

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Politics has an important role in some countries especially in Indonesia. Political system in Indonesia is defined as a collection of a whole range of activities in the state of Indonesia which are related to the public interest. Indonesia has some political problems, for example, the bribery case of homestead athletes by Angelina Sondakh. The news of political issue becomes the trending topic that is discussed by the society. Since the political issue is related the country, the society want to know anything related to it.

Dahlan Iskan as Minister of State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) also deals with problems concerning the bribery issue in BUMN. Informing this case to the Indonesian Parliament, Dahlan, as a former director of PLN, was accused of using money until 37 trillion rupiahs instead. According to Sofjan the availability of gasoline were limited in PLN and other industries in around 2009 – 2010. As the result of this condition, PLN is forced to use BBM. Responding to this accusation, Dahlan explained all of the information for about two hours in the Indonesian Parliament meeting headed by M. Prakosa. In this meeting, Dahlan gave two names who were accused of corruption to Indonesian Parliament. Based on information from *Jawa Pos* and *KOMPAS*, the two names who were accused of corruption are Sumaryoto (member of commission XI of PDIP faction) and IdrisLaena (member of Golkar faction). Sumaryoto was accused to have asked certain amount of money to PT Merpati Nusantara Airlines, while IdrisLaena was

accused to have asked certain amount of money to PT Garam and PT PAL. The next day, Dahlan gave eight names that were accused of corruption to Indonesian Parliament but the next day, the two names mentioned earlier were deleted by Dahlan because there is no enough evidence. Related to the case proposed by Dahlan Iskan, Indonesian Parliament will search more information.

In the condition when political problem occurs, like BUMN bribery by Indonesian Parliament for instance, media plays an important part in reporting news continuously and accurately to the society. Media is trustworthy because they always search the news from the credible resources. Media gives impact to the society because they can get information like politics, economics, and sports. Media has the power to persuade the readers with the specific purposes, for example advertisement, which can persuade the readers to buy the products. In this case, the media can control the minds of the readers. Thus, the media creates the text as good as possible to make the readers interested in reading the news. Therefore, the media has power in influencing the public from the language articles on the news.

Media discourse is the representative of ideology. The ideology becomes a part of the text because a style of language can show the ideology of the texts. Such ideologies require production and reproduction through public text and talk, which in our modern times are largely generated or mediated by the mass media (van Dijk, 1995, p. 28). Therefore, the media has a purpose in presenting the news with the deal to share their message to the readers.

There are some studies about media discourse and text. A study made by Rahmatika (2008) looked at the discourse strategies used in Buletin Da'wah Al Islam by HTI. She found that there are some strategies used by Al Islam journalist in reporting the caliphate issue that are considered the microstructure, such as the use of syntactic, lexical, and rhetoric style. Those features seem to have the correlation with the ideological concept from van Dijk because HTI by using their media try to control the readers' mind and to prove the importance of building the caliphate in the world. Another study made by Nugroho (2009) identified the Word-Choice of Headline News on Muslim Issues Used in *the Jakarta Post*. He found that lexicon is used to clash the discourse to show the hidden ideology and create critical reader. The lexicon is also used to marginalize and to blame or corner the enemy. Then, the study by Almeida (2011) discussed about Palestinian and Israeli Voices in Five Years of U.S. Newspaper. He combined Critical discourse analysis and corpus linguistics to produce integrated qualitative and quantitative analyses of six dimensions of the discourse: (1) direct quotes, (2) indirect quotes (3) terms denoting violence, (4) terms denoting negative emotions, (5) terms denoting conflict, and (6) positive discourse. These dimensions of discourse with respect to Israeli and Palestinian authorities and civilians led to a number of conclusions that, in general, the discourse is characterized by terms of denoting violence, conflict, and negative emotion. Therefore, the differences of previous study with writer's study are the issue, as the object of the study, and the approach.

This study observes the view of Dipo Alam's report about BUMN bribery by the Indonesian Parliament in *Jawa Pos* and *Kompas*. Both of them are the biggest printed mass media in Indonesia which have the biggest number of circulations. *Jawa Pos* is a famous national daily newspaper centered in Surabaya, East Java. *Kompas* newspaper also has a big number circulation and the head office is in Jakarta. In this case, the writer chooses *Jawa Pos* because it is owned by Dahlan Iskan, while *Kompas* is owned by other people who do not have any relation with Dahlan Iskan or Indonesian Parliament. Therefore, the writer can find the view from *Jawa Pos* and *Kompas* easily. Among other media, newspapers are chosen because they can be used as the document and the reader can read everywhere and every time they want, compared to television and radio which only present news program at certain hours and time because of the constraint of the other programs. In this case, the newspaper becomes a good choice for people who do not have television to know the news program. Moreover, the writer chose *Jawa Pos* and *Kompas* as the two biggest printing media in Indonesia to find out the view of *Jawa Pos* and *Kompas* about Dipo Alam's report related BUMN bribery by the members of Indonesian Parliament.

The writer applied Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in analyzing this phenomenon. CDA identifies not only the language of the texts but also contexts of the texts. Here, the context means that language is used for specific purpose and certain practice. CDA is a kind of social discourse analysis that studies the language phenomenon about the sentence combination, coherence, speech act, and the topic change that happens in our social interaction and communication

(van Dijk, 1997). CDA also sees the language as important factor. It also sees how the language is used to identify the imbalance of dominance in the society (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 7). The aim of CDA is to know the hidden meaning of the text because the text in CDA is not only seen as the collection of words but the text always has a purpose. In this study, the writer applied the Socio-cognitive Approach by van Dijk as the theory. Van Dijk combined the three dimensions of discourse: text, social cognition, and social context. Therefore, the point of his analysis combines those three dimensions in the unity of analysis (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 224). It can be concluded that van Dijk tried to combine textual analysis to the comprehensive analysis. It is because this theory not only focuses on the text, but also how the text is produced from reporter individually and from the society. The writer used this approach to discover Dipo Alam's report about BUMN Bribery by the members of Indonesian Parliament in *Jawa Pos* and *Kompas*.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Media has the ability to connect the journalist to the readers through the text. Hence, the media becomes a place where the message of the journalist is represented. In this case, *Jawa Pos* and *Kompas* have different strategies to present their news report. Thus, the writer wants to know how Dipo Aalam's report about BUMN Bribery by the members of Indonesian Parliament is reported in *Jawa Pos* and *Kompas*. From the explanation above, the writer defined statements of the problem as follows:

1. How do *Jawa Pos* and *Kompas* view Dipo Alam's report about BUMN Bribery by members of Indonesian Parliament?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem, this study was intended:

1. To find out *Jawa Pos* and *Kompas* view Dipo Alam's report about BUMN Bribery by members of Indonesian Parliament?

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study used Critical Discourse Analysis to observe the linguistic features of *Jawa Pos* and *Kompas*. Theoretically, the involvement of this study is of importance in linguistics field. Practically, it can be used as reference to the discourse analysts who are interested in the same topic. It also can provide information for the readers so they can be more aware of what they read. Besides, the significance of this study is to give knowledge in understanding how *Jawa Pos* and *Kompas* view Dipo Alam's report about BUMN Bribery by members of Indonesian Parliament

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Discourse : Discourse is part of social practice which relates to an issue towards the situation, institution and social structure

which create the discourse (Eriyanto, 2001).

Critical Discourse Analysis : Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a kind of social discourse analysis that studies the language phenomenon about the sentence combination, coherence, speech act, and the topic change that happens in our social interaction and communication (van Dijk, 1997).

Socio-cognitive Approach : In analyzing the discourse we cannot only concentrate on the text, but also from how the text is produced because text consists no specific meaning. The meaning is given by the person who writes the text, so it is possible contains any ideologies that construct the person's belief and knowledge (Eriyanto, 2001)

Media : A constant presence in our everyday lives, as we switch in and out, on and media space, one media connection, to another. From radio, to newspaper, to telephone. From television, to hi-fi, to internet. In public and in private, alone

and with others. (Silverstone cited in
Devereux, 2003)