

**An Ideational Analysis of the Representation of Economic Hardship in
Selected Dailies**

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines how Nigerian newspapers linguistically construct economic hardship through the perspective of ideational metafunction within Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Data for the study were drawn from selected newspapers (*Thisday*, *The Nation* and *Vanguard*), covering the period between 2023 and 2025. Using a qualitative method, selected headlines were analysed to identify dominant process types, participant roles, and causal relations through which hardship is represented. The findings reveal two major competing discourses. The first is a state-aligned reformist narrative that frames hardship as temporary, transitional, or exaggerated through material and relational processes of progress and reassurance. The second is a counter-discursive civic narrative expressed through labour unions, religious leaders, civic groups, and ordinary citizens. This discourse employs material and evaluative processes such as crippling, stifling, worsening, and protesting to construct hardship as the product of governance failure, ethical injustice, and structural exploitation. Unlike the state discourse, it represents citizens as both sufferers and active agents of resistance. The paper shows that Nigerian media representations of economic hardship are deeply ideological rather than neutral, serving as sites where meanings of responsibility, legitimacy, and truth are contested. The paper concludes that

language operates simultaneously as a mechanism of power and an instrument of social resistance in Nigeria's economic and political discourse.

Keywords: Representation, Economic hardship, Ideational metafunction, Systemic Functional Linguistics, Dailies.

1. Introduction

Economic hardship has become a defining aspect of everyday life in Nigeria since 2023, as citizens continue to face rising prices, mismanagement of public resources, fuel subsidy removal, and external debt burdens as well as increasing insecurity around their livelihoods. While these realities are lived directly by the population, they are also shaped by how the media presents them. Newspapers play an important role in helping the public make sense of economic conditions by selecting, arranging and emphasizing particular meaning. Language therefore, becomes more than just a reporting tool; it is a medium through which experiences are organised, causes are explained and responsibilities are assigned.

This paper examines how Nigerian newspapers construct the reality of economic hardship through the ideational metafunctions of language. Using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), the analysis explores how processes, participants and circumstances are deployed to represent human experience. In doing so, the paper reveals two broad narrative orientations within the media landscape: a government-aligned discourse that frames economic hardship as an expected phase in national reform, and a citizen-centered discourse that foregrounds suffering, frustration and uneven burden borne by ordinary Nigerians. The paper seeks to analyse the linguistic choices through which these narratives are constructed, thereby demonstrating that economic reporting is not ideologically neutral but reflect hidden struggles over legitimacy, accountability and public trust.

Although, several studies in Nigeria and beyond have examined media framing of socio-economic issues including the works of Ogunshola and Adegboyega (2018) and Wang (2015) to mention but a few. They have either focused on newspaper framing and prediction of Nigeria's 2016 economic crisis or corpus-based contrastive study of online news reports on economic crisis in China, thereby leaving a gap in the ideational metafunction of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Additionally, existing researches rarely compare government-aligned and citizen-centered narratives within the same data, leaving a gap in understanding how competing ideological positions are enacted linguistically across national newspapers. This paper

fills this gap by proposing a detailed transitivity-based analysis of economic hardship news reports, thereby revealing not only what the newspapers say about the crisis but how they linguistically shape the social reality that readers encounter.

The study makes significant contribution to knowledge in linguistics by extending the application of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) on the representation of economic hardship in media discourse. It reveals that language is not a neutral medium but a powerful tool in which ideologies and power relations are reproduced or contested. By examining ideational metafunction of language in the news reports, this paper unveils how experiential meanings about poverty, inequality, and economic crisis are constructed and circulated through processes, participants and circumstances. These narratives have the ability to legitimise or delegitimise government policies, reinforce or challenge dominant ideologies, and shape societal attitudes toward social welfare and economic justice. In doing so, the research not only enhances scholarly debates at the connection of language, power, and ideology but also strengthen the scope of SFL by applying it to pressing socio-economic concerns. *The Nation*, *Thisday* and *Vanguard* as prominent newspapers with interest in national issues constitute the sampled Nigerian Dailies, while data for the study is restricted to news reports on economic hardship since it is one of the most prominent issue in the country.

2. Halliday's Ideational Metafunction

In Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), Halliday(1985) explains that the ideational metafunction allows speakers and writers to organise their perception of reality through process types, participants, and circumstantial details. He stresses that language is used as an instrument of thought or to conceptualise or represent the experiential or real world to ourselves, including the inner world of our own consciousness. Bakuuro (2017, p.212) corroborates this: "In using the clause to represent the real world or conceptualise the real world to ourselves, the principal grammatical element identified by Halliday in ideational metafunction of language is transitivity."

Moreover, in Halliday's SFL, language as a social phenomenon is functional. It deals with the mechanism of text structure, function and meaning of language. The SFL begins with an analysis of language in social context by which a specific lexico-grammatical choice is built on the influence of the social and cultural context. Hence, Farzaneh (2011,p.206) opines that "meaning central to SFL is achieved through the linguistic choices in

paradigmatic and the syntagmatic levels of discourse where the words are arranged in a clause or text.”

Halliday(1985) notes that ideational metafunction provides grammatical resources at clause level to construe the inner and outer experience or going-on of the word, as the domain of functions and meanings of the world through the systems of transitivity. It is concerned with the components of logical and experiential functions through the concept of transitivity. In SFL, transitivity functions to link grammar with the metafunction, but according to Halliday,transitivity is a major component in experiential function of the clause as it concerns the “transmission of ideas, representing processes, or experience, action, events, processes of consciousness and relations” (Halliday1985, p.53).

As Fowler (1986,p.27) aptly puts it, “transitivity is a semantic system to analyse representations of reality in a linguistic text and create the same experience through various lexico-grammatical options influenced by different mind styles or authorial ideology”. It manifests how certain choices encode the author’s ideological stance affected by social and cultural institutions. Fowler also posits that “these linguistic codes cannot reflect reality naturally but definitely embody ideology” (Fowler (1986,p.27). It also functions as a crucial analytical tool that deals with who or what does what to whom or what? And where actors, actions and goals as affected are highlighted.

Furthermore, the ideational metafunction consists of different types of process or experience, and participants with various labels such as actor, goal, senser, phenomenon, carrier, attribute and circumstance which include cause, location, manner, means, time and instrument. Halliday posits that, process refers to a semantic verb (doing, happening, feeling, sensing, saying, behaving and existing) and anything that it expresses like event, relation, physical, mental, or emotional state when sorted in the semantic system of the clause is classified into material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioural and existential processes (Halliday1985, p.159).

3. Empirical Review

Research on language metafunctions foregrounds its linguistics and ideological dimension. Hhanifah & Nissak (2023) examined Ideational Metafunction of Omnibus Law Protesters in the Jakarta Post (online media). Using SFL as a theoretical model and by employing qualitative research design, the study identified the ideational metafunction used to represent the Omnibus law protesters. Findings reveal that material processes were the

highest process used in Indonesian online news articles. It further revealed that the protesters were represented as being anarchist, violent, provocative and the actors of negative action during the protest. Similarly, Farzaneh (2011) studied Halliday's SFL and Social Meaning. In the study, Interpersonal function showed the interlocutor's social roles, status, position and relations in the network of speech act, mood and modality; Textual function embodied textual construction consisting of theme and rheme and cohesive devices that relate the text to situational context.

Furthermore, Ahmad (2021) conducted An Analysis of 'Thank you ma'am': a short story, and applied the three metafunctions of language to investigate the text. The study adopted Halliday's SFL and found out that an examination of the linguistic features of a text not only helps in understanding the structure of the text but also the hidden meaning that lies behind the utterances which may appear difficult to grasp by the second language learners. Another relevant study is A Comparison of Contextual Potentials for two Metafunctional Systems by Graham (2016). The study compared Halliday's metafunctional system with Lemke's for the purpose of doing Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Findings revealed that Halliday's metafunctions provide a gateway into deeper and more detailed analysis of language, directing analysis into aspects of text below the level of clause. While Lemke's is an action focused, two-way semiotic interface between cultural groups and the meanings they make. Similarly, Rashidi's (2022) Critical Analysis of Mystical Discourse in Hafez's Sonnets based on the Ideational Metafunction of Language in Halliday's systemic-functional linguistics is another relevant study. It explored Hafez's scientific mystical language and examined how and why his mystical discourse is formed, produced and comprehended. Using Fairclough's three levels pattern: description, interpretation and explanation, the study found out that Hafez's mystical poems, according to Halliday's SFL, are based on ideational metafunction: the distinguished mystical features have some of his personal and ideological views related to cultural and social conditions of his time.

Ercharu, et al (2022), in their paper on "A Social Semiotic Interpretation of Corporate Image Advertising in the Nigerian Oil Industry" explored the language of the oil industry dissected from a semiotic perspective. Findings revealed that the use of conceptual and symbolic images and salient features embodied the industry's strategic objectives and corporate image. Likewise, Limbong et. al. (2025) examined Ideational Function in the Short Story "Friends" by Michiwichi. Using descriptive qualitative design, the research findings showed that four types of processes occur in the short story, namely: material process, mental process, relational process and verbal process. It

further revealed that language is not merely a means of communication but also a tool for constructing and representing experiential meaning. This paper, however fills up the gap created by the previous studies by investigating Ideational Metafunction and the Representation of Economic Hardship in Nigerian dailies.

4. Theoretical Framework

This paper is anchored in Halliday's Ideational Metafunction of his Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), which establishes the relationship between discourse structures and communicative functions of language resources in varied discourse situations. Halliday(1985) highlights the functions of language in relation to three main functional components, or metafunctions namely: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The present study relies on ideational function which concerns with how language represents experience, events and participants in the world. This is realised through processes (material, relational, mental, verbal, and existential), participants (actors, goals, sensors, beneficiaries, and carriers), and circumstances (cause, manner, extent, time, and place). According to Zahoor & Janjua (2016,p.202), "ideational metafunction is expressed in the content of language. The ideology of showing themselves exists in the structure of transitivity. Transitivity found in experiential function, is one of the function of ideational metafunction."

Egins (2004) opined that ideational strand of meaning involves two components: that of experiential meaning in the clause, and that of the logical meaning between the clauses in clause complexes. While the experiential meaning is expressed through the system of transitivity or process type, with the choice of process implicating associated participant roles and configurations. Therefore, ideational meanings are the meanings about how we represent experience in language. This verifies Halliday's(1985,p.15) stance that "whatever use we put language to, we are always talking about something or someone doing something".

Using ideational metafunction analysis, this paper sets out to identify, analyse and interpret the ideational dimensions of the selected news headlines on economic hardship. It constructs transitivity patterns that include the selection of specific types of verbs named processes. These types of verbs construct functionally different forms of nouns or noun groups called participants. Similarly, the participants can play a variety of roles depending on the verb(s) they are related to in a clause. Moreover, the different types of

adverbs and prepositional phrases construct a variety of circumstance related to time, manner and place associated to project worldview

5. Methodology

This paper adopts a qualitative research design to interpret how ideational meaning and ideological framing are realised through language in selected Nigerian newspapers reportage on economic hardship facing Nigerians. The data comprise fifteen (15) news headlines sourced from *Thisday*, *The Nation*, and *Vanguard*. These newspapers published between the 2023 and 2025 were selected for their national reach and ideological diversity, allowing the study to capture a wide range of representational patterns. Also, the period selected was marked by high economic pressure and widespread public concern, ensuring that the linguistic choices reflect the urgency and complexity of the national moment.

A close reading of each text was conducted to identify how experience is organised through transitivity structures. Clauses were examined to determine the types of processes used, such as material, relational or mental and the participants associated with them, including government actors, citizens and institutions. Circumstantial elements relating to cause, manner, time, location and extent were also analysed to understand how events are contextualised.

6. Data Presentation and Analysis

This section presented, analysed and interpreted the data for this study. It outlines news coverage on economic hardship using Halliday's Ideational Metafunction of his Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) model. The following analysis examines selected online newspapers' headlines depicting the economic hardship discourse in Nigeria. The headlines are presented in tables after which interpretation follows. They further highlight the relationships of power, responsibility, and social consequence through the choices of verbs, nouns, and clause structures.

Ideational Metafunction of Civil Society Narratives (*Vanguard* Newspaper).

Table 1

Discourse Structures	Process Type	Participants' Roles	Circumstances
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1. Labour to FG: Stop crippling workers with anti-poor policies (October 2, 2024)	Material (Crippling)	FG (Actor); Workers (Goal); Labour (Initiator)	Anti-poor policies (manner)
2. 139 million Nigerians living in poverty despite reform gains (October 8, 2025).	Relational (Living)	139 million Nigerian (Carrier); in poverty (attribute)	Reform gains (concession)
3. Hardship: Police, protest organisers dig in (July 9, 2024).	Material (Dig in)	Police, protest organisers (Actors);	Hardship (cause)
4. FG's policies crippling businesses (July 17, 2024).	Material (Crippling)	FG's policies (Actor); Businesses (Goal)	
5. Consumer spending down as Nigerians remain gloomy on economy (July 15, 2024).	Relational (Remain) Material (Gloomy)	Nigerians (Carrier); gloomy on economy (attribute); economic situation (phenomenon).	Consumer spending down (currently).

The news headlines in the table above, foreground citizens as directly affected participants of economic and social hardship. Material processes such as 'crippling' and 'dig in' position the Federal Government and state institutions

as agents causing suffering, while relational processes ‘living in poverty’ depict hardship as an on-going state. The clauses highlight the human and ethical dimensions of deprivation, associating policy action to tangible effects on everyday lives. Further, ‘FG’s policies crippling businesses’ and ‘Consumer spending down as Nigerians remain gloomy on economy’ extend this human-centered framing to economic participation. Businesses and consumers are depicted as vulnerable, while government policies or abstract economic phenomena are the causal agents.

Similarly, material and relational processes together reveal both action and consequence, emphasizing not only economic loss but the psychological and social impact on citizens, presenting them as morally and socially significant participants in the discourse. In sum, this table illustrates a counter-discursive ideology, where citizens, labour groups, and civil society are morally and socially central. Hardship is framed as both systemic and avoidable, prompting ethical evaluation and potential resistance. Passive constructions increase citizen vulnerability, while active processes, especially in collective actions like protests, reflect emerging citizen agency and voice within the socio-economic setting.

Ideational Analysis of State and Citizens Narratives (*Thisday Newspaper*)

Table 2

Discourse Structures	Process Type	Participants Roles	Circumstances
6. Hardship: Legal practitioner, APC chieftain task FG on policies affecting masses (Sept. 9, 2024).	Material (Task)	Legal practitioner (Actor); APC Chieftain (Goal); FG (Beneficiary); Masses (Affected group)	Policies affecting masses (causes).
7. Abbas: Recent stampedes reminder of socio-economic	Relational (Reminder)	Recent stampede (Carrier); reminder of socio-economic	

	hardship affecting Nigerians (Jan 15, 2025).		hardship (Attitude); Nigerian (Affected).	
8.	FG warns planned nationwide protest may lead to anarchy (July 20, 2024).	Verbal (Warns) Material (Lead).	FG (Actor/Sayer); planned nationwide protest (Goal); Anarchy (Result).	
9.	Planned hardship protest loses momentum as more groups withdraw (July 27, 2024).	Material (Loss, withdraw).	Planned hardship protest (Actor); momentum (Goal)	As more groups withdraw (cause/condition).
10.	Protest skyrocket as hunger pervades Nigeria (Feb 19, 2024).	Relational (Pervades)	Protest (Actor)	As hunger pervades Nigeria (cause/concurrent).

Table 2 headlines, foreground civic, legal, and political actors as intermediaries or witnesses. Material processes ‘task’, ‘join’ assign agency to citizens and representatives, while relational processes ‘reminder’ link specific events to wider socio-economic suffering. Clausal structures emphasise responsibility, highlighting gaps between governance and citizen welfare while invoking empathy. Government caution and control are depicted in headlines like “FG warns planned nationwide protest may lead to anarchy” and “Planned hardship protest loses momentum as more groups withdraw”. Material processes ‘withdraw’ and relational evaluations ‘may lead to anarchy’ frame protest as potentially destabilising, positioning the state as foreseer and mediators. Finally, these clauses reflect tension between critique and state authority. Civic actors are represented as ethically motivated, mobilising collective action, while the state employs cautionary

and regulatory language to assert control. The ideological effect foregrounds citizen agency and social responsibility while simultaneously highlighting the tension between grassroots mobilisation and institutional authority. The headlines thus reveal how discourse mediates both action and accountability in socio-economic hardship narratives.

Analysis of Ideational Metafunction of Government and Presidency Narratives (*The Nation* Newspaper)

Table 3

Discourse Structures	Process Type	Participants Role	Circumstances
11. How reforms are bringing down poverty, by Presidency (October 9, 2025).	Material (Bringing down)	Reforms (Actor); poverty (Goal); Presidency (Sayer)	How (manner and cause).
12. We are wrestling down economic monsters (May 9, 2025).	Relational (Wrestling down)	We (Government) (Actor); Economic monsters (Goal)	
13. Inflation declines due to President's economic reforms (May 17, 2025).	Material (Declines)	Inflation (Actor)	Due to President's economic reforms (cause).
14. As economic hardship gradually	Relational (Eases)	Economic Hardship (Actor); Goal (implicit: improvement, relief)	Gradually (manner, as in process of change).

eases (March 4, 2025).			
15. Economic hardship is being exaggerated, says Presidency (August 8, 2025).	Relational (Is being exaggerated).	Economic hardship (Actor/phenomenon); Presidency (Sayer)	Exaggeration (Manner).

These headlines, foreground government and institutional actors as proactive agents. Material processes such as: ‘bringing down’, ‘declines’ and relational processes ‘wrestling down’ view reforms and economic initiatives as active solutions to hardship, while citizens are largely positioned as passive beneficiaries. Clausal structures highlight progress and causality, framing economic challenges as temporary, inherited, or manageable through policy intervention. Headlines like ‘Inflation declines due to President’s economic reforms’, ‘As economic hardship gradually eases’, and ‘Economic hardship is being exaggerated, says Presidency’ extend this framing by controlling both perception and reality of hardship.

Moreover, temporal markers ‘gradually’ and evaluative clauses ‘is being exaggerated’ modify the narrative, emphasising optimism, resilience, and state competence. The discourse constructs the government as justified and authoritative while minimising opposition or critique. Similarly, these headlines exemplify a reformist ideological pattern, where hardship is narrated as transitional and managed. Citizens’ experiences are acknowledged but subordinated to state agency, and linguistic choices of material and relational processes strengthen authority, optimism, and justification. The ideational metafunction here demonstrates how media language constructs hardship as both socially and politically mediated, validating state authority while shaping public perception of progress.

7. Discussion of Findings

The above tables show how Nigerian newspaper headlines construct economic hardship through contrasting material and relational processes, revealing competing ideological positions. Table 1 is dominated by material processes of harm and resistance such as ‘crippling,’ ‘dig in,’ and ‘skyrocket,’ where the Federal Government and its policies function as Actors, while

workers, businesses, and Nigerians appear as Goals or Affected participants. Relational clauses such as ‘Nigerians living in poverty’ construe hardship as a persistent state of being rather than a temporary condition. At the clausal level, these choices foreground direct causality between governance and human suffering, reflecting Halliday’s argument that material processes encode lived experience and social action.

Table 2 shifts agency toward civic, legal, and protest actors, using material processes such as ‘task,’ ‘join,’ and ‘withdraw’ to represent citizens as political agents rather than passive victims. At the same time, government authority is reasserted through predictive constructions like ‘FG warns... may lead to anarchy,’ which ideologically reposition protest as a threat to order. Relational clauses such as ‘stampedes (are) reminder of hardship’ symbolise human tragedy as evidence of systemic failure. This pattern supports Fairclough’s (1995,p.74) view that “discourse operates as a site where power attempts to regulate both action and meaning”.

Table 3 is largely reformist and state-aligned, dominated by material processes of progress ‘bringing down poverty,’ ‘inflation declines’ and relational processes of reassurance ‘hardship eases,’ ‘is being exaggerated’. Here, entities such as ‘reforms,’ ‘inflation,’ and ‘hardship’ functions as grammatical Actors, while citizens are backgrounded. Hardship is thus reframed as transitional, statistical, or overstated, emphasising what van Dijk (2006, p.773) describes as “positive self-presentation of power”. Across all three tables, the ideational metafunction reveals a sustained discursive tension between technocratic optimism and lived human suffering, where language functions both as a tool of governance and a medium of resistance.

8. Conclusion

The ideational meanings across these excerpts show that news reports on economic hardship in Nigerian media is not merely descriptive but profoundly ideological. Through linguistic constructions of agency, causality, and relationality, the media outlet becomes a space where the legitimacy of power and the reality of suffering are negotiated. The government’s discourse, with its verbs of reform and optimism, seeks to preserve authority and faith in leadership. The people’s discourse, with its verbs of affliction and protest, seeks to picture inequality and reclaim dignity. Between these two lies the struggle for narrative ownership, a contest not just over policy success or failure, but over whose reality defines the Nigerian experience. Finally, the ideational metafunction reveals language as both a tool of governance and a weapon of resistance. In the representation of hardship, this study thus

witness the symbolic struggle for moral and economic meaning, a struggle that reflects the dynamics of Nigeria's democratic and developmental projects.

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