

**STRATEGIES OF THE JAKARTA POST'S EDITORS IN
GIVING NEGATIVE EVALUATION**

A THESIS

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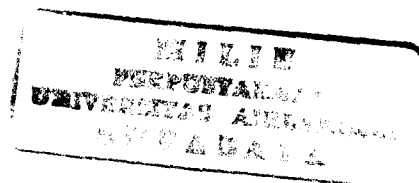


By :

FENINDRA DIAN LISTYANTI

St. N. 120210377

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY
2006**



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GIVING NEGATIVE EVALUATION**

A THESIS

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Letters
Airlangga University Surabaya**

By :

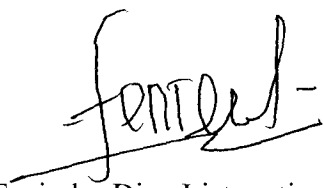
FENINDRA DIAN LISTYANTI
St. N. 120210377

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY
2006**

DECLARATION

This thesis contains no material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma in any university. And to the best of this candidate's knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

Signed



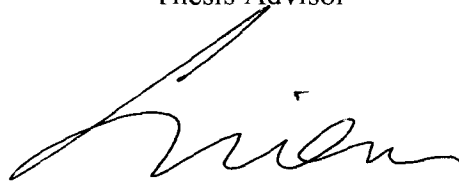
Fenindra Dian Listyanti

DEDICATED TO
MY DEAR LORD JESUS CHRIST
AND BOTH OF MY PARENTS

Approved to be examined

Surabaya, 23 June 2006

Thesis Advisor

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lusvita', written in a cursive style.

Lusvita F. Nuzuliyanti, S.S., M. App. Ling.

NIP. 132295669

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY**

2006

This thesis has been accepted and examined by the board of examiners of English
Department, Faculty of Letters, Airlangga University, 14th of July 2006

THE EXAMINERS ARE:

1.



Denny Arnos K., S.S., M. Hum

NIP.132230684

2.



Lusvita F. Nuzuliyanti, S.S., M. App. Ling.

NIP. 132295669

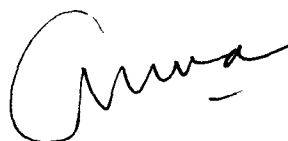
3.



Dra. Lilla Musyahda, M.Pd

NIP. 139000307

4.



Dra. Anna Dewanti, Dip. TESL

NIP. 131558570

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The God who made the
firmament,
Who made the deepest sea,
The God who put the stars in
place
Is the God who cares for me.

Berg

ABSTRACT

Fenindra Dian

Text Analysis

Strategies of *The Jakarta Post*'s Editors in Giving Negative Evaluation

This thesis will discuss the editorial column in *The Jakarta Post*. I will analyze it from the aspect of negative evaluation which is given by the editorial writer to particular party or idea. The analysis is to find out the significant linguistic features and their functions in giving negative evaluation. As a tool to help me in having a good analysis, I choose to use Critical Discourse Analysis approach. From that point, I choose Norman Fairclough's theory as my main theory which uses ten questions to analyze the texts. I also use some explanations about connotation, metaphor, attribution, and simple present tense to support my findings. From the discussion that I analyzed, I found that the significant linguistic features which are used by the editorial writer are connotation, metaphor, attribution, and simple present tense. Connotations are used to evaluate the existence and the action of the object in the news, attributions are used to build the characters of the news object, while simple present tense is used to present opinions as facts or truths. Most of the metaphors which are found exhibit asymmetrical features, and its use is related with the topic

Key terms: newspaper, critical discourse analysis, negative evaluation, connotation, metaphor.

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CHAPTER I

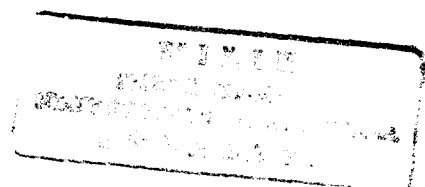
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Sometimes after we read a piece of news, we might think negatively about a particular matter reported in the news. It is possible that the writer has used particular pattern of writing that can make us think that way. This phenomenon urges me to have a study on the negative evaluation pattern that is used by the Editorial writer. To focus on this phenomenon, I find a sample of Editorial column, which entitled “Searching for a Fair Standard”, taken from *The Jakarta Post*, in Editorial column, May 26, 2006. In the fourth paragraph, it is stated:

“From a legal point of view, the national exams are a blatant violation of the 2003 National Education Law, which give teachers, not the state, the authority to evaluate students’ performance.”

In this Editorial, the writer writes about the national exams for junior and senior high school students that have to be passed if they want to continue study to higher education. After reading the whole parts of the text, I think about the national exam negatively. I think that this system will not succeed in controlling the quality of education. Paying more attention to the structure of the text, I discover the pattern that is used by the writer in giving negative evaluation towards the national exam. In the above sentence, the national exams are labeled as “a blatant violation of the 2003 National Education Law”. The labeling here carries negative meaning on the exams



because if it violates the Education Law, it means that the exam is not compatible to imply and should be stopped. National exams as part of education policy should support the National Education Law and not break it. From the sample above, I can see that the writer of Editorial has used language in such a way to deliver his message.

A newspaper is a publication containing news and information and advertising, usually printed on low-cost paper called newsprint. In the newspaper, people can get up-to-date information of events that happen around the world. Even though newspaper is less immediate than radio or television, many people still use them as a source of information because it is cheaper than other media and available in almost every part of the world. Nowadays, newspapers are considered to be a prominent news bearer, since they help people share attitudes and understand cultural values and get the great variety of information. As Bardoel (1996) adds, "The journalists of the newspapers have not been only the gate keeper who filters the floods of information into an orderly stream of news but also the broker of social consensus who shapes a community's attitudes," (in Aitchison & Lewis, 2003, p.101). Newspaper could also be said as the main daily menu for most people since their presence in society functions not only to convey information, ideas, or opinions, but also to entertain the readers. That is why within the rapid advance in communication technology such as internet, newspapers still have their devoted readers. Besides, many people prefer newspaper because they can access information by reading them at anytime they want. It is more convenient if it is compared with

television and radio which only present news program in certain hours and for a particular length of time because of the constraint of other programs.

In Indonesia, the newspaper industry grows rapidly. They are competing with each other by claiming themselves as the best newspaper that people can trust in term of their capability in delivering information. Inevitably, newspaper uses language as its predominant tool to communicate ideas on current affairs. Language that is used in newspaper is unique if it is compared with the language used in other mass media such as television and radio. In newspaper, written text language is the main tool for the journalist to deliver message, though there may be some pictures included, the written text is still the dominant part of the newspaper. Therefore, the journalists' skill in structuring the texts is badly needed since it relates to the clarity of the message deliverance from the journalist to the readers. Television, in other way, has more various means such as written texts, visual pictures, and sounds to deliver the message. Most of its features are presented in visual pictures along with the sound, so that written text is no longer as important as it is in the newspaper. In television, the facial expression, gesture, intonation, and speaking style are more dominant in delivering the message to audience. From that point, I consider that newspaper as one kind of printed media is the one that uses language extensively in its written form. Written text is the main media for newspaper journalists to act out linguistic manipulation such as using certain grammar, vocabulary, and textual structure to pass out certain message or idea. The newspapers are also unique in the way they organize their news texts. According to Lewis (2003), "Newspapers use certain 'news story'

format which is called ‘inverted pyramid’ to deliver the news to audience. In this kind of format, a typical news worthy event is turned into a narrative ordered by decreasing salience” (in Aitchison & Lewis, 2003, p.96).

In doing the study on the newspaper language, I choose *The Jakarta Post* as the object of the research. The reason why I am interested in *The Jakarta Post* is because it is famous as one of the leading English newspaper in Indonesia. For over 13 years, *The Jakarta Post* has provided the expatriate and English-reading Indonesian communities with excellent coverage of local, national, and international events. *The Jakarta Post* is assumed to unbiased, thus it is read by large numbers of audience which can possibly mean that its influence in constructing public opinion towards particular issues is also large. *The Jakarta Post* is daily issued and distributed to all over Indonesia from Monday to Sunday. From the many sections which are presented in *The Jakarta Post*, I choose reading ‘Editorial’ column and analyze the language that is used in it. Basically, in Editorial, there are perspectives, thoughts, impressions, and critics from the newspaper editor towards particular affairs to produce certain point of view which is presented in public. Editorial as a brief and logical statement of facts and opinions is interesting to be analyzed from its writing style which have purpose to influence opinion and give interpretation towards conspicuous topics.

In analyzing the language that is used in Editorial, I use Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as the tool of the research. CDA is an approach that examines the use of language and asks why it has been used that way and what the implications are

of this kind of use. In CDA, language is seen as social construct, and text, whether written or oral, is a multidimensional structure. According to Norman Fairclough (1989), there is internal relationship between language and society. Language is part of society, linguistic phenomena are social phenomena of a special sort, and social phenomena are linguistic phenomena. Linguistic phenomena are social in the sense that whenever people speak or listen or write or read, they do so in ways which are determined socially and have social effects. The norms and values as parts of the social products that underlie texts often tend to be hidden rather than overtly stated. Relates to that explanation, it can be concluded that the norms and values that the text producers have, might also influence them in their way of producing texts. CDA is considered as an approach which can unveil the implicit attitudes of the text producers, that come from their norms and values, which are represented in the texts.

Language used in the newspaper has been the object of several studies. One of them is done by Teun A. van Dijk. He did a research on several conservative newspapers such as *The Sun* and *The Daily Mail* in UK, and *Bild Zeitung* in Germany. The research shows that the leading stories and editorials of these newspapers have always initiated or exacerbated resentment against the first non-European immigrants and continue to do so with the present panic about 'waves' of refugees. He found that these newspapers did so by providing the dominant news values, headlines, stories, op-ed articles, topics, metaphors, and descriptions that could be used as the basis for the legitimization of the hatred against immigrants (van Dijk, 1995). Tyas Anindia Hapsari (2004) analyzed the meaning vagueness in

Surabaya Kita subsection in *Kompas* newspaper. She found that there are some vagueness appears in the Surabaya Kita subsection. At the end of her research, she concluded that the type of vagueness which appears most frequently in Surabaya Kita subsection is the type which is called lack of specification. Bell (1991) studied the ways in which newspaper texts are edited. He identifies 'cutting' as one of the major goals of copy editing to reduce the volume of news to a manageable amount. The main editing device for this purpose discussed by Bell is the simple deletion of text (in Aitchison & Lewis, 2003). Biber (2003) investigated the linguistics patterns of use in newspaper prose. He found that newspaper prose has been linguistically innovative in other ways designed to achieve a compressed style. That is, devices like noun-noun sequences, heavy positive post modifiers, and *to*-noun complement clauses are especially characteristic of newspaper prose (in Aitchison & Lewis, 2003). Besides these studies, there are many other extensive studies which have been done in the field of newspaper language.

This study of negative evaluation in the newspaper is expected to be able to help the text readers in general and the newspaper readers in particular to be aware of the message contained in the text. The nouns, grammars, and textual structures are purposefully chosen by the writer to deliver certain message. By realizing this fact, I hope that the readers will not always be submissive to the ideas presented in the texts but be more critical in perceiving them.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Newspaper as one kind of printed media in mass communication is interesting to be analyzed. It is because it uses language to deliver news message, and the language that is used is vary from one newspaper to another. The way the writer uses language in presenting an event can influence the minds of the readers in their opinions towards particular things. Coming from this fact, I intend to find out:

1. What are the dominant linguistic features that are used by the editorial writer to give negative evaluation?
2. What are the functions of the dominant linguistic features in giving negative evaluation?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem above, this study is intended to find out the dominant linguistic features and their functions that are used by the editorial writer in giving negative evaluation. In this study, I use three Editorial articles as the sources of the research and analyze them with the Critical Discourse Analysis theory that is proposed by Norman Fairclough. The units of analysis will be limited only on the linguistic features which carry negative evaluation towards particular party or idea which are subjected in the texts.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Through this study, I hope that the result of this research may give more understanding to the readers about the way the newspapers writers use language to represent particular party or idea in negative way. Furthermore I hope that this research will also broaden the knowledge of the use of CDA theory that is proposed by Norman Fairclough to analyze the language use in newspaper, and also becomes reference for further researches in CDA field especially in newspaper discourse.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

1. Newspaper: a publication devoted chiefly to presenting and commenting on the news. It provides an excellent means of keeping well informed on current events. It also plays a vital role in shaping public opinion (World book, volume 4, 2003).
2. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA): an interdisciplinary approach to the study of texts which views language as form of social practice (Fairclough, 1989, p.20).
3. Negative Evaluation: statement which gives negative value or negative assessment toward someone or something.
4. Connotation: personal aspect of meaning, the emotional associations that the word arouses, which clearly need not be the same for all people who know and use the word (Kreidler, 1998, p.45).

5. Metaphor: concepts, notions, models, pictures from one domain, the source domain, are borrowed for the description of things in another domain, the target domain (Lobner, 2002, p.50).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Review of Related Theory

The theory that I use in this study is the theory from Norman Fairclough in the field of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). In this part I want to discuss about media discourse in general and the theories from some prominent proponents in CDA.

2.1.1 Media Discourse

Mass media discourse is interesting to analyze since it often gives major influences to the readers to have particular thoughts on someone or something. It is thought to have an important role in constructing readers' opinions and interpretations on some events through the use of language. Media uses language in particular way to spread a certain ideology which is often hidden rather than overtly stated. As an addition, Fairclough (1989) states that there are power relations in media. The power holders use media to exercise their power in the form of ideology and spread it out to society by means of particular language use in the text media.

Referring to this fact, I realize that people are often not conscious of particular ideologies printed in their minds after they do text reading activities. They often read texts without questioning it and are likely to accept what the text writer is saying. Van Dijk (1995) explains that in order to understand the role of the news media and their messages, one needs to pay detailed attention to the structures and strategies of such discourses and to the ways these are related to institutional arrangement, on the one hand, and to the audience, on the other hand. If the readers do not pay attention to the

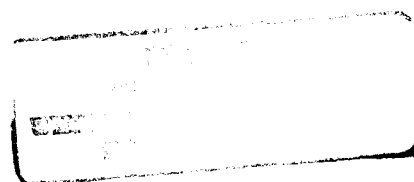
details, they will not be aware of the ideology in texts, their mind will be controlled by the media, and they will not be able to resist the text persuasion. Media has potential power to control to some extent the minds of the readers but not directly their action, but once minds are controlled over, the actions will follow because opinions, beliefs, knowledge, plans, and intentions come from the minds (van Dijk, 1995). Newspaper as one kind of subject in media discourse is also interesting to be analyzed as it is daily issued and usually has considerable numbers of readers.

Newspapers in general have nearly the same contents. They discuss about politics, economics, social issues, cultures, education, science and technology, sports, crimes, and entertainment. The scope of their information coverage varies from local, national, and international community. The difference is on the variation of language they use to deliver the message in each newspaper.

The language used in newspaper should be clear and also simply understandable in order to avoid some misinterpretations on the mind of the readers. As Thomas and Robinson (1982, p.121) state, "The language used in newspaper should be standard language because the main purpose of the writer is to guide the audience to understand the objective reality on which the story is all about". The newspaper language is also unique from the view that it has more oral styles today. Biber (2003) mentions that over the past few decades, newspaper language has undergone dramatic changes. Such changes reflect the continuing popularization of newspaper, adopting more oral features in an effort to appeal a wider reading audience. In particular, newspaper language continues to rely on a dense use of nouns

and integrated noun phrase construction. These linguistics characteristics seem to be a reflection of two major factors: the informational purpose of newspaper, coupled with the influence of economy (in Aitchison & Lewis, 2003). In addition, Lewis (2003) says, "There is a language tendency in the newspaper which shows that the more dramatic the story, the fewer literary devices are needed to gloss it over. The highest count of metaphors, and the largest proportion of 'disaster' words tend to be found in the least dramatic sections of the newspaper, for example, finance and sports, which are felt to need 'pepping out'" (in Aitchison & Lewis, 2003).

Newspapers organize and classify their information into several columns. One of them is Editorial column. It contains deep investigation and opinion on the current events from the journalists' point of view. According to Rivers (1975), there are at least four functions of Editorial writing. The first one is explaining the news. In editorial, the writer is free to explain to his readers the importance of particular events. The second is filling in the background. Further to give significance to the event, the editorial writer may attempt to place it in its historic setting to relate it with what has gone before. The third function is forecasting the future. Having gone so far in the analysis of current events, the editorial writer finds it easy to take the next step, and to foretell from the events that happen at that time. The fourth function of editorial writing is passing moral judgment. By long tradition, the editorial writer serves as an unofficial keeper of the public conscience. He is expected to take sides, and to argue his position like any other intellectuals.



From the four functions of editorial writing stated above, it is clearly seen that the editorial writers intentionally use language in certain way to fulfill the purpose of editorial writing. To analyze the language used in editorial, it is considered that CDA approach is the best one to employ since it can unveil the hidden ideology by using its tools of analysis.

2.1.2 Critical Discourse Analysis in General

Critical Discourse Analysis is seen as a way to uncover implicit ideology in the texts. It exposes underlying ideological bias and therefore, the exercise of power in the texts. Fairclough (1993) explained that CDA begins with a view of language as social practice, in other words, it is a kind of action. Language shapes the social condition, but in other way, it is also shaped by the social condition. Critical Discourse Analysis explores how discursive practices, events, and texts arise from, and are ideologically shared by relations of power and struggles over power. According to Haig (2000), the goal of CDA may be seen as to uncover the ideological assumptions that are hidden within texts. Since social problems to which CDA is aimed are naturally complex, this usually means a multidisciplinary approach. CDA is unique compared to other forms of textual analysis. As Huckin (1997) argues that there are six ways in which CDA differs from other forms of textual analysis. They are:

1. CDA tries to acknowledge the fact that texts are not produced and consumed in isolation but in some real world context with all of their complexity.

2. CDA tries to unite three different levels of analysis: the text, the discursive practices, and the larger social context that stands upon it, whereas CDA also have the intention to show how these levels are all interrelated.
3. CDA is very much concerned with important societal issues.
4. CDA not only describes unfair social or political practices but also it is explicitly critical of them.
5. CDA takes into consideration the view that the people's assumption and assessment of reality are largely constructed through interaction with others, therefore reality is not seen as an absolute certainty but as somewhat open to change.
6. CDA is democratic, meaning that critical discourse analysts try to make their work as clear as possible to ordinary people as non-specialist readership.

There are some prominent proponents who bring important contributions to the development of Critical Discourse Analysis. In this part, I would like to review some of their views in discourse study in order to give broader description about Critical Discourse Analysis and its applications.

Roger Fowler, Robert Hodge, Gunther Kress consider language as social practice in which particular parties spread their ideologies. What they do is to see how particular grammar and vocabulary bring particular ideology and implication. Roger Fowler et al. base their analysis model on the Halliday explanation about language function and language structure. They use grammar and its practice of use to know

the ideological practice in the texts. The elements that are used in the analysis are grammar and vocabulary. They assume that language used in media is not neutral but has particular aspects and ideological values (Eriyanto, 2001).

Theo van Leeuwen introduces discourse analysis model to find out how particular groups or people are marginalized in the texts. He also builds his analysis to find out how dominant group has more control in representing an event, while other group which is less powerful tends to be the object of representation and is often depicted in negative way. He says that there is relation between discourse and power. Power does not only work through formal devices, law, and government institution but also through discourse. One important agent in giving representation towards particular group is media. The discourse that is made by media can legitimate something and delegitimate or marginalize other things. In general, Van Leeuwen's analysis explains how certain parties and actors are represented in the news reports. There are two focuses in his analysis. The first one is exclusion process in which particular party is excluded from the text and the discourse strategy that is used for that. The second is inclusion process in which particular party is included in the text and the discourse strategy that is used for that (Eriyanto, 2001).

Sara Mills focuses mainly on the discourse about feminism: how women are represented in the texts, whether in novels, pictures, or in the news. What she does is included in perspective of feminism. The focus of the perspective of feminism is to show how the texts are biased in representing women. Sara Mills concerns on how the positions of actors are represented in the texts. The positions mean who is the

subject of the story and who is the object of the story which can influence the text structure and representation in general. Besides that, she also focuses on how the readers and the writer are represented in the text. The positions and the representation in the texts can make one party legitimate and other party illegitimate (Eriyanto,2001).

Teun A. van Dijk uses model which is called social cognition. According to van Dijk, analysis on the discourse is not only based on the text itself, because text is only the result of production process which can be further analyzed. It is also needed to know how a text is produced so that we will know how a text can be such it is. Van Dijk describes discourse to have three dimensions: text, social cognition, and social context. The point of his analysis is to unite those three dimensions in one unit of analysis. In the text dimension, he analyzes the text structure and discourse strategy; in the social cognition level, he analyzes text production process which includes the writer individual cognition; and in the social context level, he analyzes the discourse within society which relates to particular issue (Eriyanto,2001).

Paul Chilton and Christina Schaffner consider that politics cannot be conducted without language, and it is probably the case that the use of language in the constitution of social groups lead to what we call 'politics' in a broad sense. They thought that political discourse is a complex form of human activity which deserves study in its own right. Many commentators, and indeed many ordinary people in everyday life, have the feeling that politicians and political institutions are sustained by 'persuasive' or 'manipulative' uses of language of which the public is only half

aware. These factors contribute to intellectual curiosity for political discourse analysis. They claimed that social actors in the political and cultural context enact strategies to sustain their political stance through linguistic choices (van Dijk, 1997).

There is also another proponent that I want to discuss here who is Norman Fairclough which the theory is the one that I use in this study. The focus of Fairclough is to see language as the practice of power. To know how language users bring certain ideology needs comprehensive analysis. Fairclough uses discourse to refer to the language use as part of social practice, more than individual activity in using language to represent something. He divides the analysis of the discourse into three dimensions: text, interaction, and social context. In his model, text is analyzed in terms of linguistics, by concerning the vocabulary, semantics, and sentence structure. I will explain his theory further in Theoretical Framework.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

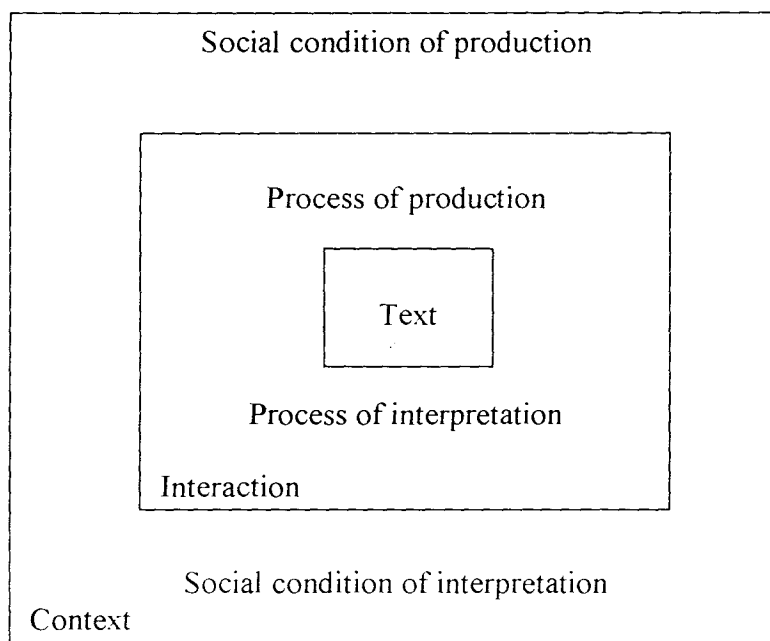
In this study, I use the CDA theory which is proposed by Norman Fairclough. The reason why I use his theory is because he is known as one of the most influential practitioners of CDA (Haig, 2000). Another reason is that his tools of ten main questions in analyzing texts help me to pay attention to the details in the texts and answer my statement of problem which is to find out the linguistic features that are used by the editorial writer in *The Jakarta Post* to give negative evaluation. He gives complete classifications and categorizations of text analysis which I cannot find in other theories.

2.2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis Theory by Norman Fairclough

Fairclough (1989) sees that language and society are related to each other. Social condition determines language use and vice versa. Therefore, he says that if we want to analyze a certain text, we should not just concern with the text itself but we also concern with how social conventions shape the processes of producing and interpreting texts. According to him, people draw upon their 'members' resources' (MR) which include their knowledge of language, representations of the natural, and social words they inhabit, values, beliefs, assumptions, and so on, when they produce or interpret texts (Fairclough,1989). This is not the only one; people use MR to engage in their social practice including discourse. The MR's are social in the sense that they have social origins, they are socially generated, and their nature is dependent on the social relations and struggles out of which they were generated- as well as being socially transmitted and, in our society, unequally distributed (Fairclough, 1989).

Discourse then involves social conditions, which can be specified as social conditions of production, and social condition of interpretation. These social conditions relate to three different levels of social organization: the level of the social situation, or the immediate social environment in which the discourse occurs, the level of social institution which constitutes a wider matrix for the discourse, and the level of the society as a whole (Fairclough,1989). These social conditions shape the MR people bring to production and interpretation, which in turn shape the way in which texts are produced and interpreted.

So he concludes that seeing language as social practice, one should not commit just to analyze texts, nor just to analyze processes of production and interpretation, but to analyze the relationship between texts, processes, and their social conditions (Fairclough, 1989).



Corresponding to these three dimensions of discourse, Fairclough (1989) distinguish three dimensions or stages of critical discourse analysis:

1. Description is the stage which is concerned with formal properties of the text
2. Interpretation is concerned with the relationship between text and interaction by seeing the text as the product of a process of production, and as a resource in the process of interpretation.

3. Explanation is concerned with the relationship between interaction and social context- with the social determination of the processes of production and interpretation, and their social context.

Fairclough (1989) adds that basically, the application of these three stages to analyze texts is dependent on the analysts' interpretation. What one sees in a text, what one regards as worth describing, and what one chooses to emphasize in a description, are all dependent on how one interprets a text.

Fairclough (1989) considers that a discourse can be a place where relations of power are actually exercised and enacted. Power in discourse has things to do with powerful participants controlling and constraining the contributions of non-powerful participants. He distinguishes the constraints into three types:

- contents, on what is said or done
- relations, the social relations people enter into in discourse
- subjects, or the 'subject position' people can occupy

From this point, he also argues that these constraints may have long term structural effects refer to what he said before that discourse is part of social practice and contributes to the reproduction of social structures. The constraints can be seen in the following figure:

Constraints	Structural effects
Contents	Knowledge and beliefs
Relations	Social relationship
Subjects	Social identities

What I do in this study is text analysis which is just one part of discourse analysis. Fairclough (1989) says that texts contain quite a range of linguistic formal features such as features of vocabulary, grammar, punctuation, turn taking, types of speech act, and the directness or indirectness of their expression. He distinguishes the formal features into three types of values:

1. Experiential

A formal feature with experiential value is a trace of and a cue to the way in which the text producer's experience of the natural or social world is represented. Experiential value is to do with contents, knowledge, and beliefs.

2. Relational

A formal feature with relational value is a trace of and a cue to the social relationship which are enacted via the text in the discourse. Relational value is to do with relations and social relationship.

3. Expressive

A formal feature with expressive value is a trace of and a cue to the producer's evaluation of the bit of the reality it relates to. Expressive value is to do with subjects and social identities.

These are shown diagrammatically as below:

Dimensions of meaning	Values of features	Structural effects
Contents	Experiential	Knowledge/beliefs
Relations	Relational	Social relations
Subjects	Expressive	Social identities

Any given formal feature may simultaneously have two or three of these values. In addition, a formal feature may have connective value in connecting together parts of a text.

In this study, I adopt the ten questions and their sub questions proposed by Norman Fairclough to analyze the texts. The ten questions can be asked of a text and include the three types of values that I have mentioned above. Here below I list the ten questions and their sub questions which are divided into three levels of analysis (vocabulary, grammar, textual structures):

A. Vocabulary

1. What experiential values do words have? (see note below for terminology)

What classification schemes are drawn upon?

Are there words which are ideologically contested?

Is there rewording or overwording?

What ideologically significant meaning relations (synonymy, hyponymy, antonymy) are there between words?

2. What relational values do words have?

Are there euphemistic expressions?

Are there markedly formal or informal words?

3. What expressive values do words have

4. What metaphors are used?

B. Grammar

5. What experiential values do grammatical features have?

What types of process and participant predominate?

Is agency unclear?

Are processes what they seem?

Are nominalizations used?

Are sentences active or passive?

Are sentences positive or negative?

6. What relational values do grammatical features have?

What modes (declarative, grammatical question, imperative) are used?

Are there important features of relational modality?

Are there pronouns we and you used, and if so, how?

7. What expressive values do grammatical features have?

Are there important features of expressive modality?

8. How are (simple) sentences linked together?

What logical connectors are used?

Are complex sentences characterized by coordination or subordination?

What means are used for referring inside and outside the text?

C. Textual Structures

9. What interactional conventions are used?

Are there ways in which one participant controls the turn of others?

10. What larger-scale structures does the text have?

Fairclough (1989) says that the procedure of a text analysis, which is presented in the ten questions, is just a guide for the researcher to analyze a certain text. In some cases, the researchers may find the questions are overly detailed or even irrelevant for their purposes. Thus, supplementations on the questions might be needed in order to fulfill a certain purpose of the research. In this study, I do not use all of the ten questions above as the tool of my research. I only use some of the ten questions and supplement them with additional questions which are also referenced by Fairclough. The questions are used because they fit the purpose of my research which is to find the linguistic features that are used by the editorial writer in giving

negative evaluation and are applicable in the texts. The questions that I use particularly to analyze the articles are:

Question 1: What expressive values do words have?

- What metaphors are used?

Question 2: What experiential values do words have?

- What ideologically significant meaning relations are there between words?

Question 3: How are (simple) sentences linked together?

- What logical connectors are used?

Question 4: What expressive values do grammatical features have?

Question 5: What experiential value do grammatical features have?

- What types of process and participant predominate?

Question 6: What relational values do grammatical features have?

- What modes are used?

2.3 Review of Related Study

A thesis written by Tyas Anindia Apsari (2004) entitled “An analysis of meaning vagueness in News reports” in *Kompas* newspaper by using qualitative method has made me interested in doing study of newspaper language. She presented steps to analyze the news reports in *Kompas* newspaper which help me to have understanding in analyzing the language that is used in newspaper.

In her thesis, Apsari analyzed the vagueness which occurs in the news reports by using the frame work of semantics. The objective of her study was to find out whether there is any vagueness in the news reports of *Kompas* newspaper, especially

on the Surabaya Kita sub section, to identify what types of vagueness in the news reports of Surabaya Kita sub section of *Kompas* based on the theory of Kempson, and to find out the type of vagueness that most frequently appears in the news reports of Surabaya Kita sub section in *Kompas* newspaper. Based on Kempson theory, she categorized the vagueness that were found in the news reports into four types of vagueness. The first type is referential vagueness which means that the meaning of the lexical item is in principle clear enough, but it may be hard to decide whether or not the item can be applied to certain objects. The second type is interminacy of meaning of an item or phrase which means that the meaning of an item seems not clear or not fixed. The third type is lack of specification in the meaning of an item which means that the meaning is clear but is only generally specified, and the fourth type is disjunction in the specification of the meaning of an item which means that the meaning involves an 'either-or' statement of different interpretation possibilities. The findings of this study was that the most frequent type of vagueness which appears on Surabaya Kita news reports in *Kompas* newspaper is the third type called lack of specification. It happens because many people whether intentionally or unintentionally tend to use words or phrases that are unspecific or too general.

A study conducted by Douglas Biber (2001) investigated the linguistic feature patterns of use in newspaper prose by using corpus based analysis. The samples of his study are British newspapers from ten different newspapers representing a range of political and regional differences. The analyses of the data are based on texts from four registers which are conversation, fiction, news, and academic prose. His findings

show that noun phrases occur with roughly the same frequency in spoken and written registers, but however, the internal complexity of those noun phrases differs dramatically across registers. Furthermore, he found that newspaper prose is in some ways more complex than academic prose, having a somewhat greater use of noun phrases modified by both pre- and post-modifiers. Newspapers use pre-modifiers and post-modifiers to compress information into relatively few words. Biber concluded that newspaper has been innovative in developing literate styles with extreme reliance on compressed noun phrase structures (in Aitchison & Lewis, 2003).

Both of these studies use newspaper as the object of the research. Hapsari studied the vagueness in the newspaper report while Biber studied the compressed noun phrase in the newspaper articles. Similar to them, in this study I also use newspaper as the object of the research; the difference is that I study the negative evaluation which is given by the editorial writer towards certain things. I am interested to conduct this study because I think that many people are unaware of the language used in the text which carries particular message in it.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1 Research Approach

In this study, I use qualitative methods because the sample obtained will be described qualitatively. I consider qualitative approach is suitable to conduct the research because it is logical, descriptive, and includes analytic presentation of evidence that has been systematically collected and interpreted. According to Creswell (1994), there are some characteristics of qualitative research. Qualitative research occurs in the natural setting, where human behavior and events occur. The researcher is the primary instrument in data collection rather than some inanimate mechanism. The data that emerge from a qualitative study are descriptive. Its focus is on participant's perception and experiences, and the way they make sense of their lives. It also focuses on the process that is occurring as well as the product or outcome. In qualitative research, the researcher's attention is paid to particulars; and data are interpreted in regard to particulars of a case rather than generalization.

In analyzing *The Jakarta Post* editorial section, I use Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) paradigm. CDA which offers to provide profound analysis on the role of language, language use, discourse or communicative events, emphasizes on the researcher's independence in data collection and analysis. It means that the researcher is the ultimate instrument in the research. From this, I consider that the characteristic of qualitative research is compatible with CDA which also emphasizes

on the researcher's role and its concern on description of problem which is like the concern in qualitative research.

3.2 Corpus

The corpus of this study is all of *The Jakarta Post's* editorial articles that I read from March 2006 until May 2006. From them, I select the editorial articles that evoke negative evaluation towards particular subjects. I consider this study on negative evaluation should be useful to unveil the way the editorial writer evaluates certain subjects negatively. In this study, I choose three editorial articles because the topics are interesting and they are convenient to be analyzed since the application of Fairclough's theory on them results in clear emergence of the linguistic features that are used by the editorial writer in giving negative evaluation. The first article was issued on May 16th, 2006, entitled "Making the D-8 Relevant", the second article was issued on April 17th, 2006, entitled "Thuggery as Law", and the third article was issued on March 31st, 2006, entitled "Permit to Worship".

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

I obtain the data from *The Jakarta Post* editorial column in which the data should contain negative evaluation towards particular subjects. From that, I only choose three articles to analyze the way the editorial writer give negative evaluation. I read the articles and then list the words, phrases, and sentences which evoke negative evaluation towards certain subjects in the articles. After that, I categorize them into

different linguistic features according to Fairclough's theory of text analysis. In short, the steps that I take in data collection are:

1. Read the articles
2. List the words, phrases, and sentences that evoke negative evaluation
3. Categorize the words, phrases, and sentences into different linguistic features according to Fairclough's theory.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

3.4.1 The Principles of Data Analysis in Qualitative Research

According to Creswell (1994), the data analysis in qualitative research is conducted simultaneously with data collection, data interpretation, and narrative reporting writing. The data in qualitative method are categorized not just to count their occurrences. They are categorized to allow analysis and comparisons of meaning conducted within each category.

In analyzing the data, coding is the starting activity of qualitative analysis which become the foundation for what comes later (Punch, 1998). Punch (1998) characterize codes as tags, names or labels against pieces of the data, therefore, coding is seen as the process of giving names or labels towards process of data. Labeling the data has several functions. It indexes the data and provides a basis for storage and retrieval. This kind of labeling is the basic coding which leads to the identification of the patterns or themes of the whole data. Thus, basic coding is seen

as the initial part of the analysis and part of getting the data ready for the following analysis.

3.4.2 The Categorization and Interpretation of the Data

I applied the method of analyzing text language described by Fairclough. This method, which contains ten questions as I have mentioned in the Theoretical Framework, is applied in order to see the way the editorial writer in *The Jakarta Post* give negative evaluation. As the first step, I identify the features in the texts which contribute to the negative evaluation towards particular subjects based on the ten questions which can be asked of a text proposed by Fairclough. In the next step, I interpret the features that I found in step one descriptively and explain how these features can give negative evaluation towards certain subjects in the texts. In the final step, I look for the significant features that appear in the texts and explain them further with the explanation of metaphor, connotation, attribution, and simple present tense.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter, I discuss the linguistic features that the article writer uses in giving his negative evaluations towards particular party or idea that are presented in the texts. I use three Editorial articles which are taken from three editions of *The Jakarta Post* as the sources of my research. I analyze those three articles by using CDA tool proposed by Norman Fairclough. The tool consists of ten main questions with several sub-questions which can support the research. In this analysis, I will only use some of the ten questions with some supplement questions that are applicable in the texts and fit the purpose of the research.

4.1 Analysis on the first article

4.1.1 The review of the first article

The title of the article is “Making the D-8 relevant” and it was issued on May 16th, 2006. The article was written a week after the D-8 summit in Nusa Dua, Bali. D-8 stands for Developing Eight that consists of eight developing Muslim-majority countries. In this article, the writer elaborates the present condition of the D-8 which is considered as an irrelevant organization to its members. In this text, the writer also explains the struggle of the D-8 from the beginning of its establishment until now in which according to the writer’s opinion has accomplished only few things and has

little effect to the member countries. The writer states that the absence of geographical contiguity can be a primary hindrance for the D-8 to fulfill its objective that is socioeconomic development. That is why; the grouping is becoming less and less relevant.

It is interesting for me to analyze this article because after doing the reading without questioning the article, I perceive the D-8 as an ineffectual organization and think about it negatively. I suspect that the writer of this article has organized the text in such a way that may influence the readers to think negatively about the D-8. The analysis that I do is to find the ways that are used by the writer in giving negative evaluation and its extension toward the D-8. The following part is the complete analysis to reveal the negative evaluation patterns that are used by the writer of the article.

4.1.2 Analysis and Interpretation of the first article

Question 1: What expressive values do words have?

After scrutinizing the text, I find several negative connotations which are attached to the D-8. Those are listed below:

Negative connotations on the D-8:

- “The **relatively obscure** Developing Eight (D-8)” (par. 1)
- “**Relatively obscure**” (par.3)

The phrase “relatively obscure” exists in the first paragraph and is repeated in the third paragraph. What is called ‘obscure’ here is the D-8 existence that is not

noticed by many people in its member countries. The word 'obscure' can extend the negative evaluation towards the D-8 because it explains that the D-8 does not play an important role to the members. It comes so because the people of its members cannot feel the impact of the D-8 grouping so that many of them do not realize its existence.

As an addition, the writer uses the repetition of the phrase 'relatively obscure' for at least two purposes. The first is to put stress on the point of the D-8 obscure ness which carries negative evaluation towards the D-8 and the second is to exercise the negative idea about the D-8 obscure ness on the mind of the readers. The proof of the second purpose can be acquired from the writer's attempt in mentioning again exactly the same expression for the same idea (the D-8 obscure ness) in adjacent place. The repetition strategy results in the readers' acquaintance with the negative idea which is attached to the D-8. It can make the readers tend to agree with any further explanations or comments that support the negative evaluation towards the D-8 which occur in the next parts of the text. The readers' agreement to the writer's negative evaluation can take place easily if the readers are already used to the idea. In this text, the process of 'getting used' is worked through the use of repetition.

Another negative connotation is found in paragraph 9:

■ **"Less and less relevant"**

The phrase is functioned to extend the negative evaluation towards the D-8. It shows that the decrease of the D-8 relevance to its members is in the ongoing process and might be getting worse in the future. It can be seen clearly from its complete sentence:

“Looking at what the D-8 has accomplished, it is safe to say the grouping is becoming less and less relevant.”

In paragraph 12, the writer also uses negative connotation to deliver his negative point of view towards the D-8. The proof and the analysis are as follows:

■ **“Overshadowed”**

This word is used by the writer to explain the condition of the D-8 when it attempts to define itself as a political grouping to provide input to multilateral organizations such as the United Nations and the Group of Eight (G-8) richest countries. In this case, the writer makes assumption of the D-8 condition if it attempts to change its objective from socioeconomic grouping to political grouping. In his assumption, he thinks that the attempt will certainly be overshadowed or clouded by the G-15, a group of 17 developing countries from Asia, Africa, and Latin America to which Indonesia is also the member. As additional information, the grouping was set up to foster cooperation and provide input for other international groups, such as the World Trade Organization and the Group of Seven rich industrialized nations. It has strong foundation of establishment and major influences to other groupings. That is why the G-15 is globally perceived as a prominent organization among other groupings. The comparison of the D-8 to the G-15 that is used in this text makes the D-8 political position in global situation seems lower and insignificant compared to the G-15. If the D-8 then tries to change its objective to political grouping, its role will not be as sound as the G-15 which is more powerful and existent than the D-8.

The word 'overshadowed' that is used here gives more emphasis to the weakness of the D-8 in term of political stance so that it extends the negative evaluation towards the D-8.

As an addition, there is another source that can strengthen the negative evaluation towards the D-8 as I am sure is the intention. The sentence is:

"From the onset, the D-8 has been relatively obscure because it has no specific features and less than relevant because it has produced little more than a few economic commitments that are meaningless to most people". (par.3)

Interestingly, in this sentence the writer writes several weaknesses of the D-8 that contribute to the extension of the negative evaluation towards it such as the obscure ness of the D-8, the fact that the D-8 has no specific features, and has produced a few and meaningless economic commitments. The weaknesses relate to each other and are arranged complexly in one sentence. After giving more attention to the details of the sentence, I find that the sentence is arranged by using the cause-and-effect form. There are two major clauses that use this form. The first relates the clause 'The D-8 has been relatively obscure' as the effect and the clause 'It has no specific features' as the cause. The second relates the clause 'less than relevant' as the effect and the clause 'it has produced a little more than a few economic commitments that are meaningless to most people' as the cause. The conjunction that is used to relate the effect and the cause is the word 'because'. The completion of the cause-and-effect sentence is based on the readers' common sense. It means that the understanding of a result event and the causal event that are presented in the sentence depend on the

readers' analytical thoughts which base on their experience or innate knowledge. According to Anthiteton (2005), cause-and-effect sentence is a part of language technique to challenge and define belief statement. Referred to the explanation above, I assume that the editorial writer tries to convince the readers to believe his negative evaluation by presenting the relating events in cause-and-effect sentence. He might use this strategy because he knows that most people believe something which is definite and is supported by reason and evidence rather than something which is indefinite and not analytical.

There is one sub-question which is still in the sphere of expressive values that can be used to support the research on the negative evaluation. The question is:

- What metaphors are used?

In this text, I find one metaphor that is used to define the D-8 in negative way such as below:

- "It is **dreaming**" (par.13)

The word 'it' here refers to the supposition of the D-8 to build itself as an economic bloc of developing countries. This expression is used to show that the intention of building the D-8 as an economic bloc of developing countries is impossible or unlikely to happen in reality. It might only happen in a dream or imagination. The word 'dream' can also mean illusion. From the sentence above, the readers might assume that the intention of building the D-8 as an economic grouping may happen in reality, but it will not last for long time. It will come off only for a while or temporarily just like illusion. This metaphor can also raise question in the minds of

the readers such as “What kind of success is that if it cannot sustain in a long term?”; the thought of such question can generate further negative evaluation especially in term of the D-8 incapability to play significant role in economy.

Question 2: What experiential values do words have?

What ideologically significant meaning relations are there between words?

In this text, I find one collocation of the D-8 which represented the D-8 in negative way.

D-8 collocations:

- “The relatively obscure Developing Eight” (one occurrence)

The proof of collocation above is already mentioned and analyzed in the previous question which is in the sphere of expressive value, but this time it will be analyzed differently in the sphere of experiential value. As I have already stated before, the phrase ‘relatively obscure’ here comments on the existence of the D-8 which is not prominent for the people in its member countries. That is why the collocation which attaches the adjective ‘relatively obscure’ to the Developing Eight causes the readers to give negative assessment towards the D-8.

Question 3: How are (simple) sentences linked together?

What logical connectors are used?

Here I find several connectors which connect clause with clause, sentence with sentence, and paragraph with paragraph. The connectors that are analyzed are the ones which extent or relates with the negative evaluation given to the D-8.

- The first proof is seen in Paragraph 9:

“Looking at what the D-8 has accomplished, it is safe to say the grouping is becoming less and less relevant. **After all**, no economic argument could justify the D-8 as an economic grouping.”

The word ‘after all’ is used here to connect between sentences. In this case, its function is to support and give more clarity or emphasis to the thing that is said in the former sentence. In the former sentence, the writer states about the decrease of the D-8 relevance and in the latter sentence, he worsens the D-8 condition by concluding that there is no economic argument could justify the D-8 as an economic grouping. The connector ‘after all’ shows the dead end for the D-8 to enact as an economic grouping; there is absolutely no alternative factor to defend the D-8 as an economic grouping. It makes the D-8 position getting harder, and in conclusion the connector extends the negative evaluation towards the D-8.

- Another proof is found in paragraph 11 but to explain it more clearly, I will also present the previous paragraph (paragraph 10):

“There are other problems which are too great to ignore, such as the lack of direct shipping links and direct banking link between the member states, making intra-trade more costly. Even traveling between member countries is not easy, becoming costly and cumbersome because of the lack of direct air links and free visa facilities.”

“**Therefore**, the D-8, as an economic gathering, will never be as relevant as other economic groupings based on geographical location, such as the

Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN), The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARSC) and even the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).”

The writer uses the connector ‘therefore’ that means ‘as a result’ to connect between paragraphs. The previous paragraph states several problems in trading and traveling between the D-8 member countries which then have negative impacts and contributes to the thing that is mentioned after the connector ‘therefore’ in the latter paragraph. The word ‘therefore’ is an obvious clue to the use of cause-and-effect form of explanation. This explanatory form is used by the writer to legitimate and support his opinion and negative evaluation towards the D-8.

Question 4: What expressive values do grammatical features have?

I shall limit my comments on expressive values to expressive modality. As Fairclough (1989) states that there is an overlap between the modal auxiliaries which mark relational modality and those which mark expressive modality.

- Modality is not just a matter of modal auxiliaries as the findings listed below:

“Many people **were** unaware that Indonesia was a member of the relatively obscure Developing Eight (D-8), until last weekend when the country hosted the fifth D-8 Summit in Nusa Dua, Bali”. (par.1)

The verb (were) is in the simple past tense form. This is one part of expressive modality, a categorical commitment of the producers to show that an event did really

happen in the past. The alternative sentence that does not present an event as an absolute truth but rather as an opinion can appear with adverbs such as follows:

“Many people **were probably/ were possibly/ may possibly** be unaware that Indonesia was a member of the relatively obscure Developing Eight (D-8), until last weekend when the country hosted the fifth D-8 summit in Nusa Dua, Bali.”

Rather than using the forms with adverbs which are not strongly supportive to the truth of the sentence, the writer prefers to use the simple past tense form to strengthen his opinion towards the D-8. By presenting his opinion as a fact, the writer wants to show that the unawareness of Indonesian people toward the D-8 really existed in the past and it supports the writer’s negative evaluation towards the D-8. The negative evaluation here shows that the existence of the D-8 is ineffectual and not noticed by many Indonesian people.

■ Another proof which relates to the expressive values is seen in the sentence below:

“There **are** other problems which are too great to ignore, such as the lack of direct shipping links and direct banking link between the member states, making intra-trade more costly.” (par.10)

The verb (are) is in the simple present tense form. In this sentence, the writer also presents his opinion as a fact through the word ‘are’, so that his statement has strong footing. The writer wants to show that the problems which hinder the D-8 to be

strong economic bloc exist until now and has not been solved. This hindrances statement also results in the negative evaluation toward the D-8.

- I also find one more proof which supports the negative evaluation towards the D-8 which uses simple present tense in paragraph 13:

“There is no easy way for the D-8 to move forward and become more relevant.”

The verb that is used is also in the simple present tense form. The sentence above shows the readers that at present, it is difficult for the D-8 to change itself and be more relevant. The writer uses the same strategy like above to make his opinion plays as a fact.

- In the following part, I present a proof that supports the negative evaluation which uses the modal auxiliaries ‘will’:

“Therefore, the D-8, as an economic gathering, **will never** be as relevant as other economic groupings based on geographical location, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN), The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARSC) and even the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).” (par.11)

The verb (will never) is in the negative simple future tense form. In his book entitled ‘Functional English Grammar’, Lock (1996) states that ‘will’ is typically used for predictions. He also says that predictions are based on a certain premise, which may be a given situation, a general principle, or even a hypothetical condition. In predictions about the future, the use of ‘will’ is used to express high likelihood shades into its use as a future tense marker. In this sentence, the writer of the article gives

negative evaluation toward the D-8 by predicting that there is no possibility in the future for the D-8 to be as good as other economic groupings. The D-8 is considered not comparable enough to other economic groupings because it faces many hindrances which have been stated in the previous paragraph that make it incapable to develop a good cooperation between its member countries in economy.

Question 5: What experiential value do grammatical features have?

What types of process and participant predominate?

Fairclough offers an effective introduction to this question: "When one wishes to represent textually some real or imaginary action, event, state of affairs or relationship, there is often a choice between different grammatical process and participant types, and the selection made can be ideologically significant" (Fairclough, 1989, p.120). All of the sentences in the article are in the declarative forms. The declarative sentences can be classified into three types. The first type is Actions which contains of Subject-Verb-Object; the second type is events which contains of Subject-Verb; and the third type is Attributions which contains of Subject-Verb-Complement. The sentences or clauses analyzed are only the ones that have conjunction with the negative evaluations given to the D-8.

From the three types of declarative sentence, I only find two types which extend the negative evaluation towards the D-8. They are attribution and event.

Attribution: (S-V-C)

There are two proofs that are found in the text:

- "The D-8 has been relatively obscure" (par. 3)

- "It has no specific features" (par.3)

In the first proof, the writer gives attribution to the D-8 by using the adjective 'relatively obscure' which explains the blurred existence of the D-8. This attribution evidently carries negative evaluation on the D-8. In the second proof, the word 'it' refers to the D-8 and the attribution explains that the D-8 does not possess the important things which are specific features to gain its firm existence. In those two proofs above, the D-8 is given particular characters as an obscure and clueless organization because it has no specific features that make it distinctive from other groupings and prominent for its member countries. Here the negative evaluation is clearly extended.

Event: (S-V)

There is only one proof of event that is found in the text which has conjunction with the negative evaluation on the D-8:

- "The grouping is becoming less and less relevant" (par. 9)

In this part, the writer presents the event of the D-8 decreasing process in its relevance to the member countries as an ongoing process that might be getting worse in the future. It is specifically shown in the phrase 'becoming less and less relevant'. The present continuous form that is used here also points to the bleak future of the D-8 position in the coming time.

4.2 Analysis on the second article

4.2.1 The review of the second article

The title of the second article is “Thuggery as Law” and it was issued on April 17th, 2006. The article says that recently there are groups of people who claimed themselves as the people who defend moral and religious values within society. They enforce righteousness that they believe through coercion and advocate by way of intimidation. The mob does not only come from religious background organization but also from political parties. The negative sides from the mobs are that their actions indicate the country’s weakness in law enforcement and that they are often used by particular people to achieve their political purpose. More and more people who join these mobs are considered as the signs of social decay and public distrust to the government law enforcement.

After reading this article, I feel an impression that these mobs are more destructive to the country rather than constructive. I think about the mobs negatively, and it is mainly because of the negative characterizations that are attached to them. This fact makes me intrigued to go deeper to the text structure and find out the particular pattern that is used by the writer in presenting and assessing the event. Below is the analysis of the text structure in order to unveil the negative evaluation pattern that is used by the writer.

4.2.2 Analysis and Interpretation of the second article

Question 1: What expressive values do words have?

After reading the whole parts of the text, I find several words and phrases that are associated with the mobs and give negative evaluation toward the mobs. The words are considered negative connotations because the attachment of those words to the mobs makes them get negative assessments.

Negative connotations that appear on the mob:

- "Coercion and intimidation" (par.2)

Those words are both nouns and exist in the second paragraph. They define the tools that are used by the mobs in defending their dogma. 'Coercion' is the primary practice used by the mobs to struggle their purpose and 'intimidation' is the supporting practice that is used by the mobs to achieve their goals. I can get this understanding from its complete sentence as presented below:

"Self-proclaimed storm troopers of God and ideology, who enforce righteousness through coercion and advocate by way of intimidation." (par. 2)

These two words carry negative evaluation because they can make the readers assume that the mobs cause fear, force, and threat with violence to the people to whom they do not agree with until those people give up what they do and follow what the mobs want them to do. The practice of coercion and intimidation are considered as something negative done in society because that breaks the freedom of the people to

express themselves. That is how the words ‘coercion’ and ‘intimidation’ are perceived as the extension of negative evaluation towards the mobs.

Besides the connotations above. I also find other connotations which are mostly verbs. I categorize them in one category because they explain the actions of the mobs. They are:

- "Ransacks", "batter", "dish out" (par.10)
- "Thronged" (par.11)
- "Arbitrary trespasses" (par. 12)
- "Break down", "rant" (par.14)

The words above are used to show the arrogance of the mob in doing their practices. Most of them are verbs that are used to explicate the actions of the mobs which include two participants. The participant as the actor is the mob and the other participant as the receiver of the actions is the ones to whom the mobs disagree with. This is ironic since the mob is depicted over and over as the doer of the rude action by placing them in the positive sentences so that all of the responsibilities will solely go on them and not to the one who might be the master mind of their actions. The use of connotation in the verb form is chosen by the writer to give negative evaluation towards the mobs.

There is one negative connotation in an adverb form that is used by the writer to give negative evaluation to the mobs. It is:

- “Sadly” (par. 4)

To analyze this word in conjunction with the negative evaluation towards the mobs, I will present it in its complete sentence as below:

“**Sadly**, intimidation has long been an accepted weapon in the political arsenal.”

As I have mentioned above, intimidation is the practice that is used by the mobs to defend their dogma. In this sentence, the writer gives his judgment which in his opinion it is considered as a sad thing when the intimidation is taken as a political weapon, so it is also regrettable for the mobs for doing it. The word ‘weapon’ literally means any implement of war or combat against adversary. The sentence can lead the readers to think that intimidation is functioned by the mobs as a gun in war against the enemy who opposed their dogma. It also makes the mobs appear of being incapable to take diversity of people’s beliefs and would rather to forcefully impose their dogma to the whole society with any means. Overall, the word evaluates the mobs negatively.

-What metaphors are used?

In this text there are many designations attached to the mobs which evaluate them negatively. Those are listed below:

- “Felons” (par. 1)

The mobs here are depicted as a group of people that resemble felons or criminals who are wicked, doing the wrong thing, and breaking the law. In the Merriam-Webster dictionary, criminal means the one who has committed a usually

serious offense. So being equalized to criminal, the mobs should be treated the same as criminals which are granted law sanctions and punishments as the consequence of their actions.

- "Roving bands of idiots" (par. 2)

I find that in this phrase, the negative evaluation occurs in the two words which are *roving* and *idiot*. The phrase "roving bands" explains the mobs as groups of people who are moving around from place to place more or less aimlessly and without obvious plan. I consider that if people do not have plan in doing certain actions, the effect of the actions will be insignificant. The unplanned action is considered haphazard; that is why the purpose of the action will be unlikely gained. The second word is "idiot". Another support for this part is seen in paragraph 15 where the writer refers to the word from ancient Greek which has the notion of 'idiot' that implies an individual ignorant in public affairs with subpar standards of civility. The equalization of the mobs to idiots can cause assumption that the mobs do not have standard of what is considered as decent and not decent relates to public affairs, and if we look further it contradicts their official purpose which is to raise the standards of civility.

- "Self-proclaimed storm troopers of God" (par. 2)

The negative evaluation slightly exists in the word 'storm'. As the troopers of God, they should do their action constructively and not destructively as the character of storm. Storm has characters such as attacking and destroying of

whatever that obstacle its movement. Storm can also refer to anger and if all of those characterizations are attached to the mobs, they will be thought by the readers as something that contributes damage to the society and not improvement.

- "Louts" (par. 3)

When the mobs are called as a group of louts, the assumption that comes into view in the minds of the readers is that the mobs contain awkward, stupid, and ridiculous people. Obviously, it advances the negative evaluation on them because people will see them as an object of laughter and entertainment rather than a group who fight for the interest of society.

- "A throwback to the Blackshirts of fascist Italy" (par. 3)

The metaphor fascist Italy is used by the writer to highlight the offensiveness and the arrogance of the mobs. It reflects that the mobs will not be tolerant to something opposed to them. As an addition, Blackshirts of fascist Italy were the people under the leadership of Benito Mussolini in 1920s. Mussolini used them to threat and create chaotic situation to seize power and be accepted in cabinet. The words "fascist Italy" carries a sense of dictatorship which is arrogant and despotic. Thus, if it is attached to the mobs, the negative characters of the fascist will also be attached to the mobs. This is how the metaphor stretches out the negative characterization towards the mobs.

- "Dangdut singer" (par. 5)

In the text, the mobs are identified as necessary to power as the dangdut singer is to village campaign rally. In Indonesia, political parties often have dangdut singers to accompany their village campaigns. Politically, there is no significant relation between dangdut singer and the policy of the political party. The performance of dangdut singer on the campaign stage is just to attract voters to come to the campaign and hear the politicians' oration. It is not the core of the political movement but rather just as the entertainment for the voters. Being referred to dangdut singer, the mobs will also be seen as the entertainment in power exhibition that is done by certain power holders. They do not actually play the central role but only the small role which supports the central role. The mobs are assumed of being used by certain elites to fulfill their hidden political agenda rather than to strive on preserving moral and religious values. Therefore, the purpose of the mobs and their practices can be worth-questioned because somehow, the meaning of dangdut metaphor can result in the blur of the mobs' actual purpose.

- "Regimented goon squads" (par. 7)

A goon literally means a stupid and stubborn person. Therefore, by calling the mobs as regimented goon squads, it also means calling them as stupid and stubborn people. Furthermore, the people in the mobs might not deeply understand the point and the purpose of their actions (goon) because they are stupid so they cannot be analytical and judgmental about their actions. They are just stubbornly

devoted followers to their leaders without any clue to decipher what is that, behind all of the actions they do (the suspected hidden political agenda).

- “Agents of chaos” (par. 8)

By using the attribution “agents of chaos” to the mobs, the writer wants to blame the mobs as the actors that cause the chaotic condition. Chaos can be thought as a condition in which things are out of their normal or proper places or relationship. This attribution to the mobs can guide the readers to see the mobs as the causal agent of destruction in social order because it should be the government who do the actions if there is something against the law happens within the society, other than that, the chaos will set in as a result.

- “A blind alley of dogma and violence” (par. 19)

The writer calls the mobs as mentioned above to show the readers that actually the people in the mob do not know clearly the essence of the dogma they defend and how to defend it (blind), they just believe that the dogma is true. They are blindly staunch to something that they believe (the dogma) and reinforce it as if they are more sanctimonious than other people and have the right to violently punish the people who break it.

- “Afflicted bands of lost youths” (par. 20)

I consider the two words ‘afflicted’ and ‘lost’ have conjunction with negative evaluation towards the mobs. The word ‘afflicted’ refers to the condition of the people in the mobs who are sorrowful and depressed. As clearly seen in paragraph 17 which says,

“Hence, when laws are meant to be broken and those charged with upholding the law do so only intermittently, there is little recourse for the average citizen but to seek alternative modes of dispute settlement”

, the thing that makes people depressed is the incapability of the government to enforce the law so that many law breakers free from punishment. That condition makes those people get depressed and disappointed with the government so they gathers and forms a band to what-they-so-called help government in law enforcement. The depressed people act with anger. That is why no wonder the violence included in their actions. The second word is ‘lost’. The people in the mob are defined by the writer as the lost youths. The lost youth can mean the youth who are confused and ruined physically or morally. If the mobs are packed by this kind of people, as a result, the actions that they do will not be successful and the society will not trust them to bring betterment to the society. They need to have a good physical and moral condition if they want to improve the quality of the society.

- “Public bullies” (par. 23)

This phrase exists in the twenty-third paragraph (the last paragraph) when the writer gives suggestion to the readers to start teaching the children not to be public bullies. Since the text mostly discuss about the mobs, obviously the phrase ‘public bullies’ refers to the mobs. Again in this phrase, the writer ensures and reminds the readers that the mobs are destructive and intimidating.

Question 2: What experiential values do words have?

What ideologically significant meaning relations are there between words?

In this text, I find two collocations which can be considered as the extension of the negative evaluation towards the mobs. Those are listed below:

- "Mob politics" (par. 4)
- "Predatory mobs" (par. 11)

In those expressions above, the mobs are evaluated negatively. At the first expression the mob is depicted to have relation with politics which have agenda to win the power to rule society for the benefit of particular politicians rather than to society in which the mobs declare themselves as the society army to defend moral values.

While in the second expression, the mobs are represented as a predator that lives by preying others. The word 'predator' stresses on the rudeness of the mobs' actions. It reflects the mobs technique to achieve their purpose by chasing anyone that hampers its movements.

Question 3: How are (simple) sentences linked together?

What logical connectors are used?

- I find one connector that supports the writer's negative evaluation towards the mobs and it connects between sentences. The complete sentences are as follows:

"Their names have become as familiar as the boy scouts. **But** their conduct is more akin to felons than young Samaritans." (par. 1)

Here the writer uses the connector ‘but’ to show the contradictory condition of the mobs. In one side they are well-known in the society because it is stated in the former sentence that their names are as familiar as the boy scouts, but then in the latter sentence, the writer resembles them with felons which carry negative meaning. By using this way of presentation, the writer tries to show the readers that in public, the mobs are known as infamous group of people because of their misconducts which are like what the felons do. This evaluation can make the readers assume that the mobs have already done many bad things that make them notorious in the eye of society.

Question 4: What experiential value do grammatical features have?

What types of process and participant predominate?

Like the analysis that is done in the first article, here I also classify the declarative sentences which related to negative evaluation towards the mobs into three types: action, attribution, and event. All of the types are found in this article.

Action (S-V-O):

- "Ransack their office." (par. 10)
- "Batter their publisher." (par. 10)
- "Don't bother with the courts, dish out vengeance accordingly." (par. 10)

In those three sentences, the subjects are omitted because they are already clear from the previous parts of the text. The subjects of those three sentences are the mobs. By presenting the mobs in the active sentence, the designation of the mobs as the actors of the rude actions is obvious and stressed.

Attribution (S-V-C):

- "Their conduct is more akin to felons than young Samaritans." (par. 1)
- "Its prevalence is a sign of social decay." (par.16)

The attributions in those two sentences that are attached to the mobs extend the negative evaluation towards them. At the first sentence, the writer attributes the mobs to have resemblance with felons rather than young Samaritans who are famous in the biblical story as people who are very kind and helpful to other human beings. The mobs in this text are compared to felons that have bad characters. The bad characters which are often related to felons are such as treacherous, wicked, illegal, and unlawful. The attribution, thus, designates the mobs with evil characterizations like the felons. In the second sentence, the existence of the mobs is addressed as an indication of social destruction. Therefore, the mobs which are now become ubiquitous are assumed as one symptom of the social problems emergence. It does not reduce the problems that have already existed within society, but moreover, it complicates the problems.

Event (S-V):

- "Mob politics has become an unfortunate part of daily political life." (par. 4)

The negative evaluation exists in the word 'unfortunate'. The sentence presents an event in which the mobs are depicted as the miserable side of daily political life. In the text, it is stated that the daily political life becomes unfortunate

because it is often contaminated with the practice of lobbying and money politics. These kinds of practices are obviously against the law and morality. By calling the mobs as an unfortunate part of daily political life, it can be referred to assumption that the mobs are also unlawful and immoral. With this kind of designation of event to the mobs, the writer tries to persuade the readers to think about the mobs negatively like the political life which has been ruined by ill practices.

Question 5: What expressive values do grammatical features have?

The findings are as follows:

- "Their conduct **is** more akin to felons than young Samaritans." (par.1)
- "Its prevalence **is** a sign of social decay." (par.16)

These two sentences have been stated in question 4, but in question 5 they reappear and will be analyzed from different perspective. Those two sentences use simple present tense form which is usually used to express events or situations that always exists (the truth). By presenting the sentences which explain the negative sides of the mobs in simple present tense form, the writer wants the readers to receive his opinions as categorical truth so that the sentences strengthen his negative evaluation towards the mobs.

Question 6: What relational values do grammatical features have?

What modes are used?

In this text, I find several grammatical questions that can persuade and influence the readers to give negative evaluation towards the mobs.

Grammatical questions:

- "Don't approve of someone's business?"
- "Disagree with a publication?"
- "Seeking justice?"

All of those grammatical questions can be found in paragraph 10. To make the analysis clear, I will present them in their complete form:

"Don't approve of someone's business? Ransack their office. Disagree with a publication? Batter the publisher. Seeking justice? Don't bother with the courts, dish out vengeance accordingly." (par.10)

They are short questions which are followed by short answers as well. The questions are used by the writer to list rude actions done by the mob which I think can be taken as implicitly contributing to the negative characterization of the mobs. The mobs will do their practices violently if they disagree with something that opposed to their beliefs. The disagreements that they have which urge them to do their actions can be seen from the words 'don't approve' and 'disagree'.

- "What else could they be?" (par. 14)

The question is delivered by the writer to affirm her previous statement of calling the mobs 'idiot'. The previous statement is:

"We are in no way reticent to label the men (and sometimes women) who join mobs as "idiots". (par.13)

This is also used by the writer to ask agreement from the readers of the previous statement that he made. Encountered to a question, naturally, the readers will try to

seek an answer in the back of their mind, although sometimes they will not actually stop reading and think of an answer, but the question can stimulate their minds to retrieve the information that they already have in their mind related to the question. I would say the information which comes first in their minds is likely the previous argument that is given by the writer. Since the writer gives negative evaluation on the previous parts of the text that makes the mobs deserve to be called 'idiot', the readers will possibly take it as a reference to answer the question, and thus, they agree with the writer's argument to call the mobs 'idiot'. This strategy of persuasion, which is used by the writer, makes the readers to be unconsciously pushed to take side of the writer and agree with anything he says including the negative assessment towards the mobs.

4.3 Analysis on the third article

4.3.1 The review of the third article

The title of the third article is "Permit to Worship" and it was issued on March 31st, 2006. In this article, the writer reports that Indonesian government just launches a new decree on the construction of houses of worship. It is issued to replace a 1969 regulation in order to improve interfaith relationship. But some critics question the appropriateness of the decree. The old and new decree attempt to cover disharmonious relationship between religions especially Christians and Muslims. The new decree is the government's way to wrap the undercurrent issue of religion disharmony which would be ineffectual in its application because the root of the

problems is not addressed. The global tension between the Wests –perceived as Christian- and the Islamic world also contribute to the interfaith tension in Indonesia, and the new decree was enacted under this circumstance.

In my opinion, this text persuades the readers to become pessimistic with the realization of the new decree. It elaborates the problem of religion tensions in Indonesia and makes the readers think that the decree will not be capable to solve the problem. To reveal the negative evaluation on the decree, I analyze the text and its structure.

4.3.2 Analysis and Interpretation of the third article

Question 1: What expressive values do words have?

I find three negative connotations which can make the readers think negatively about the new decree, they are as follows:

- "Aggravate" (par. 2)

The word 'aggravate' is used by the writer to let the readers realize that the implementation of the new decree will only deepen the already existing problem of religion freedom as stated in the second paragraph. The writer quotes the statement with the word 'aggravate' from Azyumardi Azra, the highly respected scholar and rector of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University. Quoting the statement from a prominent figure in this case is also a strategy used by the writer to support his negative evaluation towards the new decree because people usually believe the statements from those important figures. Most people believe that the statements from

the prominent figures within society, especially in education, are valid and credible. Their statements are based on their experience and analytical capability which are often seen from their education degree or level of position within society. The higher their education degree or social position is, the more trustable they are.

- "Disturbances" (par. 9)

In paragraph 9, the writer gives comments that people will only see disturbances or more troubles ahead with the implementation of this new decree. The decree will not be capable to reach out the root of the actual problem. In my opinion, the regulation is aimed to overcome particular problems so that people will have standardized direction to deal with the problems. If the problems are not solved, it means that the regulation fails to achieve its basic issuance purpose. To analyze the strategy that is used by the writer further, I would present its complete sentence:

"We expect disturbances ahead with the implementation of the new decree". (par. 9)

To strengthen his argumentation, the writer also uses the pronoun 'we' inclusively. The inclusive use is relationally significant in that it represents the writer and the readers in the same boat. It assimilates the writer to the readers. The pronoun impersonalizes the writer to convince and persuade the readers to agree with his opinion which presented as popular opinion.

- "Feeble" (par. 10)

This word is used to show that the attempt to implement the new decree is weak and unsubstantial. By labeling the implementation of the new decree as a feeble

attempt, the writer wants to drag the attention of the readers to the negative sides of the decree and see it as unnecessary attempt to solve the real problem.

-What metaphors are used?

■ There is one metaphor that is worth analyzed to unveil the strategy of the writer to give negative evaluation towards the decree.

“This undercurrent of disharmony between religious groups, which the people and the government would prefer to *sweep under the carpet*, should be openly examined”. (par. 7)

The metaphor ‘sweep under the carpet’ refers to the action of government to solve the disharmonious relationship between religions by issuing the new decree. In here the problem of interfaith relationship is equalized with something that is swept under the carpet which can be thought as dirt or dusts, and by sweeping them under the carpet means that the actual dirt and dust are still there at place and not moved away. To sweep it away the government should do something that makes the problems eradicated and gone completely. The new decree is seen as a government’s attempt to keep the problems unseen and hidden rather than to solve it.

Question 2: What experiential value do grammatical features have?

What types of process and participant predominate?

From the three types of declarative sentences, in this text I only find two types which extend the negative evaluation towards the decree.

Actions (S-V-O):

- "Both the old and new decrees attempt to cover the sometimes disharmonious relationship between believers of different faiths, especially Christians and Muslims" (par. 6)

In this sentence, it is clearly seen that the new decree does not touch the root of the problem which is the interfaith disharmony but rather just cover it from the people in the country and might be also from the world's eye. The understatement of the decree here is aimed to cause doubt in the readers' mind. The doubt will urge the readers to give serious thought whether the decree is only to appease for a while the anxiousness of the people to the religion conflict or to really go deeper to the actual problems and fix them.

Attribution (S-V-C):

- "The decree is a feeble attempt to cover a gaping wound." (par. 10)

The word 'feeble' in this sentence gives negative attribution to the decree because it highlights the incapability of the new decree to solve the interfaith problem. The negative attribution that is imposed to the readers will influence them to assess the decree negatively.

Another attribution that contributes to the negative evaluation towards the decree is:

- "The decree itself is a result of prolonged negotiations to reach some sort of compromise." (par. 10)

The attribution of the new decree as a result of prolonged negotiation refers to the previous text which also discuss about the issuance of the decree to overcome the interfaith problems. The prolonged negotiation of the decree can make the readers assume that the government experiences some kind of internal problems in processing the decree so that the government needs a long time to come to the decision to issue it. By referring to this context of situation, the writer wants to show the readers that the government itself needs a long process to negotiate and release the decree and thus, it also indicates the government's indecisiveness in this case. I assume that people may think they cannot expect many things from the decree if it is the product of the government's indecisiveness. The attribution persuades the readers to be doubtful and apathetic to the new decree.

- "The new decree is a modest improvement on the previous one, which was often less than effective." (par. 11)

The sentence explains that the new decree is just a modest improvement from the old one and not the major one so that it gives an understatement to the decree. It means that the new decree will not be away different from the old one which has been proven not effective enough to be applied in the society. The ineffectiveness of the old decree is because it could not solve the religious tension that happened at that time. This kind of attribution which relates the new decree with the old one can guide the readers to despise the application of the new decree within society.

Question 3: What relational values do grammatical features have?

What modes are used?

In this text I find two grammatical questions which play role in giving negative evaluation towards the new decree.

Grammatical Questions:

- "Why is a permit necessary to erect a house of worship?" (par. 5)
- "Isn't the country based on the five principles of Pancasila, which include "belief in God"?" (par. 5)

Those two questions appear in the fifth paragraph and they arise from the critics that questioning the appropriateness of the decree as are stated in the previous sentence. The questions come in the text consecutively so that they might make the readers put some thoughts unto the things that are being questioned. It happens so because the appearance of two questions at almost the same time will surely influence the readers to think that there are worth-questioned things related to the decree. Questions are born out from people's disappointments, sufferings, fears, and doubts. When the writer presents these questions, he wants to cause doubt in the minds of the readers regarded to the decree. In the first question, the writer tries to challenge and stimulate the readers to seriously think about the importance of the new decree. This attempt has effects on the readers' way of thinking that can be seen from two perspectives. For the readers who agree with the new decree, the question will shake their belief which supports the issuance of the decree, but for the readers who are

opposed to the decree, the question will convince them to stick on their belief which is against the issuance of the decree. The second sentence uses Pancasila which include 'belief in God' (foundation that supports the freedom in religion) to support the first question in questioning the importance of the new decree which in the writer's opinion does not support the religion freedom. Here the feeling of doubt that the writer wants to create is to make his negative evaluation can easily get imprinted in the minds of the readers.

Question 4: What expressive value do grammatical features have?

In this text, I find three sentences which use simple present tense form that can support the negative evaluation towards the decree:

- "The decree **is** a feeble attempt to cover a gaping wound." (par. 10)
- "The decree itself **is** a result of prolonged negotiations to reach some sort of compromise." (par. 10)
- "The new decree **is** a modest improvement on the previous one, which was often less than effective." (par. 11)

Those three sentences have been discussed as the attribution sentences in Question 2. but in this time they will be analyzed differently. I spotlight the use of simple present tense form in the sentences. It means that the writer presents his opinion as the categorical truth which can give strong supports to his negative evaluation towards the new decree.

I also find two proofs which use simple future tense to extend negative evaluation on the new decree:

- "The new joint ministerial decree **will** aggravate the already problematic freedom of religion in the country." (par. 2)
- "Almost nothing **will** work without a genuine understanding of other religions and cultures, which can only be nurtured at an early age." (par. 9)

The clause and sentence above use the modal 'will' which reflects that the expected result of their subjects will happen almost in certain. It is because the modal 'will' has high degree of certainty meaning. The first sentence shows the likely ness of the decree to worsen the problems in the future, and in the second sentence the word 'will' shows that there is nothing to solve the interfaith problems other than the genuine understanding of religions and cultures, so in conclusion the new decree will also fail in solving the problem. The prediction of the new decree to worsen the problem and fail in solving it in the future can make the readers become pessimistic to the application of the new decree.

4.4 THE PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS

After analyzing the three articles, I made a table which contains the findings of the negative evaluation patterns that are used by the Editorial writer. The table below shows the frequency of each linguistics feature occurrence in each article.

LINGUISTIC FEATURES	ARTICLE 1	ARTICLE 2	ARTICLE 3
Connotation	4	10	3
Metaphor	1	11	1
Grammatical question	0	4	2
Simple present	2	2	3
Simple past	0	1	0
Simple future	1	0	2
Action	0	2	1
Attribution	2	2	3
Event	1	1	0
Collocation	1	2	0
Logical connector	2	1	0

4.5 THE DESCRIPTION OF THE FINDINGS

From the 65 evidences that have been analyzed regarding to the negative evaluation in the texts, there are four significant features which emerge in the three articles. They are:

A. Connotation

Connotations are often considered to be something like a secondary meaning in addition to the primary lexical meaning. Kreidler (1998) says that connotations are the style or flavor in the language and they depend on individuals' emotional association towards particular words. Connotation exceeds the genuine conceptual meaning and it varies according to the experience of individuals but, because people do have common experiences, some words have shared connotations. The connotation feature emerges in all of the three articles. They reflect the personal

attitude of the editorial writer towards the subjects in the texts. From the analysis of the findings, it turns out that connotation is used in the article for the following functions:

1. To evaluate actions

Connotation is used to evaluate the actions done by the object of the news. In the second article, for example, some of the connotations are:

“Self-proclaimed storm troopers of God and ideology, who enforce righteousness through coercion and advocate by way of intimidation.”

“Ransack their office”.

“Batter the publisher”.

‘Coercion’, ‘intimidation’, ‘ransacks’, and ‘batter’ are used to evaluate the action of the mob and they carry negative evaluation towards the mob.

2. To evaluate the existence of the object of the news

Connotation is also used to evaluate the existence of the object of the news. In the first article, for example, some of the connotations are:

“Many people were unaware that Indonesia was a member of the relatively obscure Developing Eight (D-8), until last weekend when the country hosted the fifth D-8 Summit in Nusa Dua, Bali”.

“Looking at what the D-8 has accomplished, it is safe to say the grouping is becoming less and less relevant”.

‘Relatively obscure’ and ‘less and less relevant’ are used to evaluate the existence of the D-8 as the object of the news negatively.

B. Metaphor

Quinn (1991) states, “Metaphors are conventional, perceptual, and evaluative, and understanding how they structure and influence the way we think and talk about the world has been the focus of many scholarly interest” (in Aitchison & Lewis, 2003, p.126). Metaphor commonly means saying one thing while intending another, making implicit comparisons between things linked by a common feature, perhaps even violating semantic rules. There are two important terminologies in metaphor. They are target domain, the starting point or described concept, and source domain, the comparison concept or the analogy. According to Saeed (1997), metaphor can be classified into four features. The first one is dead metaphor. The original sentence meaning is bypassed and the sentence acquires a new literal meaning identical with the former metaphorical meaning. This is a shift from the metaphorical utterance to the literal utterance. The second is systematicity, refers to the way that a metaphor does not just set up a single point of comparison: features of the source and target domain are joined so that the metaphor may be extended, or have its own internal logic. The third feature is asymmetry, refers to the way that metaphors are directional. They do not set up a symmetrical comparison between two concepts, establishing points of similarity. Instead they provoke the listener to transfer features from the source to target. The final feature is abstraction which is related to this asymmetry. It has often been noted that a typical metaphor uses a more concrete source to describe a more abstract target.

Metaphors also occur in all of the three articles. What is interesting is that the second article contains more metaphors compared to the first and the third article.

Some of the metaphors in the second article are:

- “Felons”
- “Roving bands of idiots”
- “Self-proclaimed storm troopers of God”
- “Louts”
- “A throwback to the Blackshirts of Fascist Italy”

All of the metaphors above refer to the mobs and depict them in quite sarcastic way. Recently, the mobs have been a controversial issue which is largely talked and discussed in many occasions. In this article, it seems that the writer is showing clearly his attitude towards the mobs by giving pronounced evaluative statement through metaphors. I conclude that the editorial writer is likely to use more metaphors to negatively evaluate a controversial subject rather than when he evaluates regular subject which is not prominent in the society discussions, thus the use of metaphor is related to the topic in the news. In addition, according to the four features of metaphors that I have stated above, all of the metaphors that are used by the editorial writer exhibit asymmetrical features, in which the characteristics of the source and the target are not transferable in two directions but just one direction, from source to target. It can be concluded that the metaphors which exhibit asymmetrical features are frequently used by the writer of Editorial in *The Jakarta Post* to give negative evaluation towards particular party or idea.

C. Attribution

The third significant feature found in the articles is the attribution feature. Attribution is considered as the process of attaching or ascribing particular characters or features on something or someone. It appears constantly in the three articles since the number of its occurrence is almost the same in each article. From the analysis of the findings, it can be seen that the attributions are used to build the characters of certain subjects. The characters building can be categorized into two terms:

1. Term of property possession

Attributions are used to build character in term of property possession such as found in the first article:

- "It has no specific features"

This attribution contributes to build negative character on the D-8.

2. Term of quality

Attributions are also used to build character in term of quality such as found in the second article:

- "Their conduct is more akin to felons than young Samaritans."
- "Its prevalence is a sign of social decay".

These attributions are used to build negative characters on the mobs as the object of the news.

D. Simple present tense

The feature of simple present tense also appears constantly in all of the three articles.

Some of them are:

- “There **are** other problems which are too great to ignore, such as the lack of direct shipping links and direct banking link between the member states, making intra-trade more costly.”
- “Their conduct **is** more akin to felons than young Samaritans”.
- “The decree **is** a feeble attempt to cover a gaping wound”.

Simple present tense is used to express daily habits or usual activities, and also general statements of fact. In this case, it can be seen that the editorial writer uses simple present tense due to the latest function of the tense which is to express general statements of fact. This strategy is used by the writer to strengthen his opinions because something which is delivered as a truth or a fact will not likely arouse questions from the readers; thus, his opinion will be easily agreed by the readers.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The main problem that I analyze in this thesis is the negative evaluation given by the writer in the editorial column of *The Jakarta Post*. In order to help me finding the linguistic features used by the editorial writer in giving negative evaluation, I use the Critical Discourse Analysis approach. The theory from Norman Fairclough becomes the major tool in analyzing the language in the editorial articles. He has text analysis tools which are organized into around ten questions. To support the findings in the discussion, some explanations about connotation, metaphor, attribution, and simple present tense are used. The samples used are taken from three editorial articles from *The Jakarta Post* newspaper which contain negative evaluation.

From all of the discussion and explanation that are written in Chapter four, I can see that the editorial writer uses linguistic features such as connotation, metaphor, action, attribution, event, collocation, grammatical question, simple present tense, simple past tense, simple future tense, and logical connectors to give negative evaluation towards certain party or idea in the texts. The findings show that there are four significant linguistic features which are used by the editorial writer: they are connotation, metaphor, attribution, and simple present tense. Connotations are used to evaluate the action and the existence of the object in the news, while the use of metaphor is related with the topic of the news. Most of the metaphors that are used by the writer exhibit asymmetrical features in which the characteristics of the source and

the target are not transferable in two directions, but just one direction, from source to target. The writer also use attribution features to build the character of the object in the news in term of property possession and quality. Besides that, the writer tries to strengthen his negative evaluation by presenting his opinions as facts or truths through the use of simple present tense.

With all of the explanation in the previous chapter, it is clearly seen that the linguistic features are used particularly by the editorial writer in order to deliver his negative evaluation towards certain matters in the texts. That is why; I hope this thesis will be useful for the readers to help them to be aware and not taking for granted the language that is used by the writer of editorial. Certainly, the language is used in particular way to deliver particular message or idea.

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The Jakarta Post

This newspaper has been published by PT Bina Media Tenggara since 1983.

Making the D-8 relevant

Many people were unaware that Indonesia was a member of the relatively obscure Developing Eight (D-8), until last weekend when the country hosted the fifth D-8 Summit in Nusa Dua, Bali. Many more Indonesians did not and still do not know what the D-8 is and what this grouping stands for.

Now that Indonesia has assumed the chairmanship of the D-8 from Iran, it faces a huge challenge, particularly in making the D-8 more relevant to the citizens of its member countries.

From the onset, the D-8 has been relatively obscure because it has no specific features, and less than relevant because it has produced little more than a few economic commitments that are meaningless to most people.

Established in Istanbul on June 15, 1997, the D-8 is a grouping of eight developing Muslim-majority countries -- Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey. The countries set up the D-8 because they were dismayed by the inability of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), to which they all belong, to face the imbalances and injustices present in global affairs.

Thus, it was Islam and the feeling of being oppressed and treated unjustly that first moved the countries to unite in the D-8.

Nevertheless, on the very first day of its establishment, the heads of state and government of the member countries defined the D-8 as a grouping of developing countries, not of Muslim-majority countries. They declared the D-8 an inclusive organization, open to all developing countries that wished to join.

They also stated that the objective of the D-8 was socioeconomic development, and agreed to boost economic cooperation in various sectors, ranging from trade and industry, to science, technology, energy and tourism. Effectively, these heads of state and government deliberately made the D-8 an economic gathering rather than a political one.

In the past five summits, D-8 leaders have been consistent in maintaining the group as an economic gathering of eight developing countries, instead of eight Muslim-majority countries. During the recent summit in Bali, they reaffirmed their commitment to closer economic cooperation by vowing to enhance trade between member countries.

Looking at what the D-8 has accomplished, it is safe to say the grouping is becoming less and less relevant. After all, no economic argument could justify the D-8 as an economic grouping. The absence of geographical contiguity bars any efforts to make the D-8 a strong economic block.

There are other problems which are too great to ignore, such as the lack of direct shipping links and direct banking link between the member states, making intra-trade more costly. Even traveling between member countries is not easy, becoming costly and cumbersome because of the lack of direct air links and free visa facilities.

Therefore, the D-8, as an economic gathering, will never be as relevant as other economic groupings based on geographical location, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARSC) and even the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

If the D-8 attempted to redefine itself as a political grouping, to provide input to multilateral organizations such as the United Nations and the Group of Eight (G-8) richest countries, it would certainly be overshadowed by the G-15, to which Indonesia and Malaysia are members, as are more powerful developing countries like India and Brazil.

There is no easy way for the D-8 to move forward and become more relevant. If it believes it can build an economic bloc of developing countries, it is dreaming. The D-8 would be better off redefining its mission according to the features that bind the D-8 member countries: Islam and democracy. All of the D-8 member states are Muslim-majority countries that have, to one extent or another, adopted democratic values.

As Islam and democracy seem to be the only common features of the countries, we are of the opinion that it is important for the D-8 to incorporate these values into the grouping's guiding principles and work.

Through the D-8, Indonesia, as the new chair of the grouping, should not only promote trade among member countries, which in itself is a daunting task, but also promote the values of moderate Islam and democracy among other Muslim-majority countries, so that citizens of the world can see Islam in a different light. Only then will this grouping become relevant.

The Jakarta Post

This newspaper has been published by PT Bina Media Tenggara since 1983.

Thuggery as law

Their names have become as familiar as the Boy Scouts. But their conduct is more akin to felons than young Samaritans.

Roving bands of idiots roused by the misguided unity of sanctimonious dogma or ethnic streamers. Self-proclaimed storm troopers of God and ideology, who enforce righteousness through coercion and advocate by way of intimidation.

A silent majority and the permissiveness of authorities have made louts an acceptable instrument for political proselytizing. A throwback to the Black-shirts of fascist Italy.

Sadly, intimidation has long been an accepted weapon in the political arsenal. Mob politics has become an unfortunate part of daily political life — as indispensable as lobbying and money politics, more essential than making speeches or kissing babies.

In other words, mobs are as necessary to power as the *dangdut* singer is to a village campaign rally.

Most political parties have their own so-called "youth wings" and even social organizations have paramilitary cohorts. Sometimes they are mobilized for social fieldwork, but are always at the ready to serve as bullies.

But regimented goon squads are not exclusive to established political elites. They have become a most attractive medium for local fringe groups and powerbrokers who see them as an expedient form of political participation.

In a confused libertarian society such as ours, lawlessness is glorified and agents of chaos knighted as persons of authority.

Their methods have replaced the petition or the slow wheels of justice.

Don't approve of someone's business? Ransack their office. Disagree with a publication? Batter the publisher. Seeking justice? Don't bother with the courts, dish out vengeance accordingly.

Whether it be the offices of *Playboy* magazine, the *Tempo* editorial room or various other establishments which have been thronged by predatory mobs, the lesson is that when possible it is better to take things into one's own hands.

These are all too familiar pictures of life in a democracy where might is fast replacing jurisprudence as code of law. We forget that inherent within the notion of a liberal democracy are tenets that go beyond issues of collective deci-

sion making to protect the individual from arbitrary trespasses.

We are in no way reticent to label the men (and sometimes women) who join mobs as "idiots".

What else could they be? Devout is too salutatory a distinction for individuals whose act of worship is to break down doors and rant obscenities in the middle of the street.

The ancient Greek notion of "idiot" implies an individual ignorant in public affairs with subpar standards of civility.

While we may revile the leaders and sponsors of the mobs, the catalyst of thuggery goes beyond a few opportunists. Its prevalence is a sign of social decay in a rotting system where adherence to the law is not systemic but the exception.

Investors often talk about their desire for legal certainty for their businesses. Well, 230 million Indonesians want legal certainty even more in their daily lives. Hence, when laws are meant to be broken and those charged with upholding the law do so only intermittently, there is little recourse for the average citizen but to seek alternative modes of dispute settlement.

It is no wonder that thuggery has become so blatant given the tolerance by police for such lawlessness and the slap-on-the-wrist punishments handed down by the courts.

Neither should we be surprised when these groups attract so many new recruits. In times when the best option for millions of youths is begging at crowded intersections, it becomes effortless to guide them into a blind alley of dogma and violence.

When the rules of society bring no comfort to afflicted bands of lost youths, there is no reason in turn for them to conform to such rules.

So, while arrests and forceful law enforcement may bring some respite from thuggery, it will take concerted action from all layers of society to stop thugs from becoming so embedded that they find legitimacy in lawlessness.

A stable and deliberate legal system, along with economic programs that bring dignity for all, will go a long way toward narrowing thuggery as an avenue for social mobility.

We teach the next generation to "say no to drugs". Perhaps it is also time to teach them to say no to being public bullies.

especially in a country where it is less than polite to call a spade a spade and where the use of religion as a political

statement, that all parties should give the new decree a fair opportunity, while expecting the domestic situation

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Permit to worship

Azyumardi Azra, the highly respected scholar and rector of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, has asked people to give the government time to prove the effectiveness and applicability of its new decree on the construction of houses of worship. His words should be heeded.

Azyumardi was responding to concerns expressed by representatives of minority religious groups that the new joint ministerial decree will aggravate the already problematic freedom of religion in the country.

Religious Affairs Minister M. Maftah Basyuni and Home Minister M. Ma'ruf say the new decree — issued to replace a 1969 regulation — is instrumental to improving interfaith relationships because it sets clearer and more definitive requirements for building places of worship.

The decree states that a new house of worship must have the support of at least 90 congregants and the approval of the local administration and at least 60 residents of different faiths.

Some critics question the appropriateness of the decree. Why is a permit necessary to erect a house of worship? Isn't the country based on the five principles of Pancasila, which include "belief in God"?

Both the old and new decrees attempt to cover the sometimes disharmonious relationship between believers of different faiths, especially Christians and Muslims. Some Muslims hold the perception that Christians have the power and money to build an unlimited number of churches, and that they will not stop trying to increase the number of Christians in the country by any means possible. Christians, meanwhile, worry that Muslims will block efforts to construct new churches, while Muslims are free to build mosques wherever they please.

This undercurrent of disharmony between religious groups, which the people and the government would prefer to sweep under the carpet, should be openly examined. With anything less than complete honesty, the issue will never be addressed.

There is a lot of work left to be done, especially in a country where it is less than polite to call a spade a spade and where the use of religion as a political weapon is seen as a legitimate tactic.

We expect disturbances ahead with the implementation of the new decree. Almost nothing will work without a genuine understanding of other religions and cultures, which can only be nurtured at an early age.

Religious tension can be seen as a legacy of the country's past and the decree is a feeble attempt to cover a gaping wound. The decree itself is a result of prolonged negotiations to reach some sort of compromise.

On the other hand, we also have to be realistic. The new decree is a modest improvement on the previous one, which was often less than effective. The criteria for building a house of worship is now more clear cut.

Indonesia is not alone in facing this problem. Globally, there is growing tension and distrust between the West — perceived as Christian — and the Islamic world, especially after the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. The United States, in its war against terrorism, often humiliates and angers Muslims around the world, although President Bush repeatedly claims the war against terror is not a war on Islam. Like it or not, this global tension also affects relations between Muslims and Christians here.

The country's domestic hardships also fuel this friction. With millions of people unemployed, and this number growing by the year, there is more and more frustration among the people. Christians and other non-Muslims, often perceived as controlling the country's economy, are often the target of this frustration.

It was under these circumstances that the decree was enacted. The government fully realizes it must take measures to ensure freedom of religion, while also making sure that the interests of Muslims, as the majority group in the country, also are looked after.

The government believes it has done its best to accommodate public aspirations about places of worship. Muslim groups believe they have done their best to ensure the spiritual welfare of their Christian compatriots. Christian groups, however, feel the decree does not meet their expectations.

We would like to repeat Azyumardi's statement, that all parties should give the new decree a fair opportunity, while expecting the domestic situation and global conditions will improve.