The Jakarta Post shows a narrative that frames Pramono Anung positively. The choice of language in realistic narratives indirectly shapes readers' perceptions of Pramono Anung's role and potential in a dynamic political context. This study was limited to the campaign period and only one news portal. Future research is recommended to extend the time limit and expand data sources by using multiple news portals.

الملخص

تلعب وسائل الإعلام دورًا حاسمًا في عرض المعلومات وتشكيل الإدراك العام من خلال اختيارات اللغة .تركز هذه الدراسة على تحليل الميتا-وظيفية بين الشخصية في التغطية الإخبارية لبرامونو أنونغ بواسطة صحيفة ذا جاكرتا بوست .تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة كيفية تجلّي البعد بين الشخصية لغويًا من خلال اختيارات الحالة المزاجية والوسائل، وفهم كيفية تشكيل اختيارات اللغة للسرديات الإعلامية في النصوص الإخبارية حول برامونو أنونغ خلال فترة الحملة .تستخدم هذه الدراسة منهجًا وصفيًا نوعيًا .تم جمع بيانات الدراسة من سبع مقالات إخبارية نشرتها صحيفة ذا جاكرتا بوست حول برامونو أنونغ خلال فترة الحملة، وتحديدًا من 25 سبتمبر إلى 23 نوفمبر 2024 .تم تحليل البيانات باستخدام نظرية الميتا-وظيفية بين الشخصية التي وضعها و هاليداي وماتيسن .(2014) أظهرت النتائج أن جميع الخمسين) 50 (جملة كانت من الحالات المزاجية الخبرية .بالإضافة إلى ذلك، وُجدت 19 جملة تحتوي على الوسائط، تتكون من نوعين : النمطية (modalization) والتعديل .(modulation) من هذه النتائج، ظهر النمطية مع النوع الفرعي الاحتمالي 16 مرة، بينما ظهر التعديل مع النوع الفرعي الميل 3 مرات .علاوة على ذلك، أظهرت النتائج وجود قيم متوسطة ومنخفضة فقط في الوسائط بشكل عام، يُظهر مزيج الأسلوب والمودالية في تغطية صحيفة "جاكرتا بوست "لأخبار برامونو أنونغ خلال حملة انتخابات حاكم جاكرتا سردًا يُبرز شخصيته بصورة إيجابية .وتؤثر الخيارات اللغوية الواقعية في هذا السرد بشكل غير مباشر على تصورات القراء حول دور برامونو أنونغ وإمكاناته في سياق سياسي ديناميكي ومتغير .اقتصر هذا البحث على فترة الحملة الانتخابية وعلى موقع إخباري واحد، لذا يُوصى بإجراء بحوث مستقبلية لتوسيع نطاق البحث وزيادة مصادر البيانات باستخدام أكثر من موقع إخباري.

ABSTRAK

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Kata kunci: Metafungsi Interpersonal, The Jakarta Post, Pramono Anung

Media massa berperan penting dalam menyajikan informasi dan membentuk persepsi publik melalui pilihan bahasa. Penelitian ini menganalisis metafungsi interpersonal dalam pemberitaan terkait Pramono Anung oleh The Jakarta Post. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah meneliti bagaimana interpersonal diwujudkan secara linguistik melalui pilihan mood dan modalitas serta memahami bagaimana pilihan bahasa membentuk narasi media dalam teks berita tentang Pramono Anung selama masa kampanye. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Data penelitian ini diambil dari tujuh berita oleh The Jakarta Post tentang Pramono Anung selama masa kampanye, tepatnya dari 25 September hingga 23 November 2024. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan teori interpersonal metafunction oleh Halliday dan Matthiessen (2014). Hasil menunjukkan bahwa dari 50 kalimat, seluruhnya merupakan mood deklaratif. Selain itu, ditemukan 19 kalimat yang mengandung modality, terdiri atas dua tipe yaitu modalization dan modulation. Dari temuan tersebut, modalization dengan subtipe probability muncul sebanyak 16 kali, sedangkan modulation dengan subtipe inclination muncul sebanyak 3 kali, dengan hanya nilai sedang dan rendah yang ditemukan dalam modality. Secara keseluruhan, kombinasi antara mood dan modalitas dalam memberitakan Pramono Anung dalam masa kampanye pemilihan Gubernur di Jakarta oleh The Jakarta Post menunjukkan narasi yang membingkai Pramono Anung secara positif. Pilihan bahasa dalam narasi yang realistis, secara tidak langsung memengaruhi pembaca mengenai peran serta potensi Pramono Anung dalam konteks politik yang dinamis. Penelitian ini hanya terbatas pada masa kampanye dan hanya pada satu portal berita. Penelitian selanjutnya disarankan memperpanjang batas waktu dan memperluas sumber data dengan menggunakan lebih dari satu portal berita.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the study, research questions, research significance, scope and limitations, and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Mass media is a strategic platform that has an essential role in providing access to information for the public. According to McQuail (2011), mass media is useful not only for informing and educating readers but also for influencing and shaping public opinion. It allows for various informative and educative content that aims to provide information that can be trusted and easily digested by the public. Especially now that online mass media is available, it is beneficial for the public to access information because it is easier to access. In a survey by Statista conducted between January and February 2024, 79% of respondents stated using online media, including social media, as the main source of accessing news (Nurhayati, 2024). The data shows that news consumption by the public is currently dominated by the use of online media compared to the use of print media.

To understand how the media influences public perception, it is essential to examine the linguistic mechanisms at work. In the context of Systemic Functional Linguistics, the media does not only play a role in presenting ideational factors but also interpersonal ones that news writers usually show through attitudes, judgments, and evaluations that can later influence news readers' perceptions of the news. Thus, mass media do not merely serve as an

information provider, but also a tool that shapes public perception. Given the rise of online media, it becomes increasingly relevant to examine how the interpersonal dimension is realized in digital news platforms. Then, in line with Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), explain that interpersonal metafunction can be used to build social interaction through language. This metafunction also helps position the writer towards the reader, so it can affect how the message is understood and responded to by the reader. Therefore, analyzing the interpersonal in news texts through mood and modality can reveal how the media subtly builds attitudes toward political figures.

In line with the public's more dominant use of online media, The Jakarta Post is one of the news portals that can be accessed online. The Jakarta Post is dubbed as the leading English-language news portal in Indonesia (Arinka, 2020). In showing its existence as an English daily newspaper, The Jakarta Post became the first newspaper in Indonesia to successfully advance to the international arena with the "Go International" project (Gisela, 2021). In addition, The Jakarta Post has a broad target audience, which is not only educated Indonesians; it also targets foreigners in its news writing (Desmuflihah, n.d.). As part of the influential mass media, The Jakarta Post covers political news in Indonesia, including coverage of the Regional Head Election, which is also a crucial moment for the running of democracy in Indonesia. Therefore, The Jakarta Post can be a relevant source of information for further research, especially in the context of news related to the Regional Head Election in DKI Jakarta.

Regional Head Election (Pilkada) are essential step to realize democracy in Indonesia. In November 2024, Regional Head Elections have been successfully held simultaneously in all regions of Indonesia. News related to the election was exciting for people who follow the election process. One area that always attracts attention in every election is DKI Jakarta. Apart from being the capital city before being moved to the Capital City of the Archipelago or IKN, DKI Jakarta is also the central government in Indonesia. In addition, being a Governor in the Jakarta area is one of Indonesia's most prestigious political positions (Sorongan, 2024). Seeing the importance of the DKI Jakarta area in Indonesia and the prestigious political position as Governor of DKI Jakarta, the news related to the Regional Head Election for the DKI Jakarta area in the mass media, especially The Jakarta Post, was an interesting topic to analyze.

Furthermore, three leading candidates are vying for the position of Governor in the 2024 Jakarta elections. Among the three candidates, Pramono Anung, a former Cabinet Secretary, received much public attention. Based on the results of a survey conducted by Saiful Mujani Research & Consulting from October 31 to November 09, 2024, showed high results for pair number three, Pramono Anung and Rano Karno. The survey by SMRC was attended by 1,210 DKI Jakarta residents who were 17 years old or older. The respondents were interviewed directly by trained interviewers. The results of this survey showed that the electability of the Pramono Anung and Rano Karno pair reached 46 percent, followed by the Ridwan Kamil and Suswono pair at 39.1 percent and Dharma Pongrekun and Kun Wardana at 5.1 percent (Yaputra, 2024). The

results of this survey place Pramono Anung as a figure worth considering in the 2024 Jakarta election.

Considering the public's attention to Pramono Anung and the dominance of online media as a source of information dissemination, the news related to Pramono Anung was an interesting topic to research. Moreover, The Jakarta Post, as a mass media, an English-language source of information and has a broad audience, has an essential role in shaping people's views about political figures. Therefore, the researcher conducted an analysis of how The Jakarta Post represented Pramono Anung through its news coverage in this research. Furthermore, in the context of reporting, The Jakarta Post can show the choice of diction or words with certain connotations that can influence or shape the perception of news readers towards Pramono Anung. The language choices made by the media, in this case, The Jakarta Post, can be further analyzed using the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014).

In analyzing how political figures were represented in the news, this research used the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) developed by Halliday and Matthiessen. SFL discusses the system and function of language (Wahyudi, 2017). According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), language is humans' primary tool to interact, communicate, and organize social actions. In SFL, Halliday and Matthiesen divides language functions into three parts: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. In this research, the researcher further analyzed the text using one of the metafunctions: interpersonal

metafunction. According to Halliday and Matthiessen, interpersonal is an exchange (2014). Furthermore, in interpersonal, clauses are structured as interactive events involving two parties, namely the writer or speaker and the audience (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). This makes clauses not only for conveying information or messages but also as a tool used in interaction. In the context of news, although it is a one-way communication, the choice of language used by the writer is still intended and designed to interact with readers. A news story can influence people's views through the choice of words. Therefore, the researcher used the interpersonal metafunction to examine how news writers used language choices in building relationships with readers through news texts.

Furthermore, this research used the interpersonal metafunction by focusing on its two main systems, namely mood and modality, which worked together in expressing judgment to the writer or speaker's relationship with the audience. Mood is the primary grammatical system in interpersonal language functions (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The mood has two elements, namely, subject and finite. Analysis using mood serves to identify the type of clause, such as declarative, interrogative, and imperative, that describes an interaction built in the news text. Next is a modality, an intermediate level, or various levels of uncertainty, such as "sometimes" or "maybe." In addition, modality is also a structure used to interpret the ambiguity that exists between "yes" and "no" (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Analysis using modality serves as a

differentiator between statements that are delivered with confidence and statements that are accompanied by doubt.

In addition to identifying the mood and modality in the news, it is also essential to examine how language choices function in shaping the narrative of the news. In the news, the language used also plays an important role in showing the relationship and representation of specific figures or subjects in the news. Mood and modality, in this case, made it easier to reveal how the media positioned themselves toward the subject in the news. This research analyzed how The Jakarta Post used its language choices to position itself and how The Jakarta Post wants readers to perceive the subject in the news. In other words, this research analyzed how the mood and modality in the news written by The Jakarta Post were used in reporting and representing Pramono Anung.

Furthermore, several studies related to this research have been conducted by several researchers. Some studies with the same theory and object, namely through news, for example, Haritsyah, Sawirman, and Zulprianto (2024) who used SFL theory, especially mood structure, to analyze Anies Baswedan's speech at the presidential election debate in The Jakarta Post and TEMPO.CO; and Putri and Laila (2022) who focused on the mood structure and descriptive text of articles about the COVID-19 vaccine in online newspapers. Of the two studies above, the first study showed a declarative mood with a percentage of 99% for The Jakarta Post and 97% for Tempo.co and the modality used by both media appeared in a small percentage. The second study found that all clauses analyzed were of the declarative type, and the speaker's mood is divided into

five types: certainty, probability, uncertainty, obligation, and inclination. Furthermore, with the same object, namely news but focusing on news headlines, Kabigting (2020) analyzed interpersonal metafunction in online news headlines related to the COVID-19 pandemic. This study found three types of mood clauses: declarative, imperative, and interrogative, and the results showed declarative mood as the dominant one.

In addition, researcher also found several previous studies with the same theory but have different objects, namely speech; for example, Handayani (2021) examined Prince Harry's first speech after the royal conflict; Ningrum, Suriyani, Nurlela, and Zein (2023) which explores Morgan Freeman's linguistic choices in his speech in the opening of the Qatar Cup 2022 World Cup; and Hadi and Guo (2020) which analyzes the speech of President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani at the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly. The first study examined the three metafunctions, where for interpersonal, modality showed ideas that affirmed Prince Harry's commitment, and for mood, declarative was the dominant type. For the second study, the results show that Freeman predominantly uses declarative clauses, and there is also a high percentage of probability modalization. The third research result is in Dr. Ghani's speech, it is found that declarative clauses are dominant, using verbal modals, as well as "I" is often used as an exclusive pronoun and often used "we" to remove the distance between Dr. Ghani and the audience. Furthermore, with a fairly similar object, namely, utterances, research by Febrianty and Rozelin (2024) examined the role of interpersonal meaning in English classroom

communication between teachers and students in the teaching and learning process. This study showed that declarative was the dominant mood type, followed by interrogative, and imperative was the least common.

In addition, researcher also found several studies with the same theory but on different objects; for example, Sumari (2024) analyzed smartphone slogans using interpersonal metafunction theory. This study found three types of clauses: declarative as much as 6.4%, interrogative as much as 0.1%, and imperative as much as 3.4%. Declarative clauses were found to be the most dominant used in making smartphone slogans to provide information and offer products to potential buyers. In addition, another study by Pranoto, Setiyadi, and Kuswardani (2020) analyzed Coldplay's song lyrics on the album "A Head Full of Dreams" using interpersonal metafunction theory. This research shows the results of mood, which consists of three mood types: declarative, imperative, and interrogative. In addition to mood, this study also found modality in three categories: low, medium, and high. Furthermore, research by Siregar, Pasabiru, and Sinambela (2021) analyzed dialogue texts by senior high school students. The results of this study show that the declarative mood is the dominant mood, with 507 out of 706 clauses, followed by the interrogative mood, and the least frequent is the imperative mood.

Based on previous studies, the researcher found a gap that became the foundation of this research. In previous studies, Systemic Functional Linguistics theory, especially interpersonal metafunction, has been widely used to analyze various objects such as news, speeches, song lyrics, and advertising

slogans. Some previous studies also used objects related to political figures, and some were related to the campaign period. However, researcher have not found a study that explicitly analyzes the news related to Pramono Anung, especially during the 2024 DKI Jakarta Regional Head Election campaign period. Therefore, this research specifically analyzed the representation of Pramono Anung through interpersonal metafunction by using the aspects of mood and modality in the news uploaded by The Jakarta Post during the 2024 DKI Jakarta Regional Head Election.

This research used the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics developed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) with a focus on interpersonal metafunction, especially on the aspects of mood and modality. This research assumes that the use of mood and modality in media narratives is not entirely neutral but reflects the media's attitude while implicitly constructing certain narratives about the figures being reported on. This research analyzed by identifying and categorizing the types of mood, which are three types, namely declarative, interrogative, and imperative, as well as the modality used in the news related to Pramono Anung in The Jakarta Post. The language choices in the news were analyzed to examine how media narratives are constructed through language. Therefore, this study aimed to examine how interpersonal is linguistically realized through mood and modality in the selected news texts, as well as to understand how language choices shape the media narrative about Pramono Anung.

B. Research Questions

This research aimed to answer the following two questions to clarify the previous discussion:

1. What types of mood and modality are used in The Jakarta Post reporting on Pramono Anung?

2. How do mood and modality reflect the narration made by media toward Pramono Anung in The Jakarta Post?

C. Research Significance

Practically, this research provided readers with insight into Systemic Functional Linguistics, especially interpersonal metafunction that focus on mood and modality used in news texts. By analyzing mood and modality in political news, this research helped readers see how language is used by the media, especially in The Jakarta Post, to shape public perceptions of political figures through narratives created in news texts. Thus, through this research, it is hoped that readers would understand how SFL theory, especially the interpersonal metafunction, could be applied to analyze the use of mood and modality in the formation of narratives in the media.

D. Scope and Limitation

This research is in the scope of Discourse Analysis, especially discourse analysis on news. Furthermore, this research used the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics by M.A.K Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) to analyze interpersonal metafunction in The Jakarta Post's news coverage of Pramono Anung. This analysis examined mood and modality to understand the narrative

created by the media. For data collection, researcher used news from The Jakarta Post about Pramono Anung during the Regional Head Election in DKI Jakarta 2024. The researcher prioritized news during the campaign period, from September 25 to November 23, 2024. This was because the media highlighted political figures during the campaign period more intensely. Furthermore, this research focused on analyzing news texts as one-way communication from the media to the reader. In this case, the author emphasized that the news analyzed was the results of the construction by journalists or editors of The Jakarta Post so that the representation of the meaning came entirely from the media as a text producer. Therefore, this research only focused on the linguistic representations displayed in the news without involving the reader's response or mutual communication. Thus, this research was only factual on news that had been uploaded by The Jakarta Post related to Pramono Anung, especially those that had been uploaded during the campaign period.

E. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstandings, the researcher provides brief definitions of key terms as follows:

1. **Systemic Functional Linguistics**: is a study that discusses the relationship between language and its function in a social context.

2. **Interpersonal Metafunction**: is a strand of meaning that appears in the text that represent the speaker's consciousness based on the relationship with the reader or listener.

3. **The Jakarta Post**: is one of Indonesia's national English-language newspapers, founded on April 25, 1983 by PT Bina Media Tenggara and the result of a merger of four Indonesian media at the insistence of Information Minister Ali Moertopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi.

4. **News**: a report or information about an event or incident that is hot or has just happened.

5. **Pramono Anung**: is a politician who currently serves as the Governor of the DKI Jakarta.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher will focus on the theories related to this research, such as discourse analysis, systemic functional linguistics, interpersonal metafunction, and discourse in news.

A. Discourse Analysis

Discourse refers to the use of language in a social context that can shape meaning, identity, and relationships between individuals. It is also define as using structured language that reflects and constructs the cultural contexts in which communication occurs, societal practices, and relationships of power. Furthermore, discourse is defined by Gee (2014) as a distinctive way of saying, doing and being. Discourse in its use refers not only to language itself but also to the social practices and values involved in the use of language. Discourse is also used to describe text patterns that take into consideration two things: language and the social and cultural context in which the language is used. According to Fowler (2013) discourse can be oral or written communication that is seen in perspective from beliefs and values. Next, discourse analysis is the study of how to do things with words (Hjelm, 2021). Through discourse analysis, how identities, beliefs, relationships, and knowledge systems are built based on language use can be analyzed.

According to Gee's (2014) statement that discourse analysis is a study of language in use, it can be clearly realized that discourse analysis focuses on an aspect of how language is used in a social context but not the structure of the

language itself. Thus, language in discourse cannot be separated from its usage context. In discourse analysis, context plays an essential role in meaning composition of a text. This is also in line with the view of Van Dijk's (2011) that the same discourse can be understood differently by different language users and can also be understood differently in different contexts. Simply, it can be understood that language and context are one unit. Context plays a role in determining the meaning of language, while language plays a role in reflecting the context.

The interrelated relationship of language with context grounds many insights by experts, one of which is Halliday (Paltridge, 2012). For Halliday and Matthiesen (2014), the key concept of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is the understanding that language cannot be separated from social context. Language is understood as a social semiotic system used to make meaning in specific social contexts (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). SFL sees language not only in terms of its grammatical structure but also as a tool to realize social meaning through the three metafunctions in SFL. Therefore, SFL is a relevant theory used in discourse analysis because it can explain how meaning is formed in social interaction through language. This approach is in line with discourse analysis, which not only focuses on the text's structure but also helps examine the meaning formed behind the use of language.

B. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics is a theory first developed by a social semiotic linguist Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday (Eggins, 2004). This

theory was developed by Halliday in 1960. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), language is referred to as a text and a system. In addition, Halliday and Matthiesen also defines language as sound, writing, and word order. Language, besides being a structure, is also a resource or choice between various alternatives (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). More simply, the concept of language in SFL is a set of resources that allow speakers to exchange meaning (Rose, 2006). Through the work of Halliday and his associates, SFL is increasingly recognized as a descriptive and interpretative framework useful in viewing language as a strategic resource for making meaning (Eggins, 2004).

Concerning meaning, language is a semiotic system (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). In this case, Eggins (2004) also believes that language is a sign system that helps shape and convey meaning in a social context. This concept shows how linguistic or grammatical choices systematically contribute to realizing social context (Fang, 2005). Thus, language is not only a structure but also a tool to communicate, build identity, build relationships, express opinions, and negotiate meaning in social interactions.

Furthermore, Thompson (2014) Functional Grammar in SFL aims to investigate two essential things: the meaning or function to be conveyed through language and the word choice or structure of the language used in conveying meaning. Therefore, to find out the meaning being formed, one cannot only look at the language side, but it is also necessary to look at the context. This is because meaning always depends on context.

Furthermore, SFL argues that language can simultaneously interpret three strands of meaning (Cheng, 2024). The three strands of meaning are commonly referred to as metafunction in SFL. Metafunction is a primary language function related to the ecological and social environment (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014) In metafunction, there are three main functions, which are ideational, interpersonal, and textual (Hoang, 2021).

1. Ideational metafunction.

Language provides a theory that relates to human experience and the particular resources of each language's lexicogrammar; this is called the ideational metafunction (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The experiential and the logical are the two parts of an ideational metafunction.

Example:

"They slowly unlocked the front door"

The sentence above exemplifies ideational metafunction, more precisely for experiental. Experiental is part of the ideational metafunction, which focuses on representing life experiences or the world's reality. The sentence above contains the main structure in experiental, namely:

"They (participant) unlocked (process) the front door (participant) slowly (circumstance)"

The short explanation is that "They" is the first participant or actor involved in the process, while "the front door" is the second participant who is subjected to or affected by the process. Then "unlocked" is the process, usually the main

verb or verbal group. Then "slowly" is the circumstance, usually an adverbial or prepositional phrase.

2. Interpersonal Metafunction

Language can be enacted by using language, which is enacting between personal and social relationships. If the ideational function of grammar is language interpreted as a reflection, then in this case, language is interpreted as an action called interpersonal metafunction (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). It is interactive and personal, as shown by the interpersonal metafunction.

Example:

"You should apologize to her"

The sentence above is an example of an interpersonal metafunction that contains mood and modality. Mood consists of two elements: subject and finite. "You" is the subject, and "should" is the finite. The sentence structure in which the subject comes before the finite is called declarative. Modality is shown through the word "should," which is a medium-level modality and is included in the modalization type.

3. Textual metafunction.

In grammar, there is also a component related to the way language is interpreted concerning text construction that creates cohesion and continuity as the discourse progresses, which is called textual metafunction (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

Example:

"The student submitted their final paper yesterday"

From the sentence above, "The student' is the theme, and the rest of the sentence 'submitted their final paper yesterday' is the rheme. The theme is the beginning of the sentence that shows the starting point or topic of the sentence. Then, the rheme is the new part or continuation of the topic in the sentence.

C. Interpersonal Metafunction

In the main framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) divides SFL into five dimensions. Metafunction is one of the five dimensions of SFL. Metafunction has three primary functions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The interpersonal metafunction is the second metafunction, indicating that it is interactive and personalized, and is also focused on how clauses function as a form of action (Nashiroh & Wahyudi, 2023). In this context, clauses have several meanings, and in interpersonal, clauses have the meaning of exchange (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Based on this statement, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) also believe that interpersonal metafunction is a language function that allows speakers to interact, express attitudes, or position themselves toward others. More simply, this interpersonal metafunction concerns how a language is used to build, maintain, and manage social relationships through communication.

In line with Halliday and Matthiessen, Eggins (2004) says that interpersonal metafunction is closely related to how speakers or writers convey their attitudes, beliefs, and judgments about something. In addition, how speakers or writers

try to influence listeners or readers is also related to interpersonal metafunction. Halliday (2004) states that when humans use language in interaction, one of the things that is being done is to build a relationship between two people, namely the one who speaks and the one who will say next. To create this relationship, humans take turns speaking. Then, in turn, humans take on different speaking roles in the exchange (Eggins, 2004).

Therefore, there are two fundamental speech roles: demanding and giving (Eggins, 2004; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) stated that 'giving' in this context indicates inviting to receive, whereas 'demanding' means inviting to give. So, in his action, the speaker is not only doing something for himself but also expects something from the listener. This is in line with Eggins (2004) who states that when choosing to give or demand in an exchange, we also select the type of commodity we exchange. Therefore, an 'act' in speaking can be called an interaction. In addition, the difference in between giving and demanding can also be goods-&-service and information.

There is also a difference in goods and services and information as the commodity exchange. When the speaker intends to get the listener to do something or provide an object, the commodity exchanged is nonverbal, which is the exchange of goods and services. Then, if the speaker speaks with the aim that the listener tells the speaker about something or what the speaker is requesting is information, in this case, the commodity of exchange is verbal, which is included in the exchange of information. If the two are combined, it can define four main functions in speaking: offers, commands, statements, and

questions. Furthermore, to realize these functions linguistically, there is an essential grammatical system in the interpersonal metafunction, namely the mood system.

1. Mood.

One of the main grammatical systems in interpersonal metafunction is the mood system. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), a clause is useful as a message and can also be understood as an interaction between the speaker or writer and the listener or reader. Put, mood functions as a means of building interpersonal relationships between the speaker or writer and the listener or reader through grammatical choices used in the clause. Together, Subject and Finite will form a component of the clause called Mood (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; Thompson, 2014).

As two elements in mood, the subject belongs to the nominal group, whereas the finite belongs to the verbal group. The subject indicates the main actor or topic in the clause, while the finite indicates the time element or modality that binds the clause in a particular context. The combination of subject and finite forms the core of the mood system in the clause. Then, the remainder of a clause is commonly called the residue (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

Furthermore, mood also consists of three types: declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Each of these three types of clauses has a different communication function.

a. Declarative

The mood declarative is called that because it is use to make a statement (Eggins, 2004; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The declarative structure is the subject followed by a finite verb, while the other parts form what is called the residue, such as the predicator, complement, or adjunct. Furthermore, declarative in role in exchange is included in role giving, where the commodity exchanged is information (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). In this case, it means that the writer or speaker conveys information to the reader or listener.

Example: *"The baby is crying"*

Based on the example sentence above, when described, "The baby" is the subject, or the one performing an action, "is" is the finite verb that also indicates the tense in the sentence, and "crying" is part of the residue in the form of a predicator.

b. Interrogative

It is interpreted as interrogative because the sentence usually asks for information or asks clarification (Eggins, 2004; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The interrogative structure is the opposite of the declarative, a finite verb followed by a subject, while the other parts form what is called the residue, such as the predicator, complement, or adjunct. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), interrogative in the role of exchange involves demanding, with information as the commodity being exchanged.

This means that the writer or speaker demands information or answers from the reader or listener.

Example: *"Is the baby crying?"*

When the above sentence describes, "Is" is the finite verb, "the baby" is the subject, and "crying" is the residue.

c. Imperative.

A command sentence is called imperative because it is used to give commands or instructions (Eggins, 2004; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The structure of the imperative is very different from the declarative or interrogative. The structure of the imperative is no subject and no finite. The main part of an imperative sentence is usually a predicate that states the requested action. Then, in the context of role in exchange, the imperative mood is used to express the role of demanding, in which the commodities exchanged are goods and services (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). This means that the writer or speaker is asking the reader or listener to do something.

Example: *"Cry!"*

The word "cry" exemplifies an imperative mood with neither subject nor finite elements. The word "cry" is a predicator.

In addition to the mood system, modality is also part of the interpersonal metafunction, which provides information about the extent to which the speaker or writer indicates certainty, possibility, obligation, or desire.

2. Modality

Modality is also an essential aspect of interpersonal metafunction in addition to the mood system. Modality is the intermediate degree between positive and negative (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The modality system helps interpret uncertainty between 'yes' and 'no'. Modality is divided into two main categories, namely modalization and modulation.

a. Modalization

Modalization deals with possibility and certainty. In other words, it is related to the judgment of information that is true, possibly true, or definitely true. Modalization is divided into two parts: probability and usuality.

1) Probability

Probability shows the likelihood that something will happen (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Through probability, the author is assisted in conveying claims with a certain degree of certainty. This also helps readers understand a statement that presents possibilities rather than absolute certainties.

Example: *"He might win the election"*

The use of the word or modal "might" in the sentence shows that the possibility of "He" winning exists, but it is still uncertain, or in other words, the probability value is low.

2) Usuality

Usuality indicates the frequency with which something happens (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). In general, writers or speakers can convey habits or behavior patterns and provide readers with information about possible behavior without offering absolute certainty.

Example: *"She usually speaks calmly"*

The word "usually" in the sentence shows habit or general frequency, but this is not always the case. This shows the judgment of a habit.

b. Modulation

Modulation, in this case, relates to necessity or desirability. In other words, modulation is related to the judgment of an action, which is whether the action is necessary, permissible, or desirable. Modulation is divided into two, namely obligation and inclination.

1) Obligation

Obligation indicates a necessity or the need to do something (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Obligation is used to emphasize the

need for a particular action. This allows readers to realize that an action is considered important or mandatory.

Example: *"The government must address the issue immediately"*

The use of the word "must" in the sentence indicates a high obligation. So, in the sentence above, "the government" is required to do something.

2) Inclination

Inclination indicates a desire or intention. In inclination, it shows that someone wants or intends to do something (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Inclination allows writers or speakers to directly convey a person's desires or intentions, giving readers insight into the subject's perspective.

Example: *"She wants to resign from her position"*

The use of the word "wants" in the sentence above shows the intention or inclination of the subject, in this case "she", to act.

Besides being divided into the two types above, modality can also be classified based on its level. There are three levels in modality: high, medium, and low.

a. High

High value in modality indicates a high level of certainty or obligation. At this level, the writer or reader positions themselves firmly and

authoritatively because the information or action conveyed is considered to be almost unarguable. Some examples of high-modality words include *must, always,* and *certainly*.

Example: *"The government must explain this situation"*

This is a sentence that has a high level of modality characterized by the use of the word "must" which expresses a necessity in doing something.

b. Medium

The medium level indicates a belief or habit that is quite strong but not entirely correct or absolute. At this level, the writer or speaker conveys information with moderate commitment, leaving the statements open to other possibilities. Some examples of words that fall under the medium level of modality are *usually, probably,* and *will*.

Example: *"He will probably attend the meeting"*

The sentence above is an example of a sentence that contains a medium-level modality using the word "probably". The word "probably" indicates a fairly high probability but is also open to uncertainty.

c. Low

A low level indicates uncertainty and a weak possibility for something. At this level, the writer or speaker clearly maintains distance from the truth of the information being conveyed. Examples of words that fall under low-level modality are *sometimes, may,* and *might*.

Example: "She might visit the museum tomorrow"

The sentence above shows uncertainty by using the word "might" which belongs to the low-level modality. The word "might" in the sentence indicates that "She" will come, but it is also not certain.

D. Discourse in News

In the Systemic Functional Linguistics approach, discourse is not seen only as a set of sentences. However, discourse is also seen as a meaningful use of language shaped by social functions and contexts of use (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). When discourse is applied to news texts, discourse can play a role in representing events and establishing the roles of social actors. Furthermore, from an interpersonal point of view, discourse in the news can be used to negotiate the relationship between news writers and readers. This is in line with Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) explanation of language use, which is not only to explain events (ideational) or organize text structures (textual) but also to interact (interpersonal).

In addition, the interaction between news writers and readers can be seen through mood and modality in news texts. In this context, the language used in news texts is generally objective, informative, and aimed at clarity. As Wahjuwibowo (2015) explains the facts expressed in the news are as they are because facts are pure and holy. If there is an opinion, then there needs to be a clear distinction between the fact and the opinion. This explanation emphasizes that clarity and objective language are crucial in news writing. Moreover,

Wahjuwibowo (2015) added that a good news story should contain elements of 5W+1H (what, who, where, when, why, and how) in order to make the information whole and clear. Thus, through interpersonal, news writers can position themselves in relation to the readers by choosing the language provided to not only inform but also subtly influences public perception.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explained the methods used in this research, which consist of research design, data and data source, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research used a qualitative approach to analyze interpersonal metafunction in The Jakarta Post's coverage of Pramono Anung in the gubernatorial campaign. A qualitative approach was chosen because this study focused on understanding the meaning of language in its natural context rather than on numerical measurement. According to Creswell (2017), qualitative research was conducted to provide a detailed description of a phenomenon. Therefore, this method was considered very suitable for examining mood and modality as manifestastions of interpersonal meaning within the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics.

B. Data and Data Source

The data used in this research were words, phrases, and sentences produced by journalists in The Jakarta Post toward Pramono Anung that contained mood and modality. The researcher selected news uploaded by The Jakarta Post related to Pramono Anung during the campaign period, specifically news from September 25 to November 23, 2024. For the data source, the researcher collected data from The Jakarta Post website (https://www.thejakartapost.com/). Furthermore, the researcher used news

articles that excluded opinion pieces and editorials. Additionally, the researcher selected news articles uploaded by The Jakarta Post from September 25 to November 23, 2024, as these two months coincided with the campaign period. News uploaded during the campaign before the election usually reported more intensively on the gubernatorial candidate.

C. Research Instrument

In this qualitative research, the researcher acted as the main instrument. This was because in qualitative research, the researcher plays a key role in collecting and interpreting data through direct involvement with the research subject (Moleong, 2007). In addition, the researcher was responsible for sorting the data, which identified the presence of mood and modality in the data and interpreted the findings based on the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics, particularly the interpersonal metafunction. Therefore, the researcher took an important role in this research.

D. Data Collection

The data of this research were news articles published by The Jakarta Post related to Pramono Anung. The researcher collected the data by taking several steps. First, the researcher searched and read news articles from The Jakarta Post's official website (https://www.thejakartapost.com/) using the keywords "Pramono Anung" and "Gubernatorial Election 2024". Second, the researcher determined the time limit for the news taken, namely, during the campaign period from September 25 to November 23, 2024. The researcher chose the campaign period because, in addition to being a crucial period in political

contestation, the media highlighted political figures more intensely. Third, the researcher selected direct or hard news articles by excluding opinion and editorial news. Fourth, the selected articles were collected and kept for analysis in full text. Then, the final step was to use Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) theory to identify words, phrases, and sentences that contained mood and modality.

E. Data Analysis

Following the collection of data, the researcher analyzed the data by taking several steps using the Systemic Functional Linguistics theory developed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), in particular, the interpersonal metafunction, which focused on the analysis of mood and modality. First, each article was divided into sentences. Second, by identifying the mood elements, namely Subject and Finite, and also determining the type of mood, namely declarative, interrogative, and imperative, the researcher analyzed the mood structure in each sentence. Third, the researcher identified the modality in each sentence and classified it into two aspects: type, which included modalization and modulation, and value, which was classified as low, medium, or high. Fourth, the researcher organized the analyzed data into a table based on the categories mood and modality. This step aligned with the first research question, which focused on determining the types of mood and modality used. The researcher analyzed how the use of mood and modality revealed linguistic choices that represented the position of The Jakarta Post to answer the second research question. Then, by analyzing the dominant mood and modality types, including

the modality values, the researcher identified how mood and modality reflected the media's narrative stance toward Pramono Anung through patterns of interaction and judgment.

CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher will present the research findings and discussion. The researcher will focus on the findings in the form of data analysis, which will then be explained in more detail in the discussion.

A. Findings

This research analyzed the findings using the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics, specifically the interpersonal metafunction, as proposed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). The researcher found 50 sentences containing mood, of which 19 contained modality. The analysis aims to determine the types of mood: declarative, interrogative, and imperative, as well as the types and values of modality: modalization and modulation, where the subtypes of modalization are probability and usuality, and the subtypes of modulation are obligation and inclination, while the values are high, medium, and low. The findings describing the types of mood and modality will be used to answer the first research question. Then, after determining the types of mood and modality, the researcher will analyze how these moods and modalities reflect the narrative created by The Jakarta Post in news related to Pramono Anung, which will also be used to answer the second research question.

1. Types of Mood and Modality

This section presents the findings that answer the first research question, which is to identify the types of mood and modality in The Jakarta Post coverage of Pramono Anung. In this research, mood types were analyzed by classifying

sentences into declarative, interrogative, and imperative moods and identifying the types and values of modality. The results showed that 50 sentences contained mood. The researcher then identified the type of mood of those 50 sentences and found that all were declarative. In the findings, no sentences containing the interrogative and imperative mood were found. Additionally, the results also revealed 19 sentences containing modality. After the researcher identified these 19 sentences, it was found that 16 sentences belonged to the modalization type with the probability subtype, and the other 3 sentences belonged to the modulation type with the inclination subtype. The following analysis presents examples of data from other analyses, as detailed in the appendix.

a. Mood

Based on the collected data, the researcher found a total of 50 sentences contained mood, all of which were declarative. The researcher did not find any sentences that belonged to the interrogative and imperative mood. In addition, in writing, not all sentences that contain mood also contain modality.

1) Declarative

Declarative is a type of mood that consists of sentences in the form of statements (Eggins, 2004; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The sentence structure that is included in the declarative is a subject followed by a finite verb.

Datum 1

Jakarta will see three gubernatorial candidates contesting: former West Java governor Ridwan Kamil, former police general Dharma Pongrekun and former cabinet secretary Pramono Anung.

This sentence is part of the first news article titled *"Jakarta election: Three newcomers fight in closely watched contest"*. This news article provides readers with information about the 2024 gubernatorial election in Jakarta, in which three candidates will compete for the position of governor of Jakarta. The article explains that the three candidates are newcomers who are relatively unknown among Jakarta citizens. Pramono Anung is mentioned in this article as one of the three candidates who will compete for the position of governor of Jakarta. Furthermore, Pramono Anung is described as an unpopular candidate but one who is supported by a strong party, PDI-P, as well as by the popularity of his running mate, Rano Karno, who previously played the role of *Si Doel* in the soap opera Si Doel Anak Sekolahan, which has boosted his popularity.

The sentence above is categorized as a declarative mood, following the declarative sentence structure proposed by Halliday and Matthiessen, in which the subject is followed by a finite verb. In this sentence, *"Jakarta"* is the subject, while the finite verb is *"will"*. *"Jakarta"* becomes a subject because it is the main focus of the sentence, which is the city that will experience a political contest involving the three candidates. Furthermore, *"Jakarta"* is a proper noun. Next, *"will"* is categorized as finite with the form of an auxiliary

verb because it is a verb that has a subject, indicating both tense and modality. The word *"will"* indicates the future tense. This means that the finite *"will"* indicates that the information about the gubernatorial election in Jakarta and the three candidates presented by The Jakarta Post is still a prediction, not a fact that has already occurred. Thus, The Jakarta Post's use of the declarative mood positions it as a media outlet that presents political news in a straightforward manner, informing readers that three candidates will run in the Jakarta gubernatorial election for the 2024-2029 period.

Datum 2

Pramono has expressed confidence that support from Anies volunteers will be instrumental in his campaign.

This sentence is part of the second news article in The Jakarta Post with the title *"Anies volunteers declare support for Pramono-Rano"*. This news informs readers that people who previously declared themselves supporters of Anies later switched their support to Pramono Anung and Rano Karno in the 2024 gubernatorial election in Jakarta. In this news article, Pramono is portrayed as the person receiving full support from Anies' volunteers, and it is mentioned that this support gives Pramono Anung additional positive energy and optimism in facing the 2024 gubernatorial election. Furthermore, Pramono also refers to past events in which Anies' volunteers successfully helped Anies win the 2017 gubernatorial election, so Pramono is confident that they will also help him win the gubernatorial election for the 2024-2029 period.

The sentence above belongs to the declarative mood type, following the declarative sentence structure as explained by Halliday and Matthiessen, namely a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is *"Pramono"* and the finite verb is *"has"*. *"Pramono"* is the subject because he is the person expressing his belief in the support he has received. *"Pramono"* is a proper noun. Then, *"has"* in the sentence is an auxiliary verb that also determines the present perfect tense, indicating that Pramono's statement is not just a past event, but also has an impact on the current political situation. Furthermore, as a declarative sentence, this sentence presents information, specifically, conveying Pramono Anung's political stance on the support he has received. This sentence also emphasizes Pramono Anung's confidence and recognition of Anies' volunteers' support, which is seen as an important factor in his campaign.

Datum 3

Forkabi chairman Abdul Ghoni echoed the sentiment, saying on Wednesday that he was confident that Pramono could help the native group no longer feel like "guests in their own home.

This sentence is part of the third news article published by The Jakarta Post with the title *"Betawi groups, Anies supporters rally around Pramono"*. This news discusses the political support of two large Betawi organizations, namely the Betawi Brotherhood Forum (FBR) and the Betawi People's Communication Forum (Forkabi), which have declared their support for Pramono. In the news, it is reported that these two Betawi groups could be influential or key to Pramono's victory

in the 2024 gubernatorial election, as the Betawi community constitutes a large share of voters in Jakarta. The statement by the chairman of Forkabi, quoted above, expresses both hope and confidence that Pramono will be able to realize the aspirations of the Betawi community and, in the future, establish policies to help preserve Betawi culture.

The sentence above is in the declarative mood, characterized by a subject followed by a finite verb, as proposed by Halliday and Matthiessen. The subject *"Forkabi chairman Abdul Ghoni"* and the finite verb *"echoed"*. *"Forkabi chairman Abdul Ghoni"* is the subject because he is the person expressing the opinion. In terms of form, *"Forkabi chairman Abdul Ghoni"* is a noun phrase, where *"Abdul Ghoni"* is a proper noun and *"Forkabi chairman"* is an explanation of his position. Meanwhile, *"echoed"* as the finite serves to determine the tense. *"Echoed"* is a finite verb in the form of a lexical verb in the past tense. Furthermore, the main function of this sentence as a declarative is to provide information while also emphasizing Abdul Ghoni's stance as a Forkabi representative in his support for Pramono. Abdul Ghoni's statement shows strong confidence in Pramono Anung. Thus, Abdul Ghoni's statement is not presented as an opinion, but as a fact that reinforces Pramono Anung's image as a figure with strong local support.

Datum 4 (without modality)

*Pramono Anung and running mate Rano Karno, who has been using the fictional Betawi character Si Doel in his campaign in Jakarta, **are** now the frontrunners in the three-way gubernatorial election, overtaking Ridwan Kamil and running mate Suswono in the latest survey released halfway into the campaign season.*

This sentence is part of the fourth news article in The Jakarta Post with the title *"Pramono overtakes Ridwan in latest Jakarta governor race opinion poll"*. This news article reports the results of a gubernatorial election survey in Jakarta published by the Indonesian Survey Institute (LSI), which shows that the Pramono-Rano pair has overtaken the Ridwan-Suswono pair. The rise in the electability of the Pramono-Rano pair is attributed to the popularity of Rano Karno as Pramono Anung's running mate, who is known for his role as *Si Doel* in a popular soap opera in the 1990s. The report highlights several factors contributing to the result, including strong performance in the first debate and the Jakmania's support. Furthermore, in terms of the level of liking and recognition among survey respondents, Pramono is perceived as less prominent than his running mate, Rano. Even so, Pramono, a former cabinet secretary running with the PDI-P's support, comes across as a figure with considerable experience and strong party support.

The sentence above contains a declarative mood, characterized by a sentence consisting of a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is **"Pramono Anung and running mate Rano Karno"**, and the finite verb is **"are"**. **"Pramono Anung and running mate Rano Karno"** is the subject because it is the main participant discussed in the sentence, and also takes the form of a compound noun phrase, consisting of two political figures paired in the Jakarta gubernatorial election. Furthermore, the finite in the sentence above is **"are"**, which is finite

because it determines the tense, namely the present tense. The finite form of *"are"* is an auxiliary verb that also serves as a sign that Pramono Anung and Rano Karno's superior position is a current situation. In addition, the sentence above does not contain modality, which positions the information as absolute and leaves no room for possibility or doubt. Thus, the statement that Pramono-Rano are frontrunners is presented as an inarguable fact based on the survey.

Datum 5 (without modality)

The survey, which was conducted from Oct. 20 to 25 and interviewed 800 voting-age respondents, showed that Pramono along with running mate, fellow Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) politician and former Banten governor Rano Karno, had 38.3 percent of voter support.

This sentence is part of the fifth news article published by The Jakarta Post, titled *"Pramono-Rano going strong in Jakarta race, surveys show"*. The article informs readers about the dynamics of the electability of the gubernatorial candidates in Jakarta based on survey results. In this article, Pramono is mentioned as the person who succeeded in overtaking Ridwan Kamil based on survey results and is called the new 'frontrunner' in the Jakarta gubernatorial election. In addition, according to Kompas researchers, Pramono is also mentioned as a figure who is acceptable to all groups, including supporters of the opposing coalition. Overall, Pramono Anung is mentioned as a candidate on the rise, strong in terms of electability, and considered more inclusive. This is also supported by the popularity of Rano Karno as his running mate.

The above sentence belongs to the declarative mood type, following the sentence structure explained by Halliday and Matthiessen: a subject followed by a finite verb. In this sentence, the subject is *"the survey"* while the finite verb is *"showed"*. *"The survey"* is the subject because the discussion centers on the survey results used as a source of information. Based on its form, *"the survey"* is a noun phrase, with the word *"survey"* as the head noun. Then *"showed"* as the finite verb in this sentence belongs to the category of finite lexical verbs in the past tense, which means that the presentation of the survey results was an event in the past. Furthermore, this sentence is another example of a declarative sentence that does not contain modality. The absence of modality in this sentence confirms that the media wants to convey the above information as an objective fact, not just a prediction. With this, The Jakarta Post presents the survey results as concrete data that readers can trust. Thus, the use of declarative without modality confirms that the figure of 38.3 percent is the definite result of the survey.

Datum 6 (without modality)

Although the party made some indications it was leaning toward nominating Anies, ***the PDI-P*** *ultimately* ***picked*** *its own politician, Pramono, seen to have the favor of both the outgoing and incoming presidents.*

This sentence is part of the sixth news article published by The Jakarta Post, titled *"Pramono widens lead over Ridwan in Jakarta race"*. This news focuses on information related to the increasingly strong position of Pramono Anung and Rano Karno in the Jakarta gubernatorial election. The news also mentions the latest survey results

stating that the Pramono-Rano has succeeded in widening its lead over the Ridwan-Suswono ticket. In addition, Pramono Anung is also mentioned as the person who has successfully positioned himself as a mediator or political bridge between Megawati, Prabowo, and Jokowi, as well as Anies and Ahok. Furthermore, in this news, Pramono is also said not to be the opposition party if he later succeeds in winning the Jakarta gubernatorial election, but rather he is considered more towards accommodating the interests of the center while acting as a balance between Prabowo and Megawati.

The sentence above contains a declarative mood, following the rules of the declarative type: subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is *"the PDI-P"* and the finite verb is *"picked"*. *"The PDI-P"* is the subject because it is the party that performed the action. *"The PDI-P"* is a proper noun. The finite verb *"picked"* is a lexical verb in the past tense. In addition, this sentence is also an example of a declarative mood sentence that does not contain modality. The absence of modality in this sentence makes the statement feel more certain and factual. In other words, it makes it seem as if the media is only conveying a definite decision, leaving no room for speculation. Furthermore, the use of the declarative mood without modality also helps The Jakarta Post emphasize that Pramono Anung's nomination as a candidate for governor of Jakarta is a final decision and a real event.

Datum 7 (without modality)

*On the other hand, **former cabinet secretary Pramono's electability rating is** growing strong based on various recent surveys, thanks to the popularity of his running mate, the actor-turned-politician who played a leading role in the Betawi-centric soap opera Si Doel Anak Sekolahan in the 1990s. Betawi are the indigenous people of Greater Jakarta.*

The sentence above is part of the seventh news item in the data, published by The Jakarta Post with the title *"Jakarta gubernatorial election to test Anies' clout"*. This news article discusses the role and influence of Anies Baswedan in the 2024 Jakarta gubernatorial election, even though he is not a candidate. The focus of this news is on the impact of Anies' support for candidate pair number 03, Pramono-Rano. It is stated that Anies' support for Pramono and his running mate can influence the course of the election, because his support base in Jakarta is still quite large and fanatical. In this news, Pramono Anung is mentioned as a candidate who has received support from Anies and is also a candidate who inherits some of Anies' influence. Furthermore, the latest survey results also show Pramono's increasingly strong electability, which is also largely due to Rano Karno, who used to play *Si Doel*. In short, Pramono Anung is mentioned in this news as a strong candidate, especially after receiving Anies' support, and is considered a figure who can attract opposition votes, and is considered to be the successor to Anies' policies.

The sentence above is categorized as a declarative mood, following the sentence structure categorized as declarative by Halliday and Matthiessen: subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is ***"former cabinet secretary Pramono's electability rating"*** and the finite

indicated by the word *"is"*. The phrase *"former cabinet secretary Pramono's electability rating"* is the subject because the sentence discussed is Pramono's electability rating, and also the form of a noun phrase with *"rating"* as the head noun. Meanwhile, the finite *"is"* is an auxiliary verb that indicates the present tense, suggesting that the increase in Pramono's electability is a current situation rather than a prediction. In addition, this sentence is also an example of a declarative mood sentence that does not contain modality. The absence of modality confirms that the increase in Pramono's electability is a fact, as evidenced by survey results, rather than a prediction. Thus, the use of the declarative mood in this sentence also shows The Jakarta Post as a media that emphasizes Pramono's personal image, which is further strengthened in the 2024 political contest, or gubernatorial election, in Jakarta.

Analysis based on all data collected regarding the use of mood in The Jakarta Post's coverage of Pramono Anung shows that the declarative mood is the most dominant type. The dominance of the declarative mood indicates that The Jakarta Post tends to present information in the form of statements. Furthermore, the dominance of declarative sentences that do not contain modality reinforces the media's impression of emphasizing certainty in conveying Pramono's image, especially regarding his position as a candidate in political contests and his electability. In addition, with the minimal use of modality in

declarative sentences, the news coverage shows Pramono as part of the ongoing political reality. Meanwhile, sentences with modality are used to express possibilities and predictions in political situations. Thus, even though declarative sentences without modality dominate and frame Pramono as a figure with a strong and definite image, the minimal use of modality in declarative sentences still provides space for readers to see the uncertainty in the political situation.

b. Modality

Based on the collected data, the researcher found 19 sentences containing modality. Of these 19 sentences, 16 belonged to the modalization type, while the other 3 sentences belonged to the modulation type. Furthermore, the 16 sentences with the modalization type also belonged to the same subtype, namely probability. The 3 other sentences that fell under the modulation type also fell under the same subtype, namely inclination. Additionally, the researcher also identified the value of modality that appeared in each sentence. The results showed that two types of values appeared, namely medium and low, with the medium value appearing most frequently in the sentences.

1) Modalization

Modalization is closely related to possibility and certainty (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Therefore, modalization is divided into two types: probability and usuality. Probability is usually used to indicate

possibility, while usuality is used to indicate habit or something that often occurs. Of the two types of modalization, the researcher only found one type in the findings, namely probability.

a) Probability

Datum 1 (Will)

*The pair **will** face frontrunner Ridwan Kamil, who is running alongside Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) politician Suswono on the ticket of a grand alliance of 12 parties behind president-elect Prabowo Subianto.*

Datum 2 (Could)

*Political analyst Ujang Komaruddin said support from major Betawi organizations **could** serve as a significant boost for the Pramono-Rano pair.*

The two sentences above are part of the third news article, published by The Jakarta Post, entitled *"Betawi groups, Anies supporters rally around Pramono"*. This news focuses on the political dynamics of the 2024 gubernatorial election in Jakarta, specifically regarding Pramono Anung and Rano Karno, who received support from two large Betawi groups. The news reported that the two endorsements from Betawi groups were considered important because the Betawi community has significant influence in Jakarta. Furthermore, this news highlights the tight competition among Pramono-Rano, Ridwan-Suswono, and Dharma-Kun in the 2024 gubernatorial election in Jakarta.

The first sentence above provides information about Pramono Anung and Rano Karno, who will face Ridwan Kamil and his running mate, Suswono, who in this political contest are

supported by a large alliance of political parties under the elected president, Prabowo Subianto. Furthermore, the second sentence above is a statement by Ujang Komaruddin, a political analyst that strengthens the news narrative. This sentence shows that the support of the two large Betawi groups is not merely symbolic but can actually influence the electoral chances of the Pramono-Rano pair.

"The pair will face frontrunner Ridwan Kamil, who is running alongside Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) politician Suswono on the ticket of a grand alliance of 12 parties behind president-elect Prabowo Subianto", as the first sentence above contains modality related to future predictions or expectations, thus falling under the type of modality known as modalization. This is shown by the use of the word ***"will"***. More specifically, the word ***"will"*** is a modal verb that falls under the subtype of probability, because it conveys the meaning that the Pramono-Rano pair will face the Ridwan-Suswono pair, who are the main competitors in the 2024 Jakarta gubernatorial election. Thus, the use of the modal verb ***"will"*** indicates a fairly strong prediction of an event that is considered likely to occur in the future.

Next, the word ***"will"*** in the first sentence above is categorized as *medium value*. The word ***"will"*** is not as strong as the words "must" or "certainly", which express absolute certainty, but it is also not as weak as the words "may" or "might", so ***"will"*** falls

into the *medium value* category. Thus, the use of the word *"will"* indicates a fairly strong belief, but it is not absolute. In this sentence, The Jakarta Post uses the word *"will"* to describe a political event that is believed likely to happen, but still leaves room for possible changes in the political dynamics ahead of the election. By choosing the word *"will"*, The Jakarta Post showing that the media is trying to convey political predictions with a moderate degree of certainty without making absolute claims.

Overall, the modal verb *"will"* appeared five times in the seven news articles collected, all of which were of the same modality type and value. The frequency of the modal verb *"will"* indicates the media's strategy of writing cautious news narratives. Therefore, the choice of *"will"* in Pramono Anung's news is used to convey predictions about future political events while also presenting Pramono Anung as a figure confident in facing political dynamics.

"Political analyst Ujang Komaruddin said support from major Betawi organizations could serve as a significant boost for the Pramono-Rano pair", as the second sentence above contains a modality related to possibility, it is therefore included in the modalization type. This is shown through the word *"could"* in the second sentence above. More specifically, *"could"* as a modal verb is included in the probability subtype because the word *"could"* also conveys the meaning that the support obtained from two large

Betawi organizations has the potential to increase the chances for the Pramono-Rano pair in the political contestation in the 2024 gubernatorial election in Jakarta. Thus, the use of the modal verb *"could"* confirms a prediction regarding a possibility that is not necessarily going to happen, but is considered relevant in influencing the ongoing political situation.

Then, the modal verb *"could"* in the second sentence above is included in the *low value*. This is because the word *"could"* indicates a low level of certainty. In other words, the word *"could"* only indicates a possibility without any definite claim. Therefore, by using the word *"could"*, The Jakarta Post presents a narrative related to the support of the Betawi group for the Pramono-Rano pair, which may have an influence on this pair, but does not state this as a certainty. Thus, The Jakarta Post only wants to show the possibility, but without confirming anything. Furthermore, the use of the word *"could"* as a *low value* indicates that The Jakarta Post wants to emphasize its stance as a cautious media in its reporting.

Overall, the modal verb *"could"* appeared five times in the seven news articles included in the data. All of the modal *"could"* that appeared fell into the same modality type and value. The frequency of the modal *"could"* indicates that The Jakarta Post conveyed its news with a cautious, especially when discussing external factors that might influence Pramono Anung's political

chances. In short, the modal verb **"could"** was used to express potential and possibilities related to Pramono's political position, support, and abilities.

Datum 3 (would)

*He said he had no doubt they **would** help him win the governorship of Jakarta for the 2024–2029 period.*

The sentence above is part of the second news article in a collection of data uploaded by The Jakarta Post entitled *"Anies volunteers declare support for Pramono-Rano"*. In short, this news article provides readers with information regarding the support given by Anies' volunteers to Pramono Anung and his running mate in the 2024 gubernatorial election. The sentence above provide a statement about Pramono's belief that Anies' volunteer support will help him win in the gubernatorial election in Jakarta 2024. Then, through the sentence above, The Jakarta Post wanted to simply convey that Pramono was confident in the volunteers' support, without framing it as a question or invitation.

The sentence above contains modality closely related to possibility, so this sentence falls under the category of modalization. More specifically, the word **"would"** in the sentence above indicates the possibility of an event occurring in the future. In terms of form, the word **"would"** is a modal verb, which, even though it is conveyed in the form of a reported statement marked by "he said", the function of the word **"would"** is still used to indicate hope or

prediction of victory in the 2024 gubernatorial election in Jakarta. Thus, this emphasizes that the sentence above is not only a factual statement, but also a statement that contains an element of belief in a possibility.

Furthermore, the word *"would"* in the sentence is classified as *medium value* in modality. This is because *"would"* indicates a stronger level of certainty when compared to "might" or "could", but not as strong as "must" in conveying absolute certainty. The use of *"would"*, which is a *medium value* in the sentence above, conveys the impression that the candidate's success is quite realistic to achieve, even though the sentence still contains a prediction. Then, with the choice of the modal verb *"would"* in the sentence, The Jakarta Post, as a media, presents a narrative that emphasizes optimism and confidence in Pramono's chances of victory. And in this sentence, The Jakarta Post also conveys by not completely claiming the results as something certain.

Overall, the modal verb *"would"* appeared four times in all seven news articles included in the data. All four modals *"would"* belonged to the same modality type and value. The frequency of the modal *"would"* indicates a realistic possibility or prediction, particularly in the political context leading up to the gubernatorial election. In conclusion, the use of the modal *"would"* in the news articles conveys confidence and positive predictions about

Pramono's abilities and opportunities in the 2024 gubernatorial election, while also expressing optimism and realistic expectations without making absolute claims.

Datum 4 (may)

*But the PDI-P left Anies out in the cold by nominating Pramono, a highly-connected politician considered loyal to the party who **may** be able to act as a bridge for the PDI-P to both Jokowi and Prabowo, despite previously hinting at backing the former governor.*

The sentence above is part of the first news article in a collection of data uploaded by The Jakarta Post entitled *"Jakarta election: Three newcomers fight in closely watched contest"*. The news contains information related to three candidates who will run in the 2024 gubernatorial election in Jakarta. One of the three is Pramono Anung, who is supported by PDI-P. The sentence above highlights PDI-P's political move to not support Anies, but instead to make Pramono the candidate for governor of Jakarta for the 2024-2029 term. It is mentioned that the reason PDI-P chose Pramono Anung as the gubernatorial candidate is because Pramono is considered a figure who is loyal to the party and is considered to be able to bridge the party with Jokowi and Prabowo. With this, PDI-P shows its strategy in strengthening its position by choosing a figure who is considered capable of establishing communication across political divides.

Furthermore, the sentence above contains modality with a modalization type and a probability subtype, which indicates the

existence of possibility. This is indicated by the use of the word *"may"* in the clause *"who may be able to act as a bridge for the PDI-P to both Jokowi and Prabowo"*. The use of the word *"may"* in the above sentence indicates a potential or possibility that is not a certainty, that Pramono will succeed in becoming a bridge between the party and Jokowi and Prabowo. Therefore, *"may"* in this sentence indicates a speculative statement, in other words, an open estimate or judgment of what will happen in the future.

Then, in terms of value, the word *"may"* falls into the *low value* category. This is because *"may"* indicates a weak possibility when compared to other modals, such as "must", which falls into the high value category, and "will", which is a medium value. By using *"may"* in the sentence above, The Jakarta Post, as a media that writes news, conveys a careful impression in providing information to readers. This carefulness seems to indicate a lack of desire to state Pramono's role in this gubernatorial election with complete certainty. At the same time, it shows the media's strategy of avoiding absolute claims in sensitive political news.

Furthermore, the modal verb *"may"* appears only once across all seven news articles, which is in the sentence above. Then, it can be concluded that The Jakarta Post's use of *"may"* is intended to present a cautious, speculative narrative while avoiding definitive claims. Therefore, the modal verb *"may"* is used to portray Pramono

as a potential political bridge between the two major powers and also demonstrates the media's caution in projecting Pramono's abilities.

Datum 5 (should)

*He subsequently told the press after the event that he believed Pramono and Rano could continue his policies **should** they win the regional head election.*

The sentence above is part of the seventh news article in a collection of data uploaded by The Jakarta Post with the title *"Jakarta gubernatorial election to test Anies' clout"*. In short, this news highlights Anies' strategic role in the gubernatorial election in Jakarta, where his support could influence the outcome of the tight race between the Pramono-Rano and Ridwan-Suswono pairs. Furthermore, the sentence above is a statement from Anies Baswedan after attending the declaration of support for Pramono-Rano. The meaning of the sentence above is that Anies wants to emphasize his choice to support Pramono-Rano to the public and the media not only as a symbol, but also because Anies believes Pramono-Rano can continue the programs and policies he previously implemented while serving as governor of Jakarta.

Furthermore, the above sentence is a sentence that contains modality with the type of modalization because it contains a meaning of possibility. Modality in this sentence is indicated by the word *"should"*, which is a modal verb. Then, the use of the modal verb *"should"* is a marker of the probability subtype in the form of a condition. The use of the modal verb *"should"* indicates that

Pramono Anung and Rano Karno are placed as conditional possibilities. In other words, the sentence above implies that if Pramono-Rano succeeds in winning the Jakarta governorship, they can continue the policy. Thus, the word *"should"* in this sentence does not express a requirement, but positions the event as something that may happen in the future under certain conditions.

Next, the modal verb *"should"* falls into the *medium value* category. This is because *"should"* expresses a stronger degree of probability than 'might' or 'may', but it also does not reach the level of complete certainty that 'must' does. Furthermore, in the context of news, the use of *"should"*, which has a *medium value*, constructs an optimistic but still cautious narrative. In the sentence above, a Pramono-Rano victory is considered a realistic possibility without being positioned as a certainty. Thus, The Jakarta Post maintains a balance between political prediction and objectivity in its reporting.

Overall, the modal verb *"should"* appears only once in all seven news articles, and its occurrence is used to indicate a conditional probability regarding Pramono and Rano's victory. The use of the modal verb *"should"* reflects a realistic optimism. As the media presents Pramono as a potential figure capable of continuing Anies' policies, while remaining cautious and making no definite claims about the outcome.

Datum 6 (likely)

*He believed Pramono and Rano would not be **likely** to play an opposition role if they were elected Jakarta's leaders, although the PDI-P has yet to formally announce whether it will support or oppose Prabowo's administration.*

The sentence above is part of the sixth news article in a collection of data uploaded by The Jakarta Post entitled *"Pramono widens lead over Ridwan in Jakarta race"*. This news article discusses how the Pramono-Rano pair is widening their lead over the Ridwan-Suswono pair in the 2024 Jakarta gubernatorial election based on survey results. The news explains that the increase in support for the Pramono-Rano pair is not only due to Rano Karno's popularity through his Si Doel identity and his support base among the Betawi community, but also because this pair has managed to gain support from various political groups, such as Jokowi volunteers, Prabowo's inner circle, and Anies' supporters. Furthermore, in the context of the sentence above, it highlights the political view of the possible position of the Pramono-Rano pair if they win and are elected as leaders of Jakarta, especially in relation to their relationship with the Prabowo administration.

Furthermore, the sentence above contains modality that belongs to the modalization type because it indicates possibility. This is shown through the use of the word *"likely"*, a modal adjunct that is also useful for expressing possibility and is thus included in the probability subtype. However, in the context of this sentence, the word *"likely"* does not stand alone but forms a unit with the modal

verb "would" in the phrase "would not be likely to". The combination of these two modals indicates a prediction that Pramono and his partner, Rano, will not play the role of opposition if elected as leaders of Jakarta. Thus, "would not be likely to" in this sentence indicates a possibility but not a certainty, rather a predictive view.

Next, the modal *"likely"* falls under *medium value*. This is because *"likely"* indicates a fairly strong degree of possibility, but does not provide complete certainty. In the context of this sentence, the modal *"likely"* indicates the possibility that Pramono-Rano will not play the role of opposition, which is considered quite possible based on existing political analysis, but this cannot yet be confirmed. Therefore, modal adjunct *"likely"*, also classified as *medium value*, shows a predictive narration while being cautious. It shows that The Jakarta Post is the media that presents realistic political predictions by not making absolute claims.

Overall, the modal adjunct *"likely"* only appears once in the whole news, which is in the sentence above, and used to show the likelihood of the political position of Pramono and if they are successfully elected. The modal adjunct *"likely"*, which appears in combination with "would not be likely to," is used by the media to describe Pramono as unlikely to be an opposition party through a

careful narration that emphasizes a realistic political analysis without making a definite claim.

Based on the analyzed data, it was found that modality in the form of modalization in news articles about Pramono Anung by The Jakarta Post was realized only through the subtype of probability. This means that the media focused more on possibilities in political news relevant to Pramono Anung than on habits or frequency, which are usually marked by the usuality subtype. In other words, The Jakarta Post's reporting about Pramono Anung focused only on predictions, not on descriptions of routine habits. Furthermore, it can be seen that, on average, the marker of probability is expressed through the modal verbs "will" and "could".

The use of the modal verb "will" in political news shows that The Jakarta Post tends to present narratives with a medium certainty level. This is strong enough to convince the readers of the potential for the occurrence of an event, however, it still remains in the realm of probability. Thus, the use of the modal verb "will" conveys the optimism of The Jakarta Post while maintaining its objectivity in reporting on Pramono Anung. Meanwhile, the modal verb "could" shows that the media also tends to be cautious. This is because the modal verb "could" falls into the category of low value, which refers to weak possibility and does not provide certainty about the occurrence of an event. This shows the effort of the media to keep

their objectivity and avoid exaggerated claims of dynamic political issues. Thus, the use of "could" shows how The Jakarta Post emphasizes speculative possibilities that remain contextually relevant in describing the developing political situation.

2) Modulation

Unlike modalization, modulation relates to necessity and desire (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). In addition, modulation is also closely related to the judgment of an action as to whether it is necessary, permissible, or desirable. Furthermore, modulation is divided into two types, namely obligation and inclination. Of these two types, researcher have only found one type, namely inclination.

a) Inclination

Datum 1

*During the FBR's declaration of support on Sunday, the group's leader, Luthfi Hakim, said he believed Pramono would **be able to** achieve the aspirations of the Betawi people and enact policies that would help preserve their culture.*

Datum 2

*Calling themselves Pejuang Anies (Anies' Warriors), the group said on Sunday that they were **ready to** campaign for Pramono and Rano and oversee the vote-counting process on election day.*

The two sentences above are part of the third news article in the data collection uploaded by The Jakarta Post, entitled *"Betawi groups, Anies supporters rally around Pramono"*. In short, the article informs readers about the growing support for the Pramono-Rano pair, especially from two large Betawi community

organizations and Anies Baswedan's supporters. Support from the Betawi community is considered important because it is a large part of the electorate in Jakarta.

The first sentence above explains the FBR's official support for Pramono Anung. Luthfi Hakim, the leader of the FBR, stated that he supports Pramono because he believes Pramono can fulfill the expectations of the Betawi community and implement policies to preserve their culture. Meanwhile, the second sentence above explains that a group of loyal supporters of Anies Baswedan, calling themselves Pejuang Anies (Anies Warriors), has declared its support for Pramono and his running mate and stated its readiness to campaign directly and oversee the vote-counting process on election day. This shows that support for Pramono-Rano comes not only from two large Betawi community organizations, but also from Anies Baswedan's political supporters, who are also known to be very influential in Jakarta.

"During the FBR's declaration of support on Sunday, the group's leader, Luthfi Hakim, said he believed Pramono would be able to achieve the aspirations of the Betawi people and enact policies that would help preserve their culture", as the first sentence contains modality of the modulation type with the subtype inclination, as indicated by the phrase ***"be able to"***. ***"Be able to"***, which is a modulated expression, falls under the modulation type

with the subtype inclination because it indicates a person's ability to perform an action. In the context of this sentence, ***"be able to"*** refers to Pramono's ability to achieve the aspirations of the Betawi people. In addition, in this sentence, ***"be able to"*** is combined with the modal verb *"would"*, forming the construction *"would be able to"*, which combines two types of modality namely modalization and modulation. Through this combination, the sentence not only indicates Pramono's ability but also indicates a prediction or belief in the possibility that this ability will be realized in the future.

Furthermore, the phrase ***"be able to"*** falls within the *medium value*. The use of this *medium value* indicates a moderate level of confidence in the stated ability, not just a weak possibility, but also not an absolute certainty. Thus, the use of the phrase ***"be able to"*** creates an optimistic impression that Pramono has the capacity or ability to fulfill the aspirations of the Betawi people, while remaining realistic. Through this, The Jakarta Post portrays Pramono as a competent political figure, without making excessive claims. This demonstrates a reporting style that balances confidence with caution in portraying political figures.

Overall, ***"be able to"***, a modulated expression, only appeared twice in the seven news articles included in the data. This indicates that The Jakarta Post selectively used the modulation subtype inclination in its coverage of Pramono. Furthermore, the use of ***"be***

able to", found only in two sentences, was used to build Pramono's image as a political figure with real abilities and strong potential, both in social and political aspects.

"Calling themselves Pejuang Anies (Anies' Warriors), the group said on Sunday that they were ready to campaign for Pramono and Rano and oversee the vote-counting process on election day", as the second sentence above contains the modality type modulation with the subtype inclination, which is shown through the word *"ready to"* in the clause *"they were ready to campaign for Pramono and Rano and oversee the vote-counting process on election day"*. The phrase *"ready to"* is a modulated expression indicating readiness to take action. This sentence shows that Anies' supporters are ready to participate in campaign activities and oversee the vote-counting process on election day. The use of *"ready to"* indicates a commitment to taking action. Thus, the phrase *"ready to"* is useful as a marker of supporters' attitudes or intentions toward a particular action.

Furthermore, the phrase *"ready to"* falls into the *medium value* category. This is because *"ready to"* indicates a moderate level of willingness, indicating readiness and intention, but the action is not yet fully realized. The Jakarta Post uses the phrase *"ready to"* to depict supporters as proactive, yet realistic and not too ambitious. Through the *medium value* of this news narrative, the enthusiasm of

the supporters is shown, while the media's caution in reporting political readiness is demonstrated, without making absolute claims. This helps The Jakarta Post show measured optimism and avoid hyperbole. The modulated expression ***"ready to"*** appears only once in the seven news items used in the data, which is in this sentence. The use of this single occurrence is to emphasize a particular important moment, namely to show the intent and readiness of a certain group to act politically toward Pramono. It also shows the impression that the media does indeed present political support realistically and factually and not as an exaggerated description.

Based on the analysis of the findings, the modality with modulation type was found only in the inclination subtype, whereas the obligation subtype was not found. Through the expressions "be able to" and "ready to", the statements quoted in The Jakarta Post's news served more to show ability, readiness, and willingness to face the political situation. The absence of the obligation subtype in The Jakarta Post's coverage of Pramono Anung can be explained by the political context, which highlights how candidates and their supporters present themselves positively to the public. Thus, The Jakarta Post focuses its narrative on building a positive image of candidates through their readiness and ability, rather than emphasizing their obligations.

c. Value of modality

Based on the results of data analysis, of the three values in modality, researcher only found two types of values in all news articles, namely medium and low. The researcher did not find any high values used in the analyzed news articles. Furthermore, medium values were found more frequently than low values. The limitation in the use of modality values, with no high values found, reveals the media's strategy in reporting political issues. In the political context, The Jakarta Post chose to present a more realistic expression by combining speculation or low values and a medium level of certainty or medium values.

1) Medium

Datum 1

LSI researcher Yoes Kenawas told The Jakarta Post on Friday that Anies' recent endorsement of Pramono-Rano **would** *provide a massive electoral gain for the pair ahead of the election.*

The sentence above demonstrates modality through the modal verb ***"would"***, which is a modalization with a probability subtype. The modal verb ***"would"*** falls into the medium value category because it indicates a moderate level of certainty. In other words, the level of certainty through the modal verb ***"would"*** is not as certain as through *"must"*, but also not as low as *"may"*. The use of the modal verb ***"would"*** in the sentence above indicates LSI researcher Yoes Kenawas's belief in the impact of Anies' support for the Pramono-Rano ticket. However, this belief remains within the realm of prediction, not absolute certainty. Through this sentence, the media presents an expert's optimistic view of

the effects of Anies' political support, while maintaining objectivity by not stating it as a definite fact.

2) Low

Datum 1

*The survey, which polled 1,200 Jakarta voters from Sept. 6 to 12, found that an endorsement from Anies **could** boost voter support for Pramono and Rano by 2 percentage points but shave off support for Ridwan and Suswono by more than 10 percentage points.*

The sentence above contains modality with the modalization type and probability subtype, indicated by the modal verb *"could"*. The modal verb *"could"* is classified as low value. This is because the modal verb *"could"* indicates a lower level of certainty than other modal verbs such as "must" or "will." The use of the modal verb *"could"* in this sentence indicates that the number mentioned remains a possibility based on the survey results, not a definite fact. By using a low value, the news statement also demonstrates the media's cautious attitude. In the context of the news, The Jakarta Post uses *"could"* to convey the survey results in an objective and non-exaggerated manner. The low value also serves to maintain the media's credibility by emphasizing that the predicted increase in support is merely a possibility that depends on future political dynamics. In other words, the media positions this survey result as a potential indication, not as a definitive claim about the election results.

Based on the findings, The Jakarta Post used various modal expressions to construct its representation of Pramono Anung in its

reporting. Modal expressions found in the news narrative include the modal verbs *will, would, could, may,* and *should,* as well as the modal adjunct *likely*. All of these modal expressions are part of the same modality type namely modalization with the probability subtype. Modulated expressions such as *be able to* and *ready to* were also found, which are modulation type with the inclination subtype. Of all the modal expressions, *will* and *could* were found to be the most frequent. Furthermore, only medium and low values were found. No high value modal expressions, such as *must* or *have to*, were found in The Jakarta Post's reporting on Pramono Anung. Overall, The Jakarta Post's modal expressions convey a cautious and informative stance, emphasizing balanced political reporting with a low to moderate level of certainty.

Furthermore, the distribution of modal types in The Jakarta Post's reporting on Pramono Anung during the campaign period is shown in the chart below.
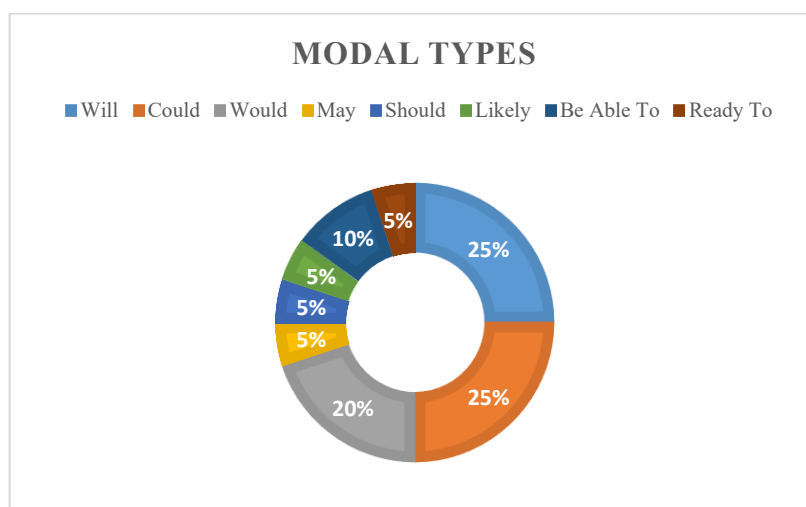
Figure 4. 1 Distribution of Modal Types

2. The Reflection of Media Narration toward Pramono Anung through Mood and Modality

In the first news article titled *"Jakarta election: Three newcomers fight in closely watched contest"*, the declarative mood is the type of mood found in all sentences used as data. The dominant declarative mood in this news article shows that The Jakarta Post delivers information with a factual tone. However, in the context of the 2024 gubernatorial election in Jakarta, the choice of language also serves to build a narrative about Pramono Anung. Furthermore, both types of modality were found, with modalization, specifically the subtype of probability, appearing more frequently. In addition, in the first news article, the values that appeared were medium and low. The medium value was shown more through the word "will," while the low value was shown through the word "may". The use of medium value in the news gives the impression of a fairly certain certainty, but still not absolute. Meanwhile, the use of low value indicates carefulness in writing. With this, medium and low value show the media's efforts to maintain its credibility by avoiding exaggerated claims. Furthermore, modulation with the subtype inclination indicated by the phrase "be able to". With this combination of mood and modality, The Jakarta Post presents Pramono Anung as a legitimate candidate and credible figure, while still positioning him cautiously by not presenting him as too dominant or absolute.

Then, in the second news article titled *"Anies volunteers declare support for Pramono-Rano"*, the mood found in the sentences is declarative. The use of the declarative mood in this news helps convey information about the support

received by Pramono Anung and Rano Karno. Then, only one type of modality was found, modalization with the probability subtype. Its modality appeared with a medium value. With this, the media displays a moderate level of certainty about future actions, as seen in this news article discussing the volunteers' confidence in helping Pramono-Rano win the 2024 gubernatorial election in Jakarta. Furthermore, the medium value that appears indicates that the narrative created by the media does not make any absolute claims, but rather suggests to readers that there are real opportunities that are still open to other possibilities. Furthermore, with this combination of mood and modality, the media portrays Pramono as an optimistic candidate, as he has received significant support from Anies' volunteers. The support received by Pramono is positioned as realistic, and it is also stated that this support is important for the Pramono-Rano pair, but it does not necessarily guarantee victory.

Furthermore, in the third news article titled *"Betawi groups, Anies supporters rally around Pramono"*, the declarative mood is the dominant mood type. This indicates that The Jakarta Post presents information to readers in a factual tone. The presentation of factual information does not necessarily indicate media neutrality, but it is useful for constructing a particular narrative in the context of the Jakarta regional election. Then, modality in this news appears through the modalization type with the probability subtype and the modulation type with the inclination subtype, both with medium and low values, indicating potential and realistic readiness without stating absolute certainty. With this combination of mood and modality, The Jakarta Post implicitly

frames Pramono Anung as a candidate who has gained significant support and is likely to gain votes, which could shape readers' perception in the political contest.

Next, in the fourth news article titled *"Pramono overtakes Ridwan in latest Jakarta governor race opinion poll"*, The Jakarta Post is consistent in using the declarative mood to convey information, particularly regarding the electability of the Pramono-Rano pair. The dominance of the declarative mood in this news article contributes to the construction of a narrative about Pramono Anung. In terms of modality, there is no modality in this news. The absence of modality indicates that the information is presented as a certainty from the media's perspective, without expressing possibility or speculation. In the context of the Jakarta regional election, the combination of declarative mood and absence of modality positions Pramono as a candidate to be reckoned with while emphasizing the narrative of increasing support for Pramono.

Next, in the fifth news article with the headline *"Pramono-Rano going strong in Jakarta race, surveys show"*, it still shares a dominant mood that is declarative. The declarative mood of this news explains the survey results, the dynamics of support among political parties, and a comparison of electability among the three gubernatorial candidates. In the context of the 2024 Jakarta regional elections, this mood serves to build a narrative that highlights the rise in electability of the Pramono and Rano pair and positions them as candidates to be reckoned with, backed by significant support. As for modality, modality did not appear in this news. The absence of modality in this news indicates that

the media presents information solely as an explanation of the facts, without making predictions. Furthermore, the combination of the declarative mood and the absence of modality emphasizes the narrative regarding the realistic prospects of the Pramono-Rano pair, while still leaving room for ongoing political dynamics.

Furthermore, in the sixth news article entitled *"Pramono widens lead over Ridwan in Jakarta race"*, the declarative mood remains the dominant mood type. The use of the declarative mood in this news article contributes to constructing a narrative that highlights Pramono Anung as a leading and competitive candidate. In addition, only one modality was found, namely, modalization with the probability subtype. In addition, all the modalities found fall within the medium value. Furthermore, this combination of mood and modality positions Pramono as a leading and competitive candidate. Additionally, media narratives portray Pramono as a figure who can bridge various political factions, thereby presenting him as an influential figure in the dynamic of the Jakarta gubernatorial election.

Lastly, in the seventh news article titled *"Jakarta gubernatorial election to test Anies' clout"*, the mood type found in the sentences used as data is declarative. The declarative mood in this news article constructs a narrative that positions Pramono Anung as a candidate with a fairly strong standing. Furthermore, the modality found also only appears in one type, namely, modalization with the subtype probability. Of all the modalities found, fall under the medium and low values. The combination of mood and modality used

in this news article portrays Pramono as a candidate with a fairly strong position. However, this is also influenced by external factors, such as Anies' support, Rano Karno's popularity, and the still-uncertain dynamics of voters. Thus, The Jakarta Post depicts Pramono in a changeful political situation, where his electability is solid but not absolute, and his success in the 2024 gubernatorial election remains uncertain.

Through the analysis of seven news articles, it appears that The Jakarta Post consistently uses a declarative writing style to construcs narratives that position Pramono Anung as a candidate with strong potential and significant support from various parties. Based on modality, the overall news shows the use of modalization with a probability subtype dominated by medium value. The absence of high value in this case shows that the media is very careful not to emphasize absolute claims in its narrative.

Furthermore, the combination of mood and modality in the seven news articles depicts Pramono Anung as a candidate with strong potential to win and significant support from several parties, but this is still positioned realistically. Furthermore, the media emphasizes facts such as support from two large Betawi groups, support from Anies' volunteers, the popularity of Rano Karno, who plays *Si Doel*, increased electability based on survey results, and support from Anies, but without making absolute claims regarding victory. In other words, The Jakarta Post presents Pramono as a trustworthy figure acceptable to various parties and with a strong chance of winning the 2024 gubernatorial election, but still operating in a changeful and uncertain political situation. In conclusion, the

combination of mood and modality in the seven news articles enabled The Jakarta Post to construct a positive narrative regarding Pramono Anung, positioning him as a credible candidate without making any absolute claims, while also highlighting the dynamic and uncertain nature of political contests.

B. Discussion

Based on the results of data analysis, it is shown that The Jakarta Post, as a media, constructs interpersonal meaning through mood and modality systems in its news texts. Of the 50 sentences analyzed, only one type of mood was found, namely declarative. This indicates that The Jakarta Post tends to use statements to position Pramono Anung and frame political developments rather than to ask questions or give commands. This reflects the media's strategy to use language in political reporting, where the media narrative is not entirely neutral. Furthermore, out of 50 sentences, only 19 sentences contained modality. Both types of modality were found in the data, but only one subtype was found for each type. Modalization with the subtype probability was found in 16 sentences, while the other 3 sentences were modulation with the subtype inclination. Then, in terms of value, only two values were identified in the overall modality, namely medium and low value. Through this pattern, The Jakarta Post constructs a narrative that places Pramono Anung as a credible candidate. Within the social context of the 2024 Jakarta gubernatorial election, these linguistic choices, such as political dynamics regarding party support, volunteer involvement, and public perception, highlight the role of language in shaping readers' understanding of political contests.

The findings show that the declarative is the dominant mood type in The Jakarta Post's news articles related to Pramono Anung, with a total of 50 sentences. With a dominant declarative mood, The Jakarta Post strategically uses statements to position Pramono Anung while framing political developments. This is in line with Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) explanation that declaratives are a characteristic expression of statements, and also in terms of role in exchange, declaratives are included in giving, with the commodity exchanged being information. In the context of the 2024 Jakarta gubernatorial election, the strategic use of the declarative mood helps build a narrative about Pramono Anung's role and potential in the political contest.

Furthermore, these findings are in line with Haritsyah, Sawirman, and Zulprianto (2024), Putri and Laila (2022), and Kabigting (2020), who also found declarative mood to be the dominant type in news texts and headlines. This aligns with the primary function of news, which is to convey information, and also emphasizes its role as a trusted source. In addition, the dominance of the declarative mood is also found in other objects, for example, speech, research by Handayani (2021), Ningrum, Suriyani, Nurlela, and Zein (2023), and Hadi and Guo (2020), and other objects such as smartphone slogans, dialogue texts, and teachers' scaffolding talks by Sumari (2024), Siregar, Pasaribu, and Sinambela (2021), and Febrianty and Rozelin (2024), who also found the declarative mood to be the dominant mood type. In essence, the declarative mood is always used to convey information, in line with Halliday

and Matthiessen's (2014) statement that the role of the declarative mood is giving, and the commodity exchanged is information.

However, another study shows different findings, that is the study conducted by Pranoto, Setiyadi, and Kuswardani (2020), which analyzed Coldplay's song lyrics on the album "A Head Full of Dreams" and found that the imperative mood was more dominant than the declarative mood. This difference arises from differences in the objects and purposes of news and song lyrics. Song lyrics often contain invitations or motivation for listeners. Meanwhile, news texts have a different function from song lyrics, so the dominant mood type is also different. According to Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) explanation of declarative mood, this mood is generally used to convey a statement, whereas the imperative mood is useful for issuing commands to the listener.

Based on the findings and comparisons with previous studies, the dominance of the declarative mood in The Jakarta Post's coverage of Pramono Anung shows the strategic use of language by the media in positioning Pramono Anung as a political figure and gubernatorial candidate in the 2024 Jakarta gubernatorial election. By using the declarative as the dominant mood type, The Jakarta Post affirms Pramono as a political figure and gubernatorial candidate, reporting on facts and real events without demanding a response from readers. This result aligns with Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) explanation that declarative is a characteristic of expressions in statements, which, in terms of role in exchange, is associated with giving, and the commodity exchanged is

information. Meanwhile, the difference from other research results that show other mood types as dominant indicates that the choice of mood type is influenced by the text 's context and purpose.

Furthermore, the findings show that the interrogative mood is not found in Pramono Anung's news articles for The Jakarta Post. The absence of the interrogative mood in the news is reasonable, as the text is informative rather than interactive. Furthermore, journalists, as news writers, also serve as information providers, not as those who request responses from readers. This aligns with Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) explanation that the interrogative mood is a type of mood used to ask questions or request information. More specifically, the role in exchange of the interrogative mood is demanding, and the commodity exchanged is information (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Furthermore, the function of the interrogative mood used to request information is irrelevant in news texts, because the relationship between the writer and the reader is one-way. Thus, the absence of the interrogative mood confirms that news is a text that focuses on presenting facts.

In addition, these findings align with research by Haritsyah, Sawirman, and Zulprianto (2024) and Putri and Laila (2022), which also found no interrogative mood in news texts. This similarity in findings is due to the characteristics of news texts, which function to present information. Furthermore, research by Hadi and Guo (2020) examining speech texts also found no instances of the interrogative mood. This is because the communicative function of speech texts is to convey ideas, concepts, express opinions, and convince the audience, not

to request information. Overall, the absence of an interrogative mood in both news texts and speeches aligns with Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) explanation that the interrogative mood demands information, which becomes irrelevant in the context of one-way communication.

However, other studies have reported different findings. For example, research by Kabigting (2020) on news headlines, Ningrum, Suriyani, Nurlela, and Zein (2023) on speech, Sumari (2024) on smartphone slogans, Siregar, Pasaribu, and Sinambela (2021) related to dialogue texts, as well as Febrianty and Rozelin (2024) in teacher scaffolding talks, showed the presence of an interrogative mood in their findings. These differences in findings may be due to the distinct characteristics of each text type. Types of text, such as dialogue texts, teacher scaffolding talks, or slogans, require involvement and response, so that interrogatives become relevant. According to Halliday and Mathiessen (2014), the interrogative mood functions in demanding situations where the commodity exchanged is information. Therefore, the choice of mood type depends on the role in the exchange and the commodity being exchanged. In texts that emphasize interaction, the interrogative mood tends to emerge, whereas in one-way news texts, it becomes irrelevant.

Furthermore, the findings show that the imperative mood type was not found in The Jakarta Post's coverage of Pramono Anung. Thus, The Jakarta Post demonstrated that its narrative contained no sentences with elements of command or requests for readers to take action. This was a strategy employed by The Jakarta Post, which constructed a narrative about Pramono without

explicitly directing readers' attitudes. Theoretically, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) mention imperative as a type of mood that is included in the expression characteristics of command. Furthermore, the role in exchange of imperatives is demanding, and the commodity exchanged is goods and services, which are usually used to request an action or convey a non-verbal message. Thus, the absence of the imperative mood in news narratives by The Jakarta Post indicates a purposeful linguistic strategy to frame support for Pramono in the gubernatorial campaign, without asking readers to take action or influencing them to do so.

These findings are in line with research by Haritsyah, Sawirman, and Zulprianto (2024) and Putri and Laila (2022), which also showed that there was no imperative mood in the news texts studied. The absence of the imperative mood in news reporting is acceptable because the imperative is considered inappropriate for the primary function of news. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), the imperative is a characteristic of commands that play a demanding role in exchanges involving goods and services as commodities. Because news does not aim to demand action from readers, the use of mood imperative seems to be avoided in news writing.

However, some studies have found contradictory results. Research by Pranoto, Setiyadi, and Kuswardani (2020) on Coldplay's song lyrics from the album "A Head Full of Dreams" revealed that the imperative was the dominant mood type. The dominance of the imperative in this study is due to the more expressive and communicative nature of song lyrics compared to news texts.

So, in line with Halliday and Matthiessen's explanation of the use of imperatives, imperatives play a role in exchange demanding and commodity exchanges in the form of goods and services.

The findings and comparisons to other studies indicate the absence of interrogatives and imperatives in news texts about Pramono Anung. This illustrates The Jakarta Post's strategy, in which language is used to construct a narrative about Pramono rather than to build interactive closeness or explicitly convey opinions to readers. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), interrogatives are used to demand information, while imperatives are used to demand goods and services. With the absence of interrogatives and imperatives, The Jakarta Post positions itself as a media outlet that writes narratives in its news texts and acts as an informant, emphasizing its prospects in political contests without directly directing readers.

Apart from mood selection, this study's results also indicate modality. In the news about Pramono Anung from The Jakarta Post, the dominant types of modality are modalization and the probability subtype. Of the 19 sentences containing modality, 16 are included in the modalization type with the probability subtype. Meanwhile, the other three sentences are modulation with the inclination subtype. The dominance of the modalization type modality shows The Jakarta Post's strategic use of language to frame statements about Pramono with careful certainty. Then, the use of the probability subtype through modal verbs such as *will, would, and may* illustrates the extent to which a statement is considered true or indicates that the claim conveyed is still a

possibility, not an absolute certainty. This is in accordance with the function of modality explained by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), namely, to express the level of confidence or certainty. The dominance of the probability subtype modalization shows that The Jakarta Post tends to convey information with caution, presenting potential and support realistically without stating certainty, reflecting a purposeful language choice strategy in political news coverage in the context of the 2024 Jakarta gubernatorial election.

These findings align with research by Ningrum, Suriyani, Nurlela, and Zein (2023), Hadi and Guo (2020), and Handayani (2021) on speech and Siregar, Pasaribu, and Sinambela (2021) on stimulated dialogue texts. These four studies demonstrate modalization with the probability subtype as the dominant modality type. Although these four studies have different contexts and text types from news, the dominance of the probability subtype of modalization can be understood through Halliday and Matthiessen's concept of the interpersonal function of language. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) states that the probability subtype modality is related to propositions, which are a form of information exchange that indicates the level of belief or probability regarding the truth of a statement. Thus, the use of probability subtype modalization in news texts, speeches, and dialogue texts reflects the interpersonal function of language, conveying tentative information rather than insisting on absolute truth.

Interestingly, no previous research has found contradictory findings. Most previous studies, as mentioned above, in news texts, speeches, and dialogues,

indicate that the modalization subtype probability is the dominant type. This consistency of results suggests that the probability form is a common characteristic of communicative and informative texts. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) states that modalization with the subtype probability is used for matters related to the exchange of information and is also useful for negotiating the level of certainty or possibility of a statement. Thus, the dominance of the modalization subtype probability in various contexts indicates that the writer or speaker is attempting to balance interpersonal attitudes by not stating something absolutely and allowing the reader or listener space to form their own interpretation.

Based on the findings and comparisons with previous studies, the dominance of the probability subtype of modalization applies to various types of texts, such as news texts, dialogue texts, and speeches. This illustrates that probability is usually employed to express a degree of certainty that is not absolute. This aligns with Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), who explains that modalization is brought into propositions, and the probability subtype is useful in representing the extent to which the writer or speaker assesses the likelihood of an event occurring. In this research, the probability subtype dominance of modalization by The Jakarta Post is a linguistic strategy that carefully frames Pramono Anung in the news narrative. The use of words such as *may* and *could* indicates possibility rather than certainty, allowing the media to present Pramono's role, potential, and support in a realistic manner. The use of this cautious modality builds a narrative that positions Pramono as a worthy

candidate and highlights the dynamic political context of the Jakarta gubernatorial election, without explicitly directing or influencing readers' actions or perceptions.

Next, the findings also reveal another modality type that appears in Pramono Anung's news but shows a low frequency. It is a modulation with subtype inclination. The low frequency of modulation subtype inclination may indicate that The Jakarta Post rarely expresses attitudes in the form of subjects' intentions, will, or desire in its news. This is understandable because news texts, particularly those on political issues, tend to avoid expressions with strong personal overtones in the media. In addition, The Jakarta Post also appears to prefer highlighting facts and information rather than displaying the personal will or desires of Pramono Anung or other subjects in the news. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), modulation is used to express the reader's attitude towards action or behavior, which is related to proposals. The minimal frequency of modulation subtype inclination reflects the media's choice of language in presenting information about Pramono Anung. Then, this careful use of subtype inclination realistically frames the support Pramono obtains without expressing excessive certainty.

Besides, there is research that has similar finding. Research conducted by Ningrum, Suriyani, Nurlela, and Zein (2023) demonstrated that the modulation subtype inclination was a rare modality type. Although the research object was different, namely speech, the results from this study have shown a similar pattern. The low frequency of modulation subtype inclination in news texts and

speeches indicates that the expression of will or intention is not a commonly used modality, especially in formal contexts. In speeches, speakers tend to express possibilities and optimism rather than expressing personal desires or asking listeners to take action. In the news, the lack of modulation subtype inclination indicates the media's language choice strategy in carefully framing information or actions. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) stated that modulation is related to proposals, and the subtype inclination is related to the will or desire to take action.

Similar to the modalization subtype probability, no contrasting findings were found from previous research regarding the modulation subtype inclination. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) explains that the modulation subtype inclination refers to a type of modality that expresses the writer's or speaker's desire or willingness to do something. Therefore, this modality is rarely found in news or similar texts, but it appears more frequently in persuasive texts. Therefore, the absence of research results indicating that modulation subtype inclination as the dominant type or occurs more frequently reinforces the understanding that this type is indeed rarely used in informative and factual texts, such as news.

Furthermore, based on the findings and comparisons with previous research, it can be concluded that the modulation modality with the inclination subtype has a low frequency of occurrence because it does not align with the communicative purpose of the news. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), the inclination subtype modulation functions to express a person's desire

or will in carrying out an action. Meanwhile, the primary function of news text is as a source of information, rather than as a medium for expressing desires. Thus, the lack of inclination subtype modulation shows that The Jakarta Post presents Pramono Anung as an official figure who is more oriented towards real actions and facts. In other words, The Jakarta Post distances itself from emotional elements and focuses on conveying information regarding Pramono Anung.

The result of the research does not show two other types of modality, namely modalization with the subtype usuality and modulation with the subtype obligation in the news about Pramono Anung by The Jakarta Post. The absence of these two types of modality indicates that The Jakarta Post does not include the elements of frequency and obligation in its narrative. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), usuality shows the frequency of the action, while obligation refers to the commitment to the action. This is because these two types are not relevant to the use in news texts because the main focus of the news is reporting information, not formative judgments or personal behavior. Thus, the absence of both types of modality in the news text indicates that The Jakarta Post maintains professionalism in disseminating information relevant to Pramono Anung.

These findings are in line with Hadi and Guo (2020), since they also did not find the modalization subtype usuality and the modulation subtype obligation. The object of this research is speech, which is usually used by speakers to convey information, express opinions, or beliefs directly and clearly, so the

form of modality that is more often chosen is probability. The absence of these two types of modality can be explained by Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) theory, which states that the usuality subtype of modalization is related to habit or to indicate how often an action is performed, while the obligation subtype of modulation is generally used to express an obligation to perform a certain action. In news texts or speeches, do not focus on how often or how obligatory an action is, but rather on how information and views can be conveyed in a convincing, objective, and informative manner, so it is natural that usuality and obligation rarely or even never appear in news texts and speeches.

However, there are contrasting findings by Ningrum, Suriyani, Nurlela, and Zein (2023) regarding speech, and Siregar, Pasaribu, and Sinambela (2021) regarding students' written conversations. The first study found the emergence of the modulation subtype obligation, while the second study found both modality types: modalization subtype usuality and modulation subtype obligation. The emergence of modulation with the subtype obligation in speech is understandable, as speech serves a persuasive social function. Meanwhile, the emergence of two types of modality in students' written conversations is due to the interactive nature of dialogue texts and enables the exchange of meaning. Based on Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), usuality is used to indicate habitual performance of an action, while obligation is used to mark the level of obligation associated with an action. Thus, the emergence of these two types of modality in speech and dialogue texts shows the interpersonal function of

language as a means to direct or build social relationships with listeners or interlocutors.

The absence of the modalization subtypes usuality and obligation in The Jakarta Post's news about Pramono Anung shows, based on the findings and comparisons with previous research, that the media does not present narratives that contain specific instructions or habits. Because news primarily serves to objectively convey information to readers, it should not demand action or anything from anyone. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), obligation indicates the degree of necessity for the occurrence of something, while usuality describes how often an action is performed. Because these two types of modality are missing, The Jakarta Post presents itself as a media outlet that frames Pramono as a political figure through measured narratives, without directly influencing readers' minds through instructive word choices.

This research also reveals the value of modality. The research shows that the medium value is the dominant modality used in news reports about Pramono Anung published in The Jakarta Post. The dominance of medium value in the news texts suggests that the media prefers to present a level of certainty or probability not too high and not too low. This ensures that statements in the news are neither conveyed absolutely nor speculative. Therefore, it exemplifies how The Jakarta Post cautiously delivers information. The medium value expressed by The Jakarta Post is evidence of its aspiration to maintain its position as a media that avoids overly assertive claims. Based on Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) theory, the value of modality serves to show the degree of

commitment from the speaker or writer to the meaning expressed. Therefore, in this case, medium value indicates a moderate level of confidence in the truth of information, and therefore it is suitable for an informative text such as news.

These findings align with those of Hadi and Guo (2020) in speech and Siregar, Pasaribu, and Sinambela (2021) in students' written conversations. The dominant medium value in both studies arises from the need for the subjects to express a balanced level of certainty. Therefore, medium value helps the speaker or writer communicate by projecting confidence, but not absolute confidence. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) explains that modality helps indicate the speaker's or writer's degree of confidence in a piece of information. Therefore, the use of medium value supports the delivery of informative and reasonably confident messages, but not to an extreme degree.

However, research by Kabigting (2020), which examined news headlines, found that low value was the dominant. This indicates a difference in the distribution of confidence levels between full news texts and shorter, more concise headlines. In terms of medium value, this difference is due to news headlines' tendency to use tentative language to attract readers' attention. Therefore, medium value appears less frequently. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) stated that the value of modality represents a degree of certainty. Thus, the minimal medium value in news headlines suggests that writers are not emphasizing a strong level of certainty but are instead adapting to the concise, engaging, and easy to understand nature of news headlines.

Based on these findings and from a comparisons with previous research, the medium value is the dominant modality in The Jakarta Post's news coverage related to Pramono Anung. This also means that as a media, The Jakarta Post prioritizes conveying information with a moderate level of certainty, thus making the narratives objective and professional. While medium value rarely occurs in news headlines due to the short content, it enables a moderate level of information in full news texts. Moreover, with the domination of medium value, The Jakarta Post presents Pramono Anung as a political figure by reporting on him professionally, providing information but not absolute certainty. This is also to emphasize the linguistic strategy taken by the media in delivering factual and reliable information.

Apart from medium value, the findings also show the presence of low value, but with a lower frequency of occurrence. This presents a media strategy where, although expressions of doubt or uncertainty are occasionally present in the narrative, the primary focus remains on conveying information in a balanced and factual manner. The occurrence of low value in this news narrative is a result of tentative or clarifying statement. This aligns with Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) explanation that low value is one way of depicting low confidence level when providing information. The use of low value shows the author does not want to make an absolute claim but rather would like to illustrate the possibility.

These findings are in line with those by Hadi and Guo (2020) in speech and Siregar, Pasaribu, and Sinambela (2021) in students' written conversations.

These two studies found that low value occurs with a lower frequency than medium value. This is because speeches and students' written conversations generally tend to present information with a medium level of confidence to deliver a clear or speculative message, therefore, low value only appears when the speaker or writer is in doubt or uncertain. As explained by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), modality shows the writer's or speaker's level of certainty about information. Thus, low value represents a low degree of confidence, generally used to show a possibility but the writer cannot provide certainty about the information presented.

On the other hand, Kabigting (2020) conducted a contrasting study on news headlines and revealed that low value was dominant. A reason for this difference in findings could be the concise nature of news headlines. News headlines tend to use language that conveys a sense of possibility, leading to a more frequent use of low value compared to medium value ones. According to Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) theory, low value conveys that one has a low level of certainty about information. It indicates that the author is not making absolute claims of any kind. The dominance of low value in news headlines signifies the tentative and provocative nature of the text.

Based on these findings and comparisons with previous research, low value in news articles related to Pramono Anung by The Jakarta Post appeared less frequently than medium value. This suggests that the media sometimes brings up the possibility of information. However, the primary focus of the news remains on conveying information. The frequency of modalities is also

influenced by context and text type. News headlines, for example, tend to be short and provocative, therefore, low value are more frequently used to express the possibility. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), low value is defined as those reflecting a low level of possibility. Therefore, the limited presence of low value in the news report on Pramono Anung by The Jakarta Post manifests the media's linguistic strategy of presenting information objectively and at the same time selectively highlighting the information that might be uncertain. Thus, even though low value are not the dominant modality, their presence in the news narrative strengthens the image of The Jakarta Post as a media that is cautious and professional.

Moreover, findings in The Jakarta Post's news report on Pramono Anung indicate the absence of high value. This is because news is factual and informative, therefore, the media tends to avoid making overly absolute claims of something. High value is generally used to show complete certainty about information. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), high value is used when there is a very high level of certainty about the information. The absence of high value in The Jakarta Post's news report about Pramono Anung shows the media's linguistic strategy in maintaining a moderate and professional narrative. In other words, The Jakarta Post eliminated high value in the narrative to establish its position as careful and trustworthy media in reporting on Pramono Anung.

Interestingly, no previous studies with similar findings were found. This study's results indicate that The Jakarta Post news coverage of Pramono Anung

lacks high value. This occurs because the news text is informative, so the media avoids using absolute claims in its narrative. Conversely, there are studies with opposing results, namely research by Kabigting (2020) on news headlines, Hadi and Guo (2020) on speech, and Siregar, Pasaribu, and Sinambela (2021) on students' written conversations. These differences in findings may be due to the communicative purpose of the objects studied. In news headlines, the term high value is used to demonstrate the certainty and commitment or moral obligation of the main subject of the news content. For speeches and dialogue texts, the use of high value is also possible because speakers or writers use it to emphasize beliefs and commitments or to influence the audience more firmly. Based on Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) explanation, which states that high value helps express a high level of confidence in information, it allows the delivery of information with a high degree of certainty, depending on the context and purpose of a text.

Based on the findings and comparisons with previous research, the absence of high value in The Jakarta Post's news coverage of Pramono Anung reflects an approach that involves careful language choices and the framing of information with a measurable degree of certainty. Then, based on comparisons with previous research, a high value can emerge when the text's communicative purpose aligns with the intended audience. Furthermore, in relation to theory, the absence of high values indicates The Jakarta Post's linguistic strategy to remain professional in presenting Pramono realistically in the context of the political dynamics of the 2024 Jakarta gubernatorial election.

In conclusion, the research findings indicate that The Jakarta Post uses the declarative mood consistently throughout its news narrative about Pramono Anung. Declarative mood, as the dominant mood type, clearly frames Pramono Anung as a candidate worthy of consideration and also highlights the support he has received and his potential in a structured manner. More than just presenting information, The Jakarta Post's choice of words and phrases also tends to position Pramono Anung positively by highlighting the support he has received, his rise in electability, and his relationships with political elites and volunteers. This positive narrative, embedded in declarative statements, not only frames Pramono Anung well but also has the potential to implicitly influence readers' perceptions and encourage them to recognize his potential in the 2024 Jakarta gubernatorial election.

Regarding modality, news reports about Pramono Anung published by The Jakarta Post were dominated by modalization of the probability subtype. In addition, the most frequently used value is medium, followed by low, with no high values. This shows The Jakarta Post's pattern of avoiding absolute claims or being cautious in its narrative to describe Pramono Anung's potential realistically without exaggerating certainty. Furthermore, according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), modality indicates the writer's level of commitment to the information presented. Therefore, the use of moderate and low values in news reports about Pramono Anung confirms a moderate level of confidence and builds a measured narrative that emphasizes realistic possibilities.

Through a combination of mood and modality, The Jakarta Post presents Pramono Anung as a credible, rational figure with strong potential in political contestation, while remaining within the framework of realistic political uncertainty. In the context of the Jakarta gubernatorial election, this linguistic representation of Pramono Anung shows how media narratives strategically shape public perception of him as a political candidate. The consistent use of declarative sentences and the dominance of modalization with a medium level of certainty emphasize realistic possibilities rather than absolute certainties. Furthermore, the choice of words and phrases that highlight Pramono's electability and his connections with political elites and volunteers constructs a positive narrative that can implicitly influence readers' perceptions of his role and potential.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter present conclusion from the research findings and also provide suggestions for futher analysis.

A. Conclusion

The research results show that of the three mood types, only one was found: that is declarative. For modality, both types were found: modalization and modulation. However, only one subtype of each type was found: modalization with the probability subtype, and modulation with the inclination subtype. For modality values, only two values were found: medium and low. More specifically, the research results show declarative mood as the dominant mood type, with a total 50 sentences. Furthermore, modalization, the probability subtype, was identified as the dominant modality type, with 16 out of 19 sentences containing modality. Modulation, the inclination subtype, appeared in three sentences. Furthermore, medium values were dominant, followed by low values.

The dominance of the declarative mood indicates how The Jakarta Post frames the delivery of information, highlighting the measurable role and potential of Pramono Anung. This aligns with the role of declaratives in exchange, which is giving, and the commodity exchanged, which is information. Therefore, this aligns with the primary function of news: providing information and reporting facts and events. Furthermore, the dominance of the modalization subtype probability indicates that The Jakarta Post tends to

express statements in terms of possibilities. This means that the media are attempting to deliver the information carefully. In contrast, the dominance of the medium value indicates The Jakarta Post's efforts to maintain a moderate level of certainty to avoid exaggeration or absolute claims. Overall, the mood and modality combination in The Jakarta Post, which is dominated by a declarative mood, the modalization subtype probability, and the medium modality value, builds a narrative that positions Pramono Anung as a candidate worth considering. Beyond simply presenting information, the carefully chosen words and phrases used to highlight his electability, his connections with political elites, and the support he has received from various parties implicitly direct readers to view Pramono Anung positively.

B. Suggestion

Following the findings and discussion, this research has several limitations. This research used data from only one online news portal, The Jakarta Post. Therefore, it cannot generalize the analysis to describe how other media represent Pramono Anung. Moreover, the data used are also limited to the news published during the campaign period. This time limit makes the results of the analysis represent media construction only at a certain point in time, not in the whole context of Pramono Anung's reporting across time. This research also focused on interpersonal metafunctions only, specifically mood and modality, without discussing the other two metafunctions, namely ideational and textual. Therefore, the results do not fully describe how meaning is constructed within a text.

With this limitation, further research is recommended to broaden the source of data by involving more than one news portal. This will allow for a better understanding and comparison of how other media construct representations of public figures like Pramono Anung. Next, future research could expand the time span to examine consistency or changes in how the media frame the exact figure across various political and social contexts. Finally, future research could use all three metafunctions in order to achieve more comprehensive results. Alternatively, the application of other theories may provide a richer analytical perspective and complement the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) approach.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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APPENDIX

NEWS 1 *"Jakarta election: Three newcomers fight in closely watched contest"*

NO	SENTENCES	MOOD TYPE	SUBJECT	FINITE	MODALITY	TYPE	VALUE	DISCUSSION
1	**Jakarta will** see three gubernatorial candidates contesting: former West Java governor Ridwan Kamil, former police general Dharma Pongrekun and former cabinet secretary Pramono Anung.	Declarative -Future Tense (marked by the presence of "will") -Informative statement that conveys predictions about the existence of three gubernatorial candidates in Jakarta in the future.	Jakarta	Will (auxiliary verb/modal finite)	Will	Modalization - probability Will: most likely will happen.	Medium Will: give information, It is very likely to happen, but there is still an element of prediction.	This sentence is declarative, as indicated by its structure, which consists of a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "Jakarta," which is a proper noun, and the finite verb is "will", which is an auxiliary verb. "Jakarta" is the subject because it is the city that will hold the 2024 gubernatorial election, which will be contested by three candidates. The word "will" is categorized as finite because it has a subject and also indicates tense and modality. The tense of this sentence is future tense because it uses the word "will". Furthermore, this sentence contains modality indicated by the word "will" with the type of modalization and subtype of probability, and is included in the medium value. This means that The Jakarta Post conveys information by providing a fairly strong conviction about the upcoming gubernatorial election. Furthermore, Pramono Anung is described in this sentence as one of the candidates who will be involved in the political contest in Jakarta.
2	**Pramono is** running with the backing of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), the remaining party in the city council.	Declarative -Present continuous tense indicates an action in progress) -convey information regarding Pramono's	Pramono	Is (auxiliary verb)	-	-	-	The sentence is categorized as declarative because it follows the structure of subject followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "Pramono", which is a proper noun, and "is" is the finite verb, which is an auxiliary verb. The word "is" is categorized as finite because it indicates tense, which in this sentence is the present continuous tense. Furthermore, this sentence does not contain modality, so the information in this sentence is factual. Through this sentence, Pramono Anung is shown as a political figure who is competing with the support of a major party, namely the PDI-P, and this reinforces his image as a serious candidate in the political contest in Jakarta.

		political position.						
3	Trailing behind **was Pramono-Rano** with 31.5 percent. (inversion sentence)	Declarative -Past tense -Provide information about the electability position of the Pramono-Rano pair.	Pramono-Rano	Was (Verb to be)	-	-	-	This sentence is in the declarative mood because it follows the sentence structure of subject followed by a finite verb, even though the subject in this sentence is after the predicate due to inversion. The subject is "Pramono-Rano," which is a noun phrase, and the finite verb is "was," an auxiliary verb that indicates tense. The tense in this sentence is past tense. This sentence does not contain modality, so it is factual without any expression of possibility or necessity. With this, The Jakarta Post presents Pramono Anung as a candidate who is behind in the temporary vote count.
4	But **the PDI-P left** Anies out in the cold by nominating Pramono, a highly-connected politician considered loyal to the party who **may be able to** act as a bridge for the PDI-P to both Jokowi and Prabowo, despite previously hinting at backing the former governor.	Declarative - Past tense -Provide information about what PDI-P is doing and what Pramono's position is.	The PDI-P	Left (verb lexical, past tense of leave)	- May -Be able to	Modalization - probability -Modulation-inclination	Low May: shown as a possibility or potential of Pramono's ability. -Medium Be able to: demonstrate Pramono's ability to bridge the gap between the two major political parties.	This sentence is declarative, as indicated by its structure, which consists of a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "the PDI-P", which is a proper noun, and the finite verb is "left". The word "left" as a finite verb indicates that the tense of this sentence is past tense. This sentence also contains modality, indicated by the words "may" and "be able to". The word "may" as a modal verb falls under the type of modalization with the subtype of probability and is a low value. The use of "may", which is a low value, indicates a low or uncertain level of possibility for Pramono's ability to serve as a bridge between two major national political figures. Meanwhile, the phrase "be able to", which is a modulated expression, represents modulation with the subtype of inclination. The phrase "be able to" expresses potential ability or willingness to perform an action. The combination of "may" and "be able to" conveys both uncertainty and capability, presenting Pramono as a capable but cautiously evaluated figure. Thus, Pramono Anung is portrayed as an influential political figure with extensive connections and strong loyalty to his party. However, his abilities are still depicted as potential, not certain. Therefore, this narrative demonstrates a cautious reporting style.

| 5 | **Pramono**, whose party almost nominated former governor Anies, **vowed** to resume the previous governor's programs that benefited the people, such as funding assistance for houses of worship, as well as land and building tax (PBB) exemption for properties worth less than Rp 2 billion. | Declarative -Simple Past tense -Pramono made a statement of promise -This sentence builds Pramono's image as a politician who is serious and committed to pro-people programs, with a high level of certainty in his attitude. | Pramono | Vowed (past tense of vow) | - | - | - | The sentence is categorized as declarative mood. The sentence pattern is in accordance with Halliday and Matthiessen's declarative structure, namely, subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "Pramono", which is a proper noun, and the finite verb is "vowed", which is a main verb and indicates the tense in this sentence, namely, past tense. This sentence does not contain modality, so the meaning of this narrative is definite and firm. The use of the word "vowed" indicates a supporting measure that reinforces Pramono's commitment to pro-people policies. Thus, The Jakarta Post describes Pramono as a figure who cares about the welfare of the people and shows a moral commitment to the sustainability of social policies. |

NEWS 2 *"Anies volunteers declare support for Pramono-Rano"*

NO	SENTENCES	MOOD TYPE	SUBJECT	FINITE	MODALITY	TYPE	VALUE	DISCUSSION
1	**A group of people** claiming to be former Jakarta	Declarative -simple past tense	A group of people	Declared	-	-	-	This sentence is declarative in mood with a pattern that corresponds to Halliday and Matthiessen's structure, namely subject followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "A group of people", which is a noun phrase, and the finite

	governor Anies Baswedan volunteers, under the banner of Pejuang Anies (Anies Warriors), **declared** their support for Jakarta governor and deputy governor candidates Pramono Anung and Rano Karno at the Hariston Hotel in Penjaringan, North Jakarta, on Sunday.	-featuring a factual report about political support from Anies volunteers for the Pramono-Rano pair -Using the declarative mood without modality, The Jakarta Post presents this event as a fact. Implicitly, the mention of Pramono Anung's name in the context of political support reinforces his representation as an important candidate in the contest.						verb is "declared", which is a lexical verb. "A group of people" is the subject because it is the main actor in the action of declaring support. Meanwhile, "declared" is a finite verb that indicates tense, which in this sentence is past tense. This sentence does not contain modality. This means that the information conveyed is factual without indicating any possibility. The use of the declarative mood with the past tense indicates that the events in this sentence are factual news that has already occurred, not predictions or opinions. Thus, The Jakarta Post describes Pramono Anung as one of the candidates who received real support from Anies' volunteer group. This also indicates Pramono Anung's strong political influence and his ability to attract sympathy from various groups in society.
2	**Pramono**, currently serving as cabinet	Declarative -Present tense -presenting factual	Pramono and Rano	Are	-	-	-	This sentence belongs to the declarative mood, with the corresponding sentence pattern of subject followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "Pramono and Rano", which is a compound noun phrase, and the finite verb is "are",

	secretary, **and Rano**, former Banten vice governor and actor, **are** running on the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) ticket.	information about Pramono and Rano's candidacy through PDI-P.						which is an auxiliary verb. "Are" is a finite verb that indicates the tense in the sentence, which is the present tense. This sentence does not contain modality, so the information conveyed in the sentence is factual. The use of the present tense in this sentence reinforces the impression that the event was still ongoing when this news was written. With this sentence, Pramono Anung is described as a political figure who is running for election with the support of the PDI-P, which also shows his strong and credible status in the political world.
3	**Taufan** also **emphasized** that the volunteers were prepared to oversee the vote-counting process for Pramono and Rano on election day.	Declarative -Past tense -Functions communicatively to show the volunteers' seriousness in supporting Pramono-Rano.	Taufan	Emphasized	-	-	-	This sentence is declarative with a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "Taufan", which is a proper noun, and the finite verb is "emphasized", which is a lexical verb. The finite verb in this sentence also indicates the tense, which in this case is the past tense. There is no modality in this sentence, so the statement is factual. Thus, this sentence provides objective information regarding volunteer support for the Pramono-Rano pair. Furthermore, Pramono is described by The Jakarta Post as a candidate with organized and solid support who is ready to oversee the election process directly. This also reinforces Pramono's image as a figure with a real mass base and support structure.
4	**Pramono has** expressed confidence that support from Anies volunteers **will** be instrumental in his campaign.	Declarative -present perfect tense -framing Pramono's beliefs as a relevant fact in political campaigns.	Pramono	Has	Will	Modalization-probability	Medium Will: showing a fairly strong but not absolute belief.	This sentence is declarative with a subject-finite pattern. The subject is "Pramono", which is a proper noun, and the finite is "has", which is an auxiliary verb. The finite in this sentence also indicates the tense, which is the present perfect tense. This sentence contains modality, indicated by the modal verb "will", which belongs to the modalization type with the subtype probability and has a medium value. The medium value indicates a fairly strong belief that the support received by Pramono will have a major impact on the Pramono-Rano campaign. Thus, this narrative displays Pramono Anung's

								positive and confident attitude towards the support he has received. The Jakarta Post describes Pramono in this sentence as a confident and optimistic figure who sees political support as an important force that will contribute to the success of his campaign.
5	**He said** he had no doubt they **would** help him win the governorship of Jakarta for the 2024–2029 period.	Declarative - past tense -provide a statement/information about Pramono's belief that Anies' volunteer support will help him win. -The Jakarta Post simply conveying that Pramono was confident in the volunteers' support, without framing it as a question or invitation.	He	Said	Would	Modalization-probability	Medium Would: shows a fairly strong prediction that volunteers will help achieve victory.	This sentence belongs to the declarative mood category with the subject "he", which is a personal pronoun, and the finite verb "said," which is a lexical verb. The finite verb in this sentence also conveys information about tense, which in this sentence is the past tense. This sentence contains the modality "would", which belongs to the modalization type with the subtype probability and a value of medium. The medium value indicates a fairly strong belief but still in the form of a prediction, so it is not yet certain. Through this sentence, The Jakarta Post describes Pramono Anung as a figure who is confident in the support he receives. This also shows his image as an optimistic leader who believes in collective strength in achieving political victory.

NEWS 3 *"Betawi groups, Anies supporters rally around Pramono"*

NO	SENTENCES	MOOD TYPE	SUBJECT	FINITE	MODALITY	TYPE	VALUE	DISCUSSION
1	During the FBR's declaration of support on Sunday, **the group's leader, Luthfi Hakim, said** he believed Pramono **would be able to** achieve the aspirations of the Betawi people and enact policies that would help preserve their culture.	Declarative -Past tense -Providing information about Luthfi Hakim's statement regarding Pramono.	The group's leader, Luthfi Hakim,	Said	-Would -Be able to	Modalization-probability -Modulation-inclination	Medium Would: future possibilities from a past perspective, Showing Pramono's potential/estimated abilities, but not stating complete certainty. -Medium	This sentence is in the declarative mood, with a pattern that corresponds to Halliday and Matthiessen's declarative sentence structure, a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject of this sentence is "the group's leader, Luthfi Hakim", which is a noun phrase with "leader" as a common noun and "Luthfi Hakim" as a proper noun. The finite verb is "said", which is a lexical verb. This finite verb also indicates the tense of the sentence, which is the past tense. Furthermore, this sentence also contains modality, which is indicated by the word "would", which falls under the type of modalization with the subtype of probability and medium value. With a medium value, this indicates that the belief expressed in the narrative shows moderate confidence in something that may happen in the future. In addition, the expression "be able to" serves as a modality of modulation with subtype inclination and medium value. The combination of "would be able to" expresses both possibility and capability, suggesting that Pramono is perceived as someone who will likely have the capacity to fulfill the aspirations of the Betawi people. This shows that The Jakarta Post presents Luthfi Hakim's optimistic belief. In other words, Pramono Anung is portrayed as a figure believed capable of fulfilling the local community's expectations and as a candidate able to safeguard cultural values.
2	**Forkabi chairman Abdul Ghoni echoed** the sentiment,	Declarative -Past tense -Providing information about Abdul	Forkabi chairman Abdul Ghoni	Echoed	Could	Modalization-probability (Modal Verb)	Low Could: Shows Pramono's potential or ability,	This sentence is in the declarative mood. The subject in this sentence is "Forkabi chairman Abdul Ghoni", which is a noun phrase, with "chairman" being a common noun and "Abdul Ghoni" being a proper noun. The finite in this sentence is "echoed", which is

	saying on Wednesday that he was confident that Pramono **could** help the native group no longer feel like "guests in their own home".	Ghoni's statement regarding Pramono's abilities.						but not complete certainty.	a lexical verb that also indicates the tense in the sentence, namely the past tense. In addition, this sentence also contains modality, namely the modal verb "could", which belongs to the modalization type with the subtype probability and has a low value. The modal verb "could" in this sentence indicates a sense of hope, expressing cautious optimism about Pramono's ability to help the Betawi community. With this narrative, The Jakarta Post portrays Abdul Ghoni's positive yet realistic view of Pramono. Thus, Pramono Anung is portrayed as a figure who is believed to be capable of bringing about social change and eliminating the marginalization of local communities, but within the framework of reasonable expectations, rather than absolute promises.
3	**The Pramono-Rano campaign has** also used the names of characters in the popular soap opera for some policy proposals, in an apparent attempt to win the favor of the Betawi community.	Declarative -Present perfect tense -Providing information about Pramono-Rano's campaign strategy.	The Pramono-Rano campaign	Has	-	-	-	-	This sentence is declarative with a sentence pattern consisting of a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "The Pramono-Rano campaign", which is a proper noun, and the finite verb is "has", which is an auxiliary verb. The finite verb "has" also indicates the tense in this sentence, which is the present perfect tense. This sentence does not contain modality, so it contains information that is a direct fact. The Jakarta Post describes the Pramono-Rano campaign as using creative strategies to attract the support of the Betawi community. Through this narrative, Pramono and his running mate are portrayed as strategic candidates who understand cultural aspects in order to broaden their attractiveness.
4	**The pair**, nominated by the Indonesian	Declarative -Present perfect	The pair	Have	-	-	-	-	This sentence is declarative in mood, with a sentence pattern consisting of a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "The pair", which

	Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), which holds the second-most seats on Jakarta's city council, **have** welcomed the support of both organizations, saying that it had given them extraordinary energy for the upcoming election.	-Provides information about the Pramono-Rano pair's reaction to organizational support.						is a common noun, and the finite verb is "have", which is an auxiliary verb. This finite verb also indicates the tense in this sentence, which is the present perfect tense. The sentence also has no modality in it, so the information conveyed is factual. According to The Jakarta Post, Pramono Anung is described as an open political figure who greatly appreciates the support he receives from the public. Pramono is also portrayed as a figure who is highly enthusiastic about facing the upcoming political contest.
5	**The pair will** face frontrunner Ridwan Kamil, who is running alongside Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) politician Suswono on the ticket of a grand alliance	Declarative - Future tense -Providing information about Pramono-Rano's rival pair.	The pair (Pramono-Rano)	Will	Will	Modalization-probability	Medium Will: express possibilities or desires in the future.	This sentence is categorized as declarative mood because of its sentence pattern, which is subject followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "The pair", which is a common noun, and the finite verb is "will", which is an auxiliary verb. The finite "will" is useful in showing the tense in this sentence, which is the future tense, as well as indicating modality. The modal verb "will" belongs to the type of modalization with a medium probability subtype, because the modal verb "will" expresses an event that is predicted to occur in the future. With this, The Jakarta Post presents information without giving absolute certainty. Through this narrative, Pramono

#								
	of 12 parties behind president-elect Prabowo Subianto.							Anung is presented as a candidate competing in a large and competitive political arena.
6	**They will** also compete with the independent candidate pair of retired police general Dharma Pongrekun and academic Kun Wardana.	Declarative -Future tense -Included in declarative because it conveys information about the subject's actions. -Providing information about who the opponents of the Pramono-Rano pair are.	They	Will	Will	Modalization-probability	Medium Will: indicate future possibilities or activities.	This sentence belongs to the declarative mood category with a subject-finite sentence pattern. The subject is "They", which is a personal pronoun, and "will", which is an auxiliary verb. The finite in this sentence indicates the tense, which is the future tense, as well as modality. The modal verb "will" is the modality in this sentence, which is a type of modalization with a probability subtype and has a medium value. This modality implies a realistic prediction about the upcoming political contest. With this sentence, The Jakarta Post presents Pramono Anung as part of a competitive political contest without any emotional tone or bias.
7	**Political analyst Ujang Komaruddin said** support from major Betawi organizations **could** serve as a significant boost for the	Declarative -Past tense -Providing information about political analysts' views on the Pramono-Rano pair.	Political analyst Ujang Komaruddin	Said	Could	Modalization-probability	Low Could: indicates possibility or potential, not certainty. Media reports analysis of the possibility of support having a significant influence.	This sentence is in the declarative mood. The pattern in this sentence corresponds to the structure of declarative mood sentences described by Halliday and Matthiessen, namely, subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "Political analyst Ujang Komarudin," which is a noun phrase with the form of a common noun for "analyst" and a proper noun for "Ujang Komaruddin", and the finite verb is "said," which is a lexical verb, which also indicates the tense in this sentence, namely the past tense. Then, this sentence contains modality, which is indicated by the

	Pramono-Rano pair.							word "could". The modal verb "could" belongs to the modalization type with the subtype probability and a value of low. This modality indicates the possibility, but it remains predictive in nature. Thus, through this narrative, The Jakarta Post describes Pramono Anung as a potential candidate with a chance of winning that could continue to rise, but it still depends on public support.
8	Aside from the Betawi groups, **the Pramono-Rano pair has** also received support from a group claiming to consist of loyalists of former Jakarta governor Anies.	Declarative -Present perfect -Providing information about the additional support received by the Pramono-Rano pair.	The Pramono-Rano pair	Has	-	-	-	This sentence is categorized as a declarative mood sentence, in which the sentence pattern is subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "the Pramono-Rano pair," which is a proper noun, and the finite is "has," which is an auxiliary verb and also serves to indicate the tense in the sentence, namely the present perfect tense. Furthermore, this sentence lacks modality. With this, The Jakarta Post presents facts that strengthen support for the Pramono-Rano pair. Pramono is presented in this sentence as a political figure who has gained support, thereby expanding his base.
9	Calling themselves Pejuang Anies (Anies' Warriors), **the group said** on Sunday that they were **ready to** campaign for Pramono and	Declarative -Past tense -Providing information about the statement of the Anies Fighters group regarding their support	The group	Said	Ready to	Modulation-inclination	Medium	This sentence is declarative in mood, with a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "the group," which is a common noun, and the finite verb is "said," which is a lexical verb that also indicates the past tense. There is one form of modality in this sentence, indicated by the phrase "ready to," which is a type of modulation with the subtype inclination and a value of medium. This shows volunteers' readiness to support Pramono-Rano. Through this sentence, The Jakarta Post shows Pramono as a figure who has strong support even from groups that were formerly

	Rano and oversee the vote-counting process on election day.	for Pramono-Rano.						affiliated with Anies Baswedan, while also strengthening Pramono's image as a candidate who has influence and can attract support from across political groups.
10	**The survey**, which polled 1,200 Jakarta voters from Sept. 6 to 12, **found** that an endorsement from Anies **could** boost voter support for Pramono and Rano by 2 percentage points but shave off support for Ridwan and Suswono by more than 10 percentage points.	Declarative -Past tense -Providing survey results information relevant to Pramono-Rano and their opponents.	The survey	Found	Could	Modalization-probabillity	Low Could: Shows the potential effect of Anies' endorsement on voter support. The media reports on potential, not certainty.	This sentence is categorized as declarative mood with a sentence pattern of subject followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "The survey," which is a common noun, and the finite verb is "found", which is a lexical verb that is also useful in indicating the tense in this sentence, namely, the past tense. Furthermore, this sentence contains modality, indicated by the modal verb "could," which belongs to the modalization type with the subtype probability and a value of low. By using the modal verb "could," The Jakarta Post suggests the possibility or potential impact of Anies' support for Pramono-Rano. Thus, Pramono is portrayed as a candidate who could gain strategic electoral advantages through Anies' political connections.
11	Meanwhile, if Anies endorsed Ridwan and Suswono, **it could** boost	Declarative -Past tense -Provides information about the potential	It (endorsement)	Could	Could	Modalization-probability	Low Could: indicate the possibility or prediction of the endorsement effect.	This sentence is categorized as declarative mood because of its sentence pattern, which is subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "it," a personal pronoun referring to Anies' support. The finite in this sentence is "could," which is a modal verb that indicates both tense and modality. The tense

voter support by 2 percentage points and decrease support for Pramono and Rano by 3 percentage points.	effects of Anies' endorsement on different candidates.						in this sentence is past tense. Furthermore, the modal verb "could" is a modality with a modalization type and a probability subtype, and its value is low. In this sentence, The Jakarta Post presents a predictive comparison of the political dynamics among the candidates. With this, Pramono Anung is described as a figure whose electoral position depends on certain political alliances, but this remains relevant and is taken into account in Jakarta's political situation.

NEWS 4 *"Pramono overtakes Ridwan in latest Jakarta governor race opinion poll"*

NO	SENTENCES	MOOD TYPE	SUBJECT	FINITE	MODALITY	TYPE	VALUE	DISCUSSION
1	**Pramono Anung and running mate Rano Karno,** who has been using the fictional Betawi character Si Doel in his campaign in Jakarta, **are** now the frontrunners in the three-way gubernatorial election, overtaking	Declarative -Present tense -Providing information about Pramono-Rano's status as frontrunners in the election.	Pramono Anung and running mate Rano Karno	Are	-	-	-	This sentence is declarative in mood. The sentence pattern follows Halliday and Matthiessen's declarative sentence structure, in which the subject is followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "Pramono Anung and running mate Rano Karno," which is a compound proper noun because it refers to two political figures. The finite verb is "are," which is an auxiliary verb that also indicates the tense of the sentence, which is the present tense. In addition, this sentence does not contain modality that indicates a degree of certainty, which means that this sentence conveys information that is in accordance with the fact that Pramono and Rano are currently the leading candidates. Thus, The Jakarta Post describes Pramono Anung in this sentence as a figure who is currently in a superior position and strong in terms of electability. This indicates positive momentum in his campaign and increasing public acceptance of him and his running mate.

	Ridwan Kamil and running mate Suswono in the latest survey released halfway into the campaign season.							
2	**Pramono**, **a former cabinet secretary, and Rano, a former Banten governor** who has been closely associated with Betawi culture for decades and is leveraging the Doel character to benefit his campaign, **are** running on the ticket of the Indonesian Democratic Party of	Declarative -Present continuous -Provide information about the background and status of Pramono-Rano in the context of the campaign.	Pramono, a former cabinet secretary, and Rano, a former Banten governor	Are	-	-	-	This sentence belongs to the declarative mood category. This is because the sentence structure consists of a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "Pramono, a former cabinet secretary, and Rano, a former Banten governor," which is a compound proper noun phrase, and the finite verb is "are," which is an auxiliary verb that also indicates the tense in this sentence, namely the present continuous tense. Furthermore, there is no modality in this sentence. This indicates that the information in this sentence is factual: Pramono and Rano are running for the gubernatorial election with the support of the PDI-P. In this sentence, The Jakarta Post portrays Pramono Anung as an experienced political figure with a strong bureaucratic background, further reinforcing his image as a credible candidate.

	Struggle (PDI-P).							
3	In the survey published by Lembaga Survei Indonesia (LSI) on Wednesday, **the Pramono-Rano pair's electability rating grew** by 13.2 percentage points from 28.4 percent in September to 41.6 percent in October.	Declarative -Past tense -Providing information about changes in Pramono-Rano's electability based on survey results.	The Pramono-Rano pair's electability rating	Grew (Past of grow)	-	-	-	This sentence is categorized as declarative with a subject followed by a finite structure. The subject is "The Pramono-Rano pair's electability rating," which is a noun phrase, and the finite verb is "grew," which is a lexical verb in the past tense. The finite "grew" also indicates the tense in this sentence, which is the past tense. Furthermore, this sentence lacks modality. This means that the information conveyed through this sentence is factual, based on survey results. Thus, The Jakarta Post describes Pramono Anung as a candidate who is experiencing a significant increase in electability. This also indicates a positive trend in public opinion of him.
4	**The survey attributed** the increasing electability of the Pramono-Rano pair to the popularity of Rano, who is known for his leading role in the popular 1990s	Declarative -Past tense - Providing information about factors that increase Pramono-Rano's electability.	The survey	Attributed	-	-	-	This sentence is declarative in mood with a subject-finite structure. The subject in this sentence is "The survey," which is a common noun, and the finite verb is "attributed," which is a lexical verb, indicating the past tense. Furthermore, there is no modality in this sentence. Therefore, this sentence objectively conveys facts based on the survey results. Thus, this sentence is used by The Jakarta Post to portray Pramono as a political figure or candidate who can attract support through several factors, such as the popularity of his running mate, his performance in the first debate, and support from Persija.

	soap opera Si Doel Anak Sekolahan, their strong showings in the first debate and support from Jakmania, avid fans of the Persija Jakarta soccer club.							
5	While **Pramono was** behind in terms of likability and recognition among respondents in the survey, at 67.4 percent and 61.2 percent respectively, **his running mate Rano has** the highest likability score of 86.8 percent and is the best-	Declarative - **Pramono was** behind..,: Past tense - **His running mate Rano..,:**Present tense -Providing comparative information on the popularity and recognition between Pramono and Rano.	-Pramono - his running mate Rano	-Was -Has	-	-	-	This sentence belongs to the declarative mood category. The main subject in this sentence is "Pramono," which is a proper noun, with the addition of "his running mate Rano," which is also the subject in the next clause in the form of a proper noun. Then, the first finite verb in this sentence is "was," which is the past tense of "be." With this, the tense in the first clause is past tense, and "has" in the second clause also indicates the tense in the second clause, which is present tense. Furthermore, there is no modality in this sentence. This sentence presents a comparison and factual data without expressing possibility. In this sentence, The Jakarta Post presents Pramono as a candidate who is lagging in personal popularity compared to his running mate, Rano. Even so, Pramono remains an important part of an electorally strong pair.

			The survey	Showed	-	-	-	
	known candidate in the city, at 96.2 percent.							
6	**The survey** also **showed** that Pramono and Rano gained an edge in the first election debate, with respondents saying that the pair presented the most convincing programs.	Declarative - Past tense -The Jakarta Post presented an objective claim that surveys showed Pramono-Rano's lead in the first debate, while also strengthening the narrative that both had public appeal. -Strengthening Pramono-Rano's position as the pair with the best performance in the first debate, especially because they were considered to have the most convincing program.	The survey	Showed	-	-	-	This sentence is categorized as declarative mood. The sentence pattern follows Halliday and Matthiessen's declarative mood structure: subject followed by the finite. The subject in this sentence is "The survey," which is a common noun, and the finite verb is "showed," which is a lexical verb that also serves to indicate the tense in this sentence, namely, past tense. Furthermore, there is no modality in this sentence. Therefore, the information conveyed in this sentence is factual, sourced from the survey results. Thus, through this sentence, The Jakarta Post describes Pramono Anung as a convincing candidate who is considered competent in public debates, thereby strengthening Pramono's intellectual image and political credibility.

NEWS 5 *"Pramono-Rano going strong in Jakarta race, surveys show"*

NO	SENTENCES	MOOD TYPE	SUBJECT	FINITE	MODALITY	TYPE	VALUE	DISCUSSION
1	**Candidate Ridwan Kamil has** lost his early polling lead in the Jakarta gubernatorial race amid struggles to consolidate support from within his electoral alliance, while **his biggest rival, Pramono Anung, has** now clinched top spot, albeit by a small margin, after seeing his popularity swell among various voter groups.	Declarative -Present Perfect Tense -Depicts shifts in political power - Framing the dynamics of competition and highlighting Pramono as a rising figure.	-" Candidate Ridwan Kamil has lost his early polling lead in the Jakarta gubernatorial race amid struggles to consolidate support from within his electoral alliance," **Candidate Ridwan Kamil** -" while his biggest rival, Pramono Anung, has now clinched top spot, albeit by a small margin, after seeing his popularity swell among	-" Candidate Ridwan Kamil has lost his early polling lead in the Jakarta gubernatorial race amid struggles to consolidate support from within his electoral alliance," **Has** -" while his biggest rival, Pramono Anung, has now clinched top spot, albeit by a small margin, after seeing his popularity swell among	-	-	-	This sentence belongs to the declarative mood category. Its structure is consistent with Halliday and Matthiessen's explanation of the declarative mood, namely that the subject is followed by a finite verb. This sentence has two clauses separated by the conjunction 'while', so it has two subjects and two finite verbs. The subject in the first clause is "Candidate Ridwan Kamil," which is a proper noun, and the finite verb is "has," which is an auxiliary verb that also indicates the tense in the first clause, namely the present perfect tense. Then, in the second clause, the subject is "his biggest rival, Pramono Anung," which is a proper noun, and the finite verb is "has," which is an auxiliary verb that also serves to indicate the tense, namely the present perfect tense. Furthermore, there is no modality found in this sentence, so the information conveyed is factual. In this sentence, Pramono Anung is described positively as a figure who has seen a rise in electability and has successfully won the top position in the gubernatorial election in Jakarta. With this, The Jakarta Post presents Pramono as a strong competitor on a positive trend, signifying a competitive and progressive leadership image.

			various voter groups." **His biggest rival, Pramono Anung**	various voter groups." **Has**				
2	While Ridwan had been by far the most popular Jakarta candidate when all three candidate pairs registered their bids, **a recent survey by the research unit of Kompas newspaper found** that Pramono, who served as former president Joko "Jokowi" Widodo's two-term cabinet secretary, **has** now surpassed Ridwan.	Declarative -Past and Present Perfect Tense -Framing Pramono's political momentum: his background as Jokowi's minister was a crucial factor in his success in surpassing Ridwan.	A recent survey by the research unit of Kompas newspaper	-Found -Has	-	-	-	This sentence is categorized as a declarative mood. The structure of this sentence is in accordance with Halliday and Matthiessen's explanation of the declarative mood, namely that the subject is followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "A recent survey by the research unit of Kompas newspaper," which is a noun phrase. Then there are two finite verbs in this sentence, namely "found" and "has." These two finite verbs also indicate tense, with "found" indicating past tense and "has" indicating present perfect tense. In addition, this sentence does not contain modality, so the information conveyed in this sentence is factual. This sentence shows that Pramono Anung has surpassed Ridwan's popularity according to the survey results. With this, The Jakarta Post presents Pramono Anung as a figure whose popularity has increased, supported by objective data.
3	**The survey**, which was conducted from Oct. 20 to	Declarative -Simple Past Tense	The survey	Showed	-	-	-	This sentence is in the declarative mood. The sentence structure is subject followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "The survey," which is a common noun, and the finite verb is "showed," which is a lexical verb that also indicates the tense in

	25 and interviewed 800 voting-age respondents, **showed** that Pramono along with running mate, fellow Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) politician and former Banten governor Rano Karno, had 38.3 percent of voter support.	-Presenting survey results as scientific facts, strengthening the framing that Pramono-Rano's electability is measurable and significant. - Framing the survey results as the basis for Pramono's political legitimacy, so that readers can see his rise in electability as something measurable and data-based, not just a claim.						the sentence, namely, past tense. In addition, there is no modality in this sentence. This shows that the information conveyed is factual because it presents concrete survey results or statistical data. Furthermore, in this sentence, The Jakarta Post presents Pramono Anung objectively as a gubernatorial candidate with strong support of 38.3%. With this, The Jakarta Post emphasizes Pramono's significant position in the political contest without any hint of hyperbole.
4	**Another survey by Lembaga Survei Indonesia (LSI)** also	Declarative -Simple Past Tense -The Jakarta Post uses this structure	Another survey by LSI	Found	-	-	-	This sentence is in the declarative mood, with a structure appropriate to Halliday and Matthiessen: subject followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "Another survey by Lembaga Survei Indonesia (LSI)" which is a noun phrase, and the finite verb is "found", which is a lexical verb that also indicates the tense in this sentence, namely past tense. There is no modality

	found that support for the Pramono-Rano pair had grown significantly, from 28.4 percent in September to 41.6 percent in October.	(declarative) to present survey results as objective facts, not opinions.						in this sentence. Therefore, the information conveyed is factual, based on survey data. Through this sentence, The Jakarta Post presents Pramono as having experienced a significant increase based on the survey results, while also forming a positive image of Pramono as a candidate who continues to strengthen consistently and measurably.
5	**The Pramono-Rano pair**, on the other hand, **enjoyed** the support of 66.4 percent of respondents who backed the PDI-P.	Declarative -Simple Past tense -Comparing and confirming the strength of Pramono-Rano's political support, especially from the PDI-P voter base. -Emphasizing that the Pramono-Rano pair has strong support from the PDI-P base, thus framing this pair as	The Pramono-Rano pair	Enjoyed	-	-	-	This sentence falls under the declarative mood category, with a sentence structure consisting of a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "The Pramono-Rano pair," which is a common noun, and the finite verb is "enjoyed," which is a lexical verb in the past tense. In addition, there is no modality in this sentence. This indicates that the information conveyed is factual. The Jakarta Post uses the word "enjoyed" in this sentence to reinforce the impression that support for Pramono and his partner, Rano, is stable. Through this sentence, The Jakarta Post also presents Pramono and Rano as a popular couple with a broad base of support.

	candidates with a solid political footing, in contrast to their opponents whose support is more fragile.							
6	Last week, **politicians from six parties in the coalition visited** Pramono at his private residence to pledge their support, although Ridwan's camp has since talked down these politicians as acting on their own and not having "a huge following".	Declarative -Simple Past Tense and Present Perfect Tense - Contrasting the dynamics of support: on the one hand, six coalition parties came to support Pramono, but on the other hand, Ridwan's camp weakened the meaning of that support. -Depicting the tug-of-war over political	Politicians from six parties in the coalition	Visited	-	-	-	This sentence is declarative in mood with a subject followed by a finite structure. The subject is "Politicians from six parties in the coalition," which is a common noun, and the finite verb is "visited," which is a lexical verb in the past tense. There is no modality in this sentence. Therefore, the information presented is factual. In this sentence, Pramono is portrayed as a figure who receives support from across party lines. This depicts Pramono as a politically respected figure, even though there are attempts by other parties to underestimate the support Pramono receives.

		legitimacy: six parties supported Pramono, but Ridwan's camp responded by belittling that support.						
7	Meanwhile, **Kompas researcher Toto Suryaningtyas attributed** Pramono's rising popularity to the fact that he appeals to a wide spectrum of voters, including those that support Prabowo's KIM alliance, as well as those who support the PDI-P in challenging the coalition's dominance.	Declarative -Simple past tense -Offering an interpretation of the causes of Pramono's increase in electability.	Kompas researcher Toto Suryaningtyas	Attributed	-	-	-	This sentence is categorized as declarative. The sentence structure is subject followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "Kompas researcher Toto Suryaningtyas," which is a proper noun, and the finite verb is "attributed," which is a lexical verb in the past tense. There is no modality in this sentence, indicating that the information is factual and based on credible sources. Furthermore, in this sentence, Pramono is portrayed as someone who can reach various political groups, thereby strengthening his image as a unifying candidate accepted across ideologies.
8	**Pramono and Rano came** in	Declarative -Past tense	Pramono and Rano	Came	-	-	-	This sentence is declarative with a subject-finite structure. The subject in this sentence is "Pramono and Rano," which is a proper

second with 32.9 percent of voter support.	-Framing Pramono and Rano's electoral position as strong contenders with significant support (32.9%).							noun phrase, and the finite verb is "came," which is a lexical verb in the past tense. There is no modality in this sentence, so the information presented is factual. Through this sentence, Pramono Anung is described as a candidate who has gained substantial support despite being in second place. This also shows consistency in electability and reinforces the impression that Pramono remains a major contender in the Jakarta gubernatorial election.

NEWS 6 *"Pramono widens lead over Ridwan in Jakarta race"*

NO	SENTENCES	MOOD TYPE	SUBJECT	FINITE	MODALITY	TYPE	VALUE	DISCUSSION
1	**The Pramono Anung-Rano Karno Jakarta gubernatorial candidate pair**, backed by the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), **appears** on course to sweep the Jakarta race in a single round, a new poll	Declarative -Simple Present - Framing the narrative of Pramono-Rano's victory as increasingly unstoppable, even projected to win in one round.	The Pramono Anung-Rano Karno Jakarta gubernatorial candidate pair,	Appears	-	-	-	This sentence falls under the declarative mood category, with a sentence structure consisting of a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "The Pramono Anung-Rano Karno Jakarta gubernatorial candidate pair," which is a noun phrase with the word "pair" as the head noun, and the finite verb is "appears," which is a lexical verb in the present tense that also indicates the tense in the sentence. Furthermore, there is no modality in this sentence. Therefore, the information conveyed is factual. Moreover, The Jakarta Post describes Pramono Anung in this sentence as a figure who gives a positive, optimistic impression. In addition, the use of the word "appears" in this sentence gives a sense of caution but also indicates a high chance of victory.

	suggests, with the duo widening their lead over the rival Ridwan Kamil-Suswono ticket, backed by President Prabowo Subianto's big-tent Onward Indonesia Coalition (KIM).							
2	**The survey**, which interviewed 1,200 Jakarta voters and had a 2.9 percent margin of error, **attributed** the Pramono-Rano lead to the popularity of actor-turned-politician Rano, who played the lead in the popular 1990s Betawi-	Declarative -Past Tense -Explaining the reasons behind Pramono-Rano's electability, namely Rano Karno's personal popularity factor. -Framing the narrative of electability causality (that the surge in support is not only political, but also due to cultural background/popularity).	The survey	Attributed	-	-	-	This sentence is categorized as a declarative mood. The sentence structure is subject followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "The survey," which is a common noun, and the finite verb is "attributed," which is a lexical verb in the past tense. There is no modality in this sentence. Therefore, the information conveyed is a fact based on the survey results. In this sentence, Pramono is portrayed as a figure who benefits from the popularity of his partner, Rano, who previously played "Si Doel" in a soap opera. This focuses on external factors rather than Pramono's personal abilities.

	centric soap opera *Si Doel Anak Sekolahan*.							
3	**A separate poll by the research unit of Kompas newspaper** also **found** that Pramono, who served as cabinet secretary for both of former president Joko "Jokowi" Widodo's terms in office, maintained a lead over ex-West Java governor Ridwan, with the former garnering 38.3 percent of voter support and the latter 34.6 percent.	Declarative -Simple Past Tense - Reporting the results of the Kompas survey factually and measurably, confirming that Pramono is still leading over Ridwan based on statistical figures.	A separate poll by the research unit of Kompas newspaper	Found	-	-	-	This sentence belongs to the declarative mood type with a sentence structure consisting of a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "A separate poll by the research unit of Kompas newspaper," which is a noun phrase, and the finite verb is "found," which is a lexical verb in the past tense, which also indicates the tense in the sentence. Furthermore, there is no modality in this sentence, so the information conveyed in the sentence is factual. Through this sentence, The Jakarta Post presents Pramono Anung as a leading and stable candidate and emphasizes Pramono's credibility and strong position based on objective data.
4	**Another poll by Lembaga Survei Indonesia**	Declarative -Simple Past -Emphasizes significant changes in electability:	Another poll by Lembaga Survei	Showed	-	-	-	This sentence is in the declarative mood. The sentence structure is subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "Another poll by Lembaga Survei Indonesia (LSI)," which is a noun phrase;

	(LSI) from Oct. 10 to 17 **showed** that the support for the Pramono-Rano pair had grown significantly, from 28.4 percent in September to 41.6 percent in October, while support for the Ridwan-Suswono ticket had fallen from 51.8 to 37.4 percent.	the Pramono-Rano pair rose drastically, while Ridwan-Suswono actually declined.	Indonesia (LSI)					the finite verb is "showed," a lexical verb in the past tense. There is no modality in this sentence, so the information conveyed is factual. Furthermore, Pramono Anung is described in this sentence as a figure who has experienced a significant increase in support. This also indicates a positive trend and increased public confidence in Pramono and his running mate.
5	**The group claimed** its decision to formally back the Pramono-Rano ticket was at the instruction of Luhut Binsar Panjaitan, one of Jokowi's closest allies, who now serves as the	Declarative -Simple Past Tense -reporting a political group's claim regarding its formal support for the Pramono-Rano pair -this sentence also serves to build a framing that the decision to support was not an independent initiative, but rather an instruction from a powerful figure	The group	Claimed	-	-	-	This sentence is declarative in mood, with a structure consisting of a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "the group," which is a common noun, and the finite verb is "claimed," which is a lexical verb in the past tense. Furthermore, there is no modality in this sentence, so we can be sure the information conveyed is factual. Furthermore, in this sentence, The Jakarta Post presents Pramono as a candidate with the support of the political elite, thereby confirming his connections and political power.

	head of the National Economic Council (DEN) and is President Prabowo's special advisor for investment affairs.	(Luhut Binsar Panjaitan). - Communicatively, this sentence is used to show the involvement of elite actors in political contestation.						
6	**The candidate pair** also **had** a meeting on Friday morning with popular former Jakarta governor Anies Baswedan, who hosted them at his private residence in Lebak Bulus, South Jakarta, according to a series of photos posted on Anies' Instagram account.	Declarative -Simple Past Tense - Shows the existence of a network of political and symbolic support through the meeting between Pramono and Anies.	The candidate pair	had				This sentence is categorized as declarative. The sentence structure is subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "The candidate pair," which is a common noun, while the finite verb is "had," which is a lexical verb in the past tense, which also indicates the tense in the sentence. In addition, there is no modality in this sentence. This means that the information conveyed in this sentence is factual. Furthermore, in this sentence, The Jakarta Post presents Pramono as a politically active figure with good relations with prominent figures such as Anies.
7	Although the party made	Declarative -Simple Past Tense	The PDI-P	Picked	-	-	-	This sentence is a declarative mood sentence, in which the sentence structure is subject followed

No	Sentence		Subject	Finite				Explanation
	some indications it was leaning toward nominating Anies, **the PDI-P** ultimately **picked** its own politician, Pramono, seen to have the favor of both the outgoing and incoming presidents.	- Framing the political narrative that despite initial signals of support for Anies, the party ultimately prioritized its internal cadres, who were perceived to have the blessing of two presidents (the outgoing and incoming). This gives the impression that the PDI-P was strategic and pragmatic in selecting its candidate. -conveying the final decision of the PDI-P while contrasting the internal dynamics (signals to Anies) with the final decision (choosing their own cadres who are considered to have the blessing of the old and new presidents).						by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "the PDI-P," which is a proper noun, and the finite verb is "picked," which is a lexical verb in the past tense. There is no modality in this sentence, so the information presented in the narrative is factual. Furthermore, in this sentence, The Jakarta Post presents Pramono as a strong figure trusted by both the party and the two presidents. This also shows Pramono Anung's strategic position and high level of trust.
8	**Analysts have** further attributed the growing support for the PDI-P-backed candidate pair to Pramono's	Declarative -Present Perfect Tense -Constructing a legitimacy narrative: that support for the Pramono-Rano ticket was no coincidence, but rather the result of	Analysts	Have	-	-	-	This sentence is declarative in mood, with a structure consisting of a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "Analysts," which is a proper noun in plural form, and the finite verb is "have," which is an auxiliary verb that also indicates the tense of the sentence, namely the present perfect tense. There is no modality in this sentence. This means that

No	Sentence	Mood	Subject	Finite	Modality	Type	Value	Analysis
	ability to appeal to two opposing sides: Prabowo's camp and Anies' supporters, most of whom are government critics.	Pramono's personal qualities, which enabled him to bridge opposing camps. The media portrayed Pramono as an inclusive figure accepted by both parties.						the information conveyed is factual. Furthermore, Pramono Anung is portrayed in this sentence as someone who can cross political boundaries and unite two major camps.
9	**He believed** Pramono and Rano **would not be likely** to play an opposition role if they were elected Jakarta's leaders, although the PDI-P has yet to formally announce whether it **will** support or oppose Prabowo's administration.	Declarative - Past tense - Convey the source's opinion or belief regarding the possibility of Pramono-Rano as the opposition.	He	Believed	-Would (finite modal) + not be *likely* (modal adjunct of probability) -Will	- Modalization- probability	-Medium Remains a medium probability even though the word 'not' is present, because the context is a prediction or expectation from the source, not absolute certainty. -Medium	This sentence is categorized as a declarative mood, in which the sentence structure is subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "He," which is a personal pronoun, and the finite verb is "believed," which is a lexical verb in the past tense. Then, this sentence has two modalities. The first is the modal verb "would," which is a type of modalization with a probability subtype and a medium value. This first modality is a complex modality because there is a combination of "would" as a finite modal operator with "be likely to" as a lexical modal expression. The combination of these two modalities softens the tone of the statement by not only stating facts but also expressing opinions, conveyed with caution and based on predictions. In addition, there is another modality in the form of the modal verb "will," which is a type of modalization with a probability subtype and a medium value. This indicates that the party's actions are uncertain, but there is a possibility of them. Then, in this sentence, The Jakarta Post presents Pramono as

					- Modalization-probability	Will: express predictions of PDIP's future actions.	unlikely to become part of the opposition even if he comes to power in the future. The combination of the modality "would not be likely" makes the statement sound softer and more speculative. This seems to underscore the media's caution in making statements about Pramono, who tends to be cooperative.	

NEWS 7 *"Jakarta gubernatorial election to test Anies' clout"*

NO	SENTENCES	MOOD TYPE	SUBJECT	FINITE	MODALITY	TYPE	VALUE	DISCUSSION
1	On Thursday, **Anies**, an unsuccessful candidate in February's presidential election, **joined** the campaign trail of Pramono Anung and Rano Kano who are running on the ticket of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P).	Declarative -Simple Past Tense -Provides factual information about Anies' activities and Pramono-Rano's background.	Anies	Joined	-	-	-	This sentence is categorized as a declarative mood with a sentence structure consisting of a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "Anies," which is a proper noun, and the finite verb is "joined," which is a lexical verb in the past tense. There is no modality in this sentence, which indicates that the information is factual and objective. In other words, this sentence only conveys events informatively without any judgmental attitude. Thus, in this sentence, Pramono is presented as a candidate supported by Anies.

| 2 | Speaking to hundreds of Pramono-Rano supporters in Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta, **Anies urged** them to exercise their franchise in the Nov. 27 poll, to refrain from engaging in vote selling and to closely monitor the ballot counting process. | Declarative -Sinple Pasr Tense -Providing information about Anies' actions and his invitation to Pramono and Rano supporters. | Anies | Urged | - | - | - | This sentence is in the declarative mood. The sentence structure is subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "Anies," which is a proper noun, and the finite verb is "urged," which is a lexical verb in the past tense, which also indicates the tense in the sentence. There is no modality in this sentence. This shows that the information conveyed is factual, and the narrative remains objective and informative. Furthermore, in this sentence, Pramono is presented implicitly or as part of the campaign context supported by Anies. |
| 3 | During his speech, **the former culture and education minister** also **raised** three fingers multiple times, three being the Pramono- | Declarative -Simple Past Tense -Delivering facts about the gestures made by Anies and the meaning. | The former culture and education minister | Raised | - | - | - | This sentence is categorized as declarative mood. The sentence structure is subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "The former culture and education minister," which is a noun phrase, and the finite verb is "raised," which is a lexical verb that also indicates the tense of the sentence, namely, past tense. There is no modality in this sentence. Therefore, this sentence only describes a visual fact. Furthermore, Pramono is portrayed as part of the campaign symbol used by Anies. |

	Rano ballot number.							
4	**He** subsequently **told** the press after the event that he believed Pramono and Rano **could** continue his policies **should** they win the regional head election.	Declarative -Simple Past Tense -Provides information about what Anies's said and predictions about the candidate's actions if elected.	He	Told	-Could (modal finite) ... -Should (modal finite)	- Modalization-probability ... - Modalization-probability	Low Could: Shows the possibility of Pramono-Rano continuing the policy if they win. Medium Should: Shows hypothetical conditions.	This sentence is in the declarative mood. The sentence structure is subject followed by a finite verb. The subject is "He," which is a personal pronoun, and the finite verb is "told," which is a lexical verb that also indicates the tense in the sentence, namely, past tense. There are two modalities in this sentence, namely the modal verbs "could" and "should," both of which are types of modalization with the subtype of probability. The modal verb "could" has a low value, and "should" has a medium value. The modal verb "could" indicates the possibility that the Pramono-Rano pair could continue their policies, while "should" indicates a condition in determining whether this possibility or potential will be realized. With these two modalities combined, it can be concluded that Anies shows moderate confidence in the Pramono-Rano pair rather than making an absolute claim. Thus, through this sentence, Pramono is presented as a figure with strong potential to continue Anies' policies, but it is conveyed realistically, not as an absolute claim.
5	**LSI researcher Yoes Kenawas told** The Jakarta Post on Friday that Anies' recent endorsement of Pramono-Rano **would** provide a massive electoral gain for the pair	Declarative - Past Tense -Providing information about Yoes Kenawas' statement and predictions of the effects of Anies' endorsement.	LSI researcher Yoes Kenawas	Told	Would	Modalization-probability	Medium Would: indicates a prediction or possible effect of the endorsement, but not a certainty.	This sentence is categorized as declarative. The sentence structure is subject followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "LSI researcher Yoes Kenawas," which is a noun phrase with "Yoes Kenawas" being a proper noun, and the finite verb is "told," which is a lexical verb that also indicates the tense in the sentence, namely the past tense. There is one modality found in this sentence, which is indicated by the modal verb "would," which belongs to the modalization type with the subtype probability and has a medium value. This indicates a possibility with moderate certainty. In other words, Anies' support is expected to provide a significant advantage for the Pramono-Rano pair, but this is not absolute. Through this sentence, Pramono is described as the party that is likely to benefit electorally from Anies' support.

	ahead of the election.							
6	On the other hand, **former cabinet secretary Pramono's electability rating is** growing strong based on various recent surveys, thanks to the popularity of his running mate, the actor-turned-politician who played a leading role in the Betawi-centric soap opera *Si Doel Anak Sekolahan* in the 1990s. Betawi are the indigenous people of	Declarative -Present Continuous -Provides factual information about Pramono's electability and the context of his running mate's popularity.	Former cabinet secretary Pramono's electability rating	Is	-	-	-	This sentence is categorized as declarative with a subject followed by a finite verb. The subject in this sentence is "Former cabinet secretary Pramono's electability rating," which is a noun phrase, and the finite verb is "is," which is an auxiliary verb that also indicates the tense in the sentence, namely the present tense. There is no modality in this sentence. Therefore, this sentence conveys only facts based on survey data, without any element of judgment. The absence of modality in this sentence reinforces the impression of objectivity, presenting Pramono Anung positively and as having a strong electoral appeal, based on measurable survey results rather than mere opinion. In other words, Pramono Anung is presented as an influential figure with strong potential, but he is still portrayed with caution and objectivity.

	Greater Jakarta.						

Note:

1. Mood
   a. Declarative: 50
2. Modality
   a. Modalization (probabililty): 16
   b. Modulation (inclination): 3
3. Value
   a. Medium: 13
   b. Low: 6