

Veronica Koman's Tweets During West Papuan Uproar: Transitivity and Ideology Analysis

Cuitan Veronica Koman selama Kegemparan Papua Barat: Analisis Transitivitas dan Ideologi

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Abstract: *The current study is to emphasize Veronica Koman's perspective and how she became one of the most famous human rights advocates during the November 2019 West Papuan protest. The tweets of Veronica Koman were evaluated using CDA and transitivity analysis. The researchers used observation and documentation to detect processes and other linguistic cues in the documented tweets. Koman used transitivity to tweet about what transpired in West Papua. They said her tweets evoked pictures of the crisis, encouraging people across the country and globally to learn about West Papua. As a social-political journalist, she aimed to guarantee that injustice and bigotry were criticized by the Indonesian people, and pushed them to express their displeasure.*

Key Words: *Discrimination, Ideology, Politics, Social, Transitivity*

Abstrak: *Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menekankan perspektif Veronica Koman dan bagaimana dia menjadi salah satu pembela hak asasi manusia paling terkenal selama protes West Papua November 2019. Cuitan Veronica Koman dievaluasi menggunakan CDA dan analisis transitivitas. Peneliti menggunakan observasi dan dokumentasi untuk mendeteksi proses dan isyarat linguistik lainnya dalam tweet yang didokumentasikan. Koman menggunakan transitivitas untuk menulis tentang apa yang terjadi di Papua Barat. Alhasil tulisannya-mya membangkitkan gambaran krisis, mendorong orang-orang di seluruh negeri dan global untuk belajar tentang Papua Barat. Sebagai jurnalis sosial-politik, ia bertujuan untuk menjamin bahwa ketidakadilan dan kefanatikan dikritik oleh masyarakat Indonesia, dan mendorong mereka untuk mengungkapkan ketidaksenangan mereka.*

Kata Kunci: *Diskriminasi, Ideologi, Politik, Sosial, Transtivitas*

INTRODUCTION

Discovering meaning through language use is actually more intricate than just "knowing" what is said and / or written; since lexical, grammatical, discourse, and pragmatic aspects also play huge role in communicating one's point of view (Poedjosoedarmo, 2000). Moreover, he continued that taking what is heard or read is not the only and the best way in interpreting due to the aspects. In gaining true meaning from one's spoken / written sentence, in-depth observation is highly encouraged; since social factor also plays big roles in the language use (Fairclough, 1996). Educational, social, and economy background tend to shape one's way in using languages. Furthermore, these aspects are also needed to convey messages; understanding who you are writing to or talking to differs how one constructs messages in order to get it across. Nowadays, getting message across could not be easier with the development of mass media.

One of the leading media that enables people to convey and receive messages is Internet. Each and every aspect of it evolves non-stop and puts it on a higher position than radio, television, magazines, or even newspaper (Ohiagu, 2011). Internet media has

the *reach*, ability to cover massive amount of target audience; *simultaneity of reception*, the ability to convey message instantly or at least nearly right away; *anonymity*, ability that enables people in communicating with anonymous audiences; *heterogeneity of audience*, ability to reach broad audience across sex, age, race, social class, culture, status, and location; and *dual outreach*, ability in being used for both mass reach and personal reach, enabling two-ways communication between the users (Malik & Lee, 2020).

The presence of internet has brought countless of means for masses to connect with each other, namely social media. There are unlimited number of social media that are being used by people to convey messages to the mass. However, this paper focuses on the messages conveyed on Twitter platform by a certain human right activist in delivering messages about West Papuan uproar in Indonesia in 2019. Although the use of Twitter in journalism is niche, it enables both-way dynamic communication of journalistic contents (Benkler, 2006; Neuberger et al., 2019). Furthermore, real-time coverage and investigation as well as public interaction are some of the best use of Twitter. Moreover, it was used intensely in Indonesian journalism during the West Papuan uproar.

This accessible social media also promotes certain ideology, values, and political attitudes (Lu et al., 2016). Li also stated that internet as well as mass media is connected to public *ideology construction*: how the public's ideology constructed, shaped, or even shifted by things around them; through the messages brought upon by the use of internet-based mass media. Twitter is no exception of said mass media, in which people can freely express what they have in mind; despite different agendas that they might have in delivering the messages via tweets that they made. Moreover, the presence of *media trust* (Simmel, 1950; Skipworth, 2011) that people have on journalists' twitter account made it easier for said accounts to have influence on how the masses' point of view of a certain situation, or even the society as a whole.

This study revolved around Veronica Koman's tweet on West Papuan uproar in 2019. She was one of the human right activists that provided various information to the mass during the uproar. She acted as the human right lawyer to Papuan activist in Timika, Papua. She was always vocal in expressing her disagreement against internet shut down in Papua during the uproar. Moreover, her Tweets were the main and only source for the public to gain information on West Papua during the blackout (Jakartapost, 2020). In the end, despite of the dispute with the ministry of higher education regarding her scholarship in Australia, she received numbers of human right awards, pointing out her importance in West Papuan uproar. Furthermore, East Java Regional Police suspected Koman as the main actor between uproar happened at Papuan Students Dormitory in Surabaya. Koman is suspected as a provocatory through her tweets that were continuously uploaded during the uproar. Despite Koman said that she only delivered actual information of the event, Police still decide that Koman provoked society to distrust government in terms of humanity for Papuans.

Thus, examining Koman's tweet on the uproar becomes the main focus on this study. The researcher analyzed the tweet using transitivity and Critical Discourse analysis (CDA) as mentioned and applied by Fairclough (1989), for the linguistic features used in her tweets on the discussed matter; linking between ideology, social, and linguistic analysis. These two analyses enabled how the language was used in showing how the messages was constructed and conveyed, finding out the ideology conveyed on Koman's tweet and providing better understanding on the messages themselves. The use of CDA and transitivity in examining her tweets not only provides the social aspects of the message, but also how a certain phenomenon is constituted (Hammersley, 2003).

Williamson & Scifleet (2018) explained that CDA enabling not only important social world related things, but also key political and ethical role in how social phenomena is constituted; demonstrating things as they are, that they could be different, thus can be changed. It emphasizes that knowledge, ideas, and facts are not and never will be static, but dynamic accordingly to discourses change (Foucault, 2000). The dynamic of discourse changes further encouraged the use of CDA in analyzing Koman's tweet since it enabled the researcher in inspecting further how each and every single aspect played in constructing the tweet that led her to be one of the most renown human right activist in Indonesia.

Jordan (2021) conducted a study for his doctoral degree in the same field, studying the twitter #BlackLivesMatter hashtags that went viral during Summer 2020. His study resulted a significant engagement and blow up from across the globe, and it appeared that the hashtags both inform and encourage society to call on power abuse and disbelief upon the authorities. The Bruns et al., (2013) made similar studies on the 2011 Egyptian revolution, showing how social media was used as the main means of mass information exchange which they (Egyptians) believed as their key to success in the revolution. Barrons (2012) also added by conducting a study on the use of twitter hashtags on the 2011 Egyptian revolution, showing that the use of social media diminishes the risk of the masses getting backlash from the information they received and provided. Gladwell (2010) also made a study on how social media was used as the main mean of mass media when any other means of transferring information was limited or even off-limits to the masses.

Those 4 studies have made similar works in analyzing what was tweeted by various people, focusing mainly on how activities in twitter have impacts on the locals around said activities. One of the examples is the analysis of hashtags such as #JeNeSuisPasCharlie, a hashtag that was used by twitter users after the tragic events happened in 2015 on a satirical newspaper *Charlie Hebdo* (Giglietto & Lee, 2017). These four studies focus more on how the masses convey their messages on a tragedy that might or might not affect them while making statements of their stances. More importantly, these movement through online engagement has driven a social change and encourage more people through the language use that they comprehend.

However, instead of focusing on the masses, this study focuses on a particular journalist that was using Twitter as her main media of reporting a tragedy that happened in Indonesia in August 2019. As the most sought-after journalist during the tragedy, analyzing her tweets may give more revelation on why she was the one with the spotlight in the first place; revealing how could a single journalist captured the hearts and minds of Indonesian on a tragedy that was not thought about in the beginning. Moreover, analysis of ideological representation in Koman's tweet is the next focus of this study; examining the transitivity of the word choice, specifically of the tweets of West Papuan uproar. Therefore, this study aimed to find out the types of transitivity process used in Koman's tweet and to reveal the ideological construction based on the transitivity process.

CDA mainly discusses the relation between language and power; which lean towards media, political, gender, and institutional discourses (Elsharkawy, 2017). Whereas transitivity concerns about how the language is used to describe (1) the event, (2) the audiences, and (3) the circumstances (Beard, 2000).

Mentioned by Ong'onda (2016), Language provides three main functions of language; interpersonal, textual, and ideational. Interpersonal use of language focuses on passing information effectively and as clear as possible in order to be comprehended

easily. Textual use of language mainly explains that language becomes text, thus its meaning and the message conveyed depend on the context of situation; preceding text, following text, the information-giver, or the audience. Lastly, ideational function includes transitivity and ergativity. Transitivity refers to the representation of experiences or processes of actions, events, consciousness, as well as relations. Halliday (1994) explains three main components of transitivity processes: (1) the kind of event being described; (2) the participants of the message conveyed; and (3) the circumstances related to the message, which specify where, how, when, and why of the thought process.

According to Halliday (1994), as quoted and explained further by Saragih (2010) there are several types of transitivity processes, they are (1) Material processes; (2) Mental processes; (3) Relational processes; (4) Behavioral process; (5) Verbal process; and (6) Existential process.

CDA leans to the social practice of the use of language. It socially develops discourse that CDA involves production and interpretation based on social conditions (Elsharkawy, 2017). In CDA, social condition of interpretation and production are involved in the discourse processes. It is either embedded in social situations and / or context of situations or interpreted the social system as a whole form of social interaction. El-Sharkawy (2017) explained further that in producing text, the relations of the discourse participants can never be equal; ranging from complete inequality to solidarity. Lastly, language users bring different dispositions towards language related to the social status (Fairclough, 1989).

Ideology is the next aspect to discuss. Dijk (1998) explained that ideology has always been associated with *ideas* that are socially shared. He analyzed the essence of ideas by their everyday meanings: (1) processes / objects of the mind, (2) products of thoughts, (3) part of knowledge, and (4) may be shared both socially and personally. The concept of 'idea' that forms ideology is not identified merely by products of 'thought' that someone has, but it is about original ones. Thus, 'system of ideas' or ideology is directly related to philosophical, socio-cultural, and / or scientific thought. Dijk (1998) also added that ideology also features phenomena such as symbols, rituals, and discourse. Empirical evidences were also found on discourse analysis for the relevancy of language and thoughts.

Some of the kinds of ideologies that are often found in tragedies like this are (1) Anti-authoritarianism, Kuran (1989) explained that it is an ideology in which people refuse the act of "complete obedience to the authority"; (2) Democracy, which simply means that people are the government, everything is exercised based on the people's interest (Merkel, 1996); and (3) Socialism, which is a philosophy of social, economic, and political in which everything should be owned by the people themselves with no special exception for certain individuals.

METHOD

Qualitative research was chosen in conducting this study; primarily using transitivity analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Transitivity analysis was done in order to find out the types of the transitivity process made by Veronica Koman through her tweets; classifying the language aspects of her 'message' residing on her tweets. The subject of the study is Veronica Koman, a human right activist that acted as the people's journalist during the West Papuan uproar in 2019. Even though she was not a professional journalist, she became the main source of information of the uproar, giving her the role that of a journalist.

The data for this study was taken from Veronica Koman's twitter account in forms of tweets during the West Papuan uproar in August 2019. The researcher only included tweets that are relevant in information sharing regarding the West Papuan uproar, and its effect on Indonesian human right uprising. Total of 15 tweets were taken as data in analysing the transitivity types of Veronica Koman. The data was processed in three steps; (1) data condensation, choosing and filtering which data (in this case, tweets) that should be relevant with the 2019 uproar as well as having transitivity processes in them; (2) data display and identify, putting those data in some form of chart and identifying which processes as well as ideologies conveyed by the message of the tweets; and (3) data conclusion, concluding identified data based on theories, previous researches, as well as connecting them to the event itself.

Transitivity analysis was done to figure out types of transitivity processes; breaking down the tweets and keeping track of the types that she employed in constructing the tweet. Transitivity types were grouped by analysing the tweet and marking specific words that indicate different types of transitivity, making it easier for both the researcher and the reader to identify and understand the types that Koman tried to convey. Then, the transitivity analysis was further examined using CDA to find out the processes of ideological construction of Koman's tweet related to the West Papuan uproar.

The analyses were also done in line with Fairclough steps of CDA processing, they are the researcher first analysed the words choice briefly and analysed the sentence constructions - participants, process, and circumstances; then, the researcher focused on interpreting the relationship between the tweet and the condition of West Papuan uproar by using the tweet as interpretation process for analysis; and lastly, the researcher explained the interaction between social context that happened during the West Papuan uproar and its relationship and the interaction of the tweet made accordingly. Since the transitivity analysis had been done prior to CDA stages, further analyses were not done on the transitivity or word choice. Hence, the data had been descriptively and argumentatively interpreted using Transitivity analyses and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to shed light into Veronica Koman's ideological stance in fighting for West Papuan human right in 2019.

FINDINGS

This session will map the transitivity and ideological processes that underpin Koman's tweets, which are posted on her personal Twitter account, in order to uncover the processes and ideologies that underpin her tweets. Table 1 depicts how each of the tweets selected after data condensation contains both techniques and concepts, and how they are organized.

Analyzing Text

The text is one of the main pillars and the center of analysis of the Fairclough model. Throughout the tweets, Koman repeated words and phrases. This is a very outstanding feature in this speech called repetition. The term repetition is restricted to mean the case of exact copying of a certain previous unit in a text such as a word, phrase or even a sentence (Leech, 1969). If we study the selected part of the speech more carefully, it is easy for us to find many other examples of repetition used:

This is a very prominent feature called repetition. The term repetition leads to the case of exact copies of certain previous units in the text such as words, phrases, or even sentences (Leech, 1969). If we study the selected part of tweets more carefully, such

as the use of words "arrest" (datum 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13), "attack" (datum 2, 5, 7), "force" (datum 2, 4, 5), "peaceful protesters" (datum 1, 3).

Analyzing Context

Throughout the ruckus, Koman's tweets serve as a voice for the West Papuans who live in the region. She continued by stating that she had taken on a range of tasks, including those of an activist, human rights lawyer, and citizen journalist, amongst others. According to her report, the facts underlying the commotion that occurred in a number of locales, including Surabaya, Malang, Semarang, Wamena, and Jayapura, were laid out in great detail.

Analyzing Discourse Practices and Socio-Political Aspects

There is an outcry in a place where just a small percentage of the population lives over the poverty line, leaving equality to be desired. People's interest in the political problem was piqued by Koman's tweets, which used fascinating and graphic descriptions of what was happening (Datum 6, 7, 8, 9, 12), drawing their attention to the injustice that West Papuans were experiencing.

Table 1
Transitivity Process Analysis

Datum	Tweets	Process			
			8	Two good Samaritan Indonesian students delivered food and water at 2 am to the trapped West Papuan, were assaulted and arrested.	Material Material
1	At least 65 peaceful protesters arrested. They are supporting West Papua delegation at #PIF2019 as well	Material	9	A total of 42 West Papuan students arrested. Their crime? (is) still unclear.	Material Rational
2	56 students were forcibly dispersed and removed. They were beaten and attacked with rocks by civil militia while police watching. At least 5 injured.	Material Material	10	43 West Papuan students arrested with no clear reason. 5 injured, including foot shot with tear gas cannister.	Material Mental
3	Around a dozen peaceful	Material Material	11	A dozen West Papuan students been rounded	Material Relational

	protesters were beaten up. Whether currently arrested by police or military is still unknown,	Behaving		up in their own dorm since yesterday. They don't have any food or water inside. It's beyond my comprehension that this happened. Even prisoners have the right to food and water. The 2 good Samaritans are still custody.	Relational Material Relational
4	BG was arrested when distributing leaflets about Papua. Forced to sign a statement to never get involved in any Papuan activities before release.	Material Material Material		12 The Indonesian ultra-nationalist is fixated that the land of West Papua is an inseparable part of Indonesia, but they feel nothing but racist disgust for the West Papuans themselves. They like to use racist slurs "monkeys!" and hunt the freedom fighters like trophy animals.	Relational Mental Mental Material
5	NOW: West Papuan students' dorm attacked by military, police, civil militias forcing to fly Indonesian flag in front of the dorm.	Material Material		13 Solidarity for 2 West Papuan students who were just arrested. "Papuan monkeys from Sorong to Samarai are ready to fill the colonial prison."	Material Verbal Material
6	2 people delivering food and water for the students who haven't eaten and drunk the whole day were just arrested.	Material		14 Solidarity graffiti from anarchist is Indonesia "Papuans are born to be free, not to be oppressed" "If you say Papuans are monkeys, then I am too because they are my brothers/sisters" "We are not monkeys"	Material Mental
7	The dorm is currently attacked with rocks and racial verbal assaults. Civil militias	Material Existential		15 In addition to 'monkeys' and 'rat', West Papuan political prisoners also wears 'trash' in there trial today, referring to the Indonesia's chief	Behavioural Behavioural

	(are) getting more crowded.			security minister's comment about data of human rights violations in West Papua.	
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DISCUSSION

Transitivity Processes Found in Veronica Koman's Tweets

From the analysis of the tweets made during the West Papuan uproar, most of the transitivity process found are *material process* and *mental process*; with a hint of *behavioral process*. Koman's tweet mostly contained *material process* instead of having sequence of processes at once; although sometimes *mental process* comes second after *material process* on her tweets. *Existential process* and *relational process* are also found, mostly complementing the initial process conveyed by the tweets.

Material Process

By identifying verbs expressing a real action, we can easily pinpoint the material process. The participants of the areal action are *actor* that acts as the subject, and *goal* that acts as the object.

By analyzing the data in *Table 1*, it is found that most of Koman's tweet had material clauses in it (Datum 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15); suggesting that she pointed out what happened, what is currently happening at that time, and what would have been done. She used *twitter* platform to talk about what had happened before the uproar occurred, explaining what might be caused said event in "56 students were forcibly dispersed and removed" (Datum 2). She employed material process heavily in her tweets regarding what had happened.

She mentioned mostly what had happened in the past, pointed by verbs used in her tweets such as *arrested* (Datum 1, 3, 4, 6, 5, 9), *dispersed* (Datum 2), *was arrested* (Datum 1, 3, 4, 6, 5, 9), *attacked* (Datum 2, 5, 7), *assaulted* (Datum 8); a process which was done by *actors* towards the *goal*, which was put within clauses. Her knowledge of what had happened was implied by her use of past form in her tweets. She informed people of the action that was taken towards people in Papua during the uproar. This is in line with what Halliday (1994) stated in which material processes convey the notion of someone doing something. As a journalist, it was crucial for her to understand what had happened before the uproar started; giving people information of what caused and what started the uproar (Saragih, 2010:8).

However, Koman did not seem to convey any message regarding what should have been done and what would improve the situation at that time; words that imply her view of the situation such as *should*, *have to*, etc. was not used on her most read tweets during the uproar. Her tweets seemed to focus on informing the mass of what had happened and what was happening during that time; which was in line with her role: a journalist.

As not only a bystander nor a third-party journalist; Veronica experienced and indulge herself in the movement of West Papua, as shown in her tweets. Some of her tweets described the horror of the situation that she was in, clearing the transparency issues since bivariate analysis was already been establish by the fact that she was there experiencing it first-hand (Hedman, 2016); "The first day of trial of six West Papua political prisoners in Jakarta took place today. Notice that the two West Papuans painted 'monkey' on their chests." (Datum 13) The phrase *notice that* indicated that she had seen the event herself, since internet connection and phone lines were mostly blocked by

Indonesian government. She wanted to enable people reading her tweet to picture the horror that she and West Papua people experience during the uproar; and she used her tweets in reaching that goal, as foretold by (Armstrong & Gao, 2010; Engesser & Humprecht, 2015) that Twitter can also be used in promoting and distributing content in a simple and direct way.

Material clauses in the beginning of the tweets (Datum 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10) of Veronica showed that tangible actions were the point that she wanted to emphasize. This pattern can be found throughout her tweets (this mostly does not repeat in a single tweet since twitter only allow 280 characters used in a single tweet), indicating that the constant use of material clause was to show people *who* did *what* to *whom*. She also described some action that was taken by the government; or per-se, action that the government did NOT take during the movement and the uproar of West Papua. This action was backed up by Lewis & Usher's (2013) theory that openness in not only the tragedy discussed, but also the journalists' personal daily activities has made Koman's tweet more trustworthy since she also has built personal relationship with her so-called 'reader'.

She used material clauses as well in describing what president of Indonesia's partake in the movement; emphasizing on what he had not done that drove West Papua activist into protesting against the action taken against them. This also showed how informed she was as a journalist, pointing out past actions that could potentially be linked to the cause of the movement using the use of material clauses describing who the *actors* are and their *goals* throughout the tweets.

Mental Process

Not only that Veronica discussed about tangible things in her tweet, abstract things that people felt or thought were also discussed by her throughout her journey in West Papua movement. Thoughts and feelings were represented using *mental clause*; characterizing cognition, affection, as well as perception of people (Saragih, 2010).

Veronica used mental processes (Datum 11, 12) to show what West Papua people felt during the movement and uproar; giving additional information and supporting the material process on her other tweets. The time frame or arrangement of her tweets did not show any particular pattern as foretold by Halliday (1994) of which process comes after which, but she made sure to always put both processes in her tweets. She discussed about West Papua people's feeling using verbs such as *feel*, *like to use* to convey the message to her reader. The goal was to make people understand how West Papua people feel regarding what was happening at that time to all Indonesian; helping her to build reputation as a journalist that was tasked in reporting the movement.

She also established cognition sense using verbs such as *are fixated*. Although there were not many of these cognition verbs found in her tweets (Datum 12), most of the cognition sense were implicitly portrayed. Veronica used them to portrait how unpleasant West Papua people felt by the actions of Indonesian government; she attempted to grab people's attention using cognition aspects by implication of mental cognition on her tweets.

Veronica Koman's Ideology

She had only one purpose on tweeting her tweets as a human right journalist that was reporting on the West Papua movement; she tried to get Indonesian people to notice what was happening there despite the scarce of communication between West Papua and outer world due to internet and phone line restriction imposed by the government. In doing so, she made sure to instill her ideology of how human right should be uphold and

how people should not be treated as. This required Veronica to use the limited number of characters to picture what was happening in her tweets, forming people's mindset (Lu et al., 2016) with the goal of upholding West Papua people's human right.

Transitivity processes was used in shaping people's view regarding the unlawful actions that was taken to West Papua people; using informative strategy. The processes have been explained in previous subchapter; her ideology suggested by transitivity found on her tweets are as follows:

Anti-authoritarianism

Veronica had mentioned about how the authority imposed on West Papua people; making their effort obsolete in terms of upbringing their kinds to have the same right as other Indonesian. Although it was not always mentioned on her tweets throughout the uproar, it was mentioned quite often (*Datum 12, 15*)

This idea of anti-authoritarian was tweeted by Veronica multiple times with various kinds of transitivity processes; which was needed in order to deliver the message as it was intended by the messenger. She employed the mental cause of how they were treated and relational clause of how they should be treated as well as how the people wanted to be treated. The tweet tweeted on the first month of the uproar showed how Veronica strongly disagree with how the authority treated the people.

Looking back at Indonesia's past, misuse of authority has been done throughout the history. That was one of the reasons why Veronica was so vocal regarding her tweets in informing the mistreatment of West Papua people; mentioning the past and how it should not continue as the time progresses. The more vocal and intimate a journalist is, the more people will pay attention to what he/she is saying since they feel that the masses and the journalist as if they have personal connection (Lu et al., 2016).

Veronica used the misuse of authority towards West Papua people to attract reader in Twitter to read more and understand what was going on while most of the internet on West Papua was shut down. Based on the findings above, it could be implied that they were some of the reasons why Koman's movement as a journalist covering the uproar successful.

Democracy

The choice of using direct speech in quoting West Papua people's actions in material process is significantly affecting how the tweet carried feelings of the people in forementioned uproar. In most of her tweets that mentioned West Papua people's action, the pronoun "we" was used quite frequently; although it was a direct speech utterance that she mentioned in her tweet, this was considered to be a good choice of writing since it displayed what had happened clearly to the reader. This also give the reader sense of unity (Pishghadam & Saboori, 2012) since the pronoun "we" describes inclusiveness; making the reader feels that they are not different from West Papua people in a sense that both of them are Indonesian.

There is not much political stance taken by Veronica, judging by her tweets. She simply reporting what had happened, and reporting them in the most comprehensive and visual way to captivate the reader into sympathizing (Timmis, 2005); as well as bringing people from all over Indonesia to be aware of the situation.

The adjective "solidarity" was also widely used by her in describing many subjects and objects in her tweets (*Datum 13, 14*), enforcing the reader to have the mindset of "togetherness" on the action taken by West Papua people (Skutnabb-Kangas, 1998).

The sense of togetherness that Veronica was trying to paint on her tweet was successfully captivated the reader; making more and more people sharing and re-tweeting her tweets and preventing the movement as well as the news to be buried.

Socialism

Veronica's tweet described how West Papua people were considered and called *monkey* (datum 12, 13, 14, 15); arising social issue that were experienced by the people (Zhu, 1999). Although it was not stated by Veronica personally (it was a direct speech taken from the people's action and speech), she could have chosen not to mention it as it is; therefore, imposing her ideology of socialism that were not met on West Papua.

Most of the action taken by the people in West Papua at that time, were tweeted as how it was said or was done (datum 12, 13, 14, 15); showing how scarce the social justice was enforced correctly during and before the uproar. She wanted to paint socialism to people reading her tweet by showing how it was not supposed to be done (Zhu, 1999). Furthermore, she also described what the authorities in West Papua reacted to the people's action, in which behavioral processes can be found in both the tweets on how the people acted, and how the authorities reacted.

This was proven to be successful since many public figures were also being vocal on how regional variants (Xi, 2011) (in this case, Papuan) should not be given different or even injustice treatment (datum 12). The amount of public figure that also spoken up about this helped not only Veronica's role as a journalist, but also helped many Indonesians to at least recognize the ideology; once again, by using the example of what not to be expected from the ideology.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion above, few points of conclusion were made and formulated as follows. Veronica's tweet was mainly dominated by material and mental process with no particular order. The processes showed that Veronica was trying to get Indonesian people to visualize what happened in West Papua during the movement and the uproar. In which the tweets were mainly dominated by material and mental process with no particular order, which were also found in supporting the actions processes. Mental process used by Veronica on her tweet was for her to give short but graphic details of what happened, giving the tweet psychological touch; attracting people's sympathy and making them aware of the situation. Intensive clause was the common type of relational process found on her tweets. It was used to make people realized what was supposed to be done by the authorities instead of what had happened that led to the situation

Anti-authoritarian, socialism, and democracy themes was found in the data. Showing how Koman was able to capture people's attention by being the people's journalist during the uproar, as well as shining lights into the situation to the masses. The forementioned themes indicates that Veronica's ideology in informing the injustice done to West Papua people. She succeeded in bringing the case into light, proven by how Indonesian people became aware of the situation despite of the internet shutdown in West Papua.

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