

Transitivity Analysis on Al Jazeera Instagram Posts about the Rafah Attack

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the processes, participants, and circumstances types used in the Instagram posts of Al Jazeera English about the Rafah attack and how it realizes the ideational meaning. This study was analyzed by a descriptive qualitative approach using Halliday's transitivity analysis of systemic functional grammar theory. The data is clauses from 15 Al Jazeera Instagram posts about the Rafah attack that was taken from May 25, 2024, until May 28, 2024. The findings show 6 process types with the dominance of material process, 15 participant types with the actor as the highest rank of participants, and 9 circumstance types with the most frequently appearing location types. The ideational meaning that Al Jazeera wants to represent about the Rafah attack is miserable imagery of how Israel attacked Rafah, Israel's abandonment of ICJ rule and its criticism, and the hope of Palestinians.

Keywords: Al Jazeera Instagram Posts, Ideational Meaning, Rafah Attack, Transitivity

INTRODUCTION

As social beings, humans need a medium to communicate with others by expressing their thoughts and feelings. This medium is called language. Language is "the expression of thought using speech-sound" (Sweet, 1900). Furthermore, Aitchison (1978) defined language as "a patterned system of arbitrary sound signals, characterized by structure dependence, creativity, displacement, duality, and cultural transmission." As a system, language has a form that consists of rules and principles. There is a study called grammar, "the science of the structure of a language and the rules and principles of its generally accepted use" (Gaynor & Pei, 1919). Grammar focuses on how language follows a formulated structure. The main point of grammar is correctness in placing each word in the 'form' of language.

Meanwhile, as a medium of expression, language consists of 'meaning' that covers what humans want to convey. Halliday criticized that grammar—which he called formal grammar—cannot view language as rich as it can produce meaning, whereas language is functional and can be explored in many ways point of view. Then, he introduced Functional Grammar which views language as a resource for making meaning by its structure so that the text can be viewed as an object on its own and as an instrument for finding out about something else (Halliday, 2004). Functional Grammar is concerned not only with the structures but also with how those structures construct meaning (Gerot & Wignell, 1994).

Halliday referred to the language as 'text', the term for describing a product of language used in a certain event or purpose, either spoken or written. Functional grammar constructs not only text but also context for determining the function of the text. The wordings of text simultaneously encode three types of meaning: ideational, personal, and textual (Gerot & Wignell, 1994). These three functions of the text were called in term 'metafunction'. As structure terms, those meanings refer to transitivity, mood, and theme. This study will focus on transitivity structure. The transitivity structure refers to ideational metafunction which views clause—a unit that composes language—as a representation of the world. Three elements explain phenomena of the real world represented in transitivity structures: circumstances, processes, and participants.

The massive growth of technology has changed life in many aspects, including the platform

revolution in mass media. Mass media in this digital era utilize social media to reach more audiences. Social media usage is becoming practically required for many people. Instagram, among other social media platforms, serves as a platform for sharing memories through photos and text. The text can be found in the caption as one of the Instagram post features or could be written as a photo or subtitle for the video. Instagram's "caption" tool allows you to add something that explains the images or experiences. Instagram provides users with access to both domestic and international news sources because the users can see posts from every country. As of early 2024, Instagram has over 2.35 billion active users globally. This makes it one of the most popular social media platforms worldwide.

Al Jazeera is an international news channel based in Qatar. Al Jazeera is a pioneer in Arab media and claims to be an independent news organization. Besides the Arab language, Al Jazeera operates the English language to reach worldwide range with Al Jazeera English. They were known as a frontline media that reports Middle-East things with a perspective that is at odds with other major media. Along with the development of social media, Al Jazeera is actively reporting on the Instagram platform with massive global users.

The never-ending conflict in Gaza has heated up again since the war between Hamas and Israel on October 7, 2023. This issue has attracted world attention and has repeatedly been a major topic of discussion at UN meetings. On May 24, 2024, The United Nations' top court, the International Court Justice, ordered Israel to immediately halt its ground assault on the southern Gaza city of Rafah, further increasing international pressure on Israel over its war against Hamas. Unhappily, Israel continuously attacked Rafah on the night of May 26, 2024. The world community is once again calling for the issue of humanity to be brought back to the surface, resulting in the viral tagline "All Eyes on Rafah."

This study investigates how the Rafah attack that occurred on May 26, 2024, depicted by Instagram posts from Al Jazeera English. This study aims to identify the text through transitivity analysis in any elements: participants, processes, and circumstances. Transitivity elements can construe the process unfolding through time, the participants involved, and the circumstances signified the process.

METHODOLOGY

This study applied the qualitative research method. According to Cresswell (2005), qualitative research is consistent with the philosophical assumptions and characteristics of a qualitative approach to research. This research was designed to describe the data by a qualitative descriptive approach. The descriptive approach in qualitative research incorporates a detailed description of people and places to carry the narrative. The data are described and interpreted using the theory used.

The data of this study are clauses that appeared in 15 Instagram Al Jazeera English posts about the Rafah attack from May 25, 2024, until May 28, 2024. Data sources in this research are clauses in Al Jazeera Instagram posts taken from Instagram usernames @aljazeeraenglish, the official account of Al Jazeera which uses English for delivering news. The data of the processes, participants, and circumstances types were collected based on the process type because the process type in transitivity is the central element of the transitivity system.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study serves the transitivity analysis on 15 Instagram Al Jazeera English posts about the Rafah attack. 6 processes, 15 participants, and 9 circumstance types were found in the data. Six types of processes that were classified by Halliday (2004) were found in this study: material, mental, verbal, behavioural, relational, and existential. Table 1 below displays the Process Types data recapitulation of 15 Al Jazeera Instagram posts about the Rafah attack.

Table 1.
 Process Type Data Recapitulation

No	Process Type	Frequency	Percentage
1	Material	77	56,6%
2	Mental	11	8,09%
3	Verbal	25	18,4%
4	Behavioural	2	1,5%
5	Relational	18	13,2%
6	Existential	3	2,2%
Total		136	100%

Table 1 shows that the most dominant process type is material processes. However, verbal processes, relational processes, and mental processes types have a significant usage besides material processes. Material process clauses can have up to 77 uses. There were up to 25 usages of verbal process clauses. Relational process clauses numbered up to 18. Mental process clauses enumerated to 11. Existential and behavioral process clauses are a relatively small amount in usage.

Material Process

Material processes are processes of doing something bodily, physically, and materially. The material processes are experiences that going on out there or Halliday is called 'outer experience'. Halliday (2004) stated that the prototypical form of the 'outer' experience is that of actions and events: things happen, and people or other actors do things or make them happen. In this study, the material process becomes the most dominant process of process types with the highest percentage of 56,6%. The dominance of material process illustrates how Al Jazeera presents an action and an event related to the Rafah attack. It consists of the actions of the participants involved in the Rafah attack and the representation of the occurrence of the Rafah attack.

Israeli forces killed more than 40 Palestinians (Data 1)

<i>Israeli forces</i>	<i>killed</i>	<i>more than 40 Palestinians</i>
Participant: Actor	Process: Material	Participant: Goal

Data 1 applies the material process. The term “killed” is the material process because it is an action that can be done physically. Material processes involve physical actions or events that result in a change of state, particularly those involving impact or force. The term “killed” refers to an action that causes the death of people. There are two participants in the clause: Actor and Goal. The Actor of the process above is “Israeli forces” because they do the action. In this case, Israeli forces are responsible for carrying out the killing. The Goal is “more than 40 Palestinians”, the entity being affected by the action. There is no circumstance in this clause.

Mental Process

The mental process is the process that experience inside ourselves or it was called as 'inner experience'. The 'inner' experience is harder to sort out; but it is partly a kind of replay of the outer, recording it, reacting to it, reflecting on it, and partly a separate awareness of our states of being (Halliday, 2004). The sensing of mental processes is doing sense in perceptive, cognitive, desiderative, and emotive action. From 136 clauses from 15 Al Jazeera Instagram posts about the Rafah attack, there are 11 clauses describing the mental process. From these 11 clauses, the mental that appears usually exists from the source person who was interviewed by Al Jazeera or from the spokesperson of an official press conference that was quoted by Al Jazeera. It indicates the feelings of the participants that involve in this process.

We want life to return to normal (Data 2)

We	Want	life	to return to normal
Participant: Senser	Process: Mental	Participant: Phenomenon	Circumstance: Cause

Data 2 applies mental process. The verb “want” represents a cognitive process, that conveys desire, intention, or thought. It reflects the internal state of the participant. “We,” a pronoun of Palestinian is the Senser representing the entity experiencing the desire or intention. “Life” is the Phenomenon in the mental process, representing the desired event or outcome. “To return to normal” is the circumstance of a cause that has purpose subtypes.

Verbal Process

A verbal process is a process that is categorized in the middle between ‘mental’ and ‘relational’. It is a process of symbolically signaling like ‘saying’. The relationship between mental and relational is constructed by human consciousness, and then realized by language. Verbal process is the second rank of the process types that frequently appears on 15 Al Jazeera Instagram posts about the Rafah attack with a percentage of 18,4% that was used by 25 times. The verbal process on Al Jazeera’s Instagram posts about the Rafah attack represents the source of political decision and the proof of what is happening in Rafah according to a reliable source person.

Israel had never told Palestinians to evacuate (Data 3)

Israel	had never told	Palestinians	to evacuate.
Participant: Sayer	Process: Verbal	Participant: Receiver	Participant: Verbiage

Data 3 utilized a verbal process. The verb phrase “had never told” refers to a verbal process. Verbal processes include the behaviors of saying, informing, and ordering. In this instance, told refers to the act of conveying or issuing a command. The Sayer is the entity responsible for the verbal process. In this case, “Israel” (referring to the Israeli government or military) is the one who would act on telling. The Receiver is the entity to whom the verbal process is directed. “Palestinians” are the people who would have received the order or communication. The Verbiage is the content of what is said. In this case, it is the directive “to evacuate,” which refers to the action that the Sayer would have communicated.

Behavioral Process

Behavioral processes are processes of physiological and psychological behavior (Gerot and Wignell, 1994). On the borderline between ‘material’ and ‘mental’ are the behavioral processes: those that represent the outer manifestations of inner workings, the acting out of processes of consciousness (e.g. people are laughing), and physiological states (e.g. they were sleeping) (Halliday, 2004). The behavioral process is the least process type with 1,5% percentage of all findings that appear on 15 Al Jazeera Instagram posts. The researcher found two clauses that indicate the behavioral process. The first clause contains the representation of the burned shelters in a refugee camp that uses the behavioral process “look” to represent the physiological actions of people. The second clause represents the political statements from Prime Minister Netanyahu which used the behavioral process of “investigating” to the Rafah attack.

People look at the burned temporary shelters in a camp near Rafah the morning after an Israeli army attack the morning after an Israeli army attack (Data 4)

People	look	at the burned temporary shelters
Participant: Behaver	Process: Behavioural	Participant: Behaviour

in a camp near Rafah the morning after an Israeli army attack	the morning after an Israeli army attack
Circumstance: Location	Circumstance: Location

Data 4 utilized behavioral processes. The verb that indicates a behavioral process in the clause is “look”. The Behaver in this clause is “People”, who are performing the action of looking. The phrase “at the burned temporary shelters” serves as the Behaviour that the people are looking at. The phrase “in a camp near Rafah” indicates the location circumstance that signifies a place. This is what their attention is focused on, involving both the object being looked at and its location. The phrase “the morning after an Israeli army attack” functions as a Circumstance of the location of time, indicating when the looking is taking place. It situates the event temporally, emphasizing that this is occurring the day after the attack.

Relational Process

Halliday stated that there are processes that have a relation between the 'outer' and 'inner' experience so the processes are called relational processes. The processes implicate states of being or having. The relational process becomes the third rank process type that was found in 15 Al Jazeera Instagram posts about the Rafah attack. The clauses that identify as relational processes are found in 18 clauses. The percentage of relational processes that were found is 13,2%. Relational processes involve states of being. The use of relational processes in this research is mainly for stating an identification and attribute the relation between the participants that are involved on the process.

The scenes from Rafah overnight are horrific (Data 5)

The scenes from Rafah overnight	are	horrific
Participant: Carrier	Process: Relational	Participant: Attribute

The process in data 5 is relational. Relational processes describe states of being, attributes, or relationships. The process was identified by the verb "are". “The scenes from Rafah Overnight” is the carrier, the entity being described. “Horrorific” is the attribute, which describes the quality or characteristic of the scenes. “From Rafah” indicates where the scenes took place. “Overnight” specifies the time when these scenes occurred.

Existential Process

The existential process is constructed by 'relational' and 'material' processes boundary. The processes concerned with an existence where the phenomenon is recognized to 'be', to exist, or to happen. This study found 3 clauses that represent the existential process. This process type is characterized by using the word “There” at the beginning of the clause. Gerot and Wignell (1994) stated that the word “there” has no representational function; it is required because of the need for a Subject in English. The existential processes in Al Jazeera posts represent the existence of the miserable scenes from Gaza and specifically Rafah.

There is no safety not for a child, an elderly man, or for a woman. (Data 6)

There	Is	no safety	not for a child, an elderly man or for a woman.
	Process: Existential	Participant: Existent	Circumstance: Contingency

The phrase “There is” in data 6 represents an existential process, indicating the existence of something—in this case, no safety. The participant in this clause is Existent shown in the clause “no safety.” The Existent is the entity that is said to exist or not exist. Here, “safety” is the Existence being negated. The circumstance in this clause appears in the phrase “not for a child, an elderly man or for a woman.” This circumstantial element specifies the scope or range in which safety is lacking. It highlights that the lack of safety applies to vulnerable groups—children, elderly men, and women.

The clause that indicates the participants was found a total of 140 participants. 15 participant types were found from a total of 18 participant types. The participant types consist of: actor, goal, recipient, senser, phenomenon, behavior, behaviour, token, value, carrier, attribute, sayer, verbiage, receiver, and existent. Table 2 below demonstrates the distribution of the transitivity system of participant types among 15 Al Jazeera Instagram posts concerning the Rafah attack.

Table 2.
Participant Type Data Recapitulation

No	Participant Type	Frequency	Percentage
1	Actor	25	18%
2	Goal	15	11%
3	Range	0	0%
4	Recipient	2	1%
5	Client	0	0%
6	Senser	12	9%
7	Phenomenon	6	4%
8	Behaver	2	1%
9	Behaviour	2	1%
10	Token	8	6%
11	Value	8	6%
12	Carrier	11	8%
13	Attribute	11	8%
14	Sayer	23	16%
15	Verbiage	6	4%
16	Receiver	3	2%
17	Target	0	0%
18	Existent	3	2%
	Total	140	100%

The table shows that the most frequently found participant in this research is the Actor who holds the highest percentage 18% with 25 frequency. Of occurrence. The Actor is the participant responsible for acting in a material process. This role is the most frequent in the dataset, indicating a strong focus on actions and events performed by entities. On the second rank, the second most frequent participant involved in this research is the Sayer with 16%. The Sayer is the participant who communicates or says something in a verbal process. This high frequency reflects the importance of spoken opinions from the source person that circulating on the Rafah attack to make the posts more reliable. The Goal becomes the third rank of the most frequent participants found in this research. The percentage of Goal is 11% with 11 times appearing in the analyzed clause. The goal is the participant that is affected by the action of the Actor in a material process. The relatively high frequency suggests that the data involves numerous actions with direct impacts on specific entities.

Other participants that are involved on the clause from 15 Al Jazeera Instagram posts about Rafah that have a percentage between 5-9% are Senser, Phenomenon, Carrier, Attribute, Token, and Value. The frequency of Senser in this research is 12 with 9% found from participant types. The Senser is the participant who perceives, feels, or thinks in a mental process. This role highlights the internal experiences or cognitive actions of participants. The phenomenon has 6% with 9 appears. The Phenomenon is the entity that is perceived, felt, or thought about in a mental process. This role complements the Senser and highlights what is being experienced mentally. Next, 11 participants indicate Carrier with 8 of participant types. The Carrier is the participant in a relational process that possesses or is characterized by some attribute. This role indicates a focus on defining or describing entities. Likewise, Carrier, the researcher found a total of 11 Attributes. The Attribute is the quality or characteristic ascribed to the Carrier in a relational process. Its frequency aligns with that of the Carrier, emphasizing descriptive aspects of participants. Another participant of relational process has 6% with the frequency 8 times are Token and Value. The Token is the participant that stands for or represents something else in a relational process. This role suggests instances where entities are defined or identified in a specific way. The Value is the participant that represents what the Token stands for in a

relational process. The Token and Value together depict relationships of identity or classification.

The participants that was found in this research are Verbiage (4%), and Receiver (2%). Existent (2%), Behavior (2%), Behaviour (2%), Recipient (1%). The Verbiage is the content of what is said in a verbal process. It is what the Sayer communicates, emphasizing the importance of information or statements. The Receiver is the participant to whom the Verbiage is directed in a verbal process. This role is less frequent, indicating fewer instances of direct communication with a specific entity. The Existent is the participant that exists or is present in an existential process. This role is used to denote the existence of something. The Behavior is the participant who performs some action in a behavioral process, which involves a blend of mental and physical activity. The Behaviour is the action or behavior exhibited by the Behavior in a behavioral process. The Recipient is the participant who receives something in a verbal process involving transfer.

There are a total of 55 circumstances found in clauses from 15 Al Jazeera Instagram posts about the Rafah attack. The circumstances were classified into nine types, which are all present in this study. The following circumstance types exist extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter, and angle. The table below illustrates the distribution of the transitivity system of Circumstances Types and Subtypes over 15 Al Jazeera Instagram posts regarding the Rafah attack.

Table 2.
 Circumstance Types Data Recapitulation

No	Circumstance Type	Circumstance Subtype	Frequency	Percentage
1	Extent	Distance	0	0%
		Duration	2	3%
2	Location	Frequency	1	2%
		Place	11	17%
		Time	17	26%
3	Manner	Means	5	8%
		Quality	1	2%
		Comparison	0	0%
		Degree	0	0%
4	Cause	Reason	1	2%
		Purpose	10	15%
		Behalf	1	2%
5	Contingency	Condition	1	2%
		Default	0	0%
		Concession	3	5%
6	Accompaniment	Comitative	0	0%
		Additive	1	2%
7	Role	Guise	0	0%
		Product	1	2%
8	Matter		4	6%
9	Angle		6	9%
Total			65	100%

The most frequent circumstance type is Location Circumstance with 43% percentage. The subtype of Location Circumstance also remarked as the highest circumstance subtype, they are: place circumstances with 17% and time circumstances with 26%. It signifies that Al Jazeera represents the WH-questions on the Instagram posts about the Rafah attacks by focusing on answering "where" and "when questions" that refer to the place and time related to the Rafah attack.

Based on the findings, the researcher determines that there are three ideational meanings which Al Jazeera wants to represent about the Rafah attack. They are a miserable imagery of how Israel attacking Rafah, Israel's abandonment of ICJ rule and its criticism, and the hope of Palestinians.

A miserable imagery of how Israel attacked Rafah

The first ideational meaning that the researcher found on 15 Al Jazeera Instagram posts about the Rafah attack is miserable imagery of how Israel attacked Rafah. The material process is most frequently used on 15 Instagram posts of Al Jazeera about the Rafah attack. The dominance of the material process has a function to represent the process of doing and happening. Al Jazeera uses the material process to give a clear description of Rafah's attack. The description that Al Jazeera presented

is how miserable the attack is and how Israel acted to attack Rafah. It concluded based on the Actor participants that frequently used in the posts, such as Israel, Israeli forces, Israeli troops, bomb, fire, attack; Goal participants which frequently refers to camp, tent, a refugee camp, displaced Palestinians; material process that indicates a cruel action, such as kill, bomb, hit, strike, tore, burn; and the circumstance which refers to signifies the misery of Rafah attack, such as in a designated safe zone, Rafah, Sunday night.

They bombed a camp for forcibly displaced people in southern Gaza last night. (Data 7)

The clause describes an attack on a camp for displaced people by an unspecified entity (contextually Israeli forces), focusing on the timing and location of the bombing. It emphasizes the impact on a humanitarian facility and the civilian population within the context of the ongoing conflict.

This is the moment an Israeli air strike hit a refugee camp in Rafah (Data 8)

The clause describes a precise instance of an Israeli air strike on a refugee camp, focusing on the moment of the event and its location. It underscores the immediate impact of the military action on a civilian facility and highlights the timing and setting of the strike.

This child's body was found without a head (Data 9)

The clause describes the discovery of a child's body found in a severely distressed state, specifically without a head. It highlights the brutality and tragic nature of the event, focusing on the condition of the body to convey the impact of the situation.

Witnesses say they saw people being burned alive (Data 10)

The clause represents two types of experiences: (1) the act of witnesses reporting what they observed, and (2) the horrifying event that was witnessed, which involved people being burned alive. The first clause emphasizes communication, while the second highlights the perception of a violent and tragic event. The clause describes a report by witnesses who observed a brutal event where people were burned alive. It captures both the act of witnessing and the horrific nature of what was seen, emphasizing the severity of the event and its impact on those who observed it.

Israel's abandonment of ICJ rule and its criticism

Based on the participants, processes, and circumstances that were analyzed, the researcher found the political ideology. Some participants represent the politicians. The process that revolves around the political participants has several types: material, verbal, and mental. Apart, the researcher concludes that the ideational meaning that Al Jazeera wants to represent is Israel's abandonment of ICJ rule. Based on the repetitive clause of "continue" on the material process and clause "despite ICJ ruling" on contingency circumstances,

The political issue that revolves around the Rafah attack is The International Court of Justice's (ICJ) decision for Israel to stop the war in the Rafah area because the Rafah border has been designated as a safe zone. This decision was made by The International Court of Justice (ICJ), the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, on Friday, May 24, 2024. It was a relief to Palestinians and their supporting countries. The decision comes from the United Nations institution that can be trusted by every country in the world that becomes a UN member. As the world's only worldwide international organization, the UN plays a significant role in addressing the Israel-Hamas conflict. The ICJ decision is the background of the Israel-Hamas conflict embarks global attention again. The abandonment of Israel towards the ICJ rules has created another country's act. Al Jazeera presents

this issue with condemnation of the Israel act. There is the ideational meaning that the researcher interpreted by the transitivity system that reflects on Al Jazeera's Instagram posts.

In the first segment, Al Jazeera reported the ICJ decision. The data is presented below.

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) on Friday ordered Israel to halt its offensive (Data 11)

The clause represents a formal action where the ICJ issues a command to Israel. This reflects an authoritative directive intended to influence or control a specific behavior or action. The clause functions to convey a legal directive issued by the ICJ, requiring Israel to cease its offensive actions. It emphasizes the role of international judicial bodies in managing and resolving conflicts through formal orders. The clause describes the ICJ's directive for Israel to stop its offensive actions, highlighting the role of international judicial authority in conflict management. It underscores the legal and authoritative aspect of the ICJ's function in addressing breaches of international law.

The International Court Justice ruled Israel to halt its offensive on Rafah and keep the Rafah Gate open to maintain the humanitarian route on Friday, May 24. However, on Saturday and Sunday, Israel ignored the rule and continued the attack despite Rafah being designated a safe zone in the Israel-Hamas war.

In the second segment, the researcher found Al Jazeera want to emphasize the ignorance of Israel based on the data below.

PM Benjamin Netanyahu criticized the ICJ ruling (Data 12)

In this clause, the ideational meaning is constructed through the representation of a real-world event where a specific individual (PM Benjamin Netanyahu) performs an action (criticizing) directed at a specific entity (the ICJ ruling). The clause communicates a political action, indicating a stance or reaction by a political figure towards a judicial decision. The ideational meaning reflects a critique or opposition by a political leader against a decision made by the International Court of Justice (ICJ). The clause represents a political action where a leader expresses disapproval of a judicial ruling, highlighting a conflict or disagreement in the field of international relations.

Israel continues to bomb Gaza, including Rafah, despite ICJ ruling (Data 13)

The clause represents an ongoing military action carried out by Israel, targeting Gaza (including Rafah), and persisting despite a ruling from the International Court of Justice. The ideational meaning captures the continuation of conflict in a legal and ethical context, emphasizing the defiance of international legal frameworks.

In the third segment, there is the political reaction from other countries, institutions, and individuals that criticize the violation of Israel to ignore the ICJ rule.

The UN special rapporteur has since called for sanction against Israel for defying the court's orders (Data 14)

The clause describes the UN special rapporteur's request for sanctions against Israel due to its non-compliance with court orders. It reflects the international community's response to perceived violations and underscores the legal and diplomatic consequences of such actions.

UN Middle East chief calls for transparent Israeli probe into Rafah air strikes (Data 15)

The ideational meaning emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in response to the air strikes, reflecting concerns about the conduct and consequences of military actions in Rafah.

The European Union's (EU) foreign ministers have approved the reactivation of an EU border mission at Rafah, according to the bloc's foreign policy chief Josep Borrell. (Data 16)

This ideational meaning reveals how the clause is structured to communicate a formal decision made by the EU's foreign ministers, situating it within the broader context of international policy and regional stability. The clause effectively encapsulates the power dynamics, the nature of the decision, and its geographic and political implications, while also attributing the information to a reliable source. This layered representation of the event provides a comprehensive understanding of the action and its significance within the context of EU foreign policy.

In the fourth segment, there is also the reaction and clarification from the United States because they were also was criticize for accommodating the weapon to Israel for the Rafah attack.

The US has been widely criticized for providing Israel with weapons that are believed to be used to kill civilians in Gaza. (Data 17)

The sentence communicates that the United States is facing widespread criticism for supplying Israel with weapons. The weapons are believed to be involved in actions that result in the killing of civilians in Gaza, which is the core of the criticism. The phrase "believed to be used" introduces an element of assumption or judgment, indicating that the actions attributed to the weapons are not confirmed but are widely suspected. The ideational meaning highlights the widespread belief that these weapons are being used to kill civilians in Gaza, which is the basis for the criticism. The context suggests a focus on the ethical and humanitarian implications of the US's support for Israel in this conflict.

The hope of Palestinians

The participants involve in several clauses in the Rafah attack are Palestinians who appear as Actors, Goals, and Receivers. The imagery of Palestinian people as the victims of the attacks. Al Jazeera represents the victims of the Rafah attack is Palestinian people. On Al Jazeera's Instagram posts, Al Jazeera interviewed Palestinians as source persons of displaced people who were affected by the attack. On several interviews, Palestinians state their hope. The ideational meaning of Palestinians' hope is found in several material processes and mental processes; the participants, and the circumstances that related to something that shows hope.

We want these decisions to be implemented on the ground to stop the war (Data 18)

The ideational meaning centers around a desire for specific actions to be carried out to end a conflict. The clause represents an experience of intention and action, emphasizing the desire to implement decisions with the ultimate purpose of stopping a war.

Palestinians say they are tired of empty promises (Data 19)

The clause represents two types of experiences: (1) the act of Palestinians expressing their feelings, and (2) the emotional state of being tired of something, in this case, "empty promises." The clause functions to convey the frustration and exhaustion felt by Palestinians due to repeated unfulfilled promises. It highlights the act of expressing these feelings and the underlying cause of their discontent. This clause indicates the hope for Israel to keep the promise.

and it is our right to live like other people (Data 20)

The sentence expresses a claim or assertion of entitlement. The speaker asserts that they have

the same right to live as others do, emphasizing equality and fairness. The ideational meaning conveys a sense of entitlement and equality, asserting that the speaker and those they represent deserve the same rights as others. The clause emphasizes the idea of fairness and equal treatment for Palestinians and other people.

CONCLUSION

The total process that was taken from 15 Al Jazeera Instagram posts about the Rafah attack is 136 process which has 6 process types from the total of 6 process types. Among the material, mental, verbal, behavioral, relational, and existential processes, the most common process types used is the material process. The clause that indicates the participants was found a total of 140 participants. 15 participant types were found from a total of 18 participant types. The participant types consist of actor, goal, recipient, senser, phenomenon, behavior, behaviour, token, value, carrier, attribute, sayer, verbiage, receiver, and existent. The highest percentage of participant process exist in the Actor. The total circumstances that was found is 55 circumstance. The circumstances are divided into 9 types and all of the types are found in this research. The following circumstance types exist extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter, and angle. The most frequently used circumstances type is location which signifies time and place.

The process, participant, and circumstance of the analyzed clause construe the ideational meaning that Al Jazeera wants to represent regarding the Rafah attack. There are three ideational meanings which Al Jazeera want to represent about the Rafah attack. They are a miserable imagery of how Israel attacking Rafah, Israel's abandonment of ICJ rule and its criticism, and the hope of Palestinians.

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