

Chapter III

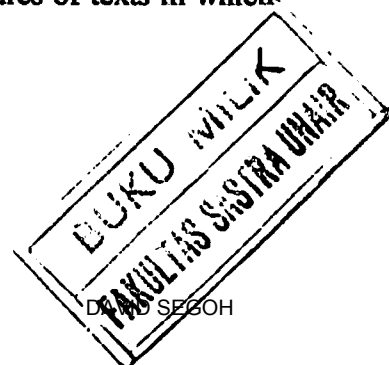
Presentation and Analysis of the Data

Here on Chapter III, the writer classifies the multiword lexical units found in the national scope articles and sections of **Indonesian Daily News** written by Indonesian journalists, both from outside sources (**antara, AP, AFP, Reuters**) and IDN journalists. These articles are found on page one, page two that deals with national issues, page 3, which is about Surabaya and its surroundings, and Business page.

The writer uses Rosamund Moon's Textual Functions of Multiword Lexical Units to analyze the data. The writer will not analyze all articles completely since it will be too long and space consuming. Instead, he will analyze sentences in the articles that contain multiword lexical units whether they are idioms, proverbs, saying, collocations, or metaphors. Every multiword lexical unit found will be analyzed according to its function and their effects to the journalistic writing as a whole.

III.1. Multiword Lexical Units in Indonesian Daily News categorized according to their Textual Functions.

Rosamund Moon (1992) divides multiword lexical units into four main functions, namely *Informational, Evaluative, Situational* and *Hyperpropositional*. The classification is based on the contribution of these multiword lexical units to the structures of texts in which they occur.



III.1.1 Informational

Informational means that the multiword lexical units are used to communicate information, and they contribute to a discourse propositionally. The information may be of various kinds. It may be circumstantial and relate to time, place or manner, or quantitative, or it may consist of an indication of logical relationship between two clauses or groups. The information may also be attributive or process-oriented in nature, taking the form of a description of a state or quality, or a process.

We can find many multiword lexical units which belong to this categorization. They are scattered in all pages of the newspaper, i.e. first page, national, Surabaya and business. A number of them will be presented and analyzed below:

...leaving the food distribution network at a standstill... (article: **UNHCR Won't Return to West Timor**; Monday, September 11, 2000 edition page 1).

At standstill is an uncountable noun phrase means a condition in which all movement or activity has stopped. The noun phrase is used by the writer to magnify the sentence showing how the food distribution network has stopped in West Timor. The phrase is a description of a state or quality, or of a process.

In the article entitled **Village Refugees Flee to Aceh Towns** (the same edition and page as above) there is also a multiword lexical unit of the informational type:

....the refugees were leaving in droves because they were ordered by 'certain sides'....

In droves is a figurative phrase that means moving crowd of people or large number of things. It describes about a state or condition of the refugees. Meanwhile, **certain sides** indicates certain parties that caused the refugees leaving.

In page 2 on national issue, there are also some informational multiword lexical units, such as:

- *All boats and their crew on board were found red-handed in fishing illegally in Sulawesi waters.*

(from **Navy Captures 300 Foreign Boats**; page 2-National, Monday, September 11, 2000).

Red-handed is an idiom meaning somebody is being discovered in the act of doing something wrong or committing a crime. It belongs to the informative type because it describes a state or condition. So here in this sentence the writer wants to show that while doing their act of fishing in Sulawesi waters illegally, the crew of foreign boats who were caught by the authorities. The word red-handed actually collocates with the verb catch. And in the sentence we can see that the journalist not only changes the verb catch but also uses passive form sentence. This is to make the sentence sounds stronger than if he writes with an active form sentence.

- *Demand for Mercedes cars in greater Jakarta is on the rise.*

(from **Luxury Cars Inch Towards to Entice RI's Affluent**; page 2-National, Monday, September 11, 2000).

This sentence from the above article is particularly interesting not only because the multiword lexical unit *on the rise* is used in the sentence, but also because of the intricacy and distinctiveness of the title created by the journalist. **On the rise** means increasing and sought by many people, so we can change the sentence as such...*demand for Mercedes cars in greater Jakarta is increasing*. Many rich people are seeking for that particular expensive famous German car.

The title itself, **Luxury Cars Inch Towards to Entice RI's Affluent** is also interesting to be analyzed. **Entice** means to tempt or to persuade and **affluent** is the synonym of rich and prosperous. The journalist uses the word **inch** to describe how luxurious and famous cars such as Mercedes Benz, BMW, Audi, Jaguar, etc. are beginning to attract the attention of Indonesian people who can afford to buy those prestigious branded cars. But, the journalist wants to tell us that this is not an easy effort, described by the choice of verb **inch**, which shows that the process is slow. One inch is the same with about 2.54 centimeters.

-*This kind of presumption at any time could come up to surface.....*

(from **Gov't Stops Sending Fuel Oil to East Timor by Land since Friday**; page 2-National, Monday, September 11, 2000).

Come up to surface means to appear or can be seen by anybody. Surface here is not really a concrete surface, rather the meaning is abstract. Actually, there is no surface whatsoever discussed in the article, rather the article particularly the sentence talks about the kind of presumption that could appear and be evident at any time.

-.....and a Pentagon official said the troubles in western Timor are 'on our front burner'.

(From **World Bank Chief Warns Indonesia on Militias**; page 1, Wednesday, September 13, 2000).

On our front burner is clearly an idiom of the informative kind of function. Interestingly, this is a creative and genuine variation made by the journalist of the original idiom which means 'if a plan is on the back burner, no one is dealing with it at present, but it has not been completely forgotten'. So, **on our front burner** is the absolute opposite of the original idiom, as a consequence the meaning is also the opposite.

III.1.2 Evaluative

Multiword lexical units, which are of evaluative functions, are used by speakers/writers to communicate their evaluations to their hearers/readers. Actually, many informational expressions also convey attitude and evaluation, but there are a number of expressions, which have no other function than to indicate judgement. Many proverbs are evaluative in nature.

As we know newspaper is used to convey information, to tell news to the readers. However, occasionally it is also used to convey evaluation, that what the writer thinks about certain subjects. This is especially true in articles about opinion or argument. We can also see this if the writer is quoting the statement or opinion from his news sources such as from high ranking government officials, military generals, public workers, experts of certain fields, etc.

Almost all multiword lexical units found in **Indonesian Daily News** are of this kind. Some of them will be presented here including their analyses:

On the first page of the Monday, September 11, 2000, edition of IDN which deals with national and international matters under the title **UNHCR Won't Return to West Timor**, we can find some multiword lexical units of the evaluative kind:

-We have to go to the bottom of the story and the condition (for resuming operations).....

The underline phrase means find out the real cause of something or the truth about something. The actual phrase found in the Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary (from now on will be abbreviated OALD) is *get to the bottom of something*. The writer of the article changes verb *get* to *go* and also adds *the story and the condition (for resuming operations)* which acts as the modifier of the verb.

-.....Indonesian government should regain authority in the region and clamp down on the thousands of pro Indonesian East Timorese militia members currently holding sway over the refugee camps in West Timor.

Clamp down in OALD is actually a noun phrase and the meaning is sudden policy of increased strictness in preventing or suppressing something, but the writer uses it as a verb to explain that the Indonesian government will strictly control the bewildering Indonesian East Timorese militias. In the same sentence, the writer also uses a verb phrase **holding sway**, a dated and rhetorical phrase, which means have the greatest power or influence or be dominant. This is to indicate that the Indonesian East Timorese militias are still dominant in West Timor.

...not only put a leash on the militias...

This is also a verb phrase which means to control. This idiom is particularly interesting since it is a variation made by the writer of the original idiom: *put the lid on something*, which is common in British English but already outdated or old fashioned. A leash is a string of rope used to control dogs or other animals.

...being forced at gun point by militia....

This another variation of the original idiom found in the Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms (CIDI): *hold/put a gun to somebody's head*, which means to use threats to force someone to do what you want. The writer cleverly use a stronger verb force and adds *point* to the *gun*. By using passive sentence form he intends to strengthen the sentence.

...food supplies for the refugees have dwindled raising the specter of possible starvation.....

Raising the specter is a figurative, formal kind of phrase in which the meaning of **specter** itself in the Cambridge International Dictionary of English (CIDE) is the influence of a person who is not present, or the expectation of something unpleasant happening which causes fear. It's also a literary or old use of a ghost. So, here in this sentence the journalist wants to inform us that the sharp decreasing of food supply for the refugees in West Timor has caused fear of starvation among them. The journalist intentionally uses a formal and literary phrase in order to emphasize the urgency and the importance of the condition in West Timor. In doing so, he hopes that the readers will pay serious attention to his article.

We can also find two examples of the evaluative type of multiword lexical units in the following article 'Aribowo: Proceed With Court Action' (page 3-Surabaya: Monday, September 11, 2000):

- *Through court action, Aribowo said, there enshrines a hope that the councillors will develop an awareness that the public is watching over what they get up to.*
- *Penalties by their own parties and the police investigation will possibly rattle the councillors more than the possibility of a court action by the NGOs.*

The two phrases above, **enshrine a hope** and **rattle** metaphors, elaborations of the condition. **Enshrine** is a formal form of verb which means to contain or keep (as if) in a holy place, or to contain and protect (especially a political or social right). So, it is a specific word that is usually used in political terms. Since the article above talks about politics it is natural that the journalist chooses the word. The journalist deliberately uses **enshrine** to translate the real

saying of his information which was in Indonesian. Meanwhile, **rattle**, which means to make nervous or to worry, is chosen by the journalist because he thinks it is the best verb to represent the situation that the councillors of Surabaya will be worried more by penalties from their own parties and by the police investigation rather than a court action by Non-Governmental Organisations.

There is also an interesting article found page 3-Surabaya in the same edition whose title is **Kick Up A Fuss and Get Paid For It**. If we take a look at this title we can clearly determine **kick up a fuss** is an idiom meaning 'complain strongly, make a lot of noise or show great annoyance for something' (Cambridge International Dictionary of English). This article talks about the phenomenon of rallies, protests and demonstrations which lately have sparked around the country particularly in Surabaya and it seems that many people have made demonstrators their official job. The journalist cleverly chooses an idiom to get the attraction of the readers although the topic itself is actually already attractive and interesting. This investigative report is fully written by IDN journalist and bravely says that there are some demonstrators who get paid for doing rallies and demonstrations. Under the same article the journalist also uses two verb phrases:

- *Some even say that they see protesters as a form of ushering changes for a better Indonesia.*
- *But, on the other hand, public demonstrations have also harvested their share of criticisms.*

The writer also finds a clear example of metaphor in the following article '**Feature: Professional Demonstrators Behind Rallies (2-end), For Some People Rallies Are A Blessing**' (page 3-Surabaya, Tuesday, September 12, 2000):

- *As a member of the society, students should not only stay at school and study," he said. "But students should also be able to be the trumpet for public aspirations".*

The trumpet is a metaphor. So, the word means that students should be able to carry out or to be the representatives of the public's aspiration.

III.1.3 Situational

According to Rosamund Moon (1992) this type of fixed expressions/phrases/multiword lexical units is found almost exclusively in spoken discourse. They can be responses to something in the extralinguistic situation and often constrained by sociocultural factors. It is oriented towards the situational context and behavior of the hearers. They can also be greetings and valedictions, expressions of sympathy or solidarity, apogogies, regulators, etc. They are usually institutionalized formulae such as *How do you do? See you, Good morning, So long, Have a nice day...*

During the research conducted by the writer, there were almost no multiword lexical units of this type found in the September 11, 2000 to September 16-17, 2000 editions of **Indonesian Daily News**. This is understandable since this type of multiword lexical units is

barely found inside written discourse. They exclusively belong to the conversational rituals or speech, responses to something in the extra-linguistic situation. It is even truer if we consider that almost all articles in newspapers convey information or message and they are written in statements or indirect speeches although we can also commonly find direct speeches in newspaper articles. One example: *"It's like starting an engine that hasn't been running for sometime; it's sputtering," says Darusman, a soft-spoken optimist*

III.1.4 Hyperpropositional

Hyperpropositional multiword lexical units are used to organize and modify the text and represent the speaker's/writer's commitment to the coherence of the discourse and to its truth-value. They include discourse signals which indicate, for example, a summary or topic boundary; delimiters which indicate the parameters of a proposition; attitude markers which indicate speaker's attitude and commitment; and other markers of modality.

This type of multiword lexical units although not as rare as the situational type in written discourse, can still be found in **Indonesian Daily News**, particularly in the one-week edition of September 11 to September 16-17, 2000. They are like:

...conflicts, separation movement, increasing grudges from government officials and people in several regions are a clear sign of something wrong in the central government's management in Jakarta. In short, many people are wanting a change, they have had enough with the corrupt government that has only served them a little.

(Gov't should pay more attention to people's need; Page 2-National, Tuesday, September 12, 2000). *In short* is a hyperpropositional multiword lexical unit, which acts as a discourse signal indicating a summary.

There are others multiword lexical units of the hyperpropositional type found in other articles that function as topic boundary:

- *By the way, traditional food peddled alongside streets in Surabaya such as tahu goreng, tempe bacem, martabak, terang bulan, ote-ote, pisang molen, tahu isi are all cooked with saturated traditional processed coconut oil. Most of the time this oil is used more than once. Sometimes, it is used for several times until the color of the cooking oil has blackened as if black paint is poured in it. (Dangerous cooking oil used by food peddlers; page 3-Surabaya, Wednesday, September 13, 2000).*
- *No other reasons besides regretting what has happened, he could blame his unfitness for losing easily to his opponent in the semifinal, but as a professional athlete he should not find excuses for his lost that has shattered the dream of hundreds of millions of Indonesian people to get the first gold medal from the badminton men's group of the Sidney Olympics 2000. That was the end of that. (Taufik hidayat admits unfitness for losing in Olympics; page 1).*

There are also hyperpropositional multiword lexical units that act as delimiters that indicate the parameters of a proposition, such as:

- *From a logical point of view, it is unthinkable that such a great nation like Indonesia could break into pieces due to the increasing demand of separation from several regions*

like Aceh and Papua (used to be Irian Jaya). (Indonesia, The Biggest Archipelago Nation in the Brink of Extinction; page 1, Tuesday, September 12, 2000).

- *...in normal terms, it should be said that the political situation in Indonesia has become worse by day as many politicians seem to show their differences over several matters and the big political parties seem not to be able to agree on several important issues like the trial of former president Soeharto and how he is going to be treated. (Parties Disagree over Several Important Issues; Saturday-Sunday, September 16-17, 2000).*

Hyperpropositional multiword lexical units that function as attitude markers indicating writer's attitude and commitment are also found in one article '**Customers Satisfaction The First Priority in Doing Service Based Business**' in the Business page of the Saturday-Sunday edition, September 16-17, 2000, of IDN:

- *In a way, serving the clients or customers should be conducted in the kindest way so that they will not run away and go to our competitors.*
- *Sometimes there several companies especially those running service businesses like laundry, mail delivery and consultants that are hesitant to serve their clients in a long time, to be honest they tend not to give sufficient time to deal with their customers' want and need.*

There are also other markers of modality that function hyperpropositionally in the articles of IDN, such as:

- *By and large everything that happens in the world can be understood through several basic ways. So, actually there is no need to haste, take a deep breath, focus and*

concentrate every time we want to do something. (Relaxation, A Way to Avoid The Bustling World; page 3-Surabaya, Friday, September 15, 2000).

- *Sooner or later every part of Surabaya will be filled with street peddlers selling various things from pirated VCDs and cassettes to second hand clothes and underwear. (Street Peddlers Mushrooming in Surabaya as The Crisis Still Occurs; page 3-Surabaya, Friday, September 15, 2000).*
- *On the whole, there are no other cellular phone companies that can beat Nokia concerning the services it gives to the customers, the after sale guarantee and the price competitiveness while not forgetting the technology edge found in every Nokia cellular phone, said Nokia regional manager in Surabaya. (Nokia Still Number One in Surabaya Competitive Cellular Phone Market; Business page, Saturday-Sunday, September 16-17, 2000).*

III.2. Collocations, Other Phrases and their free-variations

The writer also finds a lot of collocations in almost all articles of **Indonesian Daily News** from the first, national, Surabaya and business pages, which are written by Indonesian and IDN journalists. Some of them are:

- *the savage attack* (Noun Phrases) → violently cruel attack
- *a street rally* (NP) → a rally or demonstration carried out in the street

- *the mutilated body* (NP) → body whose parts have been removed or damaged violently
- *unknown assassins* (NP) → assassin originated from Arabic word meaning murderer or killer who is paid or has political reasons, so unknown assassin is anonymous murderer.

(from **UNHCR Won't Return to West Timor**; page 1, Monday, September 11, 2000).

- *a humanitarian pause* (NP) → This phrase is used in Aceh to describe the truce held between the Indonesian government and the separatist movement for the reason of humanity.
- *the resource-rich area* (NP) → an area which is rich with natural resources such as oil.

(from **Village Refugees Flee to Aceh Towns**; page 1, Monday, September 11, 2000).

- *...Indonesia's once monolithic army...*(NP) → an army which is too large, too regular or without interesting differences and unwilling or unable to be changed.
- *army hard-liners* (NP) → people in the army who are unwilling to change their opinion.
- *economic slump* (NP) → slump is another word for 'depression' a period when the economy is in a bad state and there is a lot of unemployment.
- *lucrative businesses* (Adjective Phrase/AP) → businesses that can produce a lot of money and make a large profit.
- *...dwifungsi or dual function...*(AP) → with two functions, this is in the context of the Indonesian military which has social as well as security functions.
- *blanket amnesty* (NP) → a decision especially by a government not to use the usual punishments for crime, or a period of time for which this lasts.
- *The hard-liners also have been able to weed-out reformist army generals.*



Weed-out is a phrasal verb which according to the Oxford Advance Learner Dictionary (OALD) means remove or get rid of (people or things that are not wanted) from amongst others that are valuable.

(From **Military Breakdown Seen As Threat to Indonesia's Democratic Reforms**; page 1, Monday, September, 2000).

- *urban life* (AP) → city or town life
- *public nuisance* (AP) → annoyance or trouble caused for the public.
- *the secret hands* (AP) → those who are involved secretly.
- *political groupings* (NP) → grouping is several people or things when they have been arranged into a group or are being considered as a group.

(From **Aribowo: Proceed with Court Action**; page 3-Surabaya, Monday, September 11, 2000).

- *Thursday's session is scheduled to hear testimony from both Soeharto's private doctors and a state-appointed medical team on the health of the former dictator who ruled the country with an iron fist for 32 years.* → with an iron fist means to do it firmly and often severely.

(From **Soeharto To Be A No-Show At His Trial Again**; page 1, Thursday, September 14, 2000).

- *Landing unhurt, Gistor ran out of the police complex into a busy traffic clogged four lane main street, ... as pedestrians and motorists ran for cover.* → it means seeking protection from something.

- *He managed to dodge through the four lanes of traffic* → to **dodge through** is a phrasal verb (VP) meaning to move quickly and suddenly to one side in order to avoid something or someone.

(From **Police Re-arrest Nigerian Drug Trafficker After Dramatic Escape**; Page 2-Nationline, Monday, September 11, 2000).

Meanwhile, Also on page 2 of the same edition under the title: **Islam Revives in Indonesia, but Militancy Seen as Threat** there are also some multiword lexical units that can be found, such as:

- *.....to foster democracy and tolerance* (Verb Phrase/VP)→to encourage the development and growth of democracy and tolerance.
- *nominal believers* (AP)→ nominal here has the same meaning with not in reality, just in name or thought.
- *(jelbab = a nun-like headdress for women)* (NP)
- *The trial is seen as a key of Indonesia's determination to stamp out corruption.....*
- **Stamp out** means eliminate, destroy or suppress. It collocates with the word corruption.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION