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MESSAGE FROM THE HOSTING PARTNER

In view of current global developments, there exists a profound need to re-examine how we perceive, evaluate and describe experiences related to the arts and humanities. Today's rapidly changing world has created new challenges in the fields contained within the arch of the arts and humanities, bringing forth the importance of analyzing a broad spectrum of essential elements that include new technologies, cross-cultural factors, critical thinking, and multiliteracies.

In seeking to meet the challenges brought forth by contemporary developments, Universiti Sains Malaysia believes that it is crucial for scholars, educators and institutions to take into account the demands of changing needs and integrate them into current practices. This is vital in order to equip the relevant parties with the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the challenges of and engage effectively with a fast-changing borderless global village.

Universiti Sains Malaysia is pleased to have been accorded the opportunity to be a hosting partner of this esteemed conference, the 4th International Conference on Arts and Humanities (ICOAH) 2017, here in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The theme 'Arts and Humanities: Global Vision for a Changing World' is of utmost relevance and reflects one of the core philosophies of the university: sustainability.

The arts and humanities, as an intertwining unit, is about imagination, creation, connection, interpretation, and to an extent, persuasion. It is, after all, the arts and the humanities that have drawn the deepest trails with regards to the human heart and mind, and in doing so, we have persuaded mankind to our ways of thinking and doing. This has been so since the inception of civilization. However, challenges abound in this new era and in order for us to sustain our significance in society, the specific disciplines of the arts and humanities must find liberation in transformation and actively engage in the threads of change, or risk sinking into atrophy.

This conference is organized based on the premise that the intellectual community is enriched through the exchange of ideas, sharing of insights and healthy debate. We believe that initiatives such as this fulfil a vital need in the quest for excellence and in pursuing such a course, we can undoubtedly tap into fresh knowledge and potentialities, as well as open up new vistas for further exploration. It is hoped that this conference will inspire all of us to not only seek and impart knowledge, but also to build a sustainable future for posterity.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the organizing team, distinguished speakers, invited guests, presenters, participants and sponsors for coming together to make the 4th ICOAH 2017 a success. I wish everyone here a fruitful conference and a pleasant stay in Colombo.

Prof. Dr. Tengku Sepora Tengku Mahadi,
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MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE CHAIR

I am delighted to welcome you to The 4th International Conference on Arts and Humanities – ICOAH 2017, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka; where researchers, educators, students, artists, and scientists gather for two days to share our special stories about many aspects of human life. From East, West, North, and South—of diverse generations, genders, faiths, and political views—we connect through a deep will to make the world a better, safer, more equitable, and more compassionate place. We seek new understandings about our environment and our roles in it. We investigate both inwardly into perception, thought processes, values, and feelings and outwardly to interactions with other beings. We aim to discover how our knowledge and creations can benefit our communities and societies at large; to break the cycles of oppression, inequity, and disrespect; and to find out how to share prosperity with those most in need. We endeavor to give our children and grandchildren better, more empowering education, for happiness, prosperity, and peace. In these two days, you will have the opportunity to tell and hear stories about fascinating human creations (literature, music, film, dance, art, design, buildings, and more); about our languages, values, political views, searches for identity, and struggles for equity; about technologies, communications, and media; and about our health, spirituality, and well-being.

With such great diversity, ICOAH is built on deep, heightened, curious, and respectful listening practices. We listen to others, to the environment, and to ourselves and allow diverse new stories to touch and enrich our experiences and perceptions. I wish to thank you for your part in ICOAH and for your generosity and passion in sharing your stories, creations, and knowledge.

Dr. Eldad Tsabary,
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THE SYMBOLIC MEANING OF THE TRADITIONAL ROOF IN THE HOUSES OF KARO NORTH SUMATERA, INDONESIA

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Abstract: The aesthetic elements of traditional house of Karo are divided into three parts. They consist of upper part, middle part, and lower part. This article explains about Gerga Siwaluh Jabu as Karo's Traditional House, in Desa Lingga, North Sumatera, Indonesia. This article focuses on the roof as the upper part of the house. The roof has the historical, social and cultural background. The ornaments attached on the roof have some important roles in Karo's community. The aim of this qualitative research is to encourage the awareness about the meaning beyond the symbols used in Karo's house. Cultural study approaches were used in this research as well as that of the tradition aesthetic theory. The article provides different perspective towards the historical and traditional artifact as the cultural identity. Not only serve its aesthetic purpose, those aesthetic elements on the Karo's house roof are also seen as the protector of the inhabitants.

Keywords: Aesthetic Elements, Traditional House, Karo, Gerga Siwaluh Jabu, Culture

Introduction of Karo's Traditional House

Indonesia is an archipelago country, located at the world's strategic place, and has become a place where western and eastern cultures interacts. It is highly probable for Indonesia to be an entrance gate for foreign countries to enter and pass on their cultures and their beliefs as well. Those legacies then enrich Indonesian cultural values. The newest problems Indonesia has been facing – especially in younger generations - are cultures, crisis, identity crisis, and cultural roots crisis. Many ways can be implemented to cope with those problems. As scholars, one of the methods is to conduct some research about Indonesian cultures. Indonesian cultures that interest the researchers is Karo ethnic's culture, one of the ethnic located in the northern side of Sumatera Island, Indonesia. This ethnic is indigenous tribes of highland mountain areas like Berastagi and Kabanjahe.

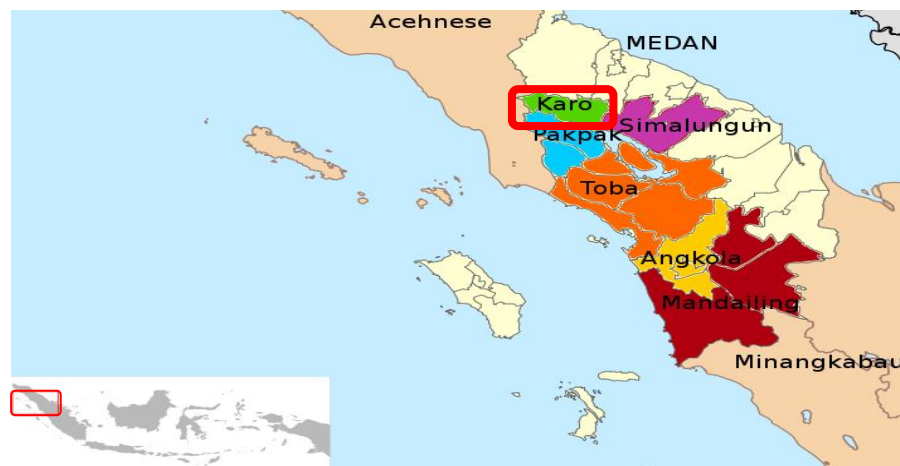


Figure 1 Location Map of Karo District

The most important element from Karo ethnic is their traditional house. The traditional house is not only functioning as a place to take shelter from the weather, but also has a deeper meaning. This house is divided into three components; namely the top part that includes the roof, middle part--called as the body-- where all the activities take place, and last the bottom part of the house. All of the house components have their own meaning that relates to Karo community traditional life. Those meanings were born from several aesthetic elements which can be found at the three Karo traditional house components. However, to limit the study, this article focuses on its roof component.

At the beginning, Karo tribe lived in a small size houses. Its shape was simpler and could only be inhabited by one family; this house was called *barung-barung*. The house construction was based on the teamwork nature and the activity is mainly initiated by *Sangkep Sitelu* (*sukut*, *kalimbubu* and *anak беру*) assisted by *Anak Kuta* (local village community). Karo people believe that traditional house is where the ancestral spirits reside. Therefore, to build a traditional house is the same as to build a "house" of spirits. Rituals must be performed before the construction of the house to its finished. The earliest ritual process was that people deliberate ceremony called *Runggu* to determine the right day to begin the construction. That day, a ritual of laying down the house foundation will be performed. The ritual aims to inquire for protection from the Karo ancestor so that the construction process of the house is protected from danger. When the house has been completed, the people will immediately perform a ritual of *Mengket Rumah Mbaru*, which means to enter into a new house. This ritual is intended as a gratitude to the ancestors as well as a plead for survival in the harmonious and full of blessings living. Their lives were based on mutual interest and unity for the defense from wild beasts and attacks from the outside threat. As time went by, the community is growing larger, and small houses are increasing in numbers, creating the desire to build a bigger and stronger house to accommodate several families (Fauzi, 2013; B.A Simanjuntak, 2015). The direction of Karo house is built based on the direction *kenjahe* (downstream) and *kenjulu* (upstream) in line with the village's water flow. Bigger and stronger house will make them feel comfortable and secure. A traditional house is a common property, not only intended for a single family. Its ownership consists of children *беру*, *senina* and *kalimbubu*. Each part of the custom house or called *jabu-jabu* is designed according to its position and function.

Karo traditional house is inhabited by eight families, yet the kitchen in the house is only four. That is why each *jabu* is divided into two, making it into *jabu-jabu Sedapuren Bena Kayu*, *Sedapuren ujung Kayu*, *Sedapuren lepar Bena Kayu* and *Jabu Sedapuren Lepar Ujung Kayu*. The wood material used to build the Karo Traditional House consists of 3 types, namely *Ndrasi* wood, which functions to keep family members from diseases; *Ambartuah* which is believed to bring the family gets into a livelihood or welfare life; and *Sibernaik* wood, which aims to obtain the ease of livelihood.

The traditional house is usually divided into three parts, which are:

- Top area (the house top part: roof), representing the God
- Middle area (the house body), representing the human world
- Upper area (the house basement), representing the underworld



Figure 2 the Parts of Karo Traditional House

Research Methodology

This paper is developed through a literature review and the process of identifying the research focus was based on a survey regarding the research site. The survey was intended to investigate the facts in Desa Lingga, Kabupaten Kabanjahe, Karo, North Sumatera. The researchers have started to collect the data since 2016. The researchers met local people, as the first informant, named Mr. Tersek Ginting. He is the generation of his family who lives in Desa Lingga. In addition to interview method, in order to obtain specific data required, this research will implement the collection of visual documentation in detail during the field research. This qualitative paper applies tradition aesthetic theory in order to improve the understanding on the topic and issues. Tradition aesthetic or known as *estetika tradisi* relates closely to tradition-based aesthetic ideologies. In this case, the theory of "Pattern or Pola" by Jakob Sumardjo (2014) was used. The definition of this theory of Pattern shall be described in the following section. The major issue is to bring forward the symbolic meaning of Karo traditional house's roof aesthetic element.

Research Background

Decorative or aesthetic elements contained in the roof of Karo traditional houses has cultural and traditional value. As a preliminary knowledge, essentially, the aesthetic element is the arrangement of decorative patterns using decorative motifs in certain ways and rules in a space or plane so as to produce an attractive and beautiful shape. Decorative variety consists of two components, namely decorative patterns and decorative motifs. Decorative pattern is a basic element that is often used as a reference in making decorative design. Meanwhile, decorative motif is the basic form and the main idea in the manifestation of the ornamental variety, covering all the natural forms of God's creation such as animals, plants, people, mountains, water, clouds, rocks, and those that are under the creation of human beings. The aesthetic element is generally depicted repeatedly in order to fill the empty space. The depiction may be in the form of stilation of an object.

The traditional aesthetic elements motif utilize many geometric elements such as curved and straight lines, circles, triangles, quadrangles, meander forms, and *swastika*, which is symbols or ornaments with a cross-like shape and crossword cross-angles. *Swastika* is interpreted as a symbol of the universe circulation, as well as the sun and a gyre form. This decoration was originally made with strokes following the shape of a decorated object. In its development, this motif can be applied to various places in a building using various techniques, namely painted, drawn, carved, or printed. Karo traditional house's roof motif are made with hand drawing and painted techniques.

According to Jakob Sumardjo (2014), the ornament meaning can be traced on the basis of its local culture. There are basic "patterns" of the various aesthetic elements possessed by various cultures in Indonesia, from

pattern one, also known as *pola satu*, to pattern five or *pola lima* based on their cultural artifacts and arts from every ethnicity. These patterns can lead to the significance embodied in it so that it indirectly discovers the “identity” of particular traditional society. Aesthetic or ornamental elements in cultures generally appear as a boost of aesthetic needs along with other traditional knowledge. In the Karo community, in addition to the aesthetic needs, the kinship system and belief system are the most influential aspects of the traditional house presence, which can be seen in more details in the presence of various aesthetic motifs in the house building components. Both systems evolve to form social order that become the cultural basis of the Karo community. There are several variations of ornaments that have the objective of repelling the evil spirits or as a treatments medium by Guru Mbelin. However in other variations, many ornaments serve as symbols of the beliefs, ideals, and worldview of a society (Kriswanto Ginting, 2014).

Discussion of Karo Traditional House Roof’s Aesthetic Elements

The aesthetic element at the triangular facade part of the Karo traditional house roof’s is called *Ayo-Ayo*, with the buffalo horns placed at the top of the roof. Aesthetic element in Karo traditional house, the *Ayo-Ayo* part of the roof, is a variation of geometric motifs and a combination of five distinctive Karo’s colors namely black, green, red, yellow and white. The combination of motifs and colors has an important role in symbol meaning. Based on the observation, the researchers see that the repetition arrangements of geometric shapes can form horizontal or vertical lines. (figure 3)

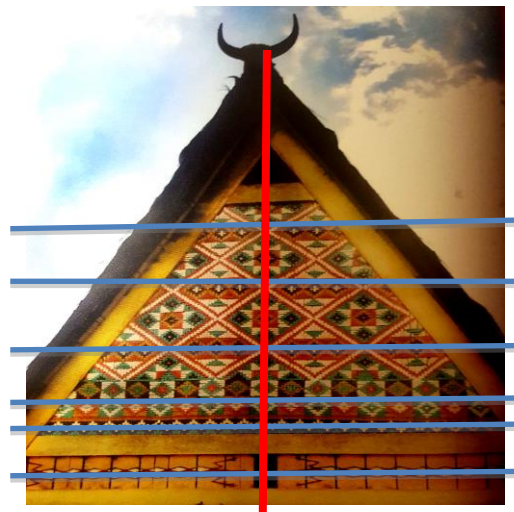


Figure 3. Horizontal and Vertical Lines at Ayo- ayo’s Karo Traditional House

Horizontal and vertical lines created from geometric motifs arrangements are divided into five patterns. The first pattern arrangement forms a horizontal line symbolizing human life. The interpretation is supported by dominant red color application. The red color is a representation of the middle world in which all living creatures live and interact in it, including humans. The rhombic motif has three colors, representing the 'layers' of Karo community’s world belief which are the Upper World and the Under World (figure 4).



Figure 4. First Pattern at Ayo-Ayo's Karo Traditional Roof

The second and fifth patterns are the same motifs that are the stilation of the Gundur flowers, but there is little difference in the middle of color arrangement pattern (figure 5 & 6). Gundur Flower is a type flora ornament which uses natural plant forms as the decoration form. Gundur Flower functions as misfortunes repellent. The depiction of flora ornaments in ornamental art is done by various techniques; both natural and artistic in accordance with the artists' desire and the types of plants which became the inspiration. Additionally, it may differ depending on the environment (nature, social, and beliefs at a certain time) where the pattern was created.



Figure 5. Gundur Flower



Figure 6. The Second Pattern at Ayo-Ayo's Karo Traditional House

At decoration pattern, this Gundur flower is placed repeatedly and forms a vertical line representing the upper world. There are two floral patterns that still look intact in the traditional house Karo's roof, located at the lower part with a black center, and gradually change its color into yellow to the top part of it. According to Jakob Sumardjo (2014), yellow represents the upper world while black represents the underworld. If seeing a different flower pattern based on the color in the middle, then the life meaning is increasingly going 'up' to the 'cleaner' and holier (figure 7). Another form of Gundur stilt formed on the Ayo-Ayo is the third pattern called Gundur Sitelenen which functions not only as a misfortune repellent, but also as a sign of luck for the families who live in the house (figure 8).

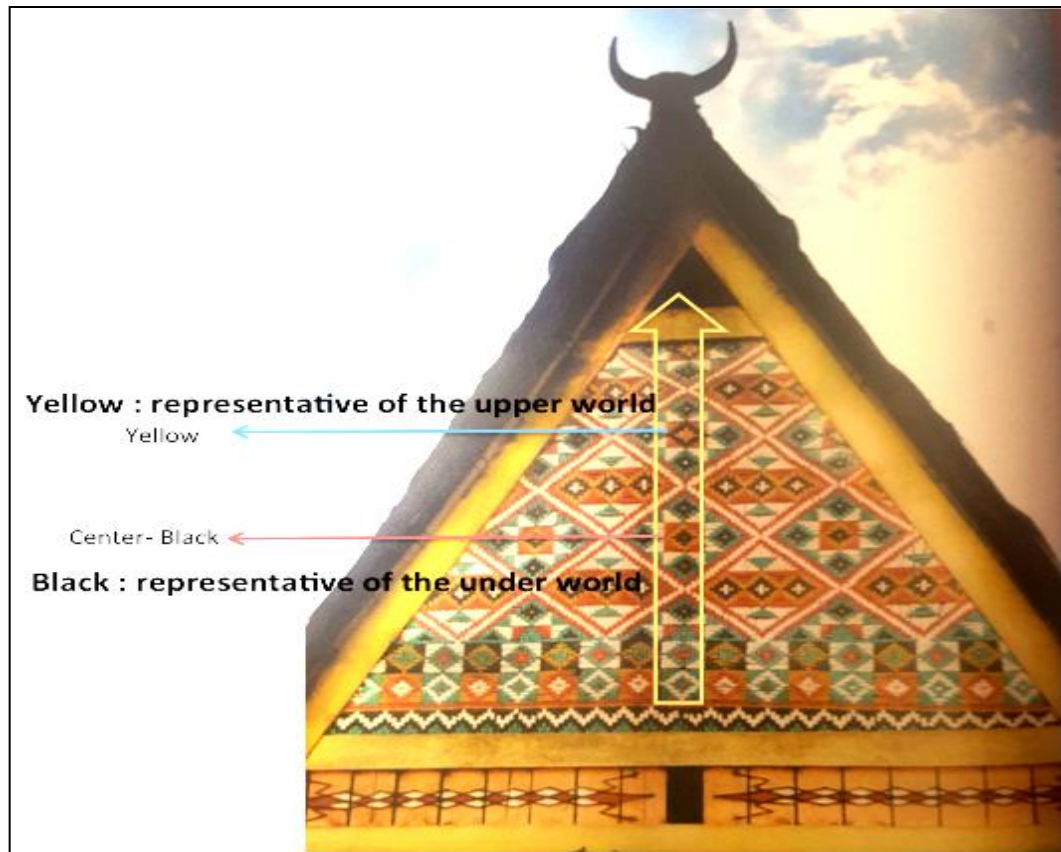


Figure 7. Gundur Flower Vertical Lines



Figure 8. Third Pattern - Gundur Sitelenen Flower

The fourth pattern at the 'head' of the Karo traditional house is located at the bottom of the Ayo-Ayo, near the 'body' of the house. The fourth pattern is called *Pancung-Pancung Cekala*, representing bamboo shoots. The bamboo shoot stilation resembles triangular shape and on this fourth pattern, the triangular shape is horizontally repeated, representing human life as well as other living things in the middle world (figure 9). This motif as the underworld symbol is characterized by the dominant black color and green color application that 'wraps' the white color symbolizing the eternal upper world. This motif is functioning as a 'bridge' that connects the upper world and the underworld. The expression of the upper world and underworld relations is a life harmonization (figure 10). In the book *Aesthetics Paradox* written by Jakob Sumardjo, such motifs do mean a harmonious life, with the hope that the residents of Karo's house will have a harmonious life.



Figure 9. The fourth pattern - Pancung-Pancung Cekala

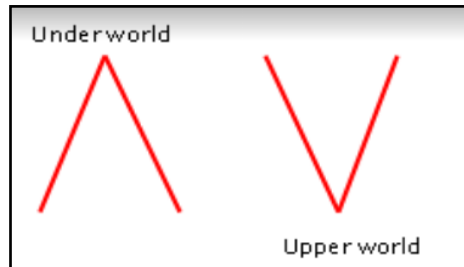


Figure 10. Stilation Meaning of Bambo Shoot Pattern – Upper World and Underworld

The fifth pattern is called as a cover pattern on the 'head' of the house, located at the bottom of the Ayo-Ayo. In contrast to previous patterns that was derived from natural plants, this pattern has a shape that resembles a lizard with its two heads located on the right and left ends of the body called the *pengretret*. The *pengretret* is considered as a mystical beast symbolizing strength, a guardian against demons or bad influence from the outside of the house and a family unifier at the same time (figure 11).

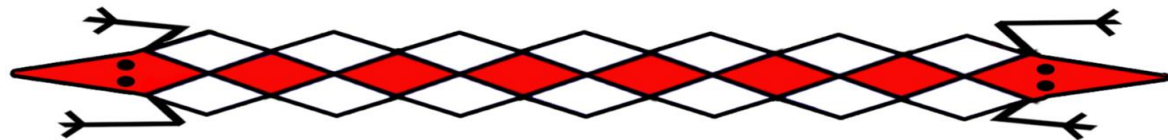


Figure 11. Fifth Pattern - Pengretret at Ayo-Ayo's Karo Traditional House Roof

Conclusion

The aesthetic element contained on the roof of Karo traditional house in Desa Lingga is simple. Overall, it has only one whole pattern. The intact pattern is a collection of vertical and horizontal lines forming geometric planes equipped with appropriate color settings. However, the whole pattern is actually composed of several meaningful elements. The meaning is based on the ideology of Karo society that closely relates to the life of the Karo tribe. These meanings can be seen based on Jakob Sumardjo's theoretical approach of "pattern", ie pattern two, pattern three and pattern four. Based on the motif on the roof of Karo's house, it can be discovered that the Karo tribe has three different archetypes, namely the pattern of two, three and four on the roof of Karo traditional house.

Pattern two was created from pattern "one" then created pattern three and evolved into pattern four. Pattern two is characterized by contradictory words, such as horizontal-vertical, top-down and right-left. It is also characterized by a horizontal line and vertical lines representing the upper and lower worlds. As can be seen in figure 10, pattern two emphasizes opposition rather than complementary. The third pattern was created as a 'harmonization' of both patterns. Pattern three are characterized by the 'middle world' on the beliefs of the Karo ethnic tradition, as the balance and bridge between the two other worlds, the upper as the sacred-heaven, whereas under is profane. Meanwhile, pattern four is well known in the culture of the peasant community that is held by the Karo people. Pattern four are found in rhombic motifs that have four ribs as symbols of ribs and 'life'

angles, such as sky, land, sea and mountain and north (upstream), south (downstream), west, east. These patterns are representation of cosmology as well as a protector for the Karo community.

Based on the above issue, it can be concluded that Karo traditional house exists due to its richness of philosophy in its aesthetic element. This is evidence that cultural heritage is not only visible or tangible but also intangible. This finding is expected to make a positive contribution that enriches the world of education. Additionally, it may serve as one step in terms of preservation of Indonesian culture.

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THE POWER OF ONLINE MEDIA: CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF SECURITY CRITICS

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Abstract: Security issue has become the most reported headline in mass media. This issue is categorized as hard news, which is covered and reported as soon as it happens. All aspects which are written and displayed in the text could influence the readers. Although many believe that news exist to inform the reader, news can be misled and contain specific point of view toward some issues. Critical discourse analysis becomes the tool to find out how editor use their power in composing text. This research is using qualitative method to a text from online media talking about security critics. As for verbal aspect, researcher is using appraisal theory (Martin and White, 2005) and for nonverbal aspect is using news value of photography by Caple (2013). The result is the differences in distribution in negativity aspects as the verbal one carries more negative aspects than the nonverbal. The result also shows how the writer and editor's position and tendency toward the event in reporting news such as negative judgment.

Keywords: critical discourse analysis, multimodality, appraisal, and visual value.

Introduction

News text can spread certain stereotype that influences the readers of some issues. The typical kind of text used for stirring reader thought is critical text. This text contains sharp critic from writer. A critical text usually publishes under editorial column; however, in this case, critical text is published under common news column. If an editorial contains independent review of a writer, critical text in news column contains thoughts from several sources. Security issue in critical discourse analysis become important because it's high sensitivity in viewing humanity aspect. Society will receive a point of view from a critical text that will make prejudice among society about true and false. The prejudice that related to critic of humanity aspect will give fatal impact if the news is reported by imbalance facts. News can give benefit to one party and can harm another party. It will become worse if the news is misleading the reader from the actual event. Moreover, in this case, a text is published worldwide in online media and consumed by hundreds millions of people. By the massive publication and the acceleration of the speed of the news flow, It makes its impact bigger (McNair, 2006). How the editor positioning his/her point of view can be seen through power-display (Bazzi, 2009). Power-display is one of the results of critical discourse analysis from making a conclusion of analysis using multimodality. Multimodality approach itself is an approach in critical discourse analysis that investigates the relationship among modes in and out of linguistics in order to create meaning of communication (Elleström, 2010). Semiotic mode (modality) in communication can be written language, oral language, image, gesture, sculpture, and many more.

This research is a case study which is part of the researcher's thesis. The research is about a text that contains critic toward The Philippines President, Duterte. This article contains critics from many parties. The researcher wants to seek how journalist delivers his critics to reader with considering objectivity and truth of the news. According to Thomson, E.A., White, P.R.R., & Kitley, P. (2008) the neutrality and objectivity are having deal with linguistic aspects of reaching out how the text composed and the culture perceived. The researcher wants to compare two form analysis using verbal modality and nonverbal modality. The two modalities work together to build the meaning. Comprehending both modes make the research more capable to see a full picture about the meaning of the text, implicitly and explicitly. The finding from analysis multimodal will be cross-checked with the ethics in journalism in order to find out how the combination of linguistics and image meaning have

correlation value in journalism such as objectivity of the text and to find out how impactful or powerful the text to influence the society.

Before working in this research, researcher has been doing other type of critical discourse analysis of an editorial. The previous research becomes pilot project to find out what is missing in critical discourse analysis; the result finds the importance of including other mode beside language aspect. The previous study shows author idea cannot be covered holistically in investigating written mode alone so the feedback from the readers are still negative meanwhile the article's purpose is giving positive insight about the mislead of terrorism issues with certain religion (Afriliani, 2016). Next previous study about critical discourse analysis is by Knox J.S., Patpong P. and Piriya Silpa Y. (2010). They are using appraisal theory and visual grammar for newspaper front page in Thailand. Although the previous researches have implemented visual aspect, some are not considering the value of image yet. For education purpose, researcher also has conducted a mini research about writing text for students by making use photo gallery (Afriliani, 2017a). The study for education considers the value of image but limited only to give the input to student of the strategy in using communication modes for creating and comprehending a text. Multimodality is also benefiting in analysing market for product by using corpus data (Thomas, 2014). By how multimodality giving benefit to society, the research is aiming to offer the holistic finding of certain issues attached in a region so that it can help and improve the quality in life of society in certain region and making a better perspective of the citizen of the world in perceiving the issue.

Theory

Online text is a multimodal text. This text not only contains verbal modality and also nonverbal modality such as pictures, graph, and diagram. Multimodality is a representation from many modalities (Kress, 2010). In critical discourse analysis toward multimodal text, it is important to keep the balance by working in both modalities, verbal and nonverbal. News text is called multimodal text because multimodal approach combines verbal and nonverbal modalities equally. Previous research such as Kress and van Leeuwen (2006) has been succeeding in combining verbal mode and nonverbal (visual) mode in multimodal approach. Other researchers such as Baldry and Thibault (2006) have been used multimodality for video and script. These researchers are able to develop the research framework more systematic and detailed. Their framework tries to describe, classify, and explain what critical discourse analysis doing in modality of verbal like language and nonverbal or outside language. Critical discourse analysis based on Machin and Mayr (2012) is useful for revealing ideology like hegemony, power and domination and it is able in describing the linguistics pattern of the text. It is also useful as a research tool in order analyzing language and picture more systematic.

Appraisal

In order to understand the meaning of news text from its language form, it involves a process called appraisal. Appraisal in cognitive system is seen as a tool assesses to which degree ego is involved (Read and Carroll, 2012). In this paper, researcher used appraisal theory based on analysis in systemic functional linguistic by Halliday (1994). The source of appraisal theory is by ideational metafunction in language or could be called as shared experience (Knapp and Watkins, 2005). Then, the theory has been developed by researchers such as Martin, White, and Rose (2005, 2007). Appraisal theory offer more comprehensive system analysis in expressing subjective opinion and realizing from inter-subjective strategy. Martin and White (2005) said appraisal is defined as a source of semantics system to respond emotionally/affect, to judge the moral/judgment, and evaluate aesthetic/appreciation.

Appraisal stands for three part of evaluation. Those are attitude, engagement and graduation. Attitude is feeling including emotional reaction, behavioural assessment, and things evaluation. Engagement relate to the source of attitude and how source of attitude played in construct discourse. Graduation has function as evaluation to grade phenomenon in which the feeling can be amplified. In this paper, the research more focus to find the attitude of the text since attitude of the text will be in synergy with the news value of the image. Attitude is divided into

“affect, judgment, and appreciation” (Martin and White, 2005). Affect is emotionally response. Judgment is evaluation of behaviour based on normative value. Appreciation focus is on how values being constructed toward something. Each category get extend classification. The classification can be something positive and negative. Martin and White (2005) make classification as stated in table 1.

Table 1: Notation in Appraisal

Notation	Explanation	Category	Indicator
+	Negative	Attitude	Negative impact
-	Positive	Attitude	Positive impact
Des	Desire	Affect	How desire?
Hap	Happiness	Affect	How much feeling happy?
Sec	Secure	Affect	How much feeling secure?
Sat	Satisfaction	Affect	How much feeling satisfied?
Norm	Normality	Judgment	How special ?
Cap	Capacity	Judgment	How capable?
Ten	Tenacity	Judgment	How dependent?
Ver	Veracity	Judgment	How honest?
Prop	Propriety	Judgment	How far beyond reproach?
Reac	Reaction	Appreciation	Affection
Comp	Composition	Appreciation	Perception
Val	Valuation	Appreciation	Cognition

The value of image in news

Image evaluation is adopted from the news value of photography in journalism. Caple (2013) divided some criterion on photojournalism image. The criteria are negativity, timeless, proximity, prominence, consonance, impact, novelty, superlativeness, personalization, and aesthetic. One image can contain several news values. Each category has parameter as Caple (2013) has set. Here are some guidelines to decide the value of image in news.

Table 2: News value in image

News value	Explanation
Negativity	negative aspect
Timeless	time relevancy
Proximity	the geographical and/or cultural nearness
Prominence	the high status of the individuals
Consonance	the extent to which aspects of a story fit in with a stereotypes
Impact	the effects or consequences
Novelty	the unexpected aspects
Superlativeness	the maximized or intensified aspects
Personalization	the personal or human interest aspects
Aesthetic	beauty or aesthetic quality

After news value, the image which is the result of photography can be grouped by the type of the shot (Kress and van Leeuwen, 2006; Caple, 2013). The shot of photo can describe the social distance between viewer and image. Long-shot is the type of shot that capture all body of person plus the surrounding such as background scenery. Long-shot means the gap of interaction is impersonal. Middle-shot usually take a shot from half upper human body. Middle-shot means the interaction occurs in social distance. Close-up is the shot that takes close image such as the face of person. This kind of interaction means personal distance interaction.

Ethic in Journalism

Every work field has its own principle toward what they are doing and has criterion of what things are prohibited. It also occurs in journalism. There are some points to be considered in writing news text which is called journalism ethics and regulation. According to Keeble (2009), ethic in reporting news must be considering the accuracy, truthfulness, objectivity, neutrality, impartiality, and balance. Reporting news also need to consider the interest of reader toward issues and have social responsibility to public. Frost (2010) said in reporting news, journalist must take mind of truthfulness, morality, trust, accuracy, objective, balance and impartiality. The news cannot be harmful to public.

Ethic is a basis point which has to be done in reporting news. News cannot be completely neutral and objective but it is a must that writer need to deliver true news. News also needs to show the balance between one side of point of view to another. For example, in writing news that only taking sources to a pro side without take into account of contra side is the action that show imbalance and disadvantages to some party. Other consideration is the report need to keep the privacy of sources and it has to protect people. The news should not bring destruction to society or personal life. Not only in writing, but also is in the chosen picture in news also bringing the same duty in ethic.

Data and Method

The source of data is taken from CNN International web page. The text is published in Asian news column at 12 December 2016. The title of the news is *Philippines President Duterte should be impeached for 'mass murder': critic*. The article is about critic from several people such as activist and politician to President and his policy. Another reason the security topic is chosen since this topic appearance in CNN International website is quite high in number.

The method of this research is qualitative. The qualitative method here is including classification-explanation way in finding out the power-display of the text (Kamberelis dan Dimitriadis, 2005). This analysis is expected be able to comprehend the text and to find hidden message contained power relation. The research is limited to critical discourse analysis with multimodal approach. There are two modalities that are used; they are image and written text. In written text, language unit that used are from words, phrase, and simple clause. In addition for image, the type of image that being used is still image. The results from verbal and non-verbal analysis are represented in chart and graph to make easier to the reader in understanding the finding. Here presents in figure 1 the theoretical framework that assists how the method would work on this research.

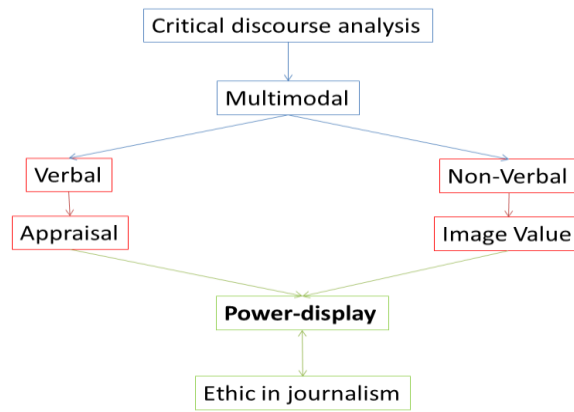


Figure 1: Theoretical Framework

Finding and Discussion

The finding is taken by two analysis; verbal and non-verbal. Analysis in verbal aspect finds out the distribution by the use of appraisal or meaning evaluation in finding attitude of language. While non-verbal analysis find out the image value from a text. Both findings get a cross-check to ethic in journalism as if the text fit to the ethics or if the text has deviation. The result can show how the power is being displayed through the text in a holistic view.

Attitude of language

To show how this research work. I present a part of analysis that has been collected and classified in table analysis of appraisal (Martin and White, 2005). The table analysis of appraisal stands for some columns such as number, appraiser, appraised, appraising item, affect, judgement, and appreciation. Appraising item is item (word, phrase, or clause) that contains the potential of attitude. Appraiser is a person or thing that makes an appraisal process to something. Appraised is the token of the attitude. One appraising item only has one attitude; it can be affect, judgement, and appreciation. The categorization process is taking consideration to the parameter stated before in the theory and is based in context. One item can be used in different attitude if the context is different. The first table has seven items which are evaluated. Meanwhile only two attitudes are found, they are affect and judgement.

Table 3: Evaluation of Attitude B1

No	Appraising item	Appraiser	Appraised	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
1	mass murder	critics	Duterte	-sec	--	--
2	critics	reporter	Duterte	--	-ver	--
3	power	reporter	Duterte	--	+cap	--
4	waged a brutal war	reporter	Duterte	--	-prop	--
5	deaths	reporter	drug suspects	-sec	--	--
6	accused	reporter	Duterte	--	-ver	--
7	has enraged	admission	Duterte's critics	-sat	--	--

From the first item in table 3, the appraiser is critics and appraisal item is mass murder by President Duterte. Critics in item one appears as subject that is describing feeling of insecurity of someone and mass murder is the item that is being assessed. Moreover, critic also appears in item two. Critics in this item come from reporter assessment that means there is something wrong to be fixed. There is a judgement weighting in second item. Critics become something which is questioned so second item is categorized as negative veracity. By this case

we can assume that a word can have different evaluation depend on who and how the words work to create meaning,

There is also positive evaluation that is in item three, “power”. Power shows that there is capacity of President in doing his job to protect country. Here, the President is able to declare war toward illegal drug. However, item four has quite different case to item three. Item four shows how the positive capacity brings more harmful cause such as death. Death in this case is not natural being but the result of someone abusing power or by using the capacity. The word “death” is used to drug suspect as object of the act. Because of the suspect suffer the treat of death, they will feel insecure and it makes the evaluation become appraisal in affect criteria. The death also has similar case like what in item four has. Item four is waged a brutal war. The word “brutal” has relation to destroying something. Brutal war is identified as negative propriety as it violates the law.

The word “accused” is the sixth item which comes from reporter as appraiser to President Duterte as appraised. Accused is the form of judgement in negative veracity. The word “accused” makes someone get some responsibilities toward something he does not admit of. As veracity measure the honesty of someone, getting accused is an act that questioning the honesty side or the truth behind an act. This kind of judgement doubting the justice of Duterte doing. The last item in table one is the phrase “has enraged”. The admission is appraising President Duterte with judgement of dissatisfaction by the appearance of the phrase “has enraged”.

From collecting all the data not only from example in table 3 above, identified the affect, and organizing the result. It is revealed that the majority of the source of attitude intends to be in the opposite side of President. The side against President mostly come from politician in the country and activist of human right. While the part that is siding for President, is official government. Majority against the act of President and only a person defend what President or officer did as general. The imbalance of compositing the sources of a text is indicating the lack of balance and impartiality in ethic of journalism. The lack of balance of sources has been expected as it is a critical text and it is one of the strategies of the writer to create critic toward someone without getting involve by personal opinion but making its composition that favour or stand their point of view to against government.

Since all of the data stand for four parts (54 items), the evaluation can be drawn to diagram that shows the distribution of attitude. Here is the diagram of appraisal of the text as a whole in diagram 1.

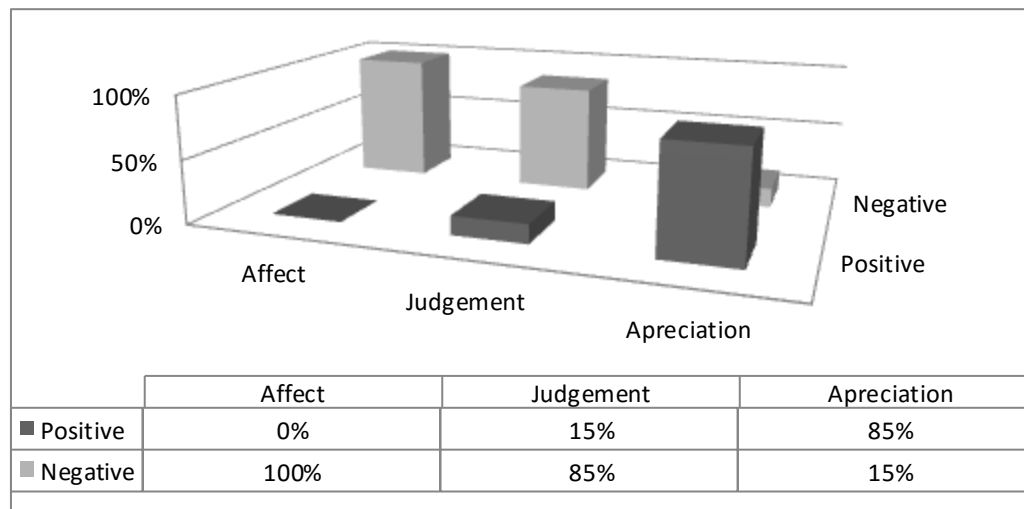


Diagram 1: Appraisal Positive and Negative (%)

From the result drawn above, negative evaluation holds the big part in this text. The majority of negative aspect makes the ratio of attitude here are not balance. Moreover even in affect chart, the result is 100% negative. Judgement also has negative evaluation more than positive evaluation. Meanwhile appreciation has different result with having positive evaluation more than negative one. To see more detail in the distribution of attitude in this text, the chart below show judgement evaluation has hold big part followed by affect and appreciation by few.

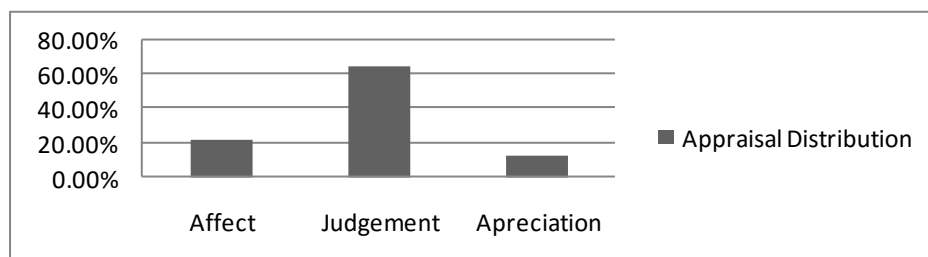


Diagram 2: Appraisal Distribution (%)

The evaluation of affect in the diagram 3 shows all negative evaluation and nothing positive. The negativity in affect appears because the text contains insecurity aspects such as the feeling of unsafe and the lack of protection to citizen of The Philippines. This can affect the stereotype that the country as general is a risk to get there as it is not safe. The insecurity arises because the war of drug turns brutal and uncontrolled so innocence can be arrested and become a suspect. The evaluation of dissatisfaction and unhappiness also are in this text but hold a small part. The assessment here of course can bring disadvantage for the image of the country.

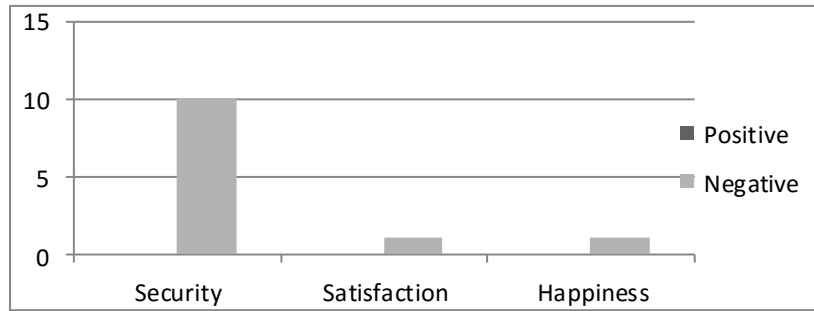


Diagram 3: Distribution of Affect

The distribution of judgment (Diagram 4) in this text shows the negative evaluation more than positive one. Only five items contains positive evaluation while the rest are negative. The domination of judgement is propriety. Since propriety evaluate the law and norm. It appears in the discussion about crime, killing and drug dealer. The big numbers of negative veracity are also attending in this text. It shows how honest, real and credible something to take into account. The other evaluation such as capacity, tenacity, and normality share some number of evaluations less than propriety and veracity. From the diagram, the text mainly discuss about legal issues. It can be concluded that the text purpose is describing the country's problem such as law enforcement and truthfulness of fact exposure.

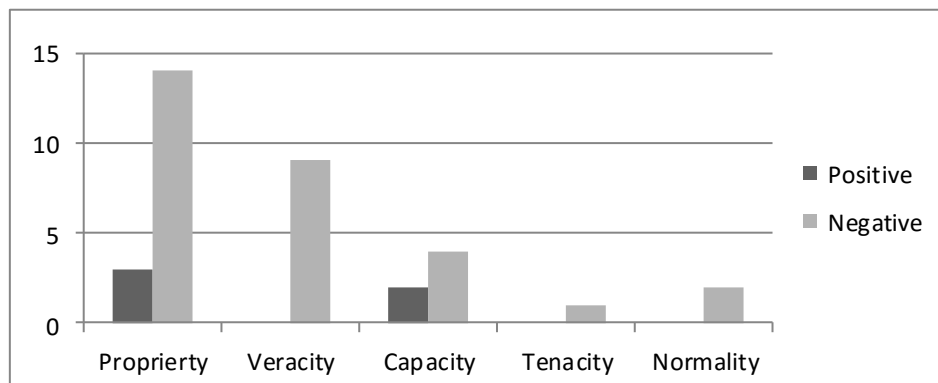


Diagram 4: Distribution of Judgment

Appreciation has the smallest number of evaluation in this text. Only two parameters appear that are reaction and valuation. This evaluation has more positive attitude than negative one. Positive attitude evaluate the President who are elected and received by citizen in fair election. The positive attitude also shows the support in war to drug by government. Appreciation here has two polar faces, one is the fact that President is elected and admired by citizen but on the other side the citizen are questioning the President's decision on how the war of drug had been done.

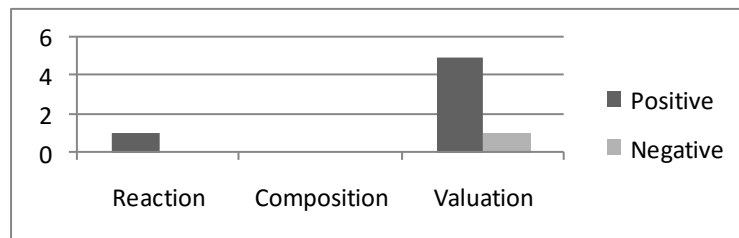


Diagram 5: Distribution of Appreciation

From appraisal analysis, it shows that news text about security critic is displaying more negative aspects more than positive one. There is the dominance of judgement in this text which is advisable to not use judgemental language in reporting an event. Text is composed more by showing critic toward law and power controlled by government. The text uses many sources to prove the statement as the ethic in journalism state that news must be objective. The strategy used here is doing critic without giving out personal opinion. Even though the writer try to gather many resources to encourage the statement and seems to be legit and objective, the writer has his specific goal of kind of text he want to deliver. The writer is creating the composition of sources that fit the expectation and point of view which has purpose to critic the bad side of government by showing more negative form of diction than positive ones.

Image value of the text

Text has 10 pictures that can be evaluated. The pictures stand from 9 photography images and one of diagram image. They are still images. The process of evaluation started by researcher shorting the image from the first to the last appear in the text then labeling the value of each image use the parameter stated in the theory. The pictures are being classified by its news value and shot type. For example the researcher shows one image and its value in Figure 3:



Figure 3: A woman cradles her husband, next to a placard which reads "I'm a pusher," who was shot dead in Manila on July 23, 2016. Published by CNN International 12.12.16

The picture in figure 3 alone cannot be interpreted without knowing the context of the event. This picture is a wife holding her husband on the lap. The husband was found death caused by a deadly police operation to drug dealer (pusher). The circumstance (place) is in the side of the street as it can be found the street mark behind that states *bawal magsakay at magbaba ngpasahero dito!* that means 'load and unload the passenger is prohibited here!'. This image values are novelty, impact, negativity and personalization. The novelty value indicates the

dramatization of how the picture is taken. The impact is the death of someone because of police operation. The negativity here is the death, sadness, and sorrow. The personalization is the engagement of humanity aspect and people interaction displayed in the picture

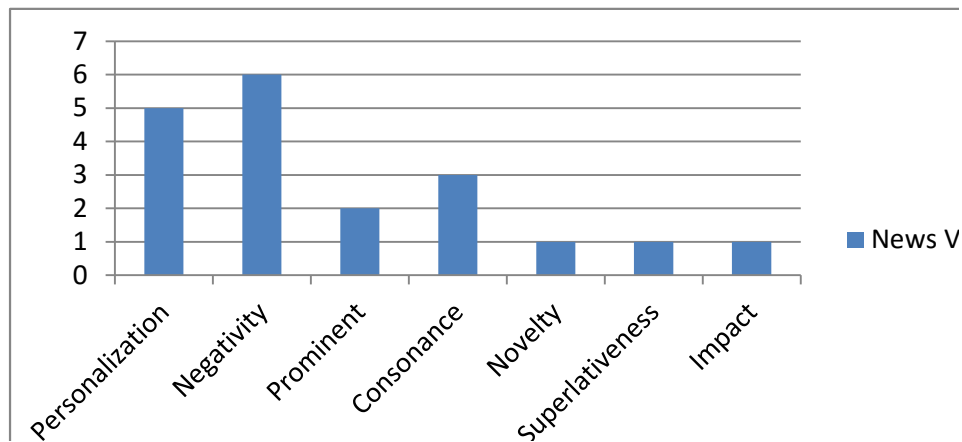


Diagram 4. Distribution of News Value

From all pictures that has been analysed, power-display in this research is editor wants to express sharp critics by including negative pictures related with human activity which is shown by personalization and negativity. The example of negative activity is killing person without juridical process. It has the linear relationship to written text that has negative assessment. However there are the differences between the written text and Image. The difference is the images display general people such as police and citizen, but the people in written text that being involved are specific by mentioning the names. Another difference aspect of image and written text is negative side of written text is represented by authority such as government, president, and official worker. Meanwhile negative side in image is displayed by civil, and criminal. The police is displayed as the authority whose done their job well, arresting the criminal, and patrolling the street. The government is presented by counsellor and as the rule in the country.

The type of dominant shot is medium and long shot. Medium and long shot means the editor place himself and viewer in impersonal and social distance (Caple, 2013). The shots means there is lessen personal involvement in image. It may be the cause of cultural and geographical gap between the image editor and the event taking place. That is why considering the text and background culture of editor, event, and viewer is a need. This kind of composition reminds viewer that they are not belonging to the event, except if the viewer is already involve or residence in the Philippines. But it doesn't makes the viewer may feel less sympathy to what had happened since the humanity aspect brings the feeling of sadness, madness and sorrow may be involved in some pictures.

Conclusion

Critical discourse analysis multimodal is one of the research tools of finding discursive message like ideology, hegemony, and power. This model has ability to gather modalities in data which contain several semiotic modes such as in online text. In critical text about security issue, the researcher find the similiarity of pattern in reporting news in both image and written modes. Both elements prioritized negative aspect of events. In written language, there is tendency of using proper name to refer the actor of the process. In nonverbal, the image captures human activity the most but instead by referring to the specific person, it is showing the general people or public. In reporting the news, it is found that the composition of the news sources is not balance between pro-government and anti-government. This situation is not benefiting the side that gets the critic.

The writer strategy is to be objective by reporting the true event that follows the ethic such as not personally getting involve in the text. However, he has role in choosing and composing ideas of many sources as his favour

so that the article becomes a judgmental text. It is advised to writer and editor to become more neutral and to be fair in giving point of view. Another input is to serve more point of view of an event and let the readers choose what they want to believe. A critical text is good as input of reflection and introspection to the one that get the critic. Knowing how the text works in criticizing helps the reader to make a better understanding of the event, becomes more objective, and does not easily get provoke. There are still many aspects need to explore in multimodality such as combining gesture, oral language, and art work. There is hope that future researcher can make use of it in any field of study.

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PREDICTING HAPPINESS AND LIFE SATISFACTION FROM INDIVIDUALS' PERCEPTIONS OF LIFE

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Abstract: Perceiving one's life as meaningful may have an impact on individuals' overall happiness. The aim of this investigation was to examine the effect of individuals' perceptions of their lives on subjective happiness and life satisfaction. Also, it explored potential mediators of this relationship. The sample included 200 Indian adults who were selected using convenience sampling and they completed four self-report measures. Variables were purpose in life, positive affect, subjective happiness and life satisfaction. Results revealed that purpose in life significantly predicted one's happiness and life satisfaction. Furthermore, positive affect mediated the relationship between purpose in life and subjective happiness. Results also revealed that the link between purpose in life and life satisfaction was mediated by positive affect. This suggests that individuals who perceive their lives as more meaningful and purposeful seem to experience more positive affect, thereby feeling happy and satisfaction.

Keywords: purpose in life, affect, subjective happiness

Introduction

The concept of well-being comprises biological, social and psychological dimensions of one's life. There are two approaches of well-being: hedonic well-being and eudaimonic well-being (Ryan & Deci, 2001). Hedonic well-being emphasizes concepts such as happiness, positive and negative affect, and life satisfaction (e.g., Diener, 1984; Kahneman, Diener, & Schwarz, 1999; Lyubomirsky & Lepper, 1999), whereas the concept of eudaimonic well-being focuses on psychological functioning and human development (e.g., Ryff, 1989a; 1989b; Waterman, 1993). In other words, the concept of subjective well-being has been used for hedonic perspective and the construct of psychological well-being has been used for eudaimonic perspective (Keyes, Shmotkin, & Ryff, 2002; González-Celis, Chávez-Becerra, Maldonado-Saucedo, Vidaña-Gaytán, & Magallanes-Rodríguez, 2016).

One's psychological well-being may depend on the constancy between one's desires of his or her self-perception and the environment, and the ability to manage his or her life circumstances successfully (González-Celis et al., 2016). Carol Ryff (1989) introduced a new model which explains six important factors that contribute to one's psychological well-being. According to Ryff, psychological well-being is an evaluation of important aspects of one's life. This includes feeling of meaning in life, sense of personal growth, positive relationships with others, the capacity to manage effectively one's life and environment, self-acceptance and autonomy. According to this model, viewing one's life as meaningful is an important contributor to individual psychological well-being.

One's belief that life is purposeful has been viewed as a key feature of health and well-being (e.g., Routledge et al., 2011; Ryff, 1995; Ryff & Singer, 1998). Individuals, who believe that life has a purpose and a meaning, tend

to have very clear aims and objectives in life. They tend to set goals and work towards them. Additionally, they believe that their past life is meaningful and they consider that there is a meaning to present as well (Ryff, 1995).

Having a purpose in life is important to individuals in different stages in their lives. Researchers have found that young adults have a stronger sense of purpose in life compared to other age groups (Ryff & Keyes, 1995; Keyes & Ryff, 1999). Also, the sense of meaning in life is very important for lifelong well-being in elderly (González-Celis et al., 2016). Research finds that purpose in life is a significant predictor of psychological and physical well-being (Reker, Peacock & Wong, 1987). Moreover, having a sense of purpose in life has an impact on individuals' health outcomes (Boyle, Buchman, & Bennett, 2010; Boyle, Buchman, Barnes, & Bennett, 2010; Boyle et al., 2012). For example, a higher sense of purpose in life is associated with maintaining the ability to perform normal daily activities among older adults (Boyle, Buchman, & Bennett, 2010) and it reduces the harmful effects of Alzheimer disease pathologic changes on cognitive functions in older adults (Boyle et al., 2012).

Also, subjective happiness seems to play a role in one's overall well-being (Karakasidou, Pezirkianidis, Stalikas, & Galanakis, 2016). Individuals who have a greater sense of purpose in life tend to work towards their goals. They may experience higher levels of happiness when they achieve these goals. There is also evidence that daily goal achievement is positively associated with daily well-being (Nezlek, 2005; Sheldon, Elliot, Kim, & Kasser, 2001). Satisfaction with life, a subjective judgment of one's life as a whole, is also considered as a significant dimension of subjective well-being (Pavot & Diener, 2008). Previous research illustrates that perceiving life as meaningful is related to sense of hope and life satisfaction (e.g., Mascaro & Rosen, 2005; Ryff, 1989; Peterson, Park, & Seligman, 2005). Individuals with a strong sense of purpose in life may experience greater satisfaction by achieving their life goals. Studies have revealed that different orientations related to meaning, pleasure, and engagements are associated with individuals' life satisfaction (e.g., Peterson, Park, & Seligman, 2005). Accordingly, one's perception of life as meaningful can be a significant predictor of life satisfaction.

Research has found that a stronger sense of meaning in life is correlated with increased positive affect and decreased negative affect (Melton & Schulenberg, 2008; Scannell, Allen, & Burton, 2002; Steger & Frazier, 2005). The sense of purpose in life can be maintained by achieving one's life goals (Chamberlain & Zika, 1988). Individuals tend to consider their lives as meaningful and purposeful when they move forward in the direction of their goals (Little, 1998). This will help them feel good about themselves and their lives. As a result of goal achievement and fulfillment, they may experience higher levels of positive affect. Research finds that achievement of goals is significantly related to daily well-being (Nezlek, 2005; Sheldon, Elliot, Kim, & Kasser, 2001). This further suggests that having a purpose in life and working towards goals may increase positive affect. Research has demonstrated that the sense of meaning of life is a predictor of positive affect, particularly in acculturation (Pan, Fu Keung Wong, Chan, & Joubert, 2008). Moreover, one's ability to find meaning and direction in life seems to be an important contributor of future health (Schaefer et al. 2013). All the evidence suggests that purpose in life can have a significant influence on individual happiness and well-being.

The present study examined the effect of purpose in life on individual happiness and life satisfaction. In addition, we investigated the potential role of positive affect as a mediator of the relationship between purpose in life and subjective happiness and the relationship between purpose in life and life satisfaction.

Method

Participants

A total of 200 participants took part in this study, all of whom were native Indians. A convenient sampling method was utilized in this study. 62% of the participants were males and the other 38% were females. The

participants were aged between 18 and 28 ($M_{\text{age}} = 23$ years, $SD = 1.60$). Their participation was voluntary. The informed consent was obtained from them prior to data collection.

Materials

Purpose in life. Individuals' perception of meaning in life was assessed with the 14-item Purpose in Life Scale of Ryff's psychological well-being scales (PWB) (Ryff, 1989). Items such as "I enjoy making plans for the future and working to make them a reality", "I am an active person in carrying out the plans I set for myself" were rated using a 6-point scale varying from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 6 (*strongly agree*). Reliability in this study was $\alpha = .86$.

Subjective Happiness. Four-item Subjective Happiness Scale (SHS; Lyubomirsky, & Lepper, 1999) was used to assess individuals' happiness. Item one was rated using a scale ranging from 1 "not a very happy person" to 7 "a very happy person" and the item two was rated using a scale ranging from 1 "less happy" to 7 "more happy". Items 3 and 4 were rated on a scale ranging from 1 "not at all" to 7 "great deal". Cronbach's alpha in this study was $\alpha = .63$.

Life satisfaction. Individuals' life satisfaction was measured with the Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS; Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985). The scale consists of five items about overall life satisfaction of an individual. Participants rated the statements using a 7-point scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 7 = *strongly agree*). Previous research has shown reliability for this scale ranged from .85 to .92 (Kang et al. 2003). Reliability in this study was $\alpha = .70$.

Positive affect. Positive affect was assessed with the Positive Affect and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS; Watson et al., 1988). Participants were asked to rate these items on a 1-5 Likert- scale (1 = *very slightly or not at all* and 5 = *extremely*). In previous studies, internal consistency for positive affect was $\alpha = .85$ (Ostir, Smith, Smith, & Ottenbacher, 2005). Internal reliability in this study for the Positive Affect Scale was $\alpha = .71$.

In addition, participants completed a sociodemographic questions that included items regarding age, gender, marital status, religion, ethnicity, education, employment, living area.

Results

First, correlational analyses were used to examine the relationships among four variables; purpose in life, subjective happiness, life satisfaction, and positive affect. Inter-correlations among four variables were significant for all. Purpose in life was significantly correlated with subjective happiness and life satisfaction. Also, purpose in life was significantly associated with positive affect. Positive affect was significantly correlated with subjective happiness as well as life satisfaction (See Table 1).

Table 1: Inter-correlations among positive affect, purpose in life, subjective happiness and life satisfaction

	Positive affect	Life satisfaction	Purpose in life
Life satisfaction	.32**		
Purpose in life	.31**	.41**	
Subjective happiness	.33**	.53**	.59**

The Relationship between Purpose in Life and Subjective Happiness and the Mediating Effect of Positive Affect

This study explored the effect of purpose in life on subjective happiness and life satisfaction. Also, it examined the potential mediators of the relationship between the purpose in life and subjective happiness as well as the link between purpose in life and life satisfaction. Analyses were conducted to determine the effect of purpose in life on subjective happiness. Next, we tested whether the link between purpose in life and subjective happiness is mediated by positive affect using the steps introduced by Baron and Kenny (1986). A correlational analysis was used to examine the relationships among purpose in life (IV), subjective happiness (DV), and positive affect (mediating variable). All three variables were significantly correlated with each other (see Table 1).

A hierarchical regression was conducted with purpose in life entered into the first step predicting subjective happiness. Purpose in life was a significant predictor of subjective happiness indicating that individuals who rated high on purpose in life had higher levels of subjective happiness (see Table 2). Second, purpose in life was entered into the regression equation predicting positive affect (mediating variable). Results indicated that purpose in life was a significant predictor of positive affect. Third, both purpose in life and positive affect (mediating variable) were entered into the equation predicting subjective happiness. When adding positive affect (mediating variable) in the third step, the relationship between purpose in life and subjective happiness was reduced ($r = .75$). Hence, positive affect partially mediated the link between purpose in life and subjective happiness (see Table 2).

A commonality analysis was used to determine the amount of predicted variance that was shared among purpose in life and positive affect (mediating variable), and that was unique to these two variables. Results of a commonality analysis indicated that two variables (purpose in life and positive affect) shared 9% of the variance in subjective happiness. Purpose in life uniquely explained 26% of the variance and positive affect explained 2% of the variance.

Table 2: Hierarchical Regression for the mediation

Subjective Happiness			
	B	SE	β
Predictors			
Step 1			
Purpose in Life	.82	.08	.59***
Positive Affect			
Step 2			
Purpose in Life	.20	.05	.31***
Subjective Happiness			
Step 3			
Purpose in Life	.75	.08	.54***
Positive Affect	.35	.12	.17**

$R^2 = .35$ for step 1; $\Delta R^2 = .37$ for step 3

** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

The Relationship between Purpose in Life and Life Satisfaction and the Mediating Effect of Positive affect

Analyses were conducted to examine the effect of purpose in life on life satisfaction and to test whether the relationship between purpose in life and life satisfaction would be mediated by positive affect. A correlational analysis revealed that three variables: purpose in life, life satisfaction and positive affect (mediating variable), were significantly correlated with each other (see Table 1). Therefore, a hierarchical regression was conducted to determine the effect of purpose in life on life satisfaction. Results revealed that purpose in life significantly predicted life satisfaction. Also, purpose in life was a significant predictor of positive affect (mediating variable). When both variables: purpose in life and positive affect, entered into the equation predicting life satisfaction, the relationship between purpose in life and life satisfaction was reduced ($r = .48$). Accordingly, the link between purpose in life and life satisfaction was partially mediated by positive affect (see Table 3).

Table 3: Hierarchical Regression for the mediation

Life Satisfaction			
	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	β
Predictors			
Step 1			
Purpose in Life	.57	.09	.41***
Positive Affect			
Step 2			
Purpose in Life	.20	.05	.31***
Life Satisfaction			
Step 3			
Purpose in Life	.48	.09	.35***
Positive Affect	.45	.14	.22**

$R^2 = .17$ for step 1; $\Delta R^2 = .21$ for step 3

** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

In order to determine the variance accounted for by respective predictor variables, a commonality analysis was conducted. Results revealed that both purpose in life and positive affect shared 7% of the variance in life satisfaction. Further, the analysis indicated that purpose in life uniquely explained 10% of the variance and positive affect explained 4% of the variance.

Discussion

The perception that one's life is meaningful and purposeful is thought to be important for psychological well-being (Ryff, 1995). This study showed that one's ability to find purpose and direction in life significantly influences his or her happiness and life satisfaction. The sense of purpose in life seems to have positive benefits on one's well-being. Individuals who have a greater sense of purpose in life are more likely to have life goals and work towards achieving them. Also, they believe that there is a meaning to present life (Ryff, 1995). Results

of this study revealed that purpose in life significantly predicts subjective happiness. Prior research has shown that the sense of purpose in life has an effect on global happiness and psychological well-being (Debats, van deLubbe, & Wezeman, 1993; Park, Park, & Peterson, 2010; Ryff & Keyes, 1995; Reker, Peacock & Wong, 1987). Findings of this study suggest that persons with higher levels of purpose in life experience greater levels of happiness.

Life satisfaction, the overall appraisal of various aspects of life domains, is a key component of subjective well-being and mental health (Suh, Diener, & Oishi, 1998; Pavot & Diener, 2008). The current findings showed that purpose in life is uniquely important for one's life satisfaction. The presence of purpose gives individuals direction to their lives. It may provide them with unique motivation to do the activities that are salient to them and to reach their respective goals. Having a purpose in life has been identified as a significant dimension that enables people to experience greater satisfaction. Previous research has also illustrated that purpose in life significantly associated with life satisfaction (e.g., Steger, Oishi, & Kashdan, 2009; Steger, Kashdan, Sullivan, & Lorentz, 2008; Peterson, Park, & Seligman, 2005; Chamberlain & Zika, 1988; Ryff & Keyes, 1995). Our findings also demonstrate that purpose in life is a significant predictor of satisfaction with life.

Further, the present research investigated whether positive affect would act as a possible mediator in the relationships between above variables. Results showed that positive affect partially mediated the effect of purpose in life on subjective happiness and life satisfaction. In previous work, researchers have found a significant relationship between the sense of purpose in life and positive affect (Melton & Schulenberg, 2008; Pan, Fu Keung Wong, Chan, & Joubert, 2008; Scannell et al., 2002; Steger & Frazier, 2005). Feeling that one's life is meaningless may increase stress level. A sense of purpose in life may help reduce stress and develop a long-lasting stream of positive feelings and thoughts. Research has also found that the experience of more positive affect leads individuals to perceive life as good (Singh & Jha, 2008; Lucas & Diener, 2008). Findings from this current investigation suggest that greater sense of purpose in life and higher levels of positive affect contribute to the feeling of satisfaction.

To conclude, this study adds to a considerable body of evidence that suggests the effect of purpose in life on life satisfaction and well-being. Purpose in life has its major impact on one's happiness and life satisfaction. Having a purpose is a powerful source in life which drives people forward and which enables them to experience higher level of satisfaction with their lives. Results also confirmed that positive affect partially explains why the sense of purpose in life is beneficial for subjective happiness and life satisfaction. Finally, the outcomes of this study suggest that purposeful life experiences have a lasting effect on subjective well-being.

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