THE REFERENCE WORDS IN THE ARTICLES
OF THE JAKARTA POST

A Thesis
Submitted to Adab and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata I

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2007
This study focuses on the reference words in the articles of the Jakarta Post. The writer utilizes the qualitative description as the method of this research, which aims at describing what types of reference that had been proposed by Halliday and Hasan and supported by other experts in such study. Description analysis method itself is accumulation data without testing hypothesis. The objective of this research is making systematic, factual and accurate data. In other words, this method is non-hypothesis one. The writer uses the tabulation to find the three types of reference in the article of the Jakarta Post. The writer uses the descriptive data analysis technique, which aims to find and describe the occurrences of reference in the analysis data.

There are three types of reference; personals, demonstratives, and comparative. The personal reference is the most dominant of reference that occurs in every article. The demonstrative reference that occur are neutral and selective both participant and circumstance. And the comparative reference occurs in general; identity, similarity, differences. And particular both numerative and epithet.

This study hopefully could be one of the scientific developments in the field of semantic. Besides that, the result of this study is expected to attract the other researchers, especially for the students of English Department who want to develop the similar study of the reference in the future. If those all can be implemented, it will give enough of significant assets to the scientific development in English reference study.
APPROVEMENT

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LEGALIZATION

The thesis entitled "The Reference Words in the Articles of The Jakarta Post" has been defended before the Adab and Humanities Faculty's Examination Committee on October, 01 2007. The thesis has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Strata I.

Jakarta, October, 01 2007

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, September 2007

Muhammad Fahri
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful

All praises be to Allah, the Most Gracious who has been giving us the mercies. Blessing and salutation to his prophet Muhammad who has led us to the straight path.

The writer wishes to express his gratitude to:

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Muhammad Fahri
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVEMENT</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGALIZATION</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECLARATION</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF TABLES</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF SCHEMES</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF APPENDICES</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Background of the Study</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Focus of the Study</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Research Question</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Significance of the Study</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Research Methodology</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Objectives of the Study</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Method of Research</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Technique of Data Analysis</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Instrument of the Research</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Unit Analysis</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Place and Time of Research</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF TABLES

1. Table of Personal Reference ................................................. 13
2. Table of Specific Determiners .............................................. 24
3. Table of Data Description ..................................................... 43
LIST OF SCHEMES

1. Scheme of Reference ................................................................. 11
2. Scheme of Demonstrative Reference ........................................ 18
3. Scheme of Comparative Reference .......................................... 27
LIST OF APPENDICES

1. Cabinet reshuffle set for May. Saturday, April 21, 2007.................70
2. President says some ministers have to go. Saturday, May 5, 2007......71
3. Reshuffle to retain ‘rainbow coalition’. Monday, May 7, 2007.........72
4. Secularism in modern Turkey and the current political crisis........73
   Monday, May 7, 2007
5. Fauzi to name running mate today. Wednesday, May 30, 2007.......74
6. Coalition of the titans. Wednesday, June 27, 2007.......................75
7. Profile of the Jakarta Post.......................................................76
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is an important thing in connection with human being, because people are social creature who cannot live alone and always need an interaction with others. In making relationship with the others, people use a language for communication. It is suitable with the definition of language itself. According to Chomsky as quoted by Kentjono. "Bahasa adalah suatu sistem arbitrer yang digunakan oleh manusia untuk komunikasi (Language is an arbitrary vocal symbol used by human being for communication)."¹

A language has already been defined differently according to various points of view. In general, it is defined as a means of communication by which people can communicate with others to transfer ideas, thoughts, feelings, attitudes or massages.²

In other words, a language with the most essential function as an instrument of communication within societies has an important role in life. Through the language people might interact with their social environment. The language is used by the components of society to convey their opinions, feelings, and experiences as well.

¹ Djoko Kentjono, Dasar Dasar Linguistik Umum (Jakarta: UI. 1984) p.2
² Muhammad Farkhan, An Introduction to Linguistics (Jakarta: UIN Jakarta Press, 2006) p.8
People use their language to convey their opinions in many ways. And the language through its sentences which are related to each other. Those linked sentences are connected by thing that could make them to be understood. However, these linked sentences will bring to congruity of meaning. The capability of speaker to realize the ideas or opinions in the form of connected and meaningful sentences results a semantic unit, which called text. And a text has a texture. What is texture? What is the connection between texture and the unity of text? Halliday and Hasan define the concept of texture as follows: “The concept of texture is entirely appropriate to express the property of 'being text'. A text has texture, and this is what distinguishes it from something that is not a text. It derives this texture from the fact that it functions as a unity with respect to its environment.”

The unity of a text becomes a significant aspect, because the integration among the parts of text will define it as a text or not. We are going to find it in example as follows:

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono witnessed a signing of extradition between Indonesia and Singapore. He hoped it could make close bilateral relationship between them.

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4. Ibid. p.2
It is clear that *he* in the second sentence refers back to (is anaphoric to) *Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono* in the first sentence and also *it* in the second sentence refers to the presupposed item *a signing of extradition* in the first sentence, the word *them* also refers back to *Indonesia and Singapore* in the previous sentence. These anaphoric functions of *he*, *it* and *them* give cohesion to the two sentences, so that we interpret them as a whole: the two sentences together constitute a text.

We can characterize any segment of a text in terms of the number and kinds of ties, which it displays. The example above has just one tie. Then, what is tie? Tie is a term to refer to a single instance of cohesion, a term for one occurrence of a pairs of cohesively related items. They are many kinds of cohesive tie, such: reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. But the writer uses only one kind of cohesive tie that is reference. By means of reference, a speaker indicates which things in the world (including persons) are being talked about.

This study uses the data samples in the form of journalistic text. The journalistic text has a function of information media. So, in delivering the mission the text must be informative. Besides, the language style of journalism has a special characteristic such as: brief, concise, simple, clear and interesting.

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From the specific characteristic of the journalistic text, this study starts with and to know the role of reference in forming the special characteristic of text. Therefore, the writer would like to do the study entitled *The Reference Words in the Articles of the Jakarta Post*.

B. The Focus of the Study

This study focuses on the reference words in the articles of the Jakarta Post. There were two reasons the writer selected the articles of the Jakarta Post. *Firstly*, the Jakarta Post is a prestigious newspaper respected for its independent views and bold coverage of various national and international events. *Secondly*, the Jakarta Post has a lot of subscribers and readers, and it keeps the readers informed the latest happening.

C. The Research Question

Based on the focus of the study, the main question of the research is. What types of reference are utilized in the articles of the Jakarta Post?

D. The Significance of the Study

This study hopefully could be one of the scientific developments in the field of semantic. Besides that, the result of this study is expected to attract the other researchers, especially for the students of English Department who want to develop the similar study of the reference in the future. If those all can be implemented, it will
give enough of significant assets to the scientific development in English reference study.

E. Research Methodology

1. Objectives of the Study

By doing this research, hopefully the writer will be able to:

a. elaborate the three types of reference; personals, demonstratives, and comparatives.
b. find the three types of reference in the articles of the Jakarta Post.

2. Method of Research

The writer will utilize the qualitative description as the method of this research, which aims at describing what types of reference that had been proposed by Halliday and Hasan. Description analysis method itself is accumulation of data without testing hypothesis. The objective of this research is making systematic, factual and accurate data. In other words, this method is non-hypothesis one. The writer uses the tabulation to find the three types of reference in the article of the Jakarta Post.

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9. Drs Jumroni, MSi dan Drs Suhaimi, MSi, Metode-metode Penelitian Komunikasi (Jakarta: UIN Jakarta Press. 2002), p.22
3. Technique of Data Analysis

To get the aim of the research, the writer conducts the following steps:

1. Noting the three types of reference proposed by Halliday and Hasan
2. Making a table in order to classify the types of reference.
3. Reading all the contents of the article.
4. Signing up the types of reference occurring within the articles
5. Concluding the collecting data

Those steps will be utilized for analyzing the data in this analysis, the writer uses the descriptive data analysis technique, which aims to find and describe the occurrences of reference in the analysis data.  

4. Instrument of Research

The instrument of the research is the writer himself through reading the articles. He observes the possibility of the types of reference occurrence within the articles.

5. Unit of Analysis

The analysis units of the research are six articles of the Jakarta Post. Here the writer mentions the title of the text.

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1. *Cabinet reshuffle set for May.* Saturday, April 21, 2007

2. *President says some ministers have to go.* Saturday, May 5, 2007


4. *Secularism in modern Turkey and the current political crisis.*
   Monday, May 7, 2007


6. **Place and Time of Research**

   This research is accomplished in semester eight in Adab and Humanities Faculty of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University. The entire materials are taken from the libraries, such as Adab and Humanities faculty Library, The Center Library of UIN, University of Indonesia Library, South of Jakarta Library and the other libraries to get more references and information.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Concept of Text

The word text is used in linguistics to refer to any passage, spoken or written, or whatever length, that does form a unified whole. The writer knows, as general rule, whether any specimens of our language constitute a text or not. Therefore the text should be cohesiveness and grammatically completed.\textsuperscript{11}

Many experts defined a text in many definitions. In general, Halliday and Hasan defined it as stated in their book:

A text may be spoken or written, prose or versa, dialogue or monologue. It is a language in use. It is not grammatical unit, like a clause or a sentence; and it is not defined by its size. A text is sometimes envisaged to be some kind of super-sentence, a grammatical unit that is larger than a sentence but it related to a sentence in the same way that a sentence is related to a clause, a clause to a group and so on: by constituency, the composition of larger units out of smaller one. But this is misleading. A text is not something that is like a sentence, only bigger; it is something that differs from a sentence in kind.\textsuperscript{12}

This research uses the concept of cohesion by M.A.K. Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan and supported by another experts in such field. The concept of cohesion is a semantic one: it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text.

\textsuperscript{11} Drs. Abdul Chael, \textit{Linguistik Umum} (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta. 1994), p.267

\textsuperscript{12} Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan, \textit{loc. cit} p.1-2
Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is dependent on that of another. The one presupposes the other, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by recourse to it. When this happens, a relation of cohesion is set up, and the two elements, the presupposing and the presupposed, are thereby at least potentially integrated into a text.\\(^{13}\)

A good text must be cohesive and coherent. Coherence and cohesion are partial synonyms, but coherence is used chiefly in a figurative sense meaning "logically consistent, understandable," whereas cohesion is again simply "a sticking together."\\(^{14}\) In this paper coherence will be not discusses because coherence represents a logical thinking and a connection which is brought about something outside the text.\\(^{15}\)

B. Concept of Reference

There are certain items in every language which have the property of reference, in the specific sense in which we are using the term here; that is to say, instead of being interpreted semantically in their own right, they make reference to something else for their interpretation.

\\(^{13}\) *Ibid* p.4


In English these items are personal, demonstrative, and comparative.\textsuperscript{16} Those types will be explained in other segment of explanation.

Reference is another well-researched area within linguistics. It is defined by Halliday & Hasan as a case where the information to be retrieved is the referential meaning, the identity of the particular thing or class of things that is being referred to. The cohesion lies "in the continuity of reference, whereby the same thing enters into the discourse a second time."\textsuperscript{17} To have further description of reference, the writer observes:

1. Exophoric and Endophoric Reference

The writer shall find it useful in the discussion to have a special term for situational reference. This refers to as exophora, or exophoric reference: and endophora or endophoric as a general name for reference within the text. Endophoric reference, both anaphoric and cataphoric tend to the grammatical semantic. In contrast with the exophoric reference that tends to a lexical semantic.\textsuperscript{18} As one of grammatical ties of cohesive devices, reference is used to tie pieces of text together in specific ways. And cohesiveness can be achieved through the use of the following devices:

\textsuperscript{16} Halliday and Hasan \textit{Op. cit} p.31

\textsuperscript{17}Ibid. p.31

\textsuperscript{18} J.W.M. Verhaar, \textit{Asas Asas Linguistik Umum} (Gadjah Mada University Press) p. 390
1. Anaphoric reference is the most common type of reference, used unknowingly in everyday conversation and writing. It occurs when the writer refers back to someone or something that has been previously identified, to avoid repetition. Some examples: replacing “the taxi driver” for the pronoun, “he” or “two attractive girls” for “they.”

2. Cataphoric reference is less common in speech but can be used for dramatic effect in writing. It occurs when the reader is introduced to someone as an abstract, before later learning his or her name. For example: "here he comes...our award-winning host...it's *insert name*" Cataphoric references can also be found in written text.

3. Exophoric reference is also uncommon in speech but can be used to describe generic or abstract situations in writing. It occurs when the writer chooses not to introduce a character (or group of characters,) but instead refer to them by a generic word such as “everyone.” Because the pronoun “exo” literally translates as “outside,” the persons or events referred to in this manner will never be identified by the writer.

We can summarize reference with a scheme to make it easier to grasp:

Scheme: 1
Reference

Exophora (situational / extralingual) — endophora (textual / intralingual)

anaphora (to preceding text) cataphora (to following text)

As a general rule, therefore, reference items may be exophoric or endophoric: and, if endophoric, they may be anaphoric or cataphoric. The scheme will allow us to recognize certain distinctions within the class of reference items, according to their different uses and 'phoric' tendencies.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cohesion_(linguistics)
Reference deals with the relationship between the linguistic elements, words, sentences, etc, and the non-linguistic world of experiences. Sense relates to the complex system of relationship that holds between the linguistic elements themselves (mostly the words). It is concerned only with intra-linguistic relation.  

C. Types of Reference

There are three types of reference: personal, demonstrative, and comparative. Personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person. Demonstrative reference is reference by means of location, on scale of proximity. Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity.  

1. Personal Reference

The category of personals includes the three classes of personal pronouns, possessive determiners (usually called 'possessive adjective'), and possessive pronouns. There is no general name for this category in traditional grammar, because the members of it belong to different classes with diverse structural roles; but in fact they represent a single system, that of person. To have further description of personal reference, the writer concludes it on the table below:

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These items are all reference items; they refer to something by specifying its function or role in the speech situation. This system of reference is known as persons, where 'person' is used in the special sense of 'role'; the traditionally recognized categories are first person, second person, and third person intersecting with the number categories of singular and plural.
a). *Semantic distinctions in the personal system.*

The significance of the *person* system means referring to *relevant* persons and objects, making use of a small set of options centering around the particular nature of their relevance to the speech situation. The principal distinction is that between the persons defined by their roles in the communication process. The former he calls *speech roles*; they are the role of *speaker* and *addressee*. These are the two role assigned by the speaker; and he uses addressee in preference to hearer or listener in order to suggest the meaning person designated by the speaker as recipient of the communication as distinct from one who chooses to listen or happens to hear. The latter, which he shall call simply *other roles*, include all other relevant entities, other than speaker or addressee. In term of the traditional categories of person, the distinction is that between first person singular (I) and plural (we) and second person singular and plural (you) on the one hand and the third person on the other (he, she, it, they, one).22 The first and second person form essentially refer to the situation, whereas those of the third person essentially refer anaphorically or cataphorically to the text. As been pointed out, it is only the anaphoric type of reference that is relevant to cohesion, since it provides a link with a preceding portion of the text. When we talk the cohesive function of personal reference, therefore it is particularly the third person forms that we have in mind.23

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22 Halliday and Hasan *Op. Cit.* p.45
23 Ibid. p.51

1) Extended reference and text reference

The word *it* differs from all other personals, it may refer not only to a particular person or object, some entity that is encoded linguistically as a 'participant'-a noun or nominal expression—but also to any identifiable portion of text. This actually comprises two rather distinct phenomena, both of which are illustrated in the following example:

(The Queen said :) 'Curtsey while you're thinking what to say. *It* save time.' Alice wondered a little at this, but she was too much in awe of the queen to disbelieve it.

In the first instance, *It save time* refers to *curtsey*(ing) *while you're thinking what to say*; the reference is still to a 'thing', but in the narrow sense of a participant (person or object)—it is a whole process or complex phenomenon which is in question. Only it has the property of extended reference of this kind: consider for example an eyewitness' description of an accident, concluding with the remark *It all happened so quickly.*

In the second instance, *...to disbelieve it*, the *it* refers not to a 'thing' but to a fact: *(that) curtsey*(ing) *while you're thinking what to say...save time.* This is an instance of text reference. Whereas extended reference differs from usual instances of reference only in extent—the referent is more than just a person or object, it is a process or sequence of process (grammatically, a clause or string of clauses, not just a
single nominal) text reference differs in kind: the referent is not being taken up at its face-value but is being transmitted into a fact or a report.  

2). Generalized exophoric reference

Not only the generalized personal one but also we, you, they and it all have a generalized exophoric use in which the referent is treated as being as it were immanent in all contexts of situation. (i) You and one mean 'any human individual' as in you never know, one never knows; and often by implication 'any self-respecting individual', 'any individual I would approve of', particularly in the combination of one plus a verbal modulation as in one must accept certain standards. (ii) We is used in similar fashion but more concretely, implying a particular group of individuals with which the speaker wishes to identify himself, as in We don't do that sort of thing here. There are various other intermediate uses of we: royal and editorial, e.g.; we consider it our duty..., with an assumption of status behind it; medical we, from doctor to patient as in how are we today? Implying you in your role as patient, with whom I seek to identify my self; impersonal we used in expository writing. e.g.: we conclude therefore that...simply because English demands a subject and an excess of passives soon becomes tiresome. (iii) They is used to mean 'person unspecified'; often those with responsibility, 'the authorities' but also simply 'person adequately specified for purposes of discussion by the context', as in they're mending the road out there.

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24 Ibid. p.52
(iv) *It* occurs as a universal meteorological operator in a few expressions such as *it's snowing, it's hot today*. All these are exophoric, but with a kind of institutionalized exophora; they make it possible to conform to the structural requirements of the clause, which demands a nominal in various places—for this reason they are often untranslatable, since other languages make different requirements.\(^{25}\)

2. Demonstrative reference

Demonstrative reference is essentially a form of verbal pointing. The speaker identifies the referent by locating it on a scale of proximity. The system as follows:

The circumstantial (adverbial) demonstrative *here, there, now* and *then* refer to the location of a process in space or time, and they normally do so directly, not via the location of some person or object that is participating in the process; hence they typically function as adjuncts in the clause, not as elements within the nominal group.

\(^{25}\) *Ibid.* p.52-53
They have a secondary function as Qualifier, as in *that man there*. The remaining (nominal) demonstratives *this, these, that, those, and the* refer to the location of something, typically some entity-person or object- that is participating in the process; they therefore occur as elements within nominal group. And those are can be called demonstrative pronoun.26 *This* generally refers to what is near in hand, *that* to what is farther away. This distinction in space is related to the distinction between adverb *here* and *there*, *this table* (over here) *is prettier than that one* (over there).27 They belong to the class of determiners, and have the experiential function of Deictic; in the logical structure they function either as Modifier or as a Head, with the exception of *the* which is a modifier only. In this respect the nominal demonstratives resemble the possessives, which can also function either as Modifier or as a Head, although, unlike the possessives, the demonstratives have only one form- there is no distinction between demonstrative determiner and demonstrative pronoun corresponding to that between possessive determiner (e.g.: your) and possessive (e.g.: yours):

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<th>as Modifier</th>
<th>as Head</th>
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<td>demonstrative</td>
<td><em>that</em> garden seems bigger</td>
<td><em>that</em> is a big garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possessive</td>
<td><em>your</em> garden seems bigger</td>
<td><em>yours</em> is a big garden</td>
</tr>
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</table>

26 *Ibid.* p.57-58

In the case of demonstratives, however, there are three certain differences in meaning between the function as Modifier and Head; a demonstrative functioning as Head is more like personal pronoun. Historically, in fact both *it* and *the* are reduced forms of that; and although it now operates in the system of personals, both can be explained as being the neutral or non-selective type of the nominal demonstrative—as essentially one and the same element, which takes the form *it* when functioning as Head and the *the* when functioning as Deictic.28

Like personals, the demonstratives regularly refer exophorically to something within the context of situation. This is the primary form of verbal pointing; and it may be accompanied by demonstrative action, in the form of gesture indicating the object referred to.

We are not concerned here with exophoric reference, for the reasons already given; it is not textually cohesive. But the use of *this* and *that* in endophoric reference are explainable by reference to their exophoric meanings; so it is important to start from the general concept of proximity as this is interpreted situationally. The same applies to the definite article: *the* is also used exophorically, where the situation makes it clear what referent is intended, as in.

Look at *the* flowers!

Don't go; *the* rain's coming.

28 Halliday and Hasan, *op.cit.* p.58
This is the meaning of the here: namely that the referent is fully specified by the context and no further specification is needed. The anaphoric and cataphoric uses of the are likewise more readily interpretable if we relate them to its meaning as and exophoric deictic.

a). The selective nominal demonstrative: this, these, that, those.

These demonstratives occur extensively with anaphoric function in all varieties of English. In principle, they embody within themselves three systematic distinctions:

1. between "near" (this, these) and "not near" (that, those).
2. between "singular" (this, that) and "plural" (these, those).
3. between modifier (this, etc, plus noun, e.g.: this tree is an oak) and Head (this, etc, without noun, e.g.: this is an oak)\textsuperscript{29}

All these distinctions have some relevance to cohesion, in that they partially determine the use of these items in endophoric (textual) reference.

1). Near and not near: this / these versus that/those.

Both this and that regularly refer anaphorically to something that has been said before, in dialogue there is some tendency for the speaker to use this to refer something he himself has said and that to refer to something said by his interlocutor.\textsuperscript{30}

\textsuperscript{29} Ibid. p.60

\textsuperscript{30} Ibid.
a. There seems to have been a great deal of sheer carelessness.

_This_ is what I can't understand.

b. There seems to have been a great deal of sheer carelessness.

Yes, _that's_ what I can't understand.

This distinction is clearly related to that of 'near (the speaker)’ versus 'not near’; ‘what I have just mentioned' is, textually speaking, 'near me' whereas 'what you have just mentioned' is not. The tendency seems to be further reinforced if the referent is also in some way associated with the speaker; for example:

I like the lions, and I like the polar bears. _These_ are my favorites.

_Those_ are my favorites too.

Here there are two kinds of proximity; the lions and the polar bears have not only been mentioned by the speaker but also explicitly linked to his personal feeling, so that he naturally refers to them as these.

Co-existing with this tendency is another one whereby proximity is interpreted in terms of time; in this case that tends to be associated with a past-time referent and this for one in the present or future.²¹ For example:

1. We went to the opera last night. _That_ was our first outing for months.

2. We're going to the opera tonight. _This'll_ be our first outing for months.

²¹ _Ibid._
2). *Singular and plural: this/ that versus these/ those*

In general, this distinction follows the expected pattern: this/that refer to count singular or mass nouns, these/those to count plural. The most important difference is that which separates the singular forms used as Head (i.e.: this and that without following noun).\(^{32}\)

3). *Head and modifier: this, etc, as pronoun versus this, etc, plus following noun.*

A demonstrative as Modifier (demonstrative adjective) may refer without restriction to any class of noun. A demonstrative as Head (demonstrative pronoun), on the other hand, while it can refer freely to non-human, is highly restricted in its reference to human nouns; it cannot refer to a human referent except in the special environment of an equative clause.\(^{33}\) For example, in

> Now the cleverest thing I ever did. 'the Knight went on after the pause, 'was inventing the new pudding during the meat-course....I don't believe that pudding ever was cooked.

> It would be perfectly possible to omit the second pudding and say I don't believe that ever was cooked.

There is one other important characteristic of demonstrative reference that is specifically a feature of demonstratives functioning as Head. This concerns the level of generality of the referent. If the demonstrative is

\(^{32}\) *Ibid.* p.62

\(^{33}\) *Ibid.*
used with a noun, then the meaning is always identical with that of the presupposed item.

4). The

The definite article the has usually been set apart, in grammars of English, as a unique member of a class, its only relative being the indefinite articles, there is some justifications for this; no other item in English behaves exactly like the. On the other hand, it has important similarities with a whole group of other item, so that we need not hesitate to classify it with the determiners; and, more particularly, with the specific determiners, the class which includes the demonstratives and the possessives. (likewise the indefinite article is a member of the wider class of non-specific determiner). The full of specific determiners is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table: 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demonstrative</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech roles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-selective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his, her, their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other roles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one's</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hence the in many ways resembles the demonstratives, from one form of which it is derived. It is originally a reduced from of that, functioning only as a Modifier, in the same way that is a reduced form of one likewise restricted to the
modifier function. And this is reflected in its meaning. Essentially the like the demonstratives, is a specifying agent, serving to identity a particular individual or subclass within the class designated by the noun; but it does only through dependence on something else it contains n specifying element of its own.34

The definite article has no content. It merely indicates that the item in question is specific and identifiable: that somewhere the information necessary for identifying it is recoverable. Where is the information to be sought? Again, either in the situation or in the text. The reference is either exophoric or endophoric. If it is exophoric the item is identifiable in one of two ways. (1). A particular individual or subclass is being referred to, that individual or subclass is identifiable in the specific situation, as in Don't go; the train's coming. Where the train is interpreted as 'the rain we're both expecting-contrast with Don't go a train's coming which would perhaps be a warning to avoid being run over. All immediate situational instances of the are exophoric in this way: mind the step; pass me the towel; the children are enjoying themselves; the snow's to deep; the journey's nearly over, and so on. (2) The referent is identifiable on extra linguistic grounds no matter what situation. This has something in common with the generalized exophoric use of the personal forms, and it occurs under two conditions. It may arise, first, because there exists only one member of the class or object referred to, for example the sun; or, at least, one member which will be assumed in the absence of specific indication to the contrary,

34 Ibid.p.70-71
for example *the baby* (our baby), *the government* (of our country), *the time* (now).

Secondly, it may arise because the reference is the whole class, e.g.; *the stars*, or the individual considered as a representative of the whole class, like *the child* in *As the child grows, he learns to be independent*, or *the snail* in *The snail is considered a great delivery in this religion*. This type of exophoric reference, which does not depend on the specific situation, has been called homophoric to distinguish it from the situationally specific type.\(^3^5\)

Alternatively, the source of identification may lie in the text: what we are calling endophoric reference. In this case there are again two possibilities: reference forward and reference backward. Cataphoric or forward reference, with the, is limited to the structural type. Unlike the selective demonstratives (this, these and her,), *the* can never refer forward cohesively, it can only refer to a modifying element within the same nominal group as itself.

5). *Demonstrative adverbs*

There are four of these, *here, there, now, and then*, although *now* is very rarely cohesive. Three of them needed to be distinguished from their homographs other words written the same way but, now at least having different functions in the language. (1). Demonstrative *there* is to be distinguished from pronoun *there* as in *there is a man at the door*. (2). Demonstrative *now* is to be distinguished from

\(^{35}\) *Ibid.* p.71
conjunction *now* as in *now what we're going to do this*. (3). Demonstrative *then* is to be distinguished from conjunction *then* as in *then you've quite made up your mind?* As a general rule the non-demonstrative forms are phonologically reduced, whereas the demonstratives are not reduced, though there may be no phonological difference in the case of *then*. It is the demonstratives only with which we are concerned here. The meaning of *there* is anaphoric and locative. Both *here* and *there* regularly refer to extended text, and then often with a meaning that is not one of place but of 'respect': 'in this respect', 'in that respect'. In the contexts *here*, like *this*, may be cataphoric, *this* could be replaced by *here* and *that* could be replaced by *there*. The demonstrative *this*, *these* and *here* provide, in fact, almost the only sources of cataphoric cohesion: there are the only items in English which regularly forward textually, to something to which they are not linked by a structural relationship. The temporal demonstrative *then* and *now* are much more restricted in their cohesive function. The cohesive use of demonstrative *then* is that embodying anaphoric reference to time: the meaning is 'at the time just referred to'.

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36 *Ibid* p. 74-75
3. Comparative Reference

The system of comparative reference as follows:

**Scheme: 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General (deictic)</th>
<th>Identity</th>
<th>same equal identical, identically</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Similarity</td>
<td>such similar, so similarly likewise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Differences</td>
<td>other difference else, differently otherwise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particular (non-deictic)</td>
<td>Numerative</td>
<td>more, fewer, less, further, additional ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>So-, as-, equally-, + quantifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. so many, as many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Epithet</td>
<td>comparative adjectives and adverb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. better : so-, as-, more-, less-, equally- + comparative adjectives and adverb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e.g. equally good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By 'general comparison' is meant comparison that simply in term of likeness and unlikeness without respect to any particular property: two things may be the same, similar or different (where 'different' includes both 'not the same' and 'not similar'). General comparison is expressed by a certain class of adjectives and adverbs (separated from each their by a comma in the above lists). The adjectives function in the nominal group either as Deictic (e.g.: *identical in the identical two cards*) or as Epithet (e.g.: *identical in two identical cards*) it will be seen that these have different meaning. The adverbs function in the clause, as adjunct (e.g.: *identically in the others performed identically*). These are called adjectives of comparison, adverbs of comparison, to distinguish them from comparative adjectives.
and comparative adverbs, which are the comparative forms of ordinary adjectives and adverbs e.g.: *bigger, better, faster, more quickly*.\(^{37}\)

Particular comparison means comparison that is in respect of quantity or quality. It is also expressed by means of adjectives and adverbs; not of a special class, but ordinary adjectives and adverbs in some comparative form. The adjectives function, as always, within the nominal group, but not as Deictic; they function either as Numerative (e.g.: *more* in *more cards*) or as Epithet (e.g.: *better* in *better cards*). The adverbs function in other of two way: either as Adjunct in the clause (e.g.: *better* in *the others performed better*) or Submodifier, in which case they simply occur within an Epithet (e.g.: *such* in *such good cards, identically in an identically designed house*) or a Numerative (e.g.: *so* in *so many words*) or within an Adjunct (e.g.: *equally* in *the others performed equally badly*). It makes no difference whether the comparative adjective or adverb is inflected (e.g.: *slower, slowlier*) or compound (e.g.: *more lengthy, more lengthily*): the meaning and function are not affected by this distinction.\(^{38}\)

The same principles operate with comparison as with other forms of reference: it may be anaphoric, and therefore cohesive, or it may be cataphoric or even exophoric.

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\(^{37}\) *Ibid.* p.77

\(^{38}\) *Ibid*
a) General comparison

General comparison expresses likeness between things. The likeness may take the form of identity, where 'two things' are, in fact, the same thing, or of similarity where two things are like each other. Each of these has its negative; there is non-identity, and non-similarity. But these two concepts are conflated in the semantic system into a single meaning that of non-likeness, or difference. The examples of explanations above as follows:

a. It's the same cat as the one we saw yesterday.
b. It's a similar cat to the one we saw yesterday.
c. It's a different cat from the one we saw yesterday.

Likeness is a referential property. A thing cannot just be 'like'; it must be like 'something'. Hence comparison is a form of reference alongside personal and demonstrative reference; and it embraces the same set of possibilities. The referent of comparison may be in the situation or it may be in the text. If it is in the text, the reference may be backwards or forwards and it may be structural or non-structural (cohesive). With comparison, however there is one further possibility: the comparison may be internal- the likeness expressed as mutual likeness without a referent appearing as a distinct entity.

39 Ibid. p.77-78
All the examples above were cataphoric in the structural sentence in each case the referent was *the one we saw yesterday* and the comparatives *same, similar, and different* were pointing forward to it.

*b). Particular comparison*

Particular comparison expresses comparability between things in respect of a particular property. The property in question may be a matter of quantity or quality.

1. If the comparison in term of quantity, it is expressed in the numerative element in the structure of the nominal group: either (a) by a comparative quantifier, e.g.: *more in more mistakes*, or (b) by and adverb of comparison submodifying a quantifier, e.g.: *as in as many mistakes*.

2. If the comparison is in terms of quality, it is expressed in either of two way: (i) in the Epithet element in the nominal group, either (a) by a comparative adjective, e.g.: *easier, more difficult in easier tasks, more difficult tasks*, or (b) by and adverb of comparison submodifying and adjective, e.g.: *so in so difficult a tasks*; (ii) as adjunct in the clause, either (a) by a comparative adverb e.g.: *faster in Cambridge rowed faster*, or (b) by an adverb of comparison submodifying an adverb, e.g.: *as in she sang as sweetly.*

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40 *Ibid.* p. 80-81
Particular comparison, like general comparison is also referential: there must be standard of reference by which thing is said to be superior, equal, or inferior in quality or quantity.

The standard of reference may be another thing, e.g.: 'this tree is taller than that tree', or a measure, e.g.: 'this tree is taller than ten feet'. The other thing may be implicit or it may be some generalized situational referent, as in:

*We are demanding higher living standards.*

Presumably 'than we have now'. The most generalized comparative is actually, the superlative: *highest* means, simply, 'higher than any other'. Superlatives are non-referential because they are self-defining: and for this reason they regularly act as defining Modifier, being shown to be defining in the usual way by the presence of the definite article. In some languages which, in this region of the grammar, have resources similar to English the superlative is, in fact, the combination of the comparative with the definite article. English keeps comparison and definiteness formally apart, and so has, on the one hand, generalized exophoric comparatives used as defining modifiers, as in *the milder tobacco* (than any) and on the other hand non-defining superlatives such as *a latest notion is* .... meaning 'one of the latest notions'.

All the usual types of reference are found. For example, the following are cataphoric:

a. There were twice as many people there as last time.

b. He's better man than I am.

c. There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy.
In (a) is comparison of quantity, with a numerative as comparative, and (the people who were there) last time as referent; (b) is quality, with an Ephitet as the comparative, and I-or rather, (the man that) I am-as referent. In (c), the referent is (the things that) are dreamt of in your philosophy; the comparison is again quantitative, but the example shows that more has some of the ambiguity that is present with other.

It is in the nature of comparatives that, of all the reference items, they are the ones that are most typically anaphoric rather than exophoric. This is to be expected. Personals and demonstratives both involve a form of reference that is inherently extra-linguistic, though it may be reinterpreted in linguistic terms: reference to speech roles (the roles of the participants in the communication process), and to proximity to the speaker, is essentially reference to the situation, and only the 'third person' personals whose situational definition is a purely negative one — person or thing other than speaker or addressee have the anaphoric function as the clearly predominant one, with exophoric reference being only secondary. With comparison, however, although the relationship is still clearly a referential one (in the sense in which we are using the term), the specific nature of this relationship that of likeness or comparability between things, makes it more probable that the things which are being related to one another should be at the same level of abstraction: in other words, that both the comparative and its referent should be located at the semantic level (ie in the text) rather than the one in the text and the other in the situation.\textsuperscript{41}

\textsuperscript{41} Ibid. p.83-84
c). A note on *so*, *such* and *as*

Among the words of comparison, these require a brief special mention. In principle they can be regarded as variants of the same word, which takes the form *such* when it is an adjective, *so* when it is a free adverb and *as* when it is bound adverb, this is something of an oversimplification, but it approximates to the facts; all have the same meaning of 'similar(ly)', and the choice among them is largely a matter of grammatical function. We find *so* and *such* used simply as intensifiers, meaning 'extremely', although perhaps even here there is a nuance of 'such as you would never have imagined':

42

- The war scenes in the film were *so* terrifying.
- Our neighbors are *such* a nuisance.

These become structurally cataphoric in:

- The war scenes in the film were *so* terrifying that many of the audience left.
- Our neighbors are *such* a nuisance that we may have to move.

The example above are unusual among instances of cataphora in that the referent is not part of the nominal group; in addition, *so*, *such* and *as* all occur in the usual type of cataphora where the referent is aQualifier, for example:
Expressions such as *of the kind, like the, that way, do likewise, and another thing* show a semantic likeness to the comparatives, which suggests that they might be treated under this heading. But it would not be easy to define or to list the set of expressions that were being included within this category. What is more important, they can all be identified in one way or other with other types of cohesion, either because they contain a demonstrative (the, this, that) or a substitute (do), or because they fall within one of the conjunctive categories (e.g.; the discourse adjuncts *in addition, and another thing, similarly, in other words, so far*); and it is this that determines how they are used. It seems more satisfactory therefore to interpret them not as comparatives but as falling under those other headings, always bearing in mind that the different forms of cohesion are nowhere sharply set apart one from another.  

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43 *Ibid.* p.87
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

This chapter will explain the words of six articles of the Jakarta Post with applying the Halliday and Hassan concept of reference and supported by other theories that proposed by many experts related to the main concept.

As have been stated in chapter II that the analysis is done through the reference analysis. The unifying of text of articles is seen from the connection among sentences expressed through the reference. These are the table of the six articles followed by each explanation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Types of Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Personal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cabinet reshuffle set for May</td>
<td>he, his, he, I, it, his, my, he, his, its, it, their, his, he, he, they, his, we, we.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>President says some ministers have to go</td>
<td>his, his, I, I, his, his, he, their, he, them, I, them, my, their, he, it, his, she, he, I, my, their, he, he, he.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Reshuffle to retain 'rainbow</td>
<td>it, its, it, his, his, I, his, his,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coalition'</td>
<td>it, them, his, his.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Secularism in modern Turkey and the current political crisis</td>
<td>his, their, they, it, it, its, its, its, its, it, their, its, its, it, it, its, it, it, it, they, their, one, it, it, it.</td>
<td>there, the, the, these, that, this, there, this, these, this, then, that, this, this, then, this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Fauzi to name running mate today</td>
<td>its, his, its, his, it, its, it, we, we, his, its, he, it, he, it, it, it, my, he, their, their, I, our, he.</td>
<td>the, this,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Coalition of the titans</td>
<td>It, it, it, its, it, its, it, its, its, its, its, its, their, they, it, their, they, it, her, they, they, it, its, it.</td>
<td>the, that, this, that, that</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The complete articles can be seen in appendices.

**B. Data Analysis**

The collecting data will be analyzed through reference perspective, which covers; personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference. So, the data are as follows:
Article 1: Cabinet reshuffle set for May (Saturday, April 21, 2007)

a). Personal / pronominal references

In the first article the pronominal reference elements, which occur, are personal pronoun as subject I, they, it, he, we, and possessive adjective their, his, its and my.

The analysis below is based on theory of Halliday and Hasan.

1. P (1): President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono announced Friday that he would reshuffle his United Indonesia Cabinet in early May...

2. P (2): He said the reshuffle would be limited to a few positions.

3. P (3): "God willing, I will announce the limited cabinet reshuffle in early May. So it will be about....

4. P (4): Yudhoyono said... the performance of his administration.

5. P (5): "My government faces a daunting task to improve the people the people's welfare," he said.

6. P (6): Yudhoyono has been... performance of his administration in the first half of its term.

7. P (11): It has also been rumored that some senior ministers... have tendered their resignation letters.

8. P (12): In spite of the shabby form of his cabinet, Yudhoyono said... that he would not have... and that he would not bow to pressure from the political parties.... they wanted to place in his new cabinet.
9. P (15): "But if we are asked, we have hundreds of party members who will be ready to fill on the positions," Kalla told reporters after a Golkar Party function.

The word he and his in (1) refer back to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, and he in (2) also refers back to the same item. The word I in (3) refer back to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in direct speech. The word his in (4) refers back also to the same item, my and he in (5) also refer back to the previous item. In (6) the word his refers back to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and the word its refer back to the first half. The word it in (7) refers forward to that some senior ministers...have tendered their resignation letters. And the word their itself refers back to some senior ministers, including Coordinating minister for Security and Political Affairs Widodo A.S, Coordinating Minister for the Economy Boediono and Defence Minister Juwono Sudarsano. The word his in (8) refers forward to Yudhoyono the two word he refer back to the same item, and they refers to political parties, and the word his also refers back to Yudhoyono. The two words we in (9) refer back to Jusuf Kalla and functionaries of Golkar Party in direct speech.

The whole personal references above almost refer to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (I, he, his, my) that show a singular. They, we, their show a plural. It and its show a singular non-personal.48

b). Demonstrative reference

The Demonstrative reference agencies that appear in the article are: Neutral demonstrative the and selective circumstance demonstrative now.

1. P (2): He said the reshuffle would be limited to a few positions.
2. P (3): ...So it will be about two weeks from now...
3. P (9): Among the ministers reported to be suffering from health problems are....

The in (1) is neutral demonstrative reference indicates the cabinet reshuffles of United Indonesia Cabinet. The word now in (2) is selective circumstance demonstrative reference that shows a time when the statement is being talked. And the word the in (3) refers to the ministers that are being talked about.

In general, we use the definite article ‘the’ when the noun which follows names an identified specimen, when we believe that the hearer knows which person, place, or thing the noun refers to. The use of ‘now’ is confined to those instance in which the meaning is ‘this state of affairs having come about.

c). Comparative reference

The comparative reference in this article is expressed in particular comparative that shows probability.

49. Robert Krohn; English Sentence Structure. (The University of Michigan Press.1971),p.54

1. P (12): ….with April 21 regarded as likely date.

The word likely in (1) includes in particular comparative reference that shows a probable date or almost certainly date. According to Halliday and Hasan, this reference can be classified as comparative adjective and adverb because “as likely” means probably right and probably wrong.

Article 2: President says some ministers have to go (Saturday, May 05, 2007)

a). Personal / pronominal reference

In this article the pronominal reference elements which occur are personal pronoun as subject I, she, it, he, and as object them, and possessive adjective their, his, and my. The analysis below is based on theory of Halliday and Hasan.

1. P (2): …near his private residence…, the president said his ministers knew who was in……"I have communicated with the ministers whom I will dismiss from the United Indonesia Cabinet."

2. P (4): The president was expected…to his residence…

3. P (5): Yudhoyono was expected to receive a number of ministers at his home Friday, but none turned up.

4. P (6): He said the dismissed ministers were not incompetent…

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51 Halliday and Hasan. Loc.Cit.p.71
5. P (7): For ministers who will keep their jobs, Yudhoyono said he had ordered them to do better. "I have given them the results of my evaluation, especially the areas of their performance that need to be improved."

6. P (8): He promised in late April to make changes in early May.

7. P (9): However, it now appears the announcement may not come until early next week.

8. P (11): Yudhoyono retreated to his private residence in Cikeas on Thursday evening...

9. P (14): Health Minister Siti Fadilah Supari was quoted by detik.com as saying she had been told the president...

10. P (15): Yudhoyono also said he had instructed a team of doctors to assess the health of ministers...." I will base my judgment on the health reports...to perform their work...

11. P (16): Yudhoyono said he had also consulted Vice President Jusuf Kalla about the new cabinet composition.

12. P (18): In response the rumors, Kalla said Friday he was involved in selecting names of ministerial candidates.

Two words his and the two words I in (1) refer back to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in the previous paragraph. The word his in (2), his in (3), he in (4) all refer back to the same item. The two words their and two words them in (5) refer back to the ministers and the word he and I refer back to Yudhoyono. The word
he in (6) refers back also to Yudhoyono. The word it in (7) refers back to the previous statement in previous paragraph; He promised in late April to make changes in early May. The word his in (8) refers back to Yudhoyono. The word she in (9) refers back to Health Minister Siti Fadilah Supari. The word he, I and my in (10) refer back to Yudhoyono, and the word their refers back to the ministers. The word he in (11) refers back to Yudhoyono and he in (12) refers back to Kalla.

A Pronoun is used in place of noun, it refers to a noun. The noun it refers to is called antecedent.e.g: I read the book. It was good. ( the pronoun ‘it’ refers to the antecedent noun ‘book’). An the pronominal references above (I, she, he, it, them, their his and my) refer to their antecedent.

b). Demonstrative reference

The Demonstrative reference agencies that appear in the article are: Neutral demonstrative the and selective demonstrative both participant this, those, that and circumstance now.

1. P (1): President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has notified those ministers who will be replaced in the Cabinet, but is apparently not yet ready to share that information with the rest of the country.

2. P (8): …Yudhoyono was expected to announce the new Cabinet lineup this week…

3. P (9): However, it now appears the announcement may not come until early next week.

The word those and that in (1) is selective participant demonstrative reference and it is as modifier of a noun, the is neutral demonstrative reference indicates the Cabinet of United Indonesia. The word this in (2) is also modifies a noun. The word now in (3) is selective circumstance demonstrative reference that shows the time when the statement is being talked about.

The Demonstrative this (close to speaker) and that, those (farther from speaker), like articles, adjective, and other noun modifier, have the same form whether the noun they modify is in the subject position or in the object position.¹⁵³

c). Comparative reference

The comparative reference in this article is expressed in general comparative as similarity (same) and differences (otherwise) and particular comparative reference as epithet (better).

1. P (7): …Yudhoyono said he had ordered them to do better…

2. P (13): Yudhoyono is expected to remain in Cikeas until early Monday …the new Cabinet will be announced the same day.

3. P (15): …there is no reason to say otherwise," he said

The word *better* in (1) is particular comparative reference *that shows as epithet*. The word *same* in (2) is general comparative reference *that shows a identity*. And the word *otherwise* in (3) is also general comparative reference *that shows a difference*.

*Better* is comparative degree of good, and *the same* is used to compare two persons, things, places, animals etc. And *otherwise* means 'additional' or 'different'. The whole reference (better, same, otherwise) are included in comparative reference.

**Article 3: Reshuffle to retain 'rainbow coalition' (Monday, May, 07, 2007)**

a). Personal / pronominal reference

In this article the pronominal reference elements which occur are personal pronoun as subject *I, it*, and as object *them*, and possessive adjective *his* and *its*.

1. P (1): Don't expect anything daring or extraordinary in the cabinet reshuffle..., as it will likely keep the 'rainbow coalition'.

2. P (3): ...The PBB (Crescent Star Party) is represented by *its* chairman. And *it* is MS Kaban not Yusril." Kalla told journalists at *his* residence.

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54 *Ibid.* p 164

55 *Ibid.* p 158

56 *Ibid.* p. 71
3. P (4)...Yusril Ihza Mahendra will lose his position to Transportation Minister Hatta Radjasa...

4. P (6): ...Kalla said: "Frankly speaking, I don't know...

5. P (8): Hamid will also lose his job, and his position will be given to Andi Mattallata...

6. P (11) "The people should not see this.. as if only opponents will be replaced. It's not.

7. P (14): Meanwhile, President Yudhoyono summoned Sunday ministers who will be unaffected by the reshuffle to present them with his performance evaluation.


The word it in (1) refers back to cabinet reshuffle. The word its in (2) refers back to the PBB (Crescent Star Party), the it refers to chairman and his refers back to Kalla. The word his in (3) refers back to Yusril Ihza Mahendra. The word I in (4) refers back to Kalla in direct speech. The two words his in (5) refer back to Hamid. The word it in (6) refers back to the previous statement; as if only opponents will be replaced. The word them in (7) refers back to ministers, and the word his refers back to President Yudhoyono. The word his in (8) also refers back to Yudhoyono.

The occurrence of personal pronoun as subject I, it, and as object them, and possessive adjective his and its refer to person (s) or thing (s).57

57 Marcella Frank. Loc.Cit. P.21
b). Demonstrative reference

The Demonstrative reference agencies that appear in the article are: selective participant demonstratives *this, those and that.*

1. P (6): ... *That's the president's prerogative.*

2. P (11): "The people should not see *this* as if only opponents will be replaced. It's not. *Those* who will be replaced will continue to be friends," Kalla said.

3. P (15): *Those* who attended the President's private residence in Cikeas, Bogor...

The word *that* in (1) is selective participant demonstrative reference and the function is as head refers back to the statement; *when asked why President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono sacked Yusril.* The word *this* in (2) is also selective participant demonstrative reference and the function is as head refers back to previous paragraph; "Saifullah was no (representing) the PPP, but the PKB. So which political party is affected?" Kalla was quoted by Antara as saying. And the word *those* refer back to the ministers. The word *those* in (3) is also selective participant demonstrative reference and the function is as modifier.

The reference (that, this) are used for demonstrating a singular an (those) is used for demonstrating a plural as stated by Marcella Frank. ⁵⁸

⁵⁸ Ibid.
c). Comparative reference

The comparative reference in this article is expressed in general comparative difference (other) and particular comparative reference both (as well) and (likely).

1. P (1): Don't expect anything daring or extraordinary in the cabinet reshuffle..., as it will likely keep the 'rainbow coalition'

2. P (12): Others who are out are State Minister for Stae Minister for State owned Enterprises Sugiharto.....

3. P (13): Attorney General Abdul Rahman Saleh will likely be replaced by Deputy Attorney General........


The word likely in (1) and (3) includes in particular comparative reference that shows a probability, because 'likely' means probably right and probably wrong. The word others in (2) is general comparatives that means 'additional' or 'different'. It can also be used in plural.59 It refers to the sentence who are not out are...The use as well as is to say that two people or things are equal in some way.60 The word as well as itself in (3) is particular comparative reference that functions as epithet. It refers to the compared object; Suryadharma Ali and Purnomo Yusgiantoro.

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Article 4: Secularism in modern Turkey and the current political crisis
(Monday, May 07, 2007)

a). Personal / pronominal reference

In this article the pronominal reference elements which occur are personal pronoun as subject they, it, he, one and as object, it, and possessive adjective their, his, and its

1. P (1): The candidates of the pro-Islamic party AK party Abdullah Gul has the votes in..., but concerns about how his party's control of the presidency...

2. P (2): ..., there are fears that its (inc) taking control....Hence there have been efforts to stall..., and protesters in their tens of thousands have come out...

3. P (3): These demonstrations, impassioned as they are, may not be able....The army sees itself as the prime defender of the secular Turkish state... Nor has the army been loath to intervene when it felt it had to, and hence its warnings are not to be ignored...

4. P (4): Modern Turkey has been uncompromisingly secular in its constitutional practice...

5. P (6): ...The secular opposition within parliament and among numerous non-governmental organization has taken alarm and has done what it can to (inc) register its protest....

6. P (8): Among other features, Turkey's secularism provided a lead for others,...Not the methods it adopted, however, in Turkey, secularism at the political level was...
7. P (10): But despite these divergences, to an extent the two were on parallel
courses, especially in their confrontation with Britain and its imperialist
policies. After the post-World War I settlement when Turkey lost its empire
and the position...

8. P (12): ...Mustafa Kemal abolished the Caliphate, regarding it as something
that harked back to an era he was determined to leave behind. With that, the
khilafat movement lost much of its rationale and began to peter out. Yet it
remains an important historical moment and....

9. P (13): ...when India finally came into its own as a sovereign country in
1947, it was very conscious of its Asian links and...

10. P (15): ...But in the complicated post-war world, Turkey was pulled in
another direction. Geography placed it at the front line of the Cold War where
it aligned itself with the west against the Soviet Union.

11. P (16): ...Not so Pakistan, however, whose preoccupations with India drove it
into Western devised alliances, which included Turkey.

12. P (17): ...of relationship between India and Turkey that might in other
circumstances have flourished and expanded. Yet though they were divided
by Cold War considerations...and strengthen their long-established ties....

13. P (18): One can recall, to the successful visit of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal
in 1986...

14. P (19): The difficult situation in Turkey has raised concerns in many parts of
the world. It is an awkward problem to resolve,...
15. P (20): But the requirements of the democracy can hardly be set aside, and it has been argued that the time has gone when the army could set itself up as defender of the country's basic values. While it cannot be predicted at this stage...

The word his in (1) refers to Abdullah Gul, while their in (2) refers back to protesters. They in (3) refers back to protesters in the previous paragraph, the subject it refers back to modern Turkey and the object it refers to demonstration and its refers back to demonstrations also. The possessive pronoun its in (4) refers to previous item Modern Turkey. The word it in (5) refers back to something that has done, and its refers to The secular opposition. The word it in (6) refers back to the Turkey's secularism. The possessive pronoun their in (7) refers back to the two were on parallel courses, The word its refers back to Britain and the second its refers back to Turkey. The object it in (8) refers back to Caliphate, the pronoun he refers back to Mustafa Kemal, and its refers back to Khilafat Movement, and the subject it also refers back to Khilafat Movement. The two possessive pronouns its and the subject it in (9) refer back to India. The pronoun it in (10) refers back to Turkey. The object pronoun it in (11) refers back to Pakistan. The subject pronoun they in (12) and the possessive pronoun their refer back to India and Turkey. The subject pronoun one in (13) refers back to generalized person in the article. The subject pronoun it in (14) refers back to the difficult situation in turkey. The two subject pronoun it in (15) and itself refer back to requirements of democracy.
The third persons above (they, it, he, one) refer to one or more other persons or things.\textsuperscript{61} The words their, his, its when used attributively before a noun are called possessive pronoun.\textsuperscript{62}

b). Demonstrative Reference

The Demonstrative reference agencies that appear in the article are: Neutral demonstrative the and selective demonstrative both participant this, these and circumstance then and there

1. P (1) As Turkey poised to choose a new president, there have been vast demonstrations in the streets against what appears to be the likely outcome. The candidate of the pro-Islamic AK party...

2. P (3) These demonstrations, impassioned as they are,...

3. P (4) ... yet the Islamic beliefs and practices of the people have persisted through practically a century of secular statehood. This can make for an uneasy balance.

4. P (5) At different times, there have been different degrees of tolerance...

5. P (9) This is not India's approach, and there are other obvious differences:...

6. P (10) But despite, these divergences,...

\textsuperscript{61} Randolph Quirk and Sidney Greenbaum; \textit{A University Grammar of English}. (London: The English Language Society and Longman Group Limited. 1973). p 102

\textsuperscript{62} Dr. B. James: \textit{General English: Subjective and Objective}. (New Delhi: New Light Publisher), P.21
7. P (11) This was the origin of Khilafat movement that...

8. P (12) But then in 1923 Mustafa Kemal abolished the Caliphate, regarding it as something that harked back to an era he was determined to leave behind. With that...

9. P (13) ....solidarity among the people of this continent.

10. P (15) This was an area where Turkey might have had a substantial impact, being by then a modern state...

11. P (18) ...., the successful visit of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal in 1986 when a new type of Turkish Leader. By then some of the divisions in Turkey that...

12. P (20) ...While it cannot be predicted at this stage how events will unfold, there is still hope that some form of compromise will be attained.

There in (1) is circumstance demonstrative that shows the place talked about; it refers to Turkey, The in the phrase the streets also indicates streets of Turkey, and The in the phrase the candidates indicates candidate of new president that has mentioned before. The selective participant demonstrative these in (2) refers to demonstrations. This in (3) refers to the previous sentence; yet the Islamic beliefs and practices of the people have persisted through practically a century of secular statehood. There in (4) refers to at different times. This in (5) refers back to the previous paragraph; Among other features, Turkey's secularism provided a lead for others, including in some measures for India...to the state. These in (6) refers back to divergences. This in (7) refers back to the previous paragraph ; .....India's muslim
community came out in strong support of the traditional leader of the muslim world. Then in (8) is selective circumstance demonstrative that shows time, it refers to in 1923, That refers back to previous sentence: ..., regarding it as something that harked back to an era he was determined to leave behind. This in (9) refers back to continent; that is the two go deep into the past of both countries. This in (10) refers back to the previous paragraph; The Asian Relations Conference of 1947 was an important landmark,... Then in (11) refers back to the time in a previous sentence; that is in 1986. This in (12) refers to the stage.

The demonstratives have number contrast and can function both as determiners and pronouns. The demonstrative this (singular), these (plural) for near reference.63 We use 'the' when it is clear in the situation which thing or person we mean.64 e.g: the Street. It is clear refers to street of Turkey. The cohesive use of 'then' is that embodying anaphoric reference of time; the meaning is 'at the time just referred to.65 The most common definite demonstrative are: this, that (with singular noun); these, those (with plural noun).66

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64 Raymond Murphy; *English grammar in Use.* Cambridge University Press.p. 142
65 Halliday and Hasan. *Loc.Cit.* p 75
c). Comparative Reference

The Comparative Reference in this article is expressed in general comparative difference (different, other) and particular comparative reference both numerative (so much) and epithet (so greatly, more conservative, wider and likely)

1. P (1) ...there have been vast demonstrations in the streets against what appears to be the likely outcome...

2. P (2) ...and protesters in their tens of thousands have come out: as many as 300,000 were on the streets a few days ago.

3. P (5) At different times, there have been different degree of tolerance of Islamic symbols and practices...

4. P (8): Among other features...in Turkey, secularism at the political level was not so much separation as subordination of religion to the state.

5. P (9): ...and there are other obvious differences....

6. P (12): ....Yet it remains an important historical moment and a reminder of how events in one country so greatly affected the other.

7. P (16) India, of course was non-aligned, thus in a different orbit....

8. P (17): ...and Turkey that might in other circumstances have flourished....Cultural and other exchanges....

9. P (18): ...when a new type of Turkish leader, more conservative and pro-Islamic...

10. P (18)....The split seems to be wider.
11. P (19): .....where the trend often seems to be in the other direction.

12. P (21) The issues invoked in the present Turkish crisis reflect wider international concerns, ...

Likely in (1) is similarity particular comparative reference that shows a probability. Because 'likely' means probably right and probably wrong. As many in (2) is numerative particular comparative reference. It refers to the compared objects; tens of thousands and 300,000. Different in (3) is general comparative that shows the difference. It refers to degree of tolerance. The word other in (4,5,8 and 11) are general comparatives that show the difference. So much in (4) is numerative particular comparative reference. It shows a quality and refers to separation as subordination. So greatly in (6) is particular comparative reference that function as epitet. It means extremely great and refers to events in one country. Different in (7) is general comparative reference that shows the difference. It refers to the word orbit. The word more in more conservative in (9) is numerative particular comparative reference. it refers to the compared objects; a new type of Turkish leader and the old one. The word Wider in (10 and 12) is particular comparative reference as epitet. It refers to the word The split (10) and international concerns (12).

The word wider is comparative form with adjective and adverb of one syllable, and more conservative is comparative form of two or more syllable.\textsuperscript{67} The

\textsuperscript{67} Robert Krohn. Op.Cit p 164
word other means 'additional' or 'different'. Other can also be plural and may be followed by adjective.\textsuperscript{68} The occurrence of \textit{so}...... make the meaning of adverb stronger, we can use \textit{so}...with an adverb (so greatly).\textsuperscript{69}

\textbf{Article 5: Fauzi to name running mate today (Wednesday, May 30, 2007)}

\textbf{a). Personal / pronominal reference}

In this article the pronominal reference elements which occur are personal pronoun as subject \textit{it}, \textit{we}, \textit{he}, \textit{I}, and possessive adjective \textit{their}, \textit{his}, \textit{its}, \textit{my} and \textit{our}.

1. P (1): The political drama of who will be Fauzi Bowo's running mate is set to reach \textit{its} conclusion.
2. P (5): ...has been led by Golkar and has pushed former chief of the Military Police Maj. Gen. (ret) Djasri Marin as its candidate.
3. P (7): Governor Sutiyoso, who secured the PDI-P's support on City Council for \textit{his} two successful bids, is also a former commander.
4. P (8): Meanwhile, the PD has said it was abstaining since its plan to support PD executive member Ferrial Sofyan fell through with the other parties.
5. P (9): "it's too bad \textbf{we} can't get support from other parties (for Ferrial) but \textbf{we'll} support Fauzi whoever \textit{his} running mate is," PD executive Ilal Ferhard said Tuesday.

\textsuperscript{68} \textit{Ibid.} p.72-73

\textsuperscript{69} Raymond Murphy. \textit{Op.Cit.} p 196
6. P (11): “The PDI-P will throw its support behind the name picked by Fauzi Bowo himself. He (the chosen running mate) is a military figure whose name hasn't been floated in public...

7. P (13): Although it had been reported Fauzi favored a military and non-partisan candidate, he has also said it did not take a military figure to run the city.

8. P (14): "It could be a military figure, it depends on my last meeting (with the political parties) today," he told a crowd of reporters after attending the opening ceremony.....

9. P (15): ....that the Jakarta chapters of the coalition parties had delivered three names- Slamet, Djasri and Ferrial- to Fauzi as their final options.

10. P (16): The source, who refused to named, said the three figures all had the support of their respective parties' members and activists.

11. P (18): "I refuse to comment about the central boards' involvement...as our supporters," he said.

The word its in (1) refers to the political drama. its in (2) refers to Golkar. his in (3) refers back to Governor Sutiyoso. The word it and its in (4) refers back to the paragraph before, the word it in (5) refers forward to previous sentence: we can't get support from other parties...and we refers back to PD executive Ilal Ferhard and his functionaries while his refers back to Fauzi. The word its in (6) refers back to PDI-P while he refers back to (the chosen running mate). The word it in (7) refers forward
to the sentence; *Fauzi favored a military and non-partisan candidate* while *he* refers back to *Fauzi*. The word *it* in (8) refers exophorically to *(the choosing candidate)* the word *my* and *he* refer back to *Fauzi* himself. The word *their* in (9) refers back to *the names that have been mentioned; Slamat, Diasri and Ferrial*. also *their* in (10) refers back to *the three figures*. The word *I* and *he* in refer back to *Fauzi* while the word *our* refers back to *Fauzi and his supporters.*

The first person refers to the speaker (*I*), or to the speaker and one or more other (*we*). The third person refers to one person or thing (*he, it*)\(^{70}\). The word (*their, his, its, my and our*) when used attributively before a noun are called possessive adjective.\(^{71}\)

b). Demonstrative reference

The Demonstrative reference agencies that appear in the article are: Neutral demonstrative *the* and selective participant demonstrative *this*.

1. P (13): *...it did not take a military figure to run the city.*

2. P (18): "I refuse to comment about the central boards' involvement, but *this* move (to pick a new name)...

\(^{70}\) Randolph Quirk and Sidney Greenbaum. *Loc.Cit.* p. 102

\(^{71}\) Betty Schrampfer Azar. *Loc.Cit* p 21
The in (1) is neutral demonstrative and this in (2) is selective participant demonstrative as modifier. The indicates the item is specific and identifiable, it is exophoric one because it refers to the city of Jakarta.\textsuperscript{72}

c). Comparative reference

The comparative reference in this article is expressed in general comparative difference (other) and similarity (such) and particular comparative reference as epithet (as well)

1. P (3): ...political parties in the coalition such as the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P)...

2. P (6): The PDI-P on the other hand has insisted......

3. P (8): ....Ferrial Sofyan fell through with the other parties.

4. P (9): “It's too bad we can't get support from other parties (for Ferrial)...

5. P (18): "I refuse to comment about the central boards' involvement, but this move (to pick a new name) would surely disappoint the existing three as well as ....."

The word such in (1) is general comparative that shows a similarity, it refers to the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) other in (2, 3, and 4) are general comparative that show a difference. It refers to the word hand (2) and the word parties (3,4) As well in (5) is a particular comparative that function as epithet. It

\textsuperscript{72} Halliday and Hasan. Loc.Cit. p 71
shows a quality and refers to the compared objects; the existing three and our supporters. In general, adverb of manner have an-ly ending. Some common exceptions are good, fast, hard. And well is an adverb from good.\textsuperscript{73} \textit{As.....as} is used with adjectives or adverbs.\textsuperscript{74}

\textbf{Article 6: Coalition of the titans (Wednesday, June 27, 2007)}

\textbf{a). Personal / pronominal reference}

In this article the pronominal reference elements which occur are personal pronoun as subject \textit{they, it}, and as object, \textit{it}, and possessive adjective \textit{their, her, its}.

1. P (2): Nothing was certain at the meeting, which was heavily covered only because \textit{it} involved the country’s two largest political parties, one of which supports the government and one of which claims to be the opposition.

2. P (4): Such apprehension deserves acknowledgement, but the idea that \textit{it} is the only motive behind the landmark gathering is just too good to be true.

3. P (5): Golkar, as the backbone of political support for the administration of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Vice President Jusuf Kalla, is playing \textit{it} safe in order to survive. Some observers say that Golkar cannot let the current administration down before \textit{its} term ends in 2009 as this would

\textsuperscript{73} Robert Krohn. \textit{Op.Cit} p 89

\textsuperscript{74} \textit{Ibid.} p 161
backfire on its bid to regain the power it assumed during its heyday under the New Order.

4. P (6): The presidency has eluded Golkar since the fall of Soeharto in 1998, but under Kalla's leadership the party looks like it's making something of a come back. But the chance will slip through its fingers if politicians at the House of Representatives, particularly members of the PDI-P.......

5. P (7): For the PDI-P, the Medan gathering was no more than a political move to maintain its prominent role, at least in the eye of its constituents, following its double defeats at the legislative and presidential elections.

6. P (8): ...So fishy was the event that rumors arose that the two parties were considering nominating Kalla and Megawati's daughter Puan Maharani as their presidential candidates for 2009. Top leaders of the two parties have branded the reports as baseless, but they can look forward....

7. P (9): The gathering as a formal political coalition lacked credibility in the first place as it did not involve party chiefs. ....How can the parties expect the public to accept their messages if they cause controversy among themselves?

8. P (10): Coalition talk between Golkar and PDI-P is premature, if not inapplicable, if it concerns the 2009 presidential election...

9. P (12): Golkar and PDI-P worked hand-in-hand to support Megawati and her running mate, Nahdhatul Ulama leader Hasyim Muzadi, in second round of the 2004 presidential elections, although they failed. Few would have expected that they would fight each other.
10. P (13): It is more relevant to Golkar and the PDI-P to join forces in regional elections, .... The latest acid test for the coalition to show its mettle is the election for the Jakarta governor, scheduled for August.

11. P (14): Event if the grand coalition between Golkar and the PDI-P takes place, it won't be without price....

The word it in (1) refers back to the meeting. It in (2) refers back to the idea. The word it and its in (3,4) refers back to Golkar. The word its in (5) refers back to PDI-P. The word their in (6) refers back to the two parties while they refers back to Kalla and Megawati’s daughter Puan Maharani. The word it in (7) refers back to the gathering while the word their and they refer back to the parties. The word it in (8) refers back to coalition talk. The word her in (9) refers back to Megawati while the word they refers back to Megawati and Hasyim Muzadi. The word it in (10) refers forward to the sentence; to join forces in regional elections while its refers back to coalition. The word it in (11) also refers back to coalition.

Possessive pronouns replace possessive nouns. Most personal pronouns have two possessive pronouns, one form is used with noun, the other form is used alone.\textsuperscript{75} They refers to more other persons or things, her and its refers to one person or thing.\textsuperscript{76}

\textsuperscript{75} Houghton Mifflin; English. Houghton Mifflin Company. 1983 p. 177

\textsuperscript{76} Randolph Quirk and Sidney Greenbaum. Loc.Cit. p. 102
b). Demonstrative reference

The Demonstrative reference agencies that appear in the article are: Neutral demonstrative *the* and Selective demonstrative both participant *this*, and *that*.

1. P (2) Nothing was certain at the meeting, which was heavily covered only because it involved the country’s two largest political parties, one of which supports *the* government and one of which claims to be the opposition.

2. P (3): …hinted at a possible coalition being formed out of a common concern that creeping sectarianism in Indonesian politics could put national unity at stake.

3. P (5): … Some observers say that Golkar cannot let the current administration down before its term ends in 2009 as *this* would backfire on its bid to regain the power it assumed during its heyday under the New Order.

4. P (8): … So fishy was the event that rumors arose that the two parties were considering nominating Kalla and Megawati’s daughter Puan Maharani as their presidential candidates for 2009.

5. P (15): Practises in many democracies across the world show *that* democracy to be specific…

*The* in (1) is Neutral demonstrative. The word *that* in (2, 4, 5) are selective participant demonstrative as modifier. It modifies the word creeping sectarianism (2), rumors (4), democracy (5). And *this* in (2) also selective participant demonstrative as Head. It refers to the previous sentence; Golkar cannot let the current administration down before its term ends in 2009.
The usually means something like 'you know which one (s) I mean', we use the before a noun when our listener or reader knows (or can work out) which particular person (s), thing (s) etc, we are talking about. Demonstrative pronouns are used to point out certain nouns, the words this, that, these and those are used as demonstrative pronoun.

c). Comparative reference
The comparative reference in this article is expressed in general comparative difference (other, different) and similarity (such) and particular comparative reference both numerative (so far, more) and epithet (so dangerous, so fishy)

1. P (4): Such apprehension deserves acknowledgement,
2. P (7): For the PDI-P, the Medan gathering was no more than a political move to maintain...
3. P (8): ....So fishy was the event that rumors...., but they can look forward to making more denials as the rumors grow.
4. P (10): ....vice precidency and other political posts.
5. P (11): The upcoming presidential elections could be a totally different game to what the Golkar....
6. P (12): ...Few would have expected that they would fight each other.

7. P (13): ..., which has been the case so far and proven to be success in many instances...

8. P (16): ... which is **dangerous** as a dictatorship of the minority.

*Such* in (1) is general comparative that shows a similarity, it refers to the word apprehension. *More* in (2,3) are particular numerative comparative reference, it refers to the compared objects; the Medan gathering and political move (2), and the second more (3) refers to the word denials. *So* in (3) is particular comparative as epithet, it refers to the word events. The word *other* in (4,6) also *different* in (5) are general comparative that show a differences, it refers to the political posts (4), and *different* refers to the word game. *So* in *so far* in (7) is numerative particular comparative, it refers to the word case. And *as* in *as dangerous* in (8) is particular comparative as epithet, it refers to the compared objects; a coalition and a dictatorship of the minority.

Both *other* and *different* show the difference between two objects or things.79 We can use *so...* before an adjective alone (without noun) or an adverbs.80 e.g *so far*. We use *as...as...* that two persons or things are equal in some way.81 *As...as* is used also with adjectives.82 e.g: *As dangerous as...*

81 Ibid p.69
B. Suggestion

The writer tries to make suggestions based on the analysis in chapter III. These suggestions may give some benefits for the readers especially for the readers of the English Letters Department of Letters and Humanities Faculty. The suggestions, which would be proposed, are:

1. The writer hopes would like to suggest to the readers of texts or articles have to be more concern to the reference words, because the reference words are able to make the readers easier in understanding the discourse.

2. The writer hopes this study will be useful for the future improvement of studying the reference of texts or articles in English Letters Department. The unit of analysis of the research is only six articles on one newspaper, for further researcher this coverage can still be expanded to include more texts or articles, not only in one newspaper but it could be more than one newspaper, in order to have an extra comprehensive research in analyzing the application of the reference.
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Cabinet reshuffle set for May

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono announced Friday that he would reshuffle his United Indonesia Cabinet in early May, ending months of speculation on the topic. He said the reshuffle would be limited to a few positions.

"God willing, I will announce the limited cabinet reshuffle in early May. So it will be about two weeks from now," Yudhoyono said in a snap press briefing organized after Friday prayers at the Baitur Rahman mosque inside the Presidential Palace compound.

Yudhoyono said the planned cabinet reshuffle was aimed at improving the performance of his administration.

"My government faces a daunting task to improve the people's welfare," he said. Yudhoyono has been under tremendous pressure to decide on a cabinet shake-up following the lackluster performance of his administration in the first half of its term.

Yudhoyono's administration has also been bogged down by a number of problematic ministers, including Coordinating Minister for Social Welfare Aburizal Bakrie, who has been mired in the Lapindo mudflow problem, Justice and Human Rights Minister Hamid Awaluddin and State Secretary Yusril Ihza Mahendra, who were implicated in a plot to collect money belonging to former president Soeharto's son Hutomo "Tommy" Mandala Putra from a British bank, and Transportation Minister Hatta Radjara, who has felt the heat from a string of transportation disasters.

Health problems have also hampered Yudhoyono's cabinet. A total of 12 ministers are reported to be ill, with Home Affairs Minister M. Ma'ruf currently being treated at a Singaporean hospital.

Among the ministers reported to be suffering from health problems are Religious Affairs Minister Maftuh Basyuni, State Minister for the Environment Rachmat Witoelar, State Minister for Administrative Reform Taufik Effendi, Public Works Minister Djoko Kirmanto and State Minister for State-owned Enterprises Sugiharto.

All are believed to be suffering from heart problems.

It has also been rumored that some senior ministers, including Coordinating Minister for Security and Political Affairs Widodo A.S., Coordinating Minister for the Economy Boediono and Defense Minister Juwono Sondarsono, have tendered their resignation letters.

In spite of the shabby form of his cabinet, Yudhoyono said Sunday during a trip to a fruit farm in Bogor, West Java, that he would not have a cabinet shake-up and that he would not bow to pressure from the political parties that had submitted the resumes of candidates they wanted to place in his new cabinet.

The statement, however, did not end the public speculation that a cabinet shuffle was imminent, with April 21 regarded as a likely date.

Responding to Yudhoyono's statement, Vice President Jusuf Kalla said that Golkar Party never proposed names of candidates for ministerial posts.

"But if we are asked, we have hundreds of party members who will be ready to fill in the positions," Kalla told reporters after a Golkar Party function.

Photo — Page 9
President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has notified those ministers who will be replaced in the cabinet, but is apparently not yet ready to share that information with the rest of the country.

Speaking after Friday prayers at the al-Istiqomah mosque near his private residence in Cikeas, Bogor, south of Jakarta, the President said his ministers knew who was in and who was out of the cabinet. "I have communicated with the ministers whom I will dismiss from the United Indonesia Cabinet."

Journalists have staked out Yudhoyono’s private residence since early Wednesday, in anticipation of a cabinet reshuffle the President promised for early May.

The President was expected to summon outgoing ministers to his residence to deliver the bad news, while also receiving candidates to take over the posts, before announcing the new cabinet lineup to the public.

Yudhoyono was expected to receive a number of ministers at his home Friday, but none turned up.

He said the dismissed ministers were not incompetent, but that a change was needed to improve the performance of the cabinet.

For ministers who will keep their jobs, Yudhoyono said he had ordered them to do better.

"I’ve given them the results of my evaluation, especially the areas of their performance that need to be improved."

After weeks of speculation, Yudhoyono was expected to announce the new cabinet lineup this week. He promised in late April to make changes in early May.

However, it now appears the announcement may not come until early next week.

Presidential spokesman Andi Mallarangeng has repeatedly said Yudhoyono will make the announcement at the State Palace.

Yudhoyono retreated to his private residence in Cikeas on Thursday evening, holding a series of meetings with key government officials including the National Police chief, the Indonesian Military chief and the three coordinating ministers in the cabinet.

On Friday evening, the President met with the country’s governors to discuss development planning.

Yudhoyono is expected to remain in Cikeas until early Monday, fueling speculation the new cabinet will be announced the same day.

Health Minister Siti Fadilah Supari was quoted by detik.com as saying she had been told the President would make the announcement Monday.

Yudhoyono also said he had instructed a team of doctors to assess the health of ministers who reportedly have been suffering health problems. "I will base my judgment on the health reports, and if according to the reports the ministers are physically fit to perform their work there is no reason to say otherwise," he said.

Yudhoyono said he had also consulted Vice President Jusuf Kalla about the new cabinet composition.

The absence of Kalla from the meetings in Cikeas, however, has led to rumors the Vice President is being left out over the reshuffle.

In response to the rumors, Kalla said Friday he was involved in selecting names of ministerial candidates.
shuffle to retain rainbow coalition

When asked why President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono sacked Yusril, Kalla said: "Frankly speaking, I don't know. That's the President's prerogative." Yusril, then justice and human rights minister, and also current Justice and Human Rights Minister Hamid Awahuddin have been implicated in the disbursement of money belonging to Soeharto's youngest son, Hutomo Mandala Putra, via a ministry account.

Hamid will also lose his job, and his position will be given to Andi Matialiata, currently House of Representatives faction chairman of Kalla's Golkar Party. Another affected member is State Minister for the Development of Disadvantaged Regions Saifullah Yusuf, a politician who changed allegiance from the National Awakening Party (PKB) to the United Development Party (PPP). "Saifullah will be replaced by PKB secretary general Lukman Edy," Kalla said. "Saifullah was not representing the PPP, but the PKB."

Kalla was quoted by Antara as saying, "The people should not see this... as if only opponents will be replaced. It's not. Those who will be replaced will continue to be friends," Kalla said.

Others who are out are State Minister for State-owned Enterprises Sugiarto, to be taken over by Communications and Information Minister Sofyan Djyilili, while Sofyan's position will be handed to former Surabaya Institute of Technology rector Mohammad Nuh. Attorney General Abdul Rahman Saleh will likely be replaced by Deputy Attorney General for Special Crimes Hendarman Supamadi, while ailing Home Minister M. Maruf reportedly will remain in the cabinet.

Meanwhile, President Yudhoyono summoned Sunday morning a special cabinet meeting. It will be a crucial meeting for ministers who will be unaffected by the reshuffle to present with his performance evaluation.

Those who attended the President's private residence in Cikeas, Bogor, south of Jakarta, included Public Works Minister Djoko Kirmanio, Transmigration and Manpower Minister Erman Suparmo, Defense Minister Juwono Sudarsono, Research and Technology Minister Kusmayanto Kadiman and Agriculture Minister Amion Apriyantono, Cooperatives and Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises Minister Suryadharma Ali as well as Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Purnomo Yusgiantoro.

Yudhoyono will summon the rest Monday to the State Palace before announcing the results of his second cabinet reshuffle.
Turkey is poised to be a new president and there have been strations in the fact what appears likely outcome. The pro-
party Abdullah votes in parliament take the election takes concerns about the control of the will affect secularism, brought out the
president is not a real change of state, AK already domi-
ament, there are calls for the president to stand the structure of the is the secularism in
Hence there have to stall the elec-
tions of various political parties, and protest;
tens of thousands out as many as are on the streets a day.

Demonstrations, ins-
is the army may not affect the final the stern warning to the army is another
army sees itself as defender of the secular state, having at role ever since Turkey was established.

Mustafa Kemal in the 1920s. Nor has been loath to inter-
it felt it had to, and warnings are not to
Thus there are taints ahead.

Turkey has been insidiously secular in tutional practice, laic beliefs, and if the people have enough practically of secular state-
can make for an and practices within the area of state activity, but the basic orientation given by Mustafa Kemal has endured. Thus the fact that the Prime Min-
ister's wife wears a headscarf, visible sign of conservative orienta-
tion, has become a point of challenge.

Presidential candidate Gül's wife also wears the headscarf. The secular opposition within parliament and among numer-
ous non-governmental organizations has taken alarm and has done what it can to register its protest. The question of secularism has served to polarize the politics of the country and to bring about a tussle with considerable international repercussions.

The issues currently driving the politics of Turkey will be seen with particular interest in India where questions of state and secularism are an important preoccupation. Mustafa Kemal's Turkey was a pathfinder for many others and had a profound impact on traditional societies trying to come to terms with the challenge of modernization.

Among other features, Turkey's secularism provided a lead for others, including in some measure for India. Not so the methods it adopted, however; in Turkey, secularity at the political level was not so much separation as subordination of religion to the state.

This is not India's approach, and there are other obvious differences: For one, India, under the Mahatma's inspiration, looked to action from the grassroots to transform society rather than a strong lead from above.

But despite these divergences, to an extent the two were on parallel courses, especially in their confrontation with Britain and its imperialist policies. After the post-World War I settlement when Turkey lost its out in strong support of the traditional leader of the Muslim world.

This was the origin of the Khilafat movement that had a profound, though brief, impact on the freedom struggle in India. For a while aided by events in distant Turkey, the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity flourished in India as the two communities came together in the struggle against the British.

But then in 1923 Mustafa Kemal abolished the Caliphate, regarding it as something that harked back to an era he was determined to leave behind. With that, the Khilafat movement lost much of its rationale and began to peter out. Yet it remains an important historical moment and a reminder of how events in one country can so greatly affect the world.

The political and cultural links between the two go deep into the past of both countries. When India finally came into its own as a sovereign country in 1947, it was very conscious of its Asian links and took several initiatives to assert solidarity among the people of this continent.

The Asian Relations Conference of 1947 was an important landmark, and in 1955 Afro-Asian solidarity became the theme of the Bandung conference.

This was an area where Turkey might have had a substantial impact, being by then a modern state with a significant experience of development for others to emulate. But in the complicated post-war world, Turkey was pulled in another direction. Geographically placed at the front line of the Cold War where it aligned itself with the West against the Soviet Union.

India, of course, was non-aligned, thus in a different orbit even so Pakistan, however, whose preoccupations with India drove it into Western

ship between India and Turkey that might in other circumstances have flourished and expanded. Yet, though they were divided by Cold War considerations, both made sustained efforts to retain and strengthen their long-established ties. Cultural and other exchanges were promoted. Leaders from both sides visited the other at regular intervals: Jawaharlal Nehru went in 1969 on the eve of a military coup.

One can recall, too, the successful visit of Prime Minister Turgut Özal in 1986 when a new type of Turkish leader, more conservative and proud of his Islamic, was to be seen. But then, some of the divisions in Turkey that have later become magnified were already on display. The split seems now to be wider.

The difficult situation in Turkey has raised concerns in many parts of the world. It is an awkward problem to resolve, for the demands of democracy and of secularism seem to be at odds with each other. Turkey's staunch refusal to bow before any sort of fundamentalism is striking in a world where the tension often seems to be in the other direction.

But the requirements of democracy can hardly be set aside, and it has been argued that the time has gone when the army could act itself up as defender of the country's basic values. While it cannot be predicted at this stage how events will unfold, there is still hope that some form of compromise will be attained.

The issues invoked in the present Turkish crisis reflect wider international concerns and the outcome will be closely watched everywhere. In India, the sight of over 300,000 people demonstrating for secularism should resonate deeply, as also the efforts to resolve the crisis peacefully.
Fauzi to name running mate today

Adisti Sukma Sawitri
The Jakarta Post/Jakarta

The political drama of who will be Fauzi Bowo's running mate is set to reach its conclusion Wednesday, with the incumbent deputy governor slated to announce his choice.

As the team mate of a front-runner garnering support from a coalition of major political parties, any running mate for Fauzi would be expected to help create an impeccable dynamic due to war over a majority in the August election.

Speculation has been intense about which of political parties in the coalition, such as the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP), the Democratic Party (PD) and Golkar — has had the most influence on Fauzi.

Coalition talks several weeks ago decided a military figure would be the best running mate for Fauzi, but the coalition remained divided into three major camps.

The first camp, and the largest, has been led by Golkar and has pushed former chief of the Military Police Maj. Gen. (ret) Djasri Kirbiantoro, who, in line with tradition, is a former Jakarta Military commander.

Governor Sutiyoso, who secured the PDIP's support on City Council for his two successful bids, is also a former commander.

Meanwhile, the PD has said it was abstaining since its plan to support a running mate. Its executive member Ferhard Sofyan fell through with the other parties.

"It's too bad we can't get support from other parties (for Ferhard) but we'll support Fauzi whoever his running mate is," PD executive Ilal Férhard said Tuesday.

PDIP secretary general Pramono Anung told The Jakarta Post the party has withdrawn Slamet's name from the running.

"The PDIP will throw its support behind the name picked by Fauzi himself. He (the chosen running mate) is a military figure whose name hasn't been floated in public," Pramono said in a text message Tuesday.

Fauzi himself has sent out mixed signals in public.

Although it had been reported Fauzi favored a military and non-partisan candidate, he has also said it did not take a military figure to run the city.

"It could be a military figure, it depends on my last meeting (with the political parties) today," he told a crowd of reporters after attending the opening ceremony of the Indonesia Investors Forum at the Jakarta Convention Hall in South Jakarta on Tuesday.

A member of one of the coalition parties' executives told the Post that the Jakarta chapters of the coalition parties had delivered three names — Slamet, Djasri and Ferhard — to Fauzi as their final options.

The source, who refused to be named, said the three figures all had the support of their respective parties' members and activists.

However, the source said Fauzi could opt to avoid conflict by picking an outside candidate with the help of the parties' central boards.

"I refuse to comment about the central boards,' the source said. "But this move (to pick a new name) would surely disappoint the existing three as well as our supporters," he said."
Coalition of the titans

Too much media hype has surrounded the gathering of the Golkar Party and the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) politicians in Medan last week.

Nothing was certain at the meeting, which was heavily covered only because it involved the country's two largest political parties, one of which supports the government and one of which claims to be the opposition.

The heads of the two parties' delegations, Golkar chief advisor Surya Paloh and PDI-P senior politician Taufik Kiemas, who is the husband of former president Megawati Soekarnoputri, hinted at a possible coalition being formed out of a common concern that creeping sectarianism in Indonesian politics could put national unity at stake.

Such apprehension deserves acknowledgement, but the idea that it is the only motive behind the landmark gathering is just too good to be true.

Golkar, as the backbone of political support for the administration of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Vice President Jusuf Kalla, is playing it safe in order to survive. Some observers say that Golkar cannot let the current administration down before its term ends in 2009 as this would backfire on its bid to regain the power it assumed during its heyday under the New Order.

The presidency has eluded Golkar since the fall of Soeharto in 1998, but under Kalla's leadership the party looks like it's making something of a comeback. But the chance will slip through its fingers if politicians at the House of Representatives, particularly members of the PDI-P, pose stumbling blocks to any government policies.

For the PDI-P, the Medan gathering was no more than a political move to maintain its prominent role, at least in the eyes of its constituents, following its double defeats at the 2004 legislative and presidential elections.

The public cannot expect much but gossip and speculation from the widely publicized meeting. So fishy was the event that rumors arose that the two parties were considering nominating Kalla and Megawati's daughter Puan Maharani as their presidential and vice presidential candidates for 2009. Too much for the rumors to grow.

The gathering as a formal political coalition lacked credibility in the first place as it did not involve party chiefs. The absence of Golkar boss Kalla and PDI-P leader Megawati has also split both parties, with some members suspecting that the move was advancing the interests of certain factions. How can the parties expect the public to accept their messages if they cause controversy among themselves?

Coalition talk between Golkar and PDI-P is premature, if not inapplicable, if it concerns the 2009 presidential election. As happened in the previous polls, a coalition followed the legislative elections. The legislative seats the parties won served as the most tangible bargaining chip to determine who got the presidency, vice presidency and other political posts.

The upcoming presidential elections could be a totally different game to what the Golkar and PDI-P are now thinking about. As the old saying goes, there are no permanent friends or enemies in the country, only interests.

Golkar and the PDI-P worked hand-in-hand to support Megawati and her running mate, Nahdlatul Ulama leader Hasyim Muzadi, in the second round of the 2004 presidential elections, although they failed. Few would have expected that they would fight each other.

It is more relevant to Golkar and the PDI-P to join forces in regional elections, which has been the case so far and proven to be a success in many instances. The latest acid test for the coalition to show its mettle is the election for the Jakarta governor, scheduled for August.

Even if the grand coalition between Golkar and the PDI-P takes place, it won't be without a price. A coalition between the two nationalist-oriented parties hedges the imminent danger of a clear-cut political divide. A too dominant nationalist camp will strengthen the shared identity among Islamist parties, which will be detrimental for a pluralistic state like Indonesia.

Practices in many democracies across the world show that democracy, to be specific, checks and balances mechanism, works well when two leading parties lock horns.

A coalition not a clash of the titans is
Appendix 7

The Jakarta Post Editorial Staff


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board of Directors</th>
<th>Jusuf Wanandi, Sabam Siagian, Fikri Jufri, Cherly P. Santososo and Daniel Rembeth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Editor</td>
<td>Endy M. Bayuni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing Editors</td>
<td>Ati Nurbaiti, Meidyatama Suryodiningrat, Riyadi Suparno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorial Board Secretary</td>
<td>Soeryo Winoto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Editors</td>
<td>Sabam Siagian, Fikri Jufri, Vincent Lingga, Harry Bhaskara</td>
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The Jakarta Post History

The year 1983 marked an important milestone in the history of media publishing in Indonesia when the first issue of *The Jakarta Post* appeared on April 25. The new English daily is unique, not only in its goal, which is to improve the standard of English language media in Indonesia, but also in bringing together four competing media publishers into producing a quality newspaper with an Indonesian perspective. The objective of the new publication was to present to the public a newspaper of the highest quality that would provide its readers with all the news that was not only fit to print, but that would deepen their insight into the very workings of this vast archipelago, its people and its government, as members of the great family of nations.

The history of the newspaper dates back to a conversation in mid-1982, between then minister of information Ali Moertopo and Mr. Jusuf Wanandi, who represented the government-backed Golkar newspaper *Suara Karya*. Minister Moertopo mentioned the possibility of publishing an English-language newspaper of the highest editorial quality which would not only cater to the fast growing foreign community in the country — the result of more than a decade of opening up the economy to the global community — but more importantly one that would be able to provide an Indonesian perspective to counter the highly unbalanced Western-dominated global traffic of news and views.
To serve the purpose, several requirements had to be met. The paper would have to bring together some of the best Indonesian journalists and editors in order to be able to produce a quality newspaper of international standards. Simultaneously it should also represent the different factions of the broad, sociopolitical spectrum of the nation to be able to nurture a truly Indonesian perspective. Of no less importance, the company should be managed professionally so that it could grow into an economically strong institution capable of consistently maintaining high-quality journalism. And last but not least, the ownership of the newspaper should also reflect the philosophy of the nation, hence the collectively owned shares of the employees, besides the no-single-majority equity participation of its founders.

Thus the company, PT Bina Media Tenggara, was founded in late 1982 as an independent newspaper institution privately owned by four competing media groups publishing some of the leading national publications: Suara Karya, Kompas, Sinar Harapan and Tempo. Ten percent of equity (later increased to 20 percent) was provided as a collective share of all employees. Immediately afterward, a team of experienced journalists and editors was selected from the four founding companies, as well as from other news organizations.

For the business side, a special team was set up within the Kompas-Gramedia group to help manage the marketing, distribution and other pertinent functions of the news organization based on a yearly management contract.
On the first day of publication, not more than 5,474 copies of the newspaper reached readers. The contents of its eight pages varied from news about Soviet espionage activities in the region, to an article written by Kompas' Jakob Oetama on the installation of H. Harmoko as the new minister of information, just a few months after he was personally involved in the preparatory stage of this newspaper in his capacity as chairman of the Indonesian Journalists Association (PWI), plus a few congratulatory advertisements. Looking back, it was not a very impressive newspaper. However, a fresh and different outlook was created in the Indonesian.

Progress and Development

Since its conception in 1983, the Post has developed into a prestigious newspaper respected for its independent views and bold coverage of various national and international events. The number of its subscribers has also increased, from 8,657 in 1983, to 41,049 in December 1998. To keep up with its reputation as an independent newspaper and to satisfy the demands of its readers for fast but accurate news and sharp analyses, the newspaper's editorial and business departments started in 1990 a routine recruitment program. Each year the newspaper recruits new journalists and marketing and advertising staff to meet its growing capacity. From a handful of journalists and marketing and advertising personnel in 1983, the Post now

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has over 150 employees. To keep up with the growing sophistication of its readers, the *Post* has continued to upgrade the quality of its employees, especially its journalists. Various training courses are made available to its editorial and non-editorial staff. It also regularly sends employees overseas for training. In 1994, the *Post* became the first Indonesian newspaper to go global under a project nicknamed "Go International". Three global companies providing database services from three different parts of the world signed agreements with the *Post* to make the paper accessible 24 hours a day to tens of thousands of their subscribers around the world. Under the arrangements, the *Post* is transmitted every morning in digitalized format via modem to three main computers in New York in USA, London in the UK and Palo Alto in California, USA, each owned by Chamber World Network, Reuters and Dialog, making the paper the first in this country to go international without the heavy burden of transportation costs. Chamber World Network is a German-based company set up by the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce. It operates a computerized database in New York that provides information services to thousands of German companies in Europe, North America and Asia.

The agreement to provide the *Post* on a daily basis to the *Chamber World Network* database in New York was signed in May 1994 in Jakarta. A similar deal was signed on July 1, 1994 with *Reuters Limited*, a world-renowned information services company based in London. *Reuters* operates computerized services for the retrieval of information, collated and stored on its databases, which are also available
to Reuters third-party distributors. By transmitting the Post daily to the Reuters main database, the paper is accessible not only through computer terminals subscribing to Reuters around the world, but also through similar equipment hooked up to other database services across Europe and North America such as Data Star, FT Profile, Global Scan, Maid, Mead Data and BT Telecom Gold. The agreement with Dialog Information Services Inc. was signed in mid-July 1994 and gives the Post greater exposure across the United States of America. Dialog is a Palo Alto-based company owned by the Knight Ridder group of media companies, which controls a large network of media companies across the USA. It has been serving users since 1972 and now has more than 450 databases from a broad scope of disciplines. The "Go International" project is a direct response to the Post’s mission to bring forward an Indonesian perspective on national and global issues amid the deluge of Western viewpoints dominating the global flow of information. It stands up to the expectations raised by the commitment of the Post to become "The Journal of Indonesia Today". It is simultaneously a strategic step challenging the future of blurring lines separating the up to now distinctly different media types providing news, views and entertainment to the global audience.³

When *The Jakarta Post* was launched on Monday, April 25, 1983, newspapering was much simpler than it is today. Competition within the business was not as tight back then because there was practically no English-language newspaper that was up to standard in terms of content and language. Imported newspapers were not readily available, even in the big cities, and if they were, it was not until very late in the day, or worse, the next day. The initial eight pages of *The Jakarta Post* morning newspaper were not very impressive. Yet, that first issue laid a milestone in the history of media publishing in Indonesia. It was the first newspaper to be born of the shared ideals and the combined endeavors of a number of this country’s leading media publishers for improving the standard of English-language media publishing in Indonesia. These days, newspapers are no longer the predominant providers of news and views. Technology evolves constantly, opening up new options in communication and broadcasting to provide diverse real-time information. News becomes outdated only a few minutes after the event. In order to survive, newspapers have to redefine journalism.

For this reason, *The Jakarta Post* has been working hard to revamp this newspaper, to reformulate its vision, to review every aspect of its operations and to reorganize itself in order to keep abreast with the needs and demands of its readers. In the process, we are rediscovering the real strength of this newspaper, which is its ability to seek, select, interpret, edit, package and distribute news and views and advertising. Accordingly, we are concentrating our efforts on improving that ability in
order to develop *The Jakarta Post* as the information engine on Indonesia. *The Jakarta Post* started digitalizing its newsroom in 1993. Within a couple of years, our daily news and views were also made available through several global databases.

In May 1999, *The Jakarta Post* bravely launched its own website, www.thejakartapost.com to become a truly global media. Starting in October 2001, *The Jakarta Post* adopted a different look, with articles more concisely written but with the overall coverage remaining comprehensive. The newspaper became slimmer, but with more pages, and was designed to make it easier to read and to navigate, as well as being more convenient for readers who demand excellence. And during the day, www.thejakartapost.com keeps our readers informed on the latest happenings.⁴

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http://www.thejakartapost.com/adsspecial/medkit06/about.html