

The Role of Solidarity as Social Networks News from the Digital Newspaper: Transitivity Perspective

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The Role of Solidarity as Social Networks News from the Digital Newspaper: Transitivity Perspective

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Abstract. This article discusses the news of solidarity, partnership, and culture uploaded through the North Sulawesi digital newspaper platform which is read by the public. The purpose of this study is to identify events, and actions that indicate solidarity, partnership, and culture. The research method used is qualitative with qualitative theory. Multimodality analysis is used to reveal the ideational meaning contained in the verbal and visual modes, as well as the relationship between visual and verbal modes in constructing meaning or messages. The systemic Functional Linguistic approach specifically transitivity theory is used to reveal verbal messages. Visual grammar is used to reveal the message from the visual mode. The results of the study indicate that the verbal and visual modes of reporting represent solidarity, partnership, and culture in Indonesia. The diversity of ethnic groups, which have different customs, habits, and cultural values ☺ does not become a barrier to carrying out social activities together. This is manifested in acts of solidarity between tribes which are represented through helping activities in the community.

Keywords: systemic functional linguistics · transitivity · visual grammar · solidarity

1 Introduction

North Sulawesi is an area with quite complex diversity in terms of ethnicity, culture, and religion [1, 2]. Communities in this area actually have two interests, namely individual interests and common interests. Individual interests are based on the understanding that humans are individual beings, because the human person wants to fulfill personal needs. Common interests are based on humans as social beings who want to meet common needs. The people of North Sulawesi in the context of inter-religious harmony and social life have guidelines that are rooted in the role of local culture called “Mapalus”, This unwritten guideline is defined as a social being, an act of prioritizing collective interests over individual interests.. Historically, the people of North Sulawesi are known

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as a social group that always hang out and interact with each other. So there was a system of helping and helping in order to fill life and life in various aspects. However, the fact remains in a society that is individual by choosing their work rather than distributing aid for the common good.

Excerpt 1 shows the community needs to help each other in this crisis. Moral and material support in the form of general support for people exposed to symptoms of the corona virus, can maintain mental health, especially for the elderly, as well as young people, who need assistance in quarantine and assistance for them. This act of helping requires initiative and a sense of solidarity, this is called Initiatives and solidarity or helpline,.

Excerpt 2 shows that the people of North Sulawesi as social beings have a strong social dimension. This has happened since the time of the ancestors until now no human being lives alone. The Mapalus concept teaches that humans live in small, large groups to survive, interact with other groups with the principle of building mutual trust through social relationships, in the form of mutual cooperation [1].

2 Research Methods

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This study uses a descriptive qualitative research design by collecting and analyzing data. Qualitative design is concerned with the way in which phenomena are expressed, interpreted, understood, experienced, produced or constituted [15–17]. Meanwhile, descriptive qualitative analysis is the approach used by researchers to confirm the meaning embedded in the text. This meaning can only be expressed and explained through linguistics, language, or words, the concepts can be defined simply that this method is mostly about description and interpretation.

2.1 Technique Collection Data

The steps for taking this research data are as follows:

- a. The data source of this research is news taken from online sites, <https://www.kemendagri.go.id/read/kultur>
- b. The language unit in the form of a clause was also chosen to narrow the data in this research because the clause is a complete premise to convey messages of solidarity, partnership and culture.
- c. Reviewing point (c), the news theme chosen is the theme of solidarity, referring to the value of solidarity as one of the important characteristics in fostering harmony, kinship and mutual cooperation because unity and unity can only be realized through gotong royong as an attitude of togetherness and tolerance both in grief. Nor like,

The limitation of this research is based on focusing and research efforts to map the combination pattern of verbal mode and visual mode in message delivery. There are 6 (six) news items that meet the research data category; The data consists of images (visual mode) and titles (verbal mode). These six news stories can represent the phenomenon of research problems and can answer the objectives of this research.

2.2 Data Analysis Technique

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Based on research data in the form of visual and verbal, data analysis is divided into two, namely visual analysis and verbal analysis. Visual mode is analyzed using visual design grammar theory, while the theory of systemic functional linguistics implemented to analyze the verbal mode.

3 Results and Discussion

Tribun.com's Transitivity System on Solidarity. In this section, the results of Halliday's lexicogrammatical analysis (transitivity system) are discussed and evaluated.

This step pertains to the investigation of vocabulary, grammar, and text structure, which Halliday calls the transitivity system. The news concerning North Sulawesi's inhabitants using simple words that all readers may understand. Online newspapers are patterns of writer-reader interaction.

Digital mass media accessible through smartphones also utilize active-passive and imperative words to emphasize unity, collaboration, and local culture. Halliday's lexicogrammatical analysis discusses sentence and word use.

3.1 Process

Based on the results of an analysis of four online news sites in North Sulawesi, overall, the researchers found 121 clauses in reporting on solidarity, partnership and culture. Following are the details of the process contained in the four news sites (Table 1).

From the results of the analysis of the digital media coverage, it was found that 6 types of processes in the inner transitivity system were represented. These processes are material processes, relational processes, mental processes, verbal processes, behavioral processes and existential processes. The results of data analysis show that the process that is most often used in reporting on solidarity, partnership and culture in representing the news to the public is the material process with an occurrence frequency of 26.0%, which is then followed by a relational process with an occurrence frequency of 26.2%.

Table 1. Types of Digital Newspaper News

No	Process	Solidarity	Partnership	Culture	Total	Occurrence Percentage
1	Material Process	68	46	50	164	26.0%
2	mental process	34	48	41	123	19.1%
3	Relational process	28	66	72	166	26.2%
4	Verbal process	16	28	60	104	16.4%
5	Behavioral process	12	8	23	43	6.8%
6	existential process	11	4	18	33	5.2%
	Total	169	200	264	632	100%

Table 2. Transitive Active Clauses with Material Process

No	Actor	Material Process	Goals/scope	circumstantial
1	<i>Minahasa community</i>	<i>maintain</i>	<i>tradition of togetherness and mutual cooperation</i>	<i>in the midst of modernization</i>
2	<i>Minahasa tribe</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>a cooperative system</i>	-
3	<i>Bitung City Government</i>	<i>deliver</i>	<i>fast food</i>	<i>for isoman citizens</i>
4	<i>Bold Riders Manado</i>	<i>work together to help</i>	<i>other members in trouble</i>	<i>in the middle of a pandemic</i>

Table 3. Passive Clauses with Material Process

No	Object	Material Process	Goals/scope	circumstantial
1	<i>Help</i>	<i>given in the form of</i>	<i>groceries</i>	<i>in the landslide disaster</i>
2	<i>This social activity</i>	<i>walk</i>	<i>as planned</i>	<i>smoothly</i>
3	<i>Donation money</i>	<i>spent</i>	<i>number of materials needed</i>	<i>daily</i>
4	<i>Vitamins too</i>	<i>given</i>	<i>to society</i>	<i>exposed to covid</i>

3.2 ¹Material Process

The material process refers to ¹the process of taking action either in the form of physical activities or real actions carried out by a person or group of people to other people. There is 1 or more participants who can attend this process which can be in the form of actor, goal, recipient, client and scope. Participants who often appear in this process are actors and goals. The concept of actor refers to someone who performs an action. In the following, several active transitive clauses of the digital media text are shown in which there is a material process listed in Table 2.

Based on Table 2, the material process in the news text is indicated by transitive verbs such as maintain, have, deliver, work together to help. These verbs contain positive values that show solidarity, partnership. In addition, these verbs indicate a network of interrelated signs that form a communal meaning system that provides “devices or tools” to be interpreted as community needs into a form of representation (Table 3).

Through the use of passive verbs, the role of actors can be eliminated by news writers for several reasons. The factors that led to the disappearance of the actor were (1) the news writer did not know for sure about what was said, (2) to highlight the value of solidarity. The beneficiary is considered an important object in the action/deed.

Table 4. Frequency of Occurrence of Relational Process Types

No	Relationship Type	Occurrence Frequency
1	Attributive intensive	78
2	Attributive possessive	44
3	Attributive circumstantial	21
4	Identifying intensive	17
5	Identifying possessive	4
6	Identifying circumstantial	2
	Total	166

Table 5. Examples of Intensive Relational Processes

	Carrier	Process Relational Intensive	Attributes
1	<i>Mutual cooperation</i>	<i>what society does at every transition in the human life cycle</i>	<i>together in financing and work</i>
2	<i>There is a gift</i>	<i>take turns, both manpower and material, to help them</i>	<i>who has a celebration</i>

Source: <https://www.kemenag.go.id>

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3.3 Relational Process

The relational process is the most dominant process in digital media reporting texts with the percentage of occurrences of 68.2%. The relational process is a process of connecting, bearing, characterizing or marking "existence" which means that something is considered to have attributes and identity markers. Halliday classifies relational processes into three types, namely (1) intensive, (2) possessive, and (3) circumstantial.

Table 4 shows a recapitulation of the types of relational processes. The type of attributive intensive relational process is the type that is most often used in digital media coverage of Sulawesi Utara in linking one entity to another.

The clause in Table 5 realizes a relational intensive process using what is done by the community. Meanwhile, the participants involved are carriers and attributes. This process describes an entity that becomes a member of a community group, in this case an individual or family in the community who has a celebration to become participant 1 who will receive assistance from participant 2 in the form of a helping group. The activities carried out by Participant 2 were encouraged on the basis of solidarity.

3.4 Mental Process

The next dominant process in digital newspaper coverage of solidarity, partnership and culture has an appearance percentage of 19.1%. There are several verbs that can indicate mental processes. Verbs are categorized as mental processes if they have one of these

Table 6. Examples of Clauses in Mental Process

	Senser	Mental Process	Phonomenon
1	<i>Bailang village community members</i>	<i>feel</i>	<i>the sadness of the villagers of Meras who experienced the flood disaster</i>
2	<i>Grieving family</i>	<i>cheered up</i>	<i>to remain sincere to accept the provisions of God</i>

Source: <https://1001indonesia.net/>

Table 7. Examples of Clauses in Verbal Process

	Sayer	Process Verbal	Verbiage
1	He	say	Prepare the mine equipment to tow the boat!
2	village head	ask	when will emergency tents be set up in Molas village?

Source: <https://1001indonesia.net/>

¹ 4 types of sensing, namely, perceptive, cognitive, decisive and emotive meanings. Perceptive meaning is characterized by seeing behavior, cognitive meaning is obtained by the process of thinking, guessing, or deciding (thinking).

Table 6 describes the mental process involving (senser) as participant I with the characteristics of having awareness to sense. The characteristics of conscious beings are seen as the characteristics of the senser because only humans can do the sensing. Participant II in the mental process is a phenomenon, namely an entity that is desired, felt, or thought, either in the form of a perception clause or a factual clause. The phenomenon of mental processes in the form of subordinate clauses of mental processes. The next example, the residents of Dusun 1 of Bailang Village will provide energy assistance to move the house of a resident who lives in Dusun 2 of Bailang Village. The residents of Dusun 1 of Bailang Village think they need to provide assistance to move the house. Phenomena can also be something that is perceived. The concept of perception for example, Experts believe (something) “the priests believe”, something refers to “something (which is believed), in the clause is an optional element that can be presented or not presented.

3.5 Verbal Process

The verbal process is the process that often appears next in reporting on solidarity in North Sulawesi after the mental process. The percentage of occurrence of this process is 16.4%. Verbal processes are usually realized by the verbs do, give, help, say. The verbal process usually requires the presence of one argument, namely Sayer. Meanwhile, the verbal process can present other optional arguments (optional arguments) namely receiver and verbiage.

In the clause in Table 7, it is a verbal process that is realized by the verbs said and ask by involving 2 participants, namely sayer which is realized by the pronoun Dia and Verbiage which is realized by the command sentence, prepare mining equipment to pull

Table 8. Examples of Clauses in Behavioral Process

	Behaver	Process Behavioral	Phenomenon
1	Residents of Bantik	do activities	related to social life
2	Mothers of Bantik residents	help prepare meals	as long as the dead are not buried.

Source: <https://1001indonesia.net/>

Table 9. Examples of Clauses in Existential Process

	exist	Process Existential	Phenomenon
1	<i>Some mapala communities</i>	<i>Becomes</i>	<i>partners who collect assistance for members affected by termination of employment in Manado</i>
2	<i>Lots of activities</i>	<i>show</i>	<i>mutual assistance among members of Manado's Bold Riders</i>

Data source: <https://manado.antaranews.com/>

the boat! This clause indicates that the Lurah and Dia in the example above have the power and domination to govern a person or a group.

3.6 Behavioral Process

The behavioral process is one of the processes that is rarely found in the news in digital newspapers. This process occurs 43 times (6.8%). Behavioral processes or behavioral processes (behaving) have some characteristics of material processes and some characteristics of mental processes. Semantically, the behavioral process is a combination of the experience of "feeling" (sensing) and "doing" (doing).

The behavioral process in the Table 8 clause is realized by the verb phrase to help prepare by involving two participants, namely the behaver and the phenomenon. The verb to do in the above clause is habitual, that is, it is done repeatedly. The activity referred to in the verb indicates a behavioral process.

3.7 Existential Process

The last process that appears in solidarity reporting uses an existential process with a frequency of 33 times (5.2%). The existential process represents the existence of a person, thing or other object. The existential process is characterized by the existence of existence (Existent). The meaning of an existential clause can be referred to the number of an entity as a unit. References to quantities can be stated with an amount of information such as "a lot", "a few" and the like, followed by a plural noun. Amounts can also be expressed with numerals such as "a" and "ten". In translation, this clause is restructured by turning it into a relational (possessive) clause.

Table 10. Analysis of Visual Mode in Picture 1


Picture 1	Process	Participant	Circumstance	Attributes
	Narrative-Verbal The whole village collectively helps a family who has moved from one place to another and moves the house by lifting it.	Sayer: people moving house Utterance: Let's lift the house together to move to a new place	Place: field in the village	Things around: houses, trees, lots of men and women working to help each other
Source: https://1001indonesia.net/mapalus				

Table 9 shows the meaning of this type of clause is referred to something that exists (exist) or occurs (happen). Clauses whose meaning is referred to 'existence' are indicated by the use of the words 'some', 'many' and the word 'there are' which can represent the number or size of entities. In short, the existential processes listed in Table 9 are processes that represent experiences in the lexico-grammatical system using many words, some of which contain the meaning of 'amount'. In this process, the word "some, many" is followed by an existential process in the form of the verb 'to be, to show' or its synonym and the participant called existent.


3.8 Process in Visual Mode

Analysis on visual mode refers to visual grammar. The visual mode in the digital newspaper which is the object of this research is in the form of images contained in the newspaper. The visual mode found in digital newspapers about solidarity is a narrative representation consisting of three processes, namely action, verbal, and mental processes. The following is the presentation of the visual mode analysis (Table 10).

The vector analysis in picture 1 is realized in a situation that shows the motion of moving houses, people. This situation was explained by a news story in the newspaper that a villager moved house with the help of another resident. The house is lifted together to be moved from the old place to the new place. This activity can be carried out because there is a dialogue between the owner of the house and the villagers, led by a lurah or the head of the village environment and the participants. In picture 1, the news writer explains that there are activities that indicate solidarity, partnership and culture in North Sulawesi, namely the "mapalus" culture. This news shows that the news writer informs the reader that there has been an interaction between the participants in the picture in the form of a dialogue. Therefore,

The gentlemen lifted the house and prepared the equipment for making the house, carried bamboo, chairs and zinc and other equipment to be moved to a predetermined place. In carrying out activities related to social life, the people of North Sulawesi through the neighborhood associations agree on this activity. If at any time ³¹ family experiences the same event, all the equipment needed is readily available in order to reduce the burden on the family. Mothers help cook food to prepare food to be served and eaten together after the house move is complete. The main sayer in Fig. 1 is a news writer in a digital newspaper, as a participant who gives news. The reader is a passive participant

Table 11. Visual Mode Analysis in Picture 2

Picture 2	Process	Participant	Circumstance	Attributes
 <p>Picture 2 shows a news article snippet. The main headline is "Vanda-Hill Antar Makanan Pasien Isoman". Below it, there are sub-headlines: "Tolong menolong di Tengah Pandemi" and "Layanan Rutin Khusus Covid". The main text describes how the village helped a family exposed to COVID-19. A photograph shows several people in a field, some carrying items, likely food and medicine. A small inset image shows a person wearing a mask.</p>	<p>Narrative-Verbal The whole village together helped a family who was exposed to COVID-19.</p>	<p>Sayer: residents provide food assistance Utterance: Providing food and medicine assistance for COVID-19 sufferers</p>	<p>Place: field in the village</p>	<p>Things around: houses, trees, masks, lots of men and women helping out</p>
<p>https://ubahlaku.id/</p>				

who receives information, but doesn't say anything. The circumscision contained in this verbal process refers to the place where the interaction occurs, namely in the village, in an open space marked by a field, trees, sunlight, a crowd of people busy moving houses. The following is the presentation of the visual mode analysis in Fig. 2.

The vector analysis in picture 2 is realized in a situation that shows mutual assistance for villagers in the city of Manado who are exposed to covid-19. Vector analysis is used by looking at the eyes of a woman who is putting food on the table to help people with COVID-19. This situation was explained by the news in the newspaper that a number of villagers who were sick needed food and medicine because they had to be isoman and could not work (Table 11).

3.9 Multimodality in Preaching Solidarity in Digital Newspapers

Society is the place of application of culture, and the first socialization in instilling habits or values. Habits in this case are related to growing awareness of having loyal friend behavior which is built on the basis of relationships between individuals or groups on the basis of shared feelings, morals, emotions, experiences, and beliefs. The main priority is maintaining relationships, and respecting others to build a safe and peaceful environment. If the awareness obeys solidarity, solidarity has grown and is well planted in the family and society, social life, the state becomes safe because all citizens adhere to the values and customs that are applied in the family and society, especially North Sulawesi. This is in line with family and community play.

4 Conclusion

Based on verbal mode analysis, the process contained in digital newspaper reporting news text on solidarity, partnership and culture that shows the material, mental process. Relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential. The material process is the one that appears the most in the verbal mode. Based on the visual mode analysis, it shows the ideational process found in the form of a narrative representation consisting of verbal processes, action processes, and mental processes. Verbal processing is the most common in visual mode, which is based on modality analysis which refers to the relationship between verbal and visual modes, showing that the verbal text in the form of a newspaper

monologue conveys the meaning of the image. The verbal mode contained in the news plays an important role in clarifying events, activities, or news series in visual mode. The main message conveyed through the newspaper coverage fosters the value of solidarity to create a harmonious and harmonious society. Solidarity, partnership can be the basis in social life in order to develop tolerance and mutual respect for the rights of everyone, including beliefs.

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