Representation of 411 Protest in Jakarta in the News: A Transitivity Analysis

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Abstract
News as discourse has an essential role in shaping people's opinions or views on a particular event or a social actor. Different ways to report the same news can bring different ideology and thus differences in representation (Fowler, 1991). This paper employs transitivity approaches to examine representations of social actors involved in a demonstration against the governor of Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia, on 04th November 2016 and the protest itself. It analyses two news texts taken from two different online media, the BBC and Al Jazeera. The result suggests that the BBC tries to emphasize the violent sides of the protesters and negative aspects of the demonstration while at the same time portrays the governor as a victim of accusation and discrimination, and only underlines his positive sides. On the other hand, although the Al Jazeera seems to highlight all sides of the demonstrators and the governor equally, the analysis suggests that it still stresses that the demonstration is violent and has political motivations.

Keywords: Discourse analysis, systemic functional linguistics, transitivity, social actors, representation

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1. Introduction

News is often considered as essential in this global world since we can find information about important events, issues and what is going on around the world from it. We might think that news reports are objective and far from biased since journalists only report on what actually occurs. However, some research has shown that news media do not mirror reality but construct versions of the real world. Fowler (1991) points out that news is a practice and socially constructed, which is far from objectively reflecting social reality and empirical facts. As news is considered as discourse (Van Dijk, 1988), it seems that it has a vital role in shaping people's opinions or views on a particular event or on a social actor since discourses "do not just reflect or represent social entities and relations, they construct and 'constitute' them" (Fairclough, 1992: p. 3).

Furthermore, Fowler (1991: p. 4) maintains that "news is a representation of the world in language", and language contributes to the contraction and reconstruction of social life (Richardson, 2007: p. 10). However, because representation in the press is "socially and ideologically controlled set of constructive strategies" (Van Dijk, 1988: p. 28), news is not natural reflection of facts or social reality. Journalists always have some optional ways to report the same news and different ways of reporting may bring different ideology and therefore differences in representation (Fowler, 1991). Thus, it seems that an analysis of a representation of events and social actors in news media might be significant to be carried out.

This present study endeavours to examine how social actors and events are represented in news reports in two different news media. Particularly, it focuses on a representation of social actors involved in a demonstration that occurred on 04th November 2016 in Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia, and the demonstration itself. To begin with, it is necessary to briefly outline the structure of this essay. It starts with a theoretical and analytical framework divided into two subsections, which respectively deal with discourse analysis and systemic functional linguistics, and transitivity. Data and method are then described before providing analysis and discussion. Lastly, it presents conclusions of this study.

2. Theoretical and Analytical Framework

2.1 Discourse Analysis and Systemic Functional Linguistics

Discourse analysis has become a very diverse area of study with various approaches to it. Discourse is seen as "a piece of text, an instance of discursive practice, and an instance of social practice" (Fairclough, 1992: p. 4). Based on this framework, he proposes three stages of critical discourse analysis: "description of text, interpretation of the relationship between text and interaction, and explanation of the relationship between interaction and social context" (Fairclough, 1992: p. 26). In other words, it might be stated that in order to understand comprehensively discourses, we need to analyse the form and function of the text, its relation to how it is produced and to social conditions around it.

In terms of description of text/textual analysis or microanalysis, one approach that is often employed is Systemic Functional Linguistics (henceforth SFL) proposed by

Halliday (1985; 1994). In general, SFL seeks to describe how people make meaning. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) states that a clause consists of three metafunctional lines of meaning. They are the textual (clause as a message), the interpersonal (clause as exchange) and the experiential (clause as representation). The textual metafunction refers to how we structure our messages to fit in with the other messages and the wider situation where they are used (Thompson, 2004). The interpersonal metafunction is when we use language to exchange meaning or interact with other people, establishing and maintaining social relations or influencing others' behaviour and points of view. The last is clause as representation. It refers to how we use language to express our experience of the real world, either the external world such as events, things or internal world such as beliefs, feelings etc. In this paper, however, we only focus on the ideational or experiential metafunction.

2.2 Transitivity

In the clause as representation, we mainly focus on the content meanings of "who did what to whom" (Thompson, 2004: p. 86). From this perspective, we see language as resources for referring to entities in the world and the way they "act on or relate to each other" (Thompson, 2004: p. 86; Hart, 2014). This metafunction is expressed through the grammar of transitivity. Transitivity in SFL refers to a grammatical system which "construes the world of experience into a manageable set of process types" (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: p.170). Fowler (1991) argues that transitivity is an essential tool in the examination of representation and it is also of great interest in newspaper analysis as it offers the opportunity to analyse the same actions in different ways. In a same vein, Thompson (2004: p. 87) also suggests that from experiential metafunction perspective, it could be clearly conceivable to represent "the same going-on" in dissimilar ways. In this way, it might be stated that transitivity is a significant analytical tool to examine how different words, phrases or clauses chosen by speakers to talk about experience, events or actions could bring about different representations of their meaning.

Further, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) points out that there are three potential elements in clause as representation. Those are the participant, which is usually expressed in the form of noun phrases; the process, which is realized by the verb phrases; and the circumstance, which is optional and typically expressed by adverbial and prepositional phrases. Among the three potential elements, processes are the cores of the clause (Thompson, 2004) since "which process type is chosen to signify a real process may be of cultural, political or ideological significance" (Fairclough, 1992: p. 180). In relation to news, Fowler (1991: p. 66) maintains that the structure of a news text represents values and beliefs and that representation differs systematically in different choices of word and grammatical phrasing. Indeed, a number of studies have demonstrated that newspapers can make different ideological constructions in different transitivity structures of the clause (see Alvaro, 2013; Bello, 2014; Li, 2010; Seo, 2013). Therefore, the nature of transitivity that offers different process types and associated participants as choices might be significant for textual analysis in news discourse.

Further, they distinguish six types of processes, all of which have their own types of participants. First, when we express the outer experience, the process of external world, it might refer to the first type of process, called material process. It is the type

of process involving physical actions (Thompson, 2004). This process at least involves one participant that is the one who undertakes actions, called "Actor". if the action affects or is being done to another participant, this second participant is called "Goal". Halliday also adds additional participants: Scope, Range, Recipient and Client (see Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004 for further discussion). Moreover, Eggins (2004) notes that in material process it is useful to identify what she calls "Agent", the one who initiates the actions. The agent and the actor is usually the same entity but sometimes in causatives sentences applying the causative process "make", the "Agent" may be distinct from the "Actor".

On the other hand, when we talk about inner experience, the process of consciousness, it might refer to the second process, called mental process. Halliday defines this process as a process that construes "a quantum of change in the flow of events taking place in our own consciousness" (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: p. 197). This process always has one participant who is human, called "Senser". It is the one who feels, thinks, or generally it is the doer of mental process. The other participant is called "Phenomenon", the entity that is felt, thought, perceived or wanted. It can be a thing, an act, a fact or another person.

Additionally, when we talk about a relation between experience or one entity to a quality, it might refer to the third process, which is relational process or the process of being (Eggins, 2004). There are two types of relational process. The first type is attributive, which involves ascribing some quality to a participant. The quality is labelled "Attribute" while the entity which carries the attribute is called "Carrier". The second sub-type is "Identifying" which is a process to identify one entity from another (Thompson, 2004). There are two participants in this type which are "Token", the entity which is being identified, and "Value", what identifies a Token.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) also recognizes further categories located at each of the boundaries. On the borderline of mental and material process is labelled "Behavioural" processes which represent physiological and psychological behaviour such as smiling, dreaming, breathing etc. The next process type is called "Existential" which is located at the boundary between relational and material. It represents that something happens or exists. At the boundary between mental and relational is called "Verbal" process which is the act of saying.

3. Data and method

The data of this present study is two news texts, which can be found in Appendix 1. They are taken from two different media online (the BBC and the Al Jazeera). The term 'news' itself could be ambiguous (Van Dijk, 1988) but news in this context is type of discourse as it is expressed publicly in news reports in media. The news texts cover the same topic which is generally about a demonstration or protest in the capital city of Indonesia, Jakarta, on 4th November 2016.

This demonstration occurs because the government is considered slow and not serious in dealing with the case of Jakarta governor, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, about alleged blasphemy. Mr. Purnama, better known by his nickname Ahok, on 27th of September conveyed a statement that some Muslims see as an insult to *Ulama* and the Qur'an. Indonesia Muslim scholars do not reach an agreement in this case but formal

complaints have been lodged. The demonstration, on one hand, is seen to bring political interest as it approaches the Jakarta gubernatorial election in February 2017. Additionally, this event is also seen by some people as a threat to democracy and the ideology of Indonesia that upholds diversity since the governor is a Chinese and a Christian, a minority group in Indonesia.

On the other hand, the coordinator of the demonstration states that the protest is not associated with politics or differences in race, ethnicity and religion; but it is purely for justice. Thus, it seems significant to analyse how the western media (BBC) and the eastern media (Al Jazeera) represent the social actors and the demonstration itself in the news reports. Also, analysing texts dealing with the same topic may enable us to understand the extent to which the differences or similarities between the two news media in representing the same social actors and an event are based on their ideological orientations.

To explore the construction of the different social actors involved in the protest and the protest itself, this paper employs transitivity, which put emphasis on the process types and agencies in the texts, as the analytical tool. The clauses of texts are scrutinized in terms of process types and participants to know what process type is dominant in each text and what types of process ascribed to different agents.

4. Analysis and Discussion

This section is devoted to provide the analysis which explores the transitivity patterns involving the choices of process types and the associated participant roles in the clauses. It, then, particularly focuses on the representation of the government, the police, the demonstrators, the governor (Ahok) and the protest itself.

Table 1: Number and Distribution of transitivity process

News Media	Categories of transitivity verbs						
	Material	Mental	Relational	Verbal	Behavioural	Existential	Total
BBC	18 (40%)	5 (11%)	10 (23%)	11 (25%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	56 (100%)
Al Jazeera	29 (52%)	0 (0%)	11 (20%)	16 (28%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	45 (100%)

Table 1 describes the distribution of processes types in the two news texts from the BBC and Al Jazeera. The majority of processes applied to represent participants and events are material, verbal and relational processes. It also can be seen that material processes are the most frequent process types in both news texts. This might be because the reporters intend to highlight the physical actions of the event. Since the percentage of mental, behavioural and existential processes is so low, it seems not really necessary to provide detailed analysis of them. Thus, this analysis only focused on material, verbal and relational processes.

4.1 Material process

Table 2: Material processes in the BBC

No	Participant	Process	Participant	Circumstance
1	Protesters {Actor}	had marched		Earlier upon the presidential palace
2	Clashes	broke out		between police and protesters
3	Police {Actor}	had been braced		for the possibility of religious and racial tensions erupting at the rally, which an estimated 50,000 people attended.
4	Groups of angry demonstrators {Actor}	Clashed	with police	after nightfall
5	Groups of angry demonstrators {Actor}	set alight	Vehicles {Goal}	
6	The protest {Goal}	was held		to demand that Mr Purnama be prosecuted for blasphemy…
7	Formal complaints {Goal}	were lodged against him	By Islamic groups {Actor}	for defamation
8	He {Goal}	is now being investigated	by police {Actor}	
9	Some protesters {Actor}	Carried	signs {Goal} calling for the governor's death	At Friday's rallys
10	Representatives {Actor}	Met	with Vice-President Yusuf Kalla {Goal}	
11	A Christian {Actor}	should not govern	a Muslim-majority city {Goal}	
12	50,000 people {Actor}	Attended		
13	Mr Purnama {Goal}	[should] be prosecuted		for blasphemy over comments he made in September…
14	Voters {Actor}	who will go to		in February.

		the polls		
15	The investigation into Mr Purnama. {Goal}	would be completed		within two weeks
16	Mr Widodo {Goal}	was elected president		
17	One elderly man {Actor}	Died		
18	Islamic groups using a passage of the Koran to urge people not to support him {Actor}	Were	deceiving voters	

It is shown that both news media tend to use more material processes in reporting the news. However, it appears that each media has its own strategies. In describing social actors, the BBC seems always to represent the protesters or the demonstrators as "Actors" and "Agents" who are active participants in the process of doing (Material), such as in clause 1, 4, 5 and 9 in table 2. It also could be seen that the demonstrators are mostly presented as the agents of negative actions such as "clashed", "set vehicle alight" and "carried signs calling for the governor's death" in clause 2, 5, 9 respectively. This is contrast to the way BBC talks about Mr. Purnama (the governor), the government and the police. They always appear to be presented as a "Goal" or "Patient", "Recipient" and in a passive construction. In clause, 13 and 15, for example, a passive construction and nominalisation are employed to obscure the roles of the agents and put more emphasis on the role of Ahok as "Patient". Furthermore, in clause 7 in which Ahok is "Recipient" of the process, a negative circumstance of purpose, "defamation", is presented. This might also construct a view that the protest is not merely for justice but also for political interests.

In terms of representing the government, in clause 3 where the government might be expected to be an "Actor", the application of a passive construction appears to limit the active roles of the government in that demonstration. It seems that representing the demonstrators as active actors and the government and police in a passive construction might also indicate that the protesters are fully responsible for the physical actions, especially violent actions, in the demonstration and clashes and they have more power and control in that action.

On the other hand, Al Jazeera tends to use different strategies. Although the demonstrators are also mostly described as "Agents" of the material processes, it is likely that the material processes ascribed to them are less violent. For instance, while BBC reports that they carried signs calling for the government's *death* and burnt vehicles, Al Jazeera states that they waved placards calling for the governor to be *jailed* (Clause 16 in table 3) and only threw plastic bottles (Clause 7), which are not too hazardous. In contrast, the governor is rarely represented in Al Jazeera but when he is represented as the "Actor/Agents", the process ascribed seems to carry a negative semantic meaning (clause 23 "stoked religious tensions").

Table 3: Material processes in the Al Jazeera

No	Participant	Process	Participant	Circumstance
1	One person {Goal}	was killed		
2	Indonesian police {Actor}	Fired	tear gas and water cannon {Goal}	to disperse tens of thousands of protesters
3	Tens of thousands of protesters {Actor}	who rallied		to demand the resignation of the Christian governor of Jakarta
4	A white banner hung at an overpass {Goal}	was painted		with red letters saying "Hang Ahok here".
5	A sea of protesters wearing white robes {Actor}	took	to the streets	
6	Indonesian police {Actor}	fired	tear gas {Goal}	to disperse protesters near the presidential palace.
7	Some protesters {Actor}	Threw	plastic bottles	at officers {Recipient}
8	Officers	who had formed	a barricade	
9	The protest {Goal}	was triggered	by accusations that Purnama, insulted Islam.	
10	Opponents {Actor}	who used	Quranic references {Goal}	to attack him ahead of an election in February
11	His opponents {Actor}	have built	a groundswell of support {Goal} calling for his arrest and incarceration	under Indonesia's tough blasphemy laws.
12	Helicopters	flew low		over the city
13	Extra soldiers {Goal}	were stationed		at key government buildings
14	Anger at Purnama	Spread		beyond the capital
15	Solidarity marches	also held		across Java and in cities as far away as Makassar in

				Indonesia's east
16	The demonstrators {Actor}	Waved	placards {Goal} calling for Purnama to be jailed for blasphemy	
17	Police {Actor}	are investigating	the case against Purnama {Goal}	
18	Those (his opponents)	who used it (verse of the Qur'an) {Goal}		to attack him
19	President Joko Widodo {Actor}	Met	religious and political leaders {Goal}	this week to issue a unified call against violence
20	Police {Actor}	sought to ease	Tensions {Goal}	by holding prayer sessions and broadcasting calls for peace on social media
21	Widodo…	pressed on	with business	on Friday
22	A vast majority (Muslims) {Actor}	practise	a moderate form of Islam.	
23	The governor	stoked	religious tensions {Goal}	in September
24	Purnama	was not elected to the post		
25	Incumbent Widodo	was elected Indonesian president		
26	They (Ethnic Chinese)	do not enter	Politics	Typically
27	Opponents {Actor}	who had used	a Quranic verse {Goal}	to try to put them off voting for a Christian
28	An elderly man {Actor}	Died		
29	Thousands {Actor}	Rally		against blasphemy in Jakarta

Moreover, unlike in the BBC news, in the Al Jazeera the police are also described as "Agents" of the material processes related to the march such as in clause 2, 6, 8, and 20. This representation suggests that the police are also responsible for physical actions in the demonstration. Besides predicating the police with positive or neutral actions such as in clause 17, 20 and 8, the police is also ascribed with a negative action. In clause 2 and 6, for instance, the police are ascribed to the verb "fired", which make them fully responsible for that aggressive action. However, in these clauses in which the protesters are possibly expected to be the direct "Patient" or the "affected", the protesters feature as a part of a circumstantial phrase of purpose, a different functional unit, which may give rise to different representation. This is in contrast to clause 7 where the police are represented as the direct "Receiver" of the material process (throwing plastic bottles) of the protesters. Also, it might be significant to note how the journalist reported a killed victim in the clashes. In clause 1, a transitive action process "to kill" is expressed in a passive construction with a deleted agent. Since the victim is one of the protesters and so that the police are likely to be the "Actor" of the process, in this case it seems that the agency of the police is removed through the use of a passive phrase. Such exclusion thus can conjure away responsible social actors or put them in the semantic background (Reisigle & Wodak, 2001: p. 58). In this way, it might be stated that although the roles of the police are activated in some processes of doing (Material), the agency of the police is obscured or even deleted when the processes are related to violent actions.

Furthermore, it is also interesting to note that Al Jazeera presents other actors who are absent in the BBC news, Ahok's opponents in politics. They are always represented as the "Actors" of actions involving a negative circumstance of purpose (To attack Ahok) such as in clause 10, 11 and 27, presumably emphasizing Ahok as the victim. In this case, it might also be said that Al Jazeera tries to represent that this demonstration is also associated to political interests.

4.2 Verbal process

Table 4: Verbal processes in BBC

No	Participant	Process	Participant	Circumstance
1	The demonstrators	Accuse	him of having insulted Islam's holy book, the Koran	
2	He	said	that Islamic groups using a passage of the Koran to urge people not to support him were deceiving voters, who will go to the polls in February.	
3	Mr Purnama	has since		

			apologised		
4	The BBC's Rebecca Henschke	Says	Some protesters at Friday's rally carried signs calling for the governor's death	in Jakarta
5	Vice-President Yusuf Kalla	who promised	that the investigation into Mr Purnama would be completed within two weeks.	
6	They (Protesters)	argued	that a Christian should not govern a Muslim-majority city	
7	The Associated Press	reports	One elderly man died	
8	Jakarta police	said	there were "provocative statements and images" on social media urging people to take violent action against Mr Purnama, including calls to kill him.	
9	The country's largest Islamic organisation, Nahdlatul Ulama,	had advised	its 40 million members not to take part in the protest.	
10	The FPI (Protesters)	said	the rally was not about the governor being from a minority group	
11	[The governor]	has been praised		for his effectiveness

In verbal processes from BBC news, we can see from table that most of the active participants "Sayer" are from the protesters. This might indicate that the BBC journalist considers demonstrators' voices more relevant to the news. However, the verbal verbs predicated to the demonstrators seems to have a negative meaning such

as the verb "accuse" in clause 1, which involves Ahok as the patient of the process. Moreover, the verb "argue" is also used to highlight the opinion of the protesters that "a Christian should not govern a Muslim-majority city". These choices might respectively serve to emphasize that Ahok is a victim of accusation and the protest is also related to differences in religion and ethnic.

In contrast, besides using the verb "said", the governor, Ahok, is ascribed to the verb "apologised" which may carry more a positive semantic meaning. Also, the governor is represented as "Receiver" of the verbal process with the verb "Praise" which carries a positive connotation (Clause 11). The clause is in a passive construction with a deleted agent, more focusing on the process "Praise" and Ahok as the "Receiver". In this way, it could be said that the governor is represented in the verbal process more positively.

Furthermore, unlike in material processes in which roles of the government and the police are not activated, in verbal process there are two participants on the government side, Vice-President Yusuf Kalla and Jakarta police, who are represented as "Sayers". In clause 5, the verb "promise" is used to describe the government's response to the investigation of Ahok's case. This choice may be used to show a positive image of the government which has been working on the case seriously. Furthermore, the police's statement is also cited by the journalist but the verbiage or message of the "Sayer" is associated to the violent intentions against Mr. Purnama in the demonstration (Clause 8). This construction may also put emphasis on the negative representation of that event. Additionally, the journalist also ascribes verbal process to the country's largest Islamic organisation, Nahdlatul Ulama to emphasize its statement that advises its 40 million members not to take part in the protest. Besides the journalist may consider its voice is significant in the news, this representation may also be used to implicitly say that the demonstration is not supported by majority Muslims.

In Al Jazeera, on the other hand, different representations may be applied. In the processes of saying (Verbal), Mr. Purnama appears frequently as "Sayer". The verbs used to represent Ahok are more varied than the BBC's. Besides assigning the verb "apologised" two times and other neutral verbs such as "told" and "said", the Al Jazeera journalist also ascribes verbs that carry a negative semantic charge such as "insulted" and humiliated" (clause 4 and 6 in table 5).

Table 5: Verbal processes in the Al Jazeera

No	Participant	Process	Participant	Circumstance
1	Jakarta police spokesman Awi Setiyono	said	At least seven people were injured in clashes between demonstrators and police	on Friday
2	Tens of thousands of protesters	called for	Jakarta's governor to be prosecuted for blasphemy in the massive demonstration.	
3	Local televison	reported	Indonesian police fired tear gas to disperse protesters near the presidential palace	
4	Purnama, better known by his nickname Ahok,	insulted	Islam	by criticising opponents who used Quranic references to attack him ahead of an election in February
5	Purnama	apologised		for the remarks
6	He	humiliated	the Quran	
7	Muhammad Said (Protesters)	told	Reuters news agency "He is not Muslim but he humiliated the Quran,"	
8	I (Protesters)	call on	God	to jail him
9	Protesters	called for	Purnama's death.	
10	The demonstrators {Sayer}	chanted	"God is greatest"	
11	Purnama,	who has apologised		for his remarks
12	He	was not criticising	the Quranic verse	
13	Johan Budi	said	[that] Widodo . . . pressed on	

			with business on Friday inspecting a train project	
14	He	told	a crowd they'd been "deceived" by his opponents who had used a Quranic verse to try to put them off voting for a Christian.	
15	They	say [that Ahok]	committed blasphemy.	
16	The military	warned	[that] it was ready to back 18,000 police officers deployed	

In representing the demonstrators, the verb of saying "call for" which conveys a sense of strong and loud voice is employed two times in the clauses which highlight protesters' strong demand for Ahok's death and prosecution. Besides, the verbs, "told", "call on" and "chanted" are also used to present their verbiages associated with Islam such as in clause 7, 8, 10, which may highlight that all the protesters are Muslims, i.e. have different faith from the governor.

The voices of the government and the police are also cited in the news from Al Jazeera but less frequently than the voices of the protesters and Ahok. In clause 1, for instance, where the police are mentioned in the agentive position "Sayer", its verbiage is associated with the clashes in the protest and the injured victims. Since the source of information is important in news, by citing the police's voice may also be used to assure readers that the demonstration is violent, causing casualties.

4.3 Relational Process

Table 6: Relational protest in BBC

No	Participant	Process	Participant	Circumstance
1	Basuki Tjahaja Purnama [Token]	Is	the first ethnic Chinese to hold the governor's post [Value]	in the capital of majority Muslim Indonesia.
2	Several other people, including police officers,	have been injured		
3	It (the demonstration)	had mostly been	peaceful	
4	A wave of anti-Chinese sentiment	led to	mobs looting and burning Chinese-owned shops and houses	In 1998
5	Ethnic Chinese [Token]	make up	about 1% of Indonesia's population of 250 million people.	
6	He [Token]	was	the deputy governor under Joko Widodo	In 2014
7	The campaign against him [Token]	has since taken	on anti-Chinese overtones	
8	The governor	is	popular among many in the capital and has been praised for his effectiveness	
9	Muslims in Indonesia [Carrier]	are	largely moderate	
10	Jakarta anti-governor rally	turns	violent	

Table 7: Relational Processes in the Al Jazeera

No	Participant	Process	Participant	Circumstance
1	At least seven people	were	injured	in clashes between demonstrators and police
2	Four civilians and three police officers	were	Hurt	
3	He [Carrier]	is not	Muslim	
4	Things	turned	ugly	
5	God	is	greatest	
6	Indonesia	is	home to the world's biggest Muslim population	
7	The governor	is	hugely popular	in other quarters for his determination to clean up Jakarta, an overcrowded, disorganised and polluted metropolis
8	Purnama [Token]	became	Jakarta governor	in November 2014
9	He [Token]	was	deputy governor	
10	He [Token]	automatically became	governor	after incumbent Widodo was elected Indonesian president.
11	Ethnic Chinese [Token]	make up	about one percent of Indonesia's 250 million people.	

Table 6 and 7 displays the relational processes as found in the BBC and Al Jazeera news texts. The data shows that in relational processes the demonstrators in general are not presented in both the BBC and Al Jazeera news texts and the social actor mostly represented is the governor. Both news media also are likely to represent the governor in a similar way. The BBC and Al Jazeera assign Ahok with the same positive attribute, which is *popular* among others for his achievements as the governor (Clause 8 in table 6 and clause 7 in table 7). Both news media also identify Ahok as the first ethnic Chinese governor in Jakarta but not elected directly by the Jakarta residents. Moreover, both news texts identify Ahok's cultural group, ethnic Chinese, as a minority in Indonesia. The BBC additionally also identifies the previous

campaign against him as having anti-Chinese overtones (Clause 7 in table 6). This attributions and identifications may be used to assert that his religious and cultural group is a significant aspect in the news and sustain the impression that the demonstration against him is also caused by his different faith and ethnicity. By these depictions, it may also aim to evoke the reader's sympathy to Ahok. Furthermore, both news media represent victims of clashes in the demonstration in relational processes (Clause 2 in table 6 and clause 1 and 2 in table 7). The victims of the clashes are embedded to function as the "Carrier" of an attributive "injured and hurt" and this allows the actor(s) who is responsible for the harm to be excluded.

5. Conclusion

This paper has attempted to analyse how the social actors involved in the protest against the governor of Jakarta on 04th November and the protest itself are represented in two news texts from two different news media (BBC and Al Jazeera) by using transitivity as the analytical tool. The result suggests that the most frequent process in both news texts is material process, indicating that both news media focus on the material actions in the demonstration, then followed by verbal processes and relational processes. The result also indicates that each news institution has its own ways in representing the social actors and the protest in the news reports. In the BBC, the demonstrators are mainly represented as the actors of violent actions and therefore make them the major source of the clashes and fully responsible for the casualties in the demonstration. This construction differs from Al Jazeera's in the sense that the actions predicated to them are less violent. In contrast, the police are often represented as the victims of violent acts in the both news, and when they resort to violence, their acts are mitigated and their agency is obscured or even deleted or suppressed. Thus, it seems that the way the protesters are represented could make readers adopt negative attitudes towards them and also the demonstration.

Moreover, in representing the governor, while the BBC focuses only on the positive sides of him and often portrays him as the victim, the Al Jazeera seems also highlight his negative sides equally. The government are rarely represented in both news media but when it is represented it is associated with the positive actions. Furthermore, both the BBC and the Al Jazeera are likely to represent the protest as part of political interests and tend to contain discrimination against a Christian and ethnic Chinese as a minority group. Also, it is represented as an action that is not supported by a majority of Muslims in Indonesia.

In short, it can be stated that the BBC news try to emphasize the bad sides of the protesters and negative aspects of the demonstration while at the same time portrays Ahok as the victim of accusation and discrimination and only emphasizes his positive sides. On the other hand, although Al Jazeera seems to try to highlight all sides of the demonstrators and Ahok equally, the analysis suggests that it still stresses that the demonstration is violent and a part of political interests.

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