A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF TEUN VAN DIJK ON THE JAKARTA POST’S ARTICLE “EDITORIAL: WELCOME GOVERNOR JOKOWI” AND THE JAKARTA GLOBE’S ARTICLE “JAKARTA SEEKING EARLY RESULT FROM JOKO AND BASUKI”

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Strata One

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
JAKARTA
2014
ABSTRACT


This research is aimed to discuss the discourse analysis of two articles about the Jokowi’s winning as a new governor of Jakarta in the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe online newspapers. The method of this research is qualitative by using the descriptive analysis technique. The compiled data will be analyzed by using the concept of van Dijk’s discourse analysis concept. The writer analyzes the discourse structure of two newspapers on presenting the texts about the Jokowi’s winning as a new governor of Jakarta. Moreover, the writer studies the differences elements of the discourse construction in both articles.

From the analysis, the writer knows that every newspaper has its own style in presenting the discourse text. In both articles, Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe present all elements of van Dijk’s discourse analysis concept including the thematic, schematic, semantic, syntax, stylistic, and rhetoric elements. Eventhough these news issues are the same, telling about the winning of Jokowi as a new governor of Jakarta, but Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe have their own style in presenting the discourse text.

In conclusion, this research shows that each newspaper has different styles in presenting the text. The Jakarta Post focuses on journalist’s perspective only in the schematization elements while the Jakarta Globe focuses on many commentators perspective.

Key words: discourse analysis, macro structure, superstructure, micro structure.
APPROVEMENT

A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF TEUN VAN DIJK ON THE JAKARTA POST’S ARTICLE “EDITORIAL: WELCOME GOVERNOR JOKOWI” AND THE JAKARTA GLOBE’S ARTICLE “JAKARTA SEEKING EARLY RESULT FROM JOKO AND BASUKI”

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on April 07th, 2014. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, April 07th, 2014

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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 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, April 2014

Heri Widyatno
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In The Name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

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Jakarta, April 2014

The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Everyone in certain society and community always contributes in communication, even be a speaker or be a hearer. Speaking about hot issues, discussing about some topics, and talking about an event are the examples of our daily interaction as human. Humans need interaction to be an existing creature and also to get an important news around their society. In this context, language has a significant role in the society. It is used for the medium of communication in human daily interaction.

Language has two main functions: transactional and interactional functions.\(^1\) In transactional view, language is used to convey the factual or propositional information. In this case, the speakers have primarily purposes in their mind in using language to transfer information effectively to the hearers. When a policeman gives the directions to a traveller, a shopkeeper tells a customer the importance of some products, or teacher explains the lessons to the students, in each case it matters that the speakers should make what they have said was clear, so in this condition “the transactional function” of the language used is run well.

However, in interactional functions, our interactions are characterized by the interpersonal characters of human that using the language in certain purposes

rather than only using language as the transactional using. Such as the *phatic* language, in one condition people use *phatic* language as the opening of conversation, but in the another case, may be the other person will use it as the role-relationships purposes, or even for the peer solidarity communication. So, in interactional functions, language function depends on the purpose of the person who uses the language.²

Besides the functions of language, language also has two main forms: spoken and written language. In spoken language, the participants are speakers and hearers. They use oral language such as utterances or speech to make an interaction. There are many factors to make an interaction run well such as the distinction of the voice quality (including: facial expression, postural and gesture systems). On the other hand, people that interact using written language have no such pressure to convey their ideas or opinions. The participants in written language interaction are writers and readers. The writers can choose a particular word, look it up in the dictionary if necessary, reorder what they have written, and even change their mind about what they want to say. They used the medium of text or discourse text. Correlated with the production of the written text, the object of this research is newspaper which is the result of the text production. Nowadays, newspaper is one of the most informative and communicative media in the text production because it has an actual, factual, wide impact, and informative news.³

Furthermore, because the object of this research is about newspaper, the writer will take two sample articles on the Jakarta Post and the Jakarta Globe

online newspapers that presenting the news about the result from the Jakarta governor election. By the headline “Editorial: Welcome Governor Jokowi” on Jakarta Post, the readers could see that the Jakarta Post wanted to congratulate on Jokowi’s winning as a new governor of Jakarta. The Jakarta Post not only used that headline as a journalists’ personal statement to congratulate Jokowi because of his achievements, but also Jakarta Post wanted to make sure that all the Jakartans also congratulate to Jokowi. In addition, the Jakarta Post wanted to run the public opinion of Jakartans to agree and accept their new governor. In this context, the Jakarta Post played an important role to make the actual news by using the Jakarta Post’s journalists knowledge, perspectives, ideas, opinions and experiences in seeing this news.

On the other hand, the Jakarta Globe took the title of the news report “Jakarta Seeking Early Result from Joko and Basuki”. With this headline, the readers could see how the Jakarta Globe wanted to create the public opinion to coincide that all the Jakartans are seeking the early result from Joko and Basuki as the new governor and vice governor of Jakarta. By elected Joko and Basuki as a new authority, Jakartans hope that the pair can offer big efforts for the changing of the Jakarta’s face from many fields such as the economic, social, education, politic, religion, culture, and technology.

From the same issue that affiliated of the result from the Jakarta governor election which is stated Jokowi as a new governor of Jakarta, both the Jakarta Post

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4 Editorial: Welcome Governor Jokowi” article was accessed on January 5th, 2013 from http://m.thejakartapost.com/news/2012/10/15/editorial-welcome-governor-jokowi.html

5 “Jakarta Seeking Early Result from Jokowi and Basuki” article was accessed on January 5th, 2013 from http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/news/jakarta-seeking-early-results-from-joko-and-basuki/550208
and Jakarta Globe journalists used their perspectives to build that discourse text. It is associated with how good their social cognition (including the experience, knowledge and ideology) to see the issues are. Two newspapers, Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe, presented the different informative news because of the different journalists that they had on viewing the issues.

Finally, from the cases on the above headline newspapers, one issue can produce the different news which is based on the complex process in mass media production, the writer wants to make continued analysis in discourse analysis of Jokowi’s winning article as a new governor of Jakarta both on Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe online newspapers to analyze both newspapers in presenting the news report and also to see the differences elements that happened in those news texts.

B. Focus of the Study

This research is limited only in discourse analysis of van Dijk text analysis concept focused in how the Jokowi’s winning as a new governor of Jakarta news is presented in the text in Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe online newspaper.

C. Research Questions

This research uses two main questions, they are:

1. How do the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe present the text of Jokowi’s winning as a new governor of Jakarta?

2. What are the differences elements of discourse presented by the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe in presenting the text?
D. Objectives of the Study

These research objectives are:

1. To know the discourse structure that were constructed by the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe in presenting the text of the Jokowi`s winning as a new governor of Jakarta.

2. To know the differences elements of discourse between the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe in presenting the text of the Jokowi`s winning as a new governor of Jakarta.

E. Significances of the Study

The writer hopes that this research will:

1. Give any contribution to the theoretical development of van Dijk discourse analysis concept.

2. Become the reference for them who want to do the further research about discourse analysis.

F. Research Methodology

1. Method

In this research, the writer uses the qualitative method which tries to describe the discourse text and analyze the text using van Dijk discourse analysis concept. So, the analysis of the data will be presented qualitatively.
2. **Data Analysis Technique**

The collected data is analyzed using van Dijk discourse analysis concept. The process of analysis is in some steps: (a) the writer reads articles of Jokowi’s winning in Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe in aimed to learn and understand the contents of the articles, (b) the writer analyzes the discourse structure of Jokowi’s winning articles in Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe using van Dijk discourse analysis concept.

3. **Unit of Analysis**

The units of data analysis in this research are two kinds of the English famous newspapers in Jakarta. They are Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe. The writer selected the newspapers only on the date of October, 15\(^{th}\), 2012. These are the titles of the texts:

a. Text 1 *Welcome Governor Jokowi*, Jakarta Post.

b. Text 2 *Jakarta Seeking Early Result from Joko and Basuki*, Jakarta Globe.

4. **Research Instrument**

The instrument of the research is the writer himself. The writer analyzes the articles using the discourse analysis of Teun van Dijk discourse analysis concept.

5. **Time and Place**

This research was started in January 2013, at the department of English Letters, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta and will be ended on April 2014.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. The Definition of Discourse

Discourse is a connected stretch of language (especially spoken language) usually bigger than a sentence, and particularly viewed as interaction between speakers or between writer and reader.  

Similarly, the lexical meaning of discourse in the Webster’s College Dictionary, discourses are (1) communication of thought by words, talk, conversation, (2) a formal discussion of a subject in speech or writing, as a treatise or sermon, (3) any unit of connected speech or writing longer than a sentence, (4) to communicate thoughts orally; talk; converse, (5) to treat of a subject formally in speech or writing.

Different to the lexicalization meaning, Sara Mill differentiates the meanings of the discourse on three points. They are the theoretical concept, the context using, and explanation method. On the theoretical concept, discourse is defined as a common domain of the whole statements; it refers to the whole utterances or texts which have meaning and real effect in the society.

Then, in the context using, discourse is some statements used in the certain context. It functions to identify some structures that develop in the society, such as

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as the feminism discourse or the communism discourse. Moreover, in the explanation method, discourse defines as a practical unit that is organized to explain some statements. In every discourse term, discourse has a central idea or a main message. The speaker always used the discourse to convey its information to the hearer. So, discourse always has a form of the sender (speaker or writer), the message (topic that is being discussed), and receiver (hearer or reader).  

From the all definitions and opinions above, the writer concludes that the meanings of the discourse include: (1) the connecting structure of the utterances on spoken discourse or connecting structure of the sentences on the written discourse (2) used in certain context and situation (3) arranged systematically, having local or sequential coherence, and (4) convey ideas or messages form sender to receiver (from the speaker to hearer or writer to reader).

B. The Definition of Discourse Analysis

The conceptualization of discourse analysis has numerous meaning, which has change over the time. Stubbs refers the term discourse analysis as the attempts to study the organization of language above the sentence or above the clause; and therefore to study large linguistic units such as conversational exchanges or written text.  

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Van Dijk used the term ‘text analysis’ which is known as the discourse analysis today. Discourse analysis continuously develops, which in the past, that the discourse only limited in the analyzing of the text itself that has such meaning and structure only, now some discourse analyst such as van Dijk focuses the analyzing on the function of both textual and contextual (cognitive, social). Fairclough and Foucault maintain the text with the power relationships and ideologies.\(^{12}\)

On the other hands, Littlejohn argues that speech act or dialogue is such kinds of discourse because it has a systematic arguments. Littlejohn breaks the discourse on three points, the first is \textit{theoretical discourse} which emphasizes the evidence. It means that the discourse is arranged and in principle used by the communicators to produce and understand the message in conversation. Secondly, discourse was viewed as a \textit{practical discourse} which emphasizes norms. The communicators used the request, turn taking, politeness strategy or cooperative principle in order to present the direct action in conversation. And the last, discourse emphasizes the good evidence and appropriate norms depending on the given situation the communicators talked, this is known as the \textit{metatheoretical discourse} which refers the standard concept of argument in individual used in conversation.\(^{13}\)

On the other hand, Firth in (Syamsudin 1992:6) states that: “Analisis wacana merupakan usaha memahami makna tuturan dalam konteks, teks, dan

\(^{12}\textit{Ibid.}\)

situasi.” (Discourse analysis is the way of analyzing the meaning of utterance with the context, text and situation). By this assumption, the discourse analysis concerns on the analyzing of the utterances which are produced by the communicators to correlate them with the context of the speaking (on what kinds of purpose that the communicators speak), text (on what kinds of text that the utterances used-speech text, newspaper text, or document text), and situation (on what occasion that the communicators speak).

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that discourse analysis is the study of the higher level organization of sentences correlated to the other linguistics units such as coherence relations, overall topics, schematic forms, stylistics and rhetorical dimensions, in order to find the textual and contextual meaning of the texts.

C. Van Dijk’s Discourse Analysis Concept

Van Dijk’s discourse analysis concept is always said as a social cognition. 14 According to van Dijk, the discourse analysis is not enough only analyze the text itself, because text has a practical production that must be observed. In this condition, the readers have to know how the text is produced, so they can know the knowledge why the text must be like that. If there is a text that discriminates the women, it needs an analysis why that text must be produced like that, and why the text must make the women to be the minority one.

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Van Dijk creates the connection between the big elements such as social structure with the micro element called social cognition. This social cognition has two meanings. First, it shows how the process of the texts that produced by the journalists, and secondly, it describes the social value in society which is wider. The social value also will influence the journalists’ knowledge in produced the text.

Van Dijk sees how the social structure, dominant, and power community in society are. Moreover, he analyzes how the journalists cognition and awareness that can influence to the certain text. Van Dijk sees discourse by three dimensions; they are text, social cognition and societal analysis.

1. TEXT

The term ‘text’ derives from the Latin verb texere ‘to weave’ (hence the resemblance between the words ‘text’ and ‘textile’). The term text is generally used to refer to written language. Halliday and Hasan describes that a text has texture and this is what distinguish it from something that is not a text. The texture of text can be observed by seeing the cohesive ties that reflected the connectedness. According to Sanders and Spooren, the texts can cohere by focusing on the referential coherence and relational coherence. The referential coherence is related with the same mental referent throughout the text, while the relational coherence is connected by coherence relations, such as cause-consequence or problem-solution.

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17 Jacob, *op.cit.* p.1077.
Van Dijk looks the text from some structures that construct each other. Van Dijk branches the discourse elements in three points; those are macro structure, superstructure and micro structure.\(^{18}\) Then, van Dijk’s discourse analysis concept can be described in the table below:

**Table 1: Van Dijk’s discourse analysis concept of text structure\(^{19}\)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discourse Structure</th>
<th>Case that observed</th>
<th>Element</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macro Structure</td>
<td>The topic that appeared in the news text</td>
<td>Topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superstructure</td>
<td>The arrangement of the part of the news paragraph are schemed in the news text</td>
<td>Schema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Structure</td>
<td>The meaning that delivered in the news text by giving details or reducing another details.</td>
<td>Background, Detail, Purpose, Presupposition, Nominalization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Whereas the element that as pioneered by van Dijk can be described below:

**Table 2: Van Dijk’s discourse text elements\(^{20}\)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discourse Structure</th>
<th>Case that observed</th>
<th>Element</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macro Structure</td>
<td>The topic that appeared in the news text</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superstructure</td>
<td>The arrangement of the part of the news paragraph are schemed in the news text</td>
<td>Schema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Structure</td>
<td>The meaning that delivered in the news text by giving details or reducing another details.</td>
<td>Background, Detail, Purpose, Presupposition, Nominalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Structure</td>
<td>The sentences forming and composition is used in the news text</td>
<td>Sentence form, Coherence, Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


\(^{20}\) Ibid. p. 228-229.
To get more explanation of those whole elements above, below is the short explanation:

**a. Thematic**

Theme element belongs to the macro structure that analyzes the higher or more global levels than the micro level of words, sentences, and sentence connections. If there is a news report about the U.S attack on Libya, it does not merely refer to individual sentences or a sequence of sentences but to the report as a whole. This means that intuitive terms such as “what is the news about” or “the topic or theme is” must be accounted for at this overall, global level.\(^{21}\)

It is possible to formulate a theme not only for individual sentences but also for whole texts. Van Dijk observes that sentence topics (the themes of sentence) are different from discourse topics (the themes of the discourse text), but not completely independent of them.

Each simple sentence has a theme. The theme is what the sentence is about. It is usually a starting point of utterance and everything else that follows in the sentences which consist of ‘what the speaker states about’ is called “rheme”.\(^{22}\)

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John gave flowers to Mary.

Mary got flowers from John.

In the first sentence above, John is the theme and the sentence can be said to be “about” John. The remaining part of the sentence, “gave flowers to Mary”, is rheme. In the second sentence, Mary is the theme and “got flowers from John” is the rheme. According to Brown and Yule, the theme has two main functions: to connect back and link in to the previous discourse, and to serve a starting point for the further development of the discourse.

On the other hands, van Dijk introduces the term discourse topic to indicate what a discourse is about. The discourse topic might be defined as the gist or the summary of the text. The strategy to know the discourse topic beside reading the whole texts is by seeing the special properties of headline and leads only, which subjectively summarize the rest of the news report.

Moreover, Brown and Yule states this headline creates some expectations for the readers about the contents of the text. In the cognitive theory, the journalists construct and make a good headline as the strategy to derive the readers quickly knowing the topic of the news from a sequence of sentences.

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27 Van Dijk (1988b), *loc.cit.*
So, the sentence topic in every paragraph will construct a coherence to the discourse topic. This discourse topic is followed by the subtopic in order to support the general topic. On the other hands, subtopic will be supported by the fact sentences that functions as the unity and coherence information of the texts, always called as co-text.\textsuperscript{28} Co-text is a coherence text. It derives the readers to understand that all good news report must have a coherence text, both on meaning and structure that represented from the connective of the sentences in every paragraph. So, every sentence has its own theme or a sentence topic in every paragraph. Moreover, this good coherence sentence topic will go to discourse topic as the global level topic that appeared in the headline of the news report.

b. Schematic

News reports, which each day are produced by the thousand and under heavy constraints of professional routines, available personnel, time, and deadlines, must also be organized by a conventional news schema. This news schema shows how the parts of the news was arranged and organized so that it can become a unity both in structure and in meaning of the sentences. Although, every discourse has difference forming and schema, news text commonly have two categories of schemas: (1) Summary (including the Headline and the Lead) and (2) News Story (including the Episode and Consequence).\textsuperscript{29}

The Summary composed of headline and leads. Various Headline, such as the main Headline (Headline/Title) and lower Headline (Subtitle), constitute the conventional category of Headline. Headline is literally “on top” of the news report and its size and position are therefore important strategic cues for perception and attention processes. This Headline always typographically marked by large bold letter type. The Headline expresses the intended highest macro proposition and therefore signals what is the most relevant or important information of the news report. Cognitively, this Headline will monitor the further process of reading and comprehension.30

Then, the Lead has initial position, under the headlines, and also printed in larger or bolder type than the rest of news story. The Lead is expressed by the first sentence or paragraph of the news report. Beside using the Lead as the summary functions, it is also presented for the introduction function of the news story elements.31 Sometimes the readers do the interpretation by skimming the paper. They only read the summary part of the news report, after which they may decide to continue or to stop reading the rest of the news report. So, the Headline and Lead play such a crucial role in interpretation and also for the obligatory of the news schema.

Then, the body of a news report should minimally feature what van Dijk said as News Story. The News Story including the Episode. Episode has two primary analyzing of the Background and the Main Events.

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31 Ibid.
The Background may be supplied by news agencies, by reporters or correspondents who simply know such background from experience, by other media, or by various documentations. Van Dijk differentiated Background between present and past Backgrounds. The present Background of a news event was called as context. This context covers all informations in the news report about the actual situation in which the main news event takes place. Practically, the context is marked by temporal cohesive ties, such as *during*, *while*, *at the same time*, or simply *in*. On the other hand, the past Background called as history. Temporally, the history stretches back months or even years. This history leads the context on the actual situation or its events.\(^{32}\)

The Main Event organizes all information about the recent events that was reported by the journalists in the news report. The information in the Main Events has taken place within the limits of one or two previous days. If the events have a good attention, it can be said as an actual news but if the news was covered with the another recent news, it will change to be “old news” event if it is not old news for the readers.\(^{33}\)

Finally, the last News Story elements are Consequences (composed of Verbal Reaction and Comments). Verbal Reaction is the news actors opinions or comments about the news events. It is presented by the quoted declaration. Sometimes, in domestic news, the journalists using the specialists either using their knowledge or reactions to give their perspective about the news events.

The Verbal Reaction allows journalists to objectively provide the news actors opinions in order to satisfy the readers by the news reports viewed.\(^{34}\)

However, the Comments always give the evaluation and expectation opinions which are stated by the journalists to evaluate the news events.\(^{35}\) The journalists opinions in this case need not to be personal comments because these opinions will presuppose beliefs and attitudes about the news events. Sometimes the Comments tend to occur toward the end of the articles.

c. Semantic

The elements that classify in the semantic analysis are background, detail, purpose, presupposition, and nominalization elements. Background element is the reporter’s fact or perspective, placed in the news story that explains the event, for the long period knowledge (history) or present knowledge (context), in order to help the readers understand about the fact of an event in the news text.\(^{36}\) Background in the cognitive terms, informs the neccessary information for the readers to activate situation model from memory; that is, representations of accumulated personal experiences and knowledge about concrete situations.\(^{37}\)

Detail element links the information control that is extended by the writers or journalists. The journalists will show the extra information (with a complete details) if that information has a good or valuable news for them. On the other hand, the journalists will present less information (or even do not tell

\(^{34}\) Van Dijk (1986), *op.cit.* p. 166.

\(^{35}\) Van Dijk (1988b), *op.cit.* p.15.


the information more) if that information has a negative value for them. Same like the detail element, purpose element sees if the information is positive and having extra value for the communicators, it will be explained explicitly and clearly. Furthermore, If the information has negative value and the journalists want to cover it, they will use the euphemism word, by using the implicitly technique to conceal the information.

Presupposition is a proposition which, although not formally stated, is understood and taken for granted in order for an utterance or a statement to make sense. For example, the statement ‘John wrote Angel a letter’ presupposes that ‘Angel could read’. Levinson assumes that the presupposition will be pragmatically work if the speaker and the hearer have same basic concept of appropriateness and mutual knowledge. Presuppositions are important in discourse analysis because they can point out to speakers` or writers` commonsense assumptions, beliefs and attitudes that are taken as given. Fairclough states that the content of subordinate clause sometimes contains the presupposition elements.

Nominalisation means the derivation of a noun from a verb. For instance, the noun reduction is derived from the verb reduce and obligation from obligate. The nominalisation is one way to obfuscate agency.

The shooting of the demonstrator will be investigated.

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In the above sentences, the noun shooting is a nominalisation, for the full sentences would be “Someone shot someone”. This shows how much information is absent in a nominal form: there is no indication of time (no verb, no tense, no exact time on that sentence), lack of an object and a subject (who shot whom). So by that context, the nominalisation is potentially making the process and action of the investigation in that sentence into abstract thing; in other word, make a biased sentence.\footnote{Juhani Pajunen (2008) \textit{op.cit.} p. 21.}

d. Syntax

In news analysis, the syntax elements will get in touch with the ordering and structuring sentences to build the systematical and logical ideas in sentences. People, action, and events may be represented differently using the syntactical construction. The journalists choose some syntax elements because of the ideologically motivated. The syntax elements include coherence, reference, and sentence structure (active and passive voice). Some substances will be explained as follow:

A text must have a coherent in meaning and in structure. At the semantic discourse analysis, the discourse coherence deals with the coherent sentences in meaning in the text levels. On the other hands, at the syntax discourse analysis, the discourse coherence deals with the coherent sentences in the logic and structure forming in the text levels.

A simple basic rule of the coherence sentences is that sentence A is coherent with sentence B, if A refers to a situation or an event that is a

\footnote{Juhani Pajunen (2008) \textit{op.cit.} p. 21.}
possible condition of the situation or event referred to by B.\textsuperscript{43} Thus, the sequence sentences of “This morning I had a toothache. I went to the dentist.” is coherent according to that rule (The first sequence sentence has the condition namely a reason and then the second sequence sentence is doing a consequent action), whereas the sequence sentences of “We went to an expensive restaurant. John ordered a Chevrolet.” is not coherent, (because our knowledge about eating in restaurant tell us that ordering a car is not a normal thing to do in restaurants).\textsuperscript{44} A text will be said as a coherent text if it describes a possible sequence of events (acts or situations). Moreover, the coherence depends on our knowledge and beliefs about what is possible in the world.

Coherence sentences in the text are easily analyzing by seeing the conjunctive cohesion. Halliday and Hasan distinguish four conjunctive cohesions. The four types of the conjunctive cohesion are exemplified below\textsuperscript{45}:

a. Additive: and, or, furthermore, similarly, in addition
b. Adversative: but, however, on the other hand, nevertheless
c. Causal: so, consequently, for this reason
d. Temporal: then, after that, finally, at last

A fourth conjunctive cohesion is also known as a cohesive relation that has a cohesive power because the conjunctive elements are not in themselves

\textsuperscript{43} Van dijk (1988b), \textit{op.cit.} p.12.
\textsuperscript{45} Brown and Yule (1983), \textit{op.cit.} p. 191.
cohesive, but they do express certain meaning which presupposes the other components in the discourse which also constitutes textness.  

In the traditional approach, the term ‘reference’ is discussed together with the sense or the properties component of such objects to express correctly the lexical meaning. The reference in the discourse analysis is using not for the true reference locating but successful reference is more important. Successful reference depends on the readers’ identifying, for the understanding of the co-reference both on the syntax level and on the semantic level. The sentence “He sat on the chair” is the example of the ambiguity personal reference “He”, “He” has number of properties such as “animate”, “male”, etc. The readers can know what is the sentence talking about, but the personal reference “He” is lack of the reference functions. Every reference that used for referent any objects have to assign to the previous sentences to express the co-referencial. Consequently, the above sentence must get a previous sentence of “John entered the classroom” so the sentence will be “John entered the classroom and he sat on the chair”. In this context, the personal reference “He” successfully located and referred to the previous noun of John.

Sentence structure expresses the semantic roles of participants in an event by use of active and passive voices. This sentence structure is not only being the technical issues of the truly grammatical usage, but also it can

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determine the meaning that was forming by the sentence structure. In active voice, agent is being the subject position of a statement, as the key role or doer of an action, while the passive voice focuses on the object. In passive voice, the agent will position as an object case of statement, have less prominent role, order in the end of the sentence and event it can be deleted.49

The police killed a demonstrator.

A demonstrator was killed by the police.

A demonstrator was killed.

In the first sentence above, the police is positioned in the first, subject position, and expressed an agent role. The second sentence is about the dead demonstrator and the police is located at the end position of the sentence, it means that the police is having a less prominent role on that sentence. And in the third sentence, the passive sentence disappeared the agent or the doer of the action in order to make the syntactically ambiguous agent.50

e. Stylistic

Stylistic is defined as the study of style, variation, or choice of word in speaking or writing to make a different connotation or effect as a result.51 In news report, the stylistic is of great importance since the different words carry different shades of meaning. The key to stylistic excellence is a wide vocabulary and a sensitivity of language using. They guide the writers to do

49 Michelle Hansard, “Active and Passive Voice”, (Purdue: Purdue University Online Writing Lab, 1995)
50 Van Dijk (1988b), op.cit. p.11.
51 Jacob (2009), op.cit. p.1046.
the word choice. The word choice used to denote such neutral, negative and positive designations of the news actors and events in the news report.

Van Dijk observes that the reporters do the lexical choices to imply a particular semantic implication. Some newspapers use the neutral terms “demonstrator”, “squatter”, and “occupants” to denote the people doing the demonstration action to get their right. On the other hand, a negative interpretation also indicated by using some words such as “hooligan”, “rioter” or “rowdy” to imply a negative evaluation of the demonstrators. Moreover, some words such as “coup”, “crime”, “bad policy”, or “blunder” are used also to give a negative-actions terms for the police.\(^{52}\)

The lexical choices that were chosen by the journalists in serving the news are not spontaneously, but it was designed ideologically based to make the readers understand the news that are represented by them. The stylistic variation will be influenced by the situation of conversation (formal and informal), written text (formal and informal text), gender, power, and social status.\(^{53}\)

\[f\] Rhetoric

The last dimension of van Dijk discourse analysis concept deals with rhetoric elements. The rhetorical dimension may affect all structural levels of a text because it will express or signal what is the most important thing in the news report. In the discourse text, graphic element always appears with the different written text than the other. The bold letter type is typographically

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marked in the headline. This is used as the strategy to persuade the reader’s attention more for that side.\textsuperscript{54} While the another analysis of graphic elements is photo. Photo will provide the readers a real image information of some events and derive its meaning through context. Moreover, a photo is a representation of a particular moment and situation in time.

Metaphor is a way of representing something in terms of something else.\textsuperscript{55} The metaphor is not only using as the rhetoric element but also it is introducing the using of stylistic, too. Van Dijk gives some examples of the war metaphors to represent the fighting action in the news report. This means that there are conflicts that happened such as between the civil society and the military army. The newspapers sometimes used the metaphors of “mini-war”, “squatter bulwark”, “battles”, “arms” or “coup”. Futhermore, the newspapers add the picture to express more metaphorical implication to dramatize and sharpen the events such as the picture of tanks, tear gas granade, molotov cocktails, and the damage of the city’s building.\textsuperscript{56}

Finally, the rhetoric of news discourse signals the truthfulness by presenting the exactness of precise numbers. Van Dijk observes that the numbers on the news report play an important role in presenting the rhetorical element. It is representated on the news headline of \textit{Man set free after 16 years}.\textsuperscript{57} The most obvious rhetorical feature of this headline is of course the number of years this man spent in jail for a crime he didn’t commit or for

\textsuperscript{54} Van Dijk (1986), \textit{op.cit}. p. 161.
\textsuperscript{55} Paul Baker (2011), \textit{op.cit}. p.70.
\textsuperscript{57} Van Dijk (1988a), \textit{op.cit}. pp. 87-91.
which at least unreliable evidence was given during the trial. For an innocent man to be in jail for 16 years is itself a rhetoric exaggeration, a hyperbole of deviancies in legal process. Moreover, the numbers in this headline are giving a shocking and incredible effect for the readers to continued reading this news report.

In the analysis, the writer only applies the text analysis concept of Van Dijk discourse analysis, as described in the research findings.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Descriptions

People use language as a media of communication. Moreover, the journalists also use language as the strategy of mass media communication to influence the readers’ opinions. Related with the news issues about the Jakarta governor election, the journalists choose these issues to be their work to present those current events. In this context, the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe give their function to offer the readers about that actual news.

The result of the second directly elected governor for Jakarta who wins the duo “Jokowi and Basuki” became the main issues because the duo was recognized as a good capability in leading their previous territorial. Jokowi had led Surakarta and Basuki had led Bangka Belitung. The Jakartans hoped Jokowi and Basuki successful leadership in the last two cities would be infectious to their new leaderships in Jakarta, as governor and deputy governor, in facing the city’s problems such as traffic, flood, bad public transportation and city’s transparency budget.

According to the above reasons, the writer wants to analyze this news by using the discourse analysis approach-Teun van Dijk discourse analysis concept-in aim to know how Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe journalists’ presenting the discourse text about the Jokowi’s winning as a new governor of Jakarta. The

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58 Jacob (2009), op.cit. 1075.
writer presents the first data description on the Jakarta Post’s article, the news headlined: “Editorial: Welcome Governor Jokowi”, was taken on the date of 15th October 2012 on the Jakarta Post online newspaper. Those data descriptions are the discourse, paragraphs, sentences, and words.

Table 3: “Editorial: Welcome Governor Jokowi”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discourse Structure</th>
<th>Element</th>
<th>News information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macro Structure (Thematic)</td>
<td>Theme</td>
<td>The congratulation for Jokowi in facing the capital cursed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superstructure (Schematic)</td>
<td>Headline</td>
<td>Editorial: Welcome Governor Jokowi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Welcome Governor Joko “Jokowi” Widodo, who is due to officially begin his first day in office today. As the second directly elected governor for Jakarta an old city aged 485 years, he is entrusted to lead efforts to improve a capital cursed daily by its millions of residents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | New Story | • On the introduction of this news, the journalists present the present background how the process of Jokowi and Basuki to get their position now. The journalists tell that the duo got 54 percent totally voted on the second directly elected, getting more 6-percent margin than the incumbent Fauzi Bowo.  
• The Main Event of this news presents the Jakarta`s problems including the flood, traffic, bad public transportation services and the problems of transparency in the Jakarta`s government financial budget.  
• On the conclusion of this news, the journalists ends the news by presenting the fact that most Jakartans do not care about where their new leaders come from, as long as Jokowi and Ahok can show their hard working and their capability to solve the Jakarta`s problems. |
| Micro Structure (Semantic) | Detail | Media reports tell of how Jokowi, who has just resigned as mayor of Surakarta, handled roadside vendors, put forward an image of a fresh, communicative figure who finally got his |
way after dozens of lunch meeting with stakeholders. (paragraph 6)

| Presupposition | His pledge to spend only an hour a day in the office as Jakarta governor may be slightly unrealistic, but the public’s acceptance of Jokowi will depend on how far he sticks to his image as an approachable leader. And critics will be quick to point out that it will be hard to appear the affable, regular guy for long with every improbable challenge the city poses. (paragraph 7)

| Micro Structure (Syntax) | Coherence | Contrast: but (line 22, 43, 49), Addictive: and (line 33), conditional: if (line 10)

| Reference | The journalists give the good personal reference, such as:
1. Welcome governor Joko “Jokowi” Widodo, who is due to officially begin his first day in office today. (line 2)
2. Jakartans may not really expect overnight solutions for congestion, the lack of decent public transportation, water woes and pollution from their new leader. (line 21)

| Micro structure (Stylistic) | Lexicon | voted (line 5), resigned (line 27), bang (line 54)

| Micro structure (Rhetoric) | Graphic | Presenting the nick names such as “Jokowi” as Joko Widodo (line 1), “Ahok” as Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (line 6) and “Foke” as Fauzi Bowo (line 26),

| Metaphor | New Jakarta (line 12)

| Number | The Journalists present numbers such as an old city aged 485 years (line 3), 13 millions people (line 52)

In addition, the writer also presents the second data description of the Jokowi’s winning article on the Jakarta Globe online newspaper. The Jakarta Globe discourse text headlined: “Jakarta Seeking Early Result from Joko and Basuki” which is also selected on the 15th October 2012.
Table 4: “Jakarta Seeking Early Result from Joko dan Basuki”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discourse Structure</th>
<th>Element</th>
<th>News information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Macro Structure</strong> (Thematic)</td>
<td>Theme</td>
<td>The expectation for Joko and Basuki in overcoming the Jakarta’s most urgent problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Superstructure</strong> (Schematic)</td>
<td>Headline</td>
<td>Jakarta Seeking Early Results From Joko and Basuki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subhead</td>
<td>This news has two subheads. They are Opposition Challenge and Cleansing the Bureaucracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Joko Widodo and Basuki Tjahaja Purnama will be sworn in today as Jakarta’s governor and deputy governor, respectively, then immediately face massive challenges in overcoming the capital’s most urgent problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>News Story</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>- This news is started with the statement that the new governor and deputy governor, Joko Widodo and Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, will be sworn today in the DPRD room and indicated that the duo will legally lead the Jakarta government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The content of this news is telling about the Jakarta’s most urgent problems such as worsening traffic congestion, inadequate and bad public transportation system, and also the lingering flood threat. In addition, the journalists also present other serious problems that reflected from the two subtitles, opposition challenge and cleansing the bureaucracy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The conclusion of this news is about the expectation from the commentators (Siti Zuhro a political expert from LIPI, Yunarto Wijaya a political analyst from Charta Politika, and Uchok a leader of Fitra) expressed their confidence that the Jakartans new leaders can solve the Jakarta’s problems with public support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Micro Structure</strong> (Semantic)</td>
<td>Detail</td>
<td>The journalists explain the Jakarta problems clearly and completely, including the worsening traffic congestion, inadequate public transportation, and lingering flood threat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presupposition</td>
<td>While traffic, flooding and public transportation are the most urgent problems, Joko and Basuki will also need to deal with resistance from opposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Structure (Syntax)</td>
<td>Coherence</td>
<td>Causal: if (line 13), because (line 39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>The journalists present the personal references:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Siti said Joko and Basuki must quickly realize their plan to build better housing along the Ciliwung River so that there will be no more problems with houses inundated by the water. (line 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Joko said he would provide poor Jakartans with free access to education and health care. He also said he would give smart cards and health cards to poor families so that they will have access to free education and free health care. (line 36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentence Structure</td>
<td>Sentence Structure</td>
<td>Joko and Basuki are supported by the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) and Greater Indonesia Movement Party (Gerindra). (line 26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Structure (Stylistic)</td>
<td>Lexicon</td>
<td>Superlative degree: the capital’s most urgent problems (line 2) the pair and the duo (line 6) reporting verbs: said (line 10, 11, 13, 17, 20, 33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro Structure (Rhetoric)</td>
<td>Graphic</td>
<td>The journalists present the photo of Joko and Basuki smiling when they are holding the certificate from the chairman of DPRD DKI Jakarta which is indicating that now they are legally becoming the new governor and deputy governor of Jakarta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metaphor</td>
<td>low-hanging fruit (line 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>The journalists present the numbers such as 1,000 new buses (line 11), 17 of 94 seats in Jakarta legislative council (line 28), there are 13 rivers (line 21), 721.5 billion in city loses budget in administration (line 56).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

1. The Discourse Structures of Jakarta Post’s Article and Jakarta Globe’s Article

   a. Thematic Analysis

   The main concern of thematic analysis is to indicate what a discourse is about. The writer uses the ‘discourse topic’ as the term of the theme in the thematic analysis. The discourse topic has a semantic representation that defines the meaning of the discourse.

   **Table 5: Thematic Elements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jakarta Post</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The congratulation for Jokowi in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facing the capital cursed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jakarta Globe</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The expectation for Joko and Basuki in overcoming the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jakarta’s most urgent problems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The theme in Jakarta Post’s article is explained about the congratulation for Jokowi in facing the capital cursed. The Jakarta Post’s article uses the discourse topic of the welcome statement for Jokowi who is due to officially begin his first day in office today. In addition, this discourse topic is supported with the next sentences of “he is entrusted to lead efforts to improve a capital cursed.” So, the welcome statement is delivered, the first for Jokowi that begin his first day in office, secondly for Jokowi in facing the Jakarta city’s cursed.

   Otherwise, Jakarta Globe explains about the expectation that comes from Jakartans for the pair (Joko and Basuki) recently in overcoming the capital’s most urgent problems and the another problems – opposition challenge and cleansing the bureaucracy. Moreover, the Jakarta Globe presents the discourse topic of Jakartans expectation for their new leaders, Joko and Basuki, in solving the
capital’s most urgent problems. The capital’s most urgent problems is explained by the subtopic in the second paragraph that tells the problems including the worsening traffic congestion, inadequate public transportation and a lingering flood threat. From both the discourse topic above, the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe, together, expect and hope for the new leaders to solve the Jakarta city’s problems to face to the New Jakarta.

b. Schematic Analysis

What is the schematic organization (superstructures) of the news about Jokowi as a new governor of Jakarta? The formal structure of the news report is analyzing the two elements: Summary (composed of Headline and Lead) and News Story (composed of Episode and Consequences).

Summary: Headline + Lead. Headline and Leads have an important role in news stories because they supposed to summarise the most important points of article and this summary elements cognitively can derive the readers to continue reading the article or not. The following table is the summary elements from Jakarta Post’s and Jakarta Globe’s articles:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jakarta Post</th>
<th>Jakarta Globe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Headline</strong></td>
<td>Editorial: Welcoming Governor Jakarta</td>
<td>Jakartans Seeking Early Result From Joko and Basuki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subhead</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Opposition challenge Cleansing the bureaucracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead</strong></td>
<td>Welcome Governor Joko “Jokowi” Widodo, who is due to officially begin his first day in office today. As the second directly elected governor for</td>
<td>Joko Widodo and Basuki Tjahaja Purnama will be sworn in today as Jakarta’s governor and deputy governor, respectively, then immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The summary elements from both articles are actually the same. Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe write the hope for the new leaders to lead and improve the Jakarta city problems to the better condition in five years period. But, there is one difference that is seen from the summary in both articles. Jakarta Post writes the welcoming statement for the Jokowi only, the background context of the second directly elected process, and hope for Jokowi to improve the Jakarta city problems. While the Jakarta Globe writes the present context of the sworn as the signal of the legally condition for Joko and Basuki to challenge in overcoming the Jakarta city’s most urgent problems.

**News Story: Episodes and Consequences.** News story always includes the episodes and the consequences. But in this analysis process, the writer only analyzes the episodes analysis. The episodes analysis usually see the background and main events of the news reports. The following table is the episode elements from the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe articles:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jakarta Post</th>
<th>Jakarta Globe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voted into office with 54 percent, a 6-percent margin over the then incumbent Fauzi Bowo, Jokowi and his deputy Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama now face a steady five-year effort to win over skeptical and impatient urbanities.</td>
<td>Joko Widodo and Basuki Tjahaja Purnama will be sworn in today as Jakarta’s governor and deputy governor, respectively, then immediately face massive challenges in overcoming the capital’s most urgent problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This advantage is the perception that they are more approachable than their rival, last governor Fauzi “Foko” Bowo. Media</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
reports tell of how Jokowi, who has just resigned as mayor of Surakarta, handled roadside vendors, put forward an image of a fresh, communicative figure who finally got his way after dozens of lunch meetings with stakeholders.

**Background.** The Jakarta Post delivers two types of Background information: Present Background and Past Background. The Present Background, the second paragraph, presents the context of process how Jokowi and Basuki getting their position now as the new governor and deputy governor of Jakarta. The Jakarta Post tells that the duo get 54 percent totally voted, getting more 6-percent margin than the incumbent candidate, Fauzi Bowo-Nahrowi Ramli, so that it condition delivers Jokowi and Basuki to lead Jakartans for five years later. While the Past Background, on the sixth paragraph, gives the history of the Jokowi figure who has a fresh image, communicative figure, and has handled roadside vendors. This advantages from the Jokowi figure hopefully can solve the Jakarta city’s problems using their capability in doing the negotiation using his communicative capability as the positive expectations for Jakartans. On the contrary, the Jakarta Globe only presents the Present Background. The Present Background as the context functions is about the sworn ceremony that will be happened in Jakarta Legislative Council room to make the duo, Joko and Basuki, legally lead the Jakarta city for 5 years later to solve the most urgent problems of Jakarta.

**Main Events.** The Jakarta Post does not present the Verbal Reaction from any expert commentators; the Jakarta Post only presents the Main Event about the Jakarta’s problems, including the flood problems, traffic, bad public transportation
services and the problems of the Jakarta`s transparency financial budget. Those problems are presented descriptively by the Jakarta Post for the new governor and deputy governor to solve those Jakarta`s problems quickly.

In addition, the Jakarta Globe presents the Jakarta`s most urgent problems such as worsening traffic congestion, inadequate and bad public transportation system, and also lingering flood threat from any commentators. In addition, the Jakarta Globe also presents other serious problems that reflected from the subtitled, the problems are opposition challenge and cleansing the bureaucracy. The Jakarta Globe used the verbal reaction from any expert commentators to comment for those problems so that the opinion looks more objectively.

c. Semantic Analysis

In the detail element, the Jakarta Post gives the information of Jokowi`s figure is better than “Foke”. The Jakarta Post presents clearly and completely of the Jokowi`s figure such as giving the Jokowi`s achievement. It can be seen in paragraph 6:

“Media reports tell how Jokowi, who has just resigned as mayor of Surakarta, handled roadside vendors, put forward an image of a fresh, communicative figure ....”.

It implies the readers that the Jakarta Post gives more explanation about the Jokowi`s profiles and his attitude than the incumbent candidate “Foke”. In this context, the Jakarta Post used this detail element to change the public opinion from “Foke” period to the new period of “Jokowi”.
While the Jakarta Globe presents the Jakarta`s problems in detail and clearly explanation using the commentators statements, including the worsening traffic congestion, inadequate public transportation, and lingering flood threat problems. The Jakarta Globe explains deeply about what the causing problems of those three problems are. Moreover, the Jakarta Globe also gives good solutions how to solve those problems with a brilliant idea that explains from the capable and compatible commentators.

And the last, in the semantic element, the writer analyzes about the presupposition. The presupposition that appeared in the news is:

His pledge to spend only an hour a day in the office as Jakarta governor may be slightly unrealistic, but the public’s acceptance of Jokowi will depend on how far he sticks to his image as an approachable leader. And critics will be quick to point out that it will be hard to appear the affable, regular guy for long with every improbable challenge the city poses.

The presupposition element is giving the supporting opinion by presenting the premise that has a true reasonable statement. In this context, the premise of the Jakarta Post is And critics will be quick to point out if Jokowi can not give any changing for Jakartans. The presupposition elements tell that if Jokowi cannot give any changing for Jakartans of his working, the critic will be point out for him.

And The Presupposition elements in the Jakarta Globe is:

While traffic, flooding and public transportation are the most urgent problems, Joko and Basuki will also need to deal with resistance from opposition politicians at the Jakarta Legislative Council. (paragraph 11)
The content of subordinate clauses is sometime presupposed. The subordinate clause of the above sentence contains the presupposition that traffic, flooding and public transportation are the most urgent problems. It presupposes that there are the another Jakarta city problems besides those most urgent problems.

d. Syntax Analysis

In discourse analysis, coherence is the syntax tools to connect the words, sentences, or paragraphs. The coherence is used to connect the two difference sentences or paragraphs to be correlating each other by using the connector. The coherence used the cohesive devices to construct coherence sentences in the paragraphs. Those coherences are: (1) Conjunctions, (2) References, and (3) Sentence structures: active and passive voice.

The Jakarta Post can locate and put some correct arrangement sentences on the paragraph. The good coherence will imply the coherence text (co-text). Co-text is not only seeing from its structure (in syntax) but also will effect to the co-text meaning (in semantic). The varieties cohesive devices that the Jakarta Post used are: the contrast (but) in sentence (1), the addictive (and) in sentence (2), and clausal (if) in sentence (3). They are will be written below:

(1) Jokowi says he aims to push for more transparency in the city’s budget, among other things, but it is certain he will first need to reach out to his potential opponents. (line 43)
(2) His pledge to spend only an hour a day in the office as Jakarta governor may be slightly unrealistic, but the public’s acceptance of

Jokowi will depend on how far he sticks to his image as an approachable leader. And critics will be quick to point out that it will be hard to appear the affable, regular guy for long with every improbable challenge the city poses. (line 33)

(3) Jokowi’s first task is apparent with the recent dark clouds heralding the expected rains – and dreaded floods. Particularly, if the cycle of higher-than-usual downpours occurs in the next few months, it would be unkind if people started to question his campaign pledges of a “New Jakarta” so soon. (line 10)

The sentence (1) uses the connective but to make a contrastive relation between two facts.⁶⁰ One position Jokowi wants to push for more transparency in the city’s budget, the unexpected that it will get such obstacle from his opponents parties in the Jakarta Legislative Council. While the sentence (2) uses the connective and usually to express the additional information; differently, in that context, the and pragmatically expresses the cause-consequences relations.⁶¹ The cause is about the Jokowi style in organizing the govermental time which spend only an hour a day in office, it will look unrealistic. So, it can consequence any critics from the public if Jokowi cannot reach his program like what he had planned and promised in the campaign phases. Then, in the sentence (3) uses the connective if, which has a hypothetical conditional relation.⁶² The hypothetical conditional relation that expressed by if clause is the future prediction that if the cycle of higher-than-usual downpour occur in the next few months, the Jakarta city will get lingering flood threat. Consequently, the “New Jakarta” like what the Jokowi prioritizes in the campaign phases cannot be realized sooner.

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⁶¹ Van Dijk (1977), op.cit. p. 62.
⁶² Van Dijk (1977), op.cit. pp. 76-77.
Then, coherences that appeared in the Jakarta Globe are various coherences, they are the causal conditionals such as if and because. Those are demonstrated how the coherences that were appeared in the text have their own power on the context of the sentences in the discourse text.

(4) Siti said that if Joko and Basuki provide four new lanes and several dozen new buses, resident will quickly feel differences. (line 13)
(5) He said that health and education were his priorities because obtaining the two would guarantee Jakartans a better quality of life, as well as high productivity and better employement potential. (line 39)

In the sentence (4) if has a function as a counterfactual conditional. It means that where the consequences of the clause resident will quickly feel differences is not necessitated, but made possible or allowed by the truth of the antecedent of the clause Joko and Basuki provide four new lanes and several dozen new buses. In (5) the connector because functions as the hypothetical conditionals to state the relations between the cause or consequences in the future world with the truth facts in the real condition.

Then, the reference that is appeared in the Jakarta Post is a personal reference. The data are:

(6) Welcome governor Joko “Jokowi” Widodo, who is due to officially begin his first day in office today. (line 2)
(7) Jakartans may not really expect overnight solutions for congestion, the lack of decent public transportation, water woes and pollution from their new leader. (line 21)

The references that appeared in (6) and (7) are the possessive adjective which refers to the personal pronoun for subject case. The possessive adjective his

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63 Van Dijk (1977), op.cit.p.79.
64 Van dijk, loc.cit.
is refering back to the personal pronoun of Joko Widodo, and their is refering back to the personal pronoun of Jakartans. So, his and their in those sentences context, give clear interpretation for the readers and they also indicate that the Jakarta Post was succesfully using the pronominal reference for the cohesion element functions.  

Whereas, the Jakarta Globe presents some personal pronouns in smart and good positioning so they make the readers feel easily to interpret those references in the text. As the data, the writer presents some personal references in the Jakarta Globe text below:

(8) Siti said Joko and Basuki must quickly realize their plan to build better housing along the Ciliwung River so that there will be no more problems with houses inundated by the water. (line 17)
(9) Joko said he would provide poor Jakartans with free access to education and health care. He also said he would give smart cards and health cards to poor families so that they will have access to free education and free health care. (line 36)
(10) He said that health and education were his priorities because obtaining the two would guarantee Jakartans a better quality of life, as well as high productivity and better employment potential. (line 39)

The sentence structure that presented in the Jakarta Globe news is passive voice. It is:

Joko and Basuki are supported by the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) and Greater Indonesia Movement Party (Gerindra). (line 26)

The passive voice is used to focus more on the object. If the passive voice changed to be an active voice; consequently, the sentence above will become:

**PDIP and Gerindra supported Joko and Basuki.** In active voice, the agent (the parties-PDIP and Gerindra) is getting more attention, so the object (Joko and

Basuki) will get less prominent role. But, contextually, the Jakarta Globe used that passive voice to make the object getting more prominent role and effectively changed the theme from the agent (the party) to the object (Joko and Basuki). Consequently, Joko and Basuki figures get more attention than their supporting parties even though the parties themselves as the instrument to raise Joko and Basuki figure.

e. Stylistic Analysis

The choice of word used to denote such participants or actors on what kinds of position: positive, neutral, or negative that signals by the journalists word choices as well as public attitudes viewing about news actors and events. By using the denotative words, the readers hopefully can catch, know, and understand the meaning that represented by those words easily. Some words that had chosen by the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe is really appropriately and accurately to implicate the meaning for the readers or publics to understand them quickly.

The Jakarta Post presents such words in the news text: voted, resigned, and bang. The word voted has a lexical meaning of express your choice or opinion, especially by officially writing a mark on a paper or by raising your hand or speaking in a meeting. So, by using this word, it can be assumed that the word voted is more accurate than its synonymous words such as ballot, choose, opinion. Because, the word voted implicates the lexical relationship with the real context of election.

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The *resigned* word has a lexical meaning of give up a job or position by telling your employer that you are leaving. It implicates that the resigned action is doing by Jokowi, from his desire. Consequently, it gives a positive values for the Jokowi’s figure because he quits from his job by passing any process of telling Ministry of Home Affairs first and to get the approval to move to Jakarta city and be a new governor of Jakarta.

Finally, the Jakarta Post used the greeting word, *bang*, on the last sentence of *All the best, bang Jokowi!* The word *bang* or *abang* is *kata sapaan kepada orang laki-laki yang tidak dikenal*. The word *bang* has a synonymous words such as *akang, bung, engkoh, kakanda, kakang, kangmas, mas, and uda*. Sociologically, the Jakarta Post used the word *bang* in order to influence the readers especially Jakartans to have closer relations to their new leaders – Jokowi – because the word *bang* is indicating Betawinese calling names. Consequently, the Jakarta Post used the word *bang* to give the assumption that the readers, all Jakartans, agree and accept Jokowi even though he is not Betawiness.

While the Jakarta Globe chooses a right phrase to make a deep meaning like in the phrase “the capital most urgent problems”. This phrase gives an explanation about the problems of the Jakarta city must get fast solving action. The word “urgent problem” means the problems that demand the fast threaten action. The adding superlative degree made this phrase became strongly impacted to the phrase meaning. By using the “most” adjective superlative degree, so the

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68 Ibid.
phrase “most urgent problems” have meaning that the problems that reference by this context must get a fast solving and threaten recently.\(^70\)

Then, the Jakarta Globe imparts the synonymous word that has essentially the same meaning and provides some variety in journalists’ word choices. It functions to help the readers stay focused on the idea being discussed and for not make the readers feel bored when they are reading the news.\(^71\) Those synonymous words are the changing word from the pair to the duo. It can be seen in the Jakarta Globe article below:

While expectations are high that the pair will solve the problems, analysts say the duo should pluck some “low-hanging fruit” so the public can immediately see the impact of their work. (line 6)

The last, about the reporting verb of ‘said’ as the neutral expressions.\(^72\) Say is the most common reporting verb in the articles. Below are the data from the Jakarta Globe article:

Basuki said soon after the election that 1,000 new buses plus a dozen new busway lines will be provided during the governing pair’s first 100 days in office. (line 11)

“It`s a matter of how Jokowi can convince the opposing politicians, while being transparent to the public on the benefits of each policy he issues,” Yunarto said, referring to Joko by his nickname. (line 33)

f. Rhetoric Analysis

Rhetoric analysis notes the graphic, metaphor, and number elements. In graphic element, the journalists always present the bold word on the headline of

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\(^71\) [http://home.ku.edu.tr/~doregan/Writing/Cohesion.html](http://home.ku.edu.tr/~doregan/Writing/Cohesion.html)

\(^72\) [http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/al/learning_english/leap/grammar/reportingverbs/](http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/al/learning_english/leap/grammar/reportingverbs/)
the news text, and also the photograph in aim to implicate of the semiotic interpretation. The bold word typographically used on the headline of the discourse text. The headline represents about the main idea or discourse topic of the whole text. So, if the readers only see the headline, they will know what exactly the discourse wants to talk about. Jakarta Post’s headline “Editorial: Welcome Governor Jokowi” and “Jakarta Seeking Early result From Joko and Basuki” as the Jakarta Globe’s headline used by the journalists in order to emphasize those two issues to make the readers attention more for those issues and to persuade the readers to do the continuous reading the text, so they can catch what is the central idea or message of those discourse texts.  

In the other section, the Jakarta Post uses the quotation mark (‘...’) to reference of people nick names. In this news, the Jakarta Post utilizes the “Jokowi” as the nick name of Joko Widodo, “Ahok” as Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, and “Foke” as Fauzi Bowo. This quotation mark (‘...’) used to reference for some people calling names that functions to know more the prominent figure that representing by that signals.

Then, the noun phrase as the metaphor signal “New Jakarta” that appeared in the Jakarta Post purposes to persuade Jakartans Psychological thought that Jokowi will build the good-looking of Jakarta city like what he had promised in the campaign trail phases. Whereas the Jakarta Globe also used the “low-hanging fruit” which means every result from Jokowi governor jobs must be presented in the public by media, so Jakartans can see and control their new leaders success

73 Alex Sobur, Analisis Teks Media; Suatu Pengantar untuk Analisis Wacana, Analisis Semiotik, dan Analisis Framing, (Bandung: PT. REMAJA ROSDAKARYA, 2009), pp. 163-164.
and achievements. By following the update news from Jokowi, Jakartans will know what the achievements that their new leaders have done are. So, this is also same like what the all commentators expected from the public support to help Joko and Basuki running their programs.

Futhermore, news reports excessively use numbers whether it is correct or not to signal rhetorically their exactness and hence their objective. Jakarta Post used the 485 years old as the Jakarta`s aged is the strategy to persuade the readers to aware of the Jakarta`s aged. Even though the Jakarta`s aged was so old as the city, especially the capital city, Jakarta still has so many problems. Not only being the truth values, but this numbers also being the valuable information why by that aged Jakarta still has so many problems. By that aged, the Jakarta should has no more problems again. Compared with our neighbour countries, Kuala Lumpur, becomes modern country which has no more problems. Then, the Jakarta`s population about 13 millions people gives any interpretation that the Jakarta city is not appropriate again for the urbanities to live in this city. Compared to Kuala Lumpur has 244 km\(^2\) area with 1.2 millions, whereas Jakarta has 664.01 km\(^2\) with 9.809.857. By that comparation, ideally Jakarta only will be populated with around 3.6 millions. But the fact, the Jakarta populated around 9.8 millions people in 2010.

Moreover, the Jakarta Globe presents the numbers of 1.000 new buses, 17 of 94 seats legislative council, there are 13 rivers, and 721.5 billion in city loses budget in administration. Presenting the numbers of 1.000 new buses in the news

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74 Van dijk (1988b), *op.cit.* p. 16.
75 [http://www.kemendagri.go.id/pages/profil-daerah/provinsi/detail/31/dki-jakarta](http://www.kemendagri.go.id/pages/profil-daerah/provinsi/detail/31/dki-jakarta)
report, the Jakarta Globe wants to present how the new governor needs to serve Jakartans standard public transportation, so Jakartans can enjoy the new facilities of the new buses that the governor serves. Then, the Jakarta Globe also presents the seats of PDIP and Gerindra in the Jakarta Legislative Council to represent that the duo do not have a strong support from their supported parties in Jakarta Legislative Council. So, it concludes that the duo will get such difficulties to walk their programs. Then, there are 13 rivers that pass the Jakarta which potentially causes floods because of the bad Jakartans habit that throwing the garbage into the rivers.

And the last of the numbers analysis is about the loses Jakarta government budgeting around 721.5 billion rupiah. It’s a fantastic amount of government administration loses. It acts the provocative opinions how the last governor cannot manage the administration budgeting well. So, the Jakarta Globe wants to persuade the new governor and the readers to watch out for that issues in order to make the new governor to manage the Jakarta’s government financial budgeting well.

2. The Differences News Stories between Jakarta Post`s Article and Jakarta Globe`s Article

   a. Length

   The stories in both newspapers have different length because of the different information or massages that the journalists want to convey to the
readers. The Jakarta Post has 12 paragraphs while the Jakarta Globe has 25 paragraphs.

b. Stories’ Internal Structure

All the news texts are divided into paragraph. In newspapers, paragraphs are generally shorter than the other forms of written discourse, e.g. novel, journal, and scientific articles. The newspapers tend to use short paragraphs (composed of 1-3 sentences) to make the readers easier to read and understand the content of the news stories. The table below shows the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe news stories structures.

Table 8: The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe News Stories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paragraphs</th>
<th>Jakarta Post</th>
<th>Jakarta Globe</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Lead</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Main Event</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Main Event</td>
<td>Verbal Reaction</td>
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<td>Main Event</td>
<td>Verbal reaction</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Main Event</td>
<td>Verbal reaction</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Verbal reaction</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Main Event</td>
<td>Main Event</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Main Event</td>
<td>Verbal Reaction</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Main Event</td>
<td>Verbal Reaction</td>
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<td>Main Event</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Comment</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Comment</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
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<td>Background</td>
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<td>Verbal Reaction</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Verbal Reaction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. **Headline and Lead**

In the news stories structure, the analysis is concerning on the Summary and News Stories elements. The summary elements include of Headline and Lead structure in the news text. The Jakarta Post presents the Headline “Welcoming Governor Jokowi”, while the Jakarta Globe presents “Jakartans Seeking Early Result From Joko and Basuki” as the Headline. From the two headlines above how both of the newspapers have different focus on the message that they want to convey to the readers. The Jakarta Post states the welcome statement for Joko as the new governor only, while the Jakarta Globe says what is the effect for Jakartaans after the duo, Joko and Basuki, as the governor and deputy governor of Jakarta, wins the second directly election. The Jakarta Globe looks more objective than Jakarta Post because the Jakarta Globe using two candidates, the new governor and deputy governor to be discussed. On the other hand, the Jakarta Post only centralizes the Jokowi figure as the main issues of the news stories.

The different lead construction is also happened in those two articles. The Jakarta Post lead paragraph says:

> Welcome Governor Joko “Jokowi” Widodo, who is due to officially begin his first day in office today. As the second directly elected governor for Jakarta an old city aged 485 years, he is entrusted to lead efforts to improve a capital cursed daily by its millions of residents.

While the Jakarta Globe says:

> Joko Widodo and Basuki Tjahaja Purnama will be sworn in today as Jakarta’s governor and deputy governor, respectively, then immediately face massive challenges in overcoming the capital’s most urgent problems.
It is clear that the lead paragraphs in the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe contain different information for the same story. Each adopts a different perspective and ideology. The Jakarta Post starts by using the present context of the stating point for Joko that will begin his first day in Jakarta Government office after winning the second directly elected governor for Jakarta. The Jakarta Globe, on the other hand, presents the context of the sworn action for the duo, Joko and Basuki, as the Jakarta`s governor and deputy governor to lead the Jakarta city.

d. Background

The Jakarta Post presents two kinds of backgrounds: present background (on paragraph 2) and past background (on paragraph 6), while the Jakarta Globe only presents the past background (on paragraph 22). The Jakarta Post states the present background of the context how Joko and Basuki win the Jakarta governor election after voted with 54 percent, a 6-percent margin over the incumbent candidate, Fauzi Bowo-Nahrowi Ramli. Moreover, the past background is about Jokowi`s figure that has a fresh and communicative figure. Both of the background above are really important to give the actual context as stated by the present background and the history context that told by the past background.

On the other hand, the Jakarta Globe gives the difference past background. The Jakarta Globe presents the past background of the issues about the facts of Jakarta provinces that found as the biggest losses of state funds as stated by the BPK (Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan).
e. Main Event

The main event of the two articles is the same. Both of the newspapers are talking about the Jakarta Problems. But the differences are happened in the story style. The Jakarta Post talked the issues of the flood, traffic, transportation, Jokowi’s office hours, bad households, transparency in the city’s budget and ethnic and religious problems on the ordering paragraph of 3,4,5,6,7,8,9, and 10 paragraphs.

While the Jakarta Globe discusses about the most urgent problems including the worsening traffic congestion, inadequate public transportation, and a lingering flood threat. The Jakarta Globe also adds another Jakarta problems that stating on the subheads; they are opposition challenge and cleansing the bureaucracy. The Jakarta Globe not using the description story telling only that happened on paragraph 2,7,10,11,12 but also it used the quoting and paraphrasing from the commentators to make the objective views.

f. Quoting and Paraphrasing

Then, the quoting and paraphrasing only happened in the Jakarta Globe articles. The Jakarta Globe used this elements to make an open discussing from the expert commentators. The commentators that give the opinion are Siti Zuhro, a political expert from the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), Yunarto Wijaya as a politic analyst from Charta politika, Triwisaksana as Jakarta Legislative Council from PKS, and Uchok Sky Khadafi from Fitra’s coordinator of investigations.
Siti zuhro said that Joko and Basuki should provide the new lanes and new buses to make Jakartans feel confidence and to build the better housing along the Ciliwung River on paragraph 4, 6, 8, 9. Yunarto states the opinions for Jokowi to overcoming resistance from the opposing parties in through negotiation. Triwisaksana said that he was ready to support Joko and Basuki as long as their programs were communicated to them. And the last, Uchok said about the corruptions that happened on the Jakarta`s administration`s finance. He is optimistic that Jokowi can find and clean those corrupt officials.

g. Comment

The last analysis is the comment elements. Comment elements have some functions to state the expectation and the evaluation at the end of the news stories. Both of the newspapers presents the positive expectation for Jokowi to solve the Jakarta`s problems. The Jakarta Post used the sentence All the best, Bang Jokowi! as the representated expectation from the readers and the Jakarta Post`s journalists, while the Jakarta Globe used the expectation from the commentators, Siti, Yunarto and Uchok, that expressed confidence of Joko and Basuki goverment to solve Jakarta`s problems with public support.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

In this final chapter, the writer summarizes the results of his study, with reference to his research questions. The Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe write their articles differently and clearly seen in some of the discourse elements of Van Dijk discourse analysis text concepts.

The macro structure is analyzed by seeing the thematic elements of the news text. The Jakarta Post used the discourse topic about the welcome statement for the Jokowi only, while the Jakarta Globe used the discourse topic of Jakartans expectation from the Joko and Basuki as a new governor and deputy governor that looked more objectives.

The superstructure looked the schematic elements which analyzing the ordering such important information that stated at the first paragraph and ordered systematically to the last paragraph in order to convey the message to the readers orderly. The Jakarta Post used the narrative techniques of news stories of the Jakarta’s problems whereas the Jakarta Globe presented some commentators to tell those Jakarta’s problems news stories. Consequently, the Jakarta Globe news stories looked more objective than the Jakarta Post.

The micro structure was concerning to analyze the semantic, syntax, stylistic and rhetoric elements. All of the micro levels used to signal the positive, neutral, negative, and even bias expressions for such kinds of events, actors, or
participants. The Jakarta Post presented the word voted, resigned, bang Jokowi, and the detail elements of Jokowi’s figure to represent a positive interpretation of the actor, Jokowi. On the contrary, the Jakarta Globe used more various expression such as positive designations of Jokowi that representated by the passive voice and the neutral expression that signals by the reporting verb ‘said’ which are stated by some commentators.

B. Suggestions

For the readers, the writer suggests that they must be aware of the journalists’ techniques of using the discourse elements of Van Dijk’s discourse analysis concept to create the news text. The macro structure becomes the top elements that represents by the headlines to tell the readers what the discourse text is about. Then, the journalists also use the superstructure that concerns of such ordering paragraphs that functions as a semantic interpretation meaning. And the last for the micro structure, which is concerning with the sentence structure, word choices, or rhetoric, is used to make the positive, neutral, negative, or even bias interpretation.

Finally, the writer hopes that this study can enrich the readers’ knowledge and perspective about discourse analysis and also can be useful as a reference for the further researchers who want to analyze in depth about the discourse analysis.
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APPENDICES

A. Corpus of Jakarta Post article and Jakarta Globe article

1. The Jakarta Post`s Article


2. The Jakarta Globe`s Article

The news titled Jakarta Seeking Early Results From Joko and Basuki is taken from http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/archive/jakarta-seeking-early-results-from-joko-and-basuki/
Editorial: Welcome Governor Jokowi

Welcome Governor Joko “Jokowi” Widodo, who is due to officially begin his first day in office today. As the second directly elected governor for Jakarta, an old city aged 485 years, he is entrusted to lead efforts to improve a capital cursed daily by its millions of residents.

Voted into office with 54 percent, a 6-percent margin over the then incumbent Fauzi Bowo, Jokowi and his deputy Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama now face a steady five-year effort to win over skeptical and impatient urbanites.

Jokowi’s first task is apparent with the recent dark clouds heralding the expected rains – and dreaded floods. Particularly, if the cycle of higher-than-usual downpours occur in the next few months, it would be unkind if people started to question his campaign pledges of a “New Jakarta” so soon.

It wouldn’t be surprising, though, as residents and commuters must deal with the accumulated mental and physical strain from years of working and living in Jakarta. Hardened by daily risks, such as maneuvering in traffic and crossing roads, Jokowi and Ahok will find how sour and ungrateful Jakartans really are compared to the warm welcomes they received on the campaign trail.

Jakartans may not really expect overnight solutions for congestion, the lack of decent public transportation, water woes and pollution from their new leader. But the public’s daily fatigue and frustration will nevertheless require adept skills from Jokowi and his deputy in managing expectations, in which they have a basic advantage.

This advantage is the perception that they are more approachable than their rival, last governor Fauzi “Foke” Bowo. Media reports tell of how Jokowi, who has just resigned as mayor of Surakarta, handled roadside vendors, put forward an image of a fresh, communicative figure who finally got his way after dozens of lunch meetings with stakeholders.

His pledge to spend only an hour a day in the office as Jakarta governor may be slightly unrealistic, but the public’s acceptance of Jokowi will depend on how far he sticks to his image as an approachable leader. And critics will be quick to point out that it will be hard to appear the affable, regular guy for long with every improbable challenge the city poses.

At one and the same time, the governor must overcome basic issues, such as the fact that not all households have toilets, and try to meet the demands of a city with an international population, as more expatriates are now living here.

The new governor will be expecting considerable resistance from the Jakarta Legislative Council, where his party, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), is a minority. Jokowi says he aims to push for more transparency in the city’s budget, among other things, but it is...
certain he will first need to reach out to his potential opponents.

Outside the council, which is next door to the governor's office, Jokowi and Ahok have already gained a clear picture of what their opponents may try to use against them — the ethnic and religious cards — with Ahok, who is a Christian of Chinese descent, being an easy target.

But their victory highlighted the advantage they can use should any opponent choose to stoop so low — the fact that most Jakartans do not care where their new leaders come from, as long as they can show they are working hard to ease the daily stress faced by 13 million people competing for some space and peace of mind.

All the best, Bang Jokowi!

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Jakarta Seeking Early Results From Joko and Basuki

By webadmin on 8:43 am October 15, 2012.

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Ronna Nirmala & Lenny Tristia Tambun

Joko Widodo and Basuki Tjahaja Purnama will be sworn in today as Jakarta's governor and deputy governor, respectively, then immediately face massive challenges in overcoming the capital's most urgent problems.

Those problems include worsening traffic congestion, inadequate public transportation and a lingering flood threat.

While expectations are high that the pair will solve the problems, analysts say the duo should pluck some "low-hanging fruit" so the public can immediately see the impact of their work.

"For instance, they could quickly add to the TransJakarta fleet so that residents don't have to wait long or be cramped inside buses," Siti Zuhro, a political expert from the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), said on Sunday.

Basuki said soon after the election that 1,000 new buses plus a dozen new busway lanes will be provided during the governing pair's first 100 days in office.

Siti said that if Joko and Basuki provide four new lanes and several dozen new buses, residents will quickly feel the difference. "Remember that if high expectations are not met, then their credibility will run out fast," she added.

Another immediate challenge is the approaching rainy season and the floods that it will bring.

Siti said Joko and Basuki must quickly realize their plan to build better housing along the Ciliwung River so that there will be no more problems with houses inundated by the water.

"This way, media will be able to report positive news to the public, and the residents can see what has been done," she said.

There are 13 rivers that cross Jakarta, all of which can potentially cause floods. The new governor will also have to find a way to stop Jakartans' habit of throwing garbage into the rivers.

Opposition challenge

While traffic, flooding and public transportation are the most urgent problems, Joko and Basuki will also need to deal with resistance from opposition politicians at the Jakarta Legislative Council.

Joko and Basuki are supported by the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) and Greater Indonesia Movement Party (Gerindra). While both parties are major players at the national level, they are relatively small in Jakarta, holding just 17 of the 94 seats in the legislative council between them.

During the election, all other political parties supported rival candidate Fauzi Bowo.

Yunarto Wijaya, a political analyst from Charta Politika, said the key to overcoming resistance from the opposing parties is through negotiation.

"It's a matter of how Jokowi can convince the opposing politicians, while being transparent to the public on the benefits of each policy he issues," Yunarto said, referring to Joko by his nickname.

He said that by explaining his policy positions to the public, Joko could win support when there is a resistance from the provincial legislature.

Joko said he would provide poor Jakartans with free access to education and health care. He also said he would give smart cards and health cards to poor families so that they will have access to free education and free health care.

He said that health and education were his priorities because obtaining the two would guarantee Jakartans a better quality of life, as well as higher productivity and better employment potential.

Joko said that the current budget for education in Jakarta — Rp 9.8 trillion ($1 billion) — was enough to pay for his programs, while the city's total budget of Rp 36 trillion is enough for the other programs, including providing housing for the poor people living along the rivers.
"What we should do is just manage the money well," he said.

Some analysts said that such programs will face resistance from opposition councilors. But Triwisaksana, deputy speaker of the Jakarta Legislative Council, said the body was ready to support Joko and Basuki as long as their programs were communicated to them.

"If they are pro-people, then there is no reasons to reject them," the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) politician said.

Cleansing the bureaucracy

Another challenge facing Joko and Basuki is the alleged widespread corruption among Jakarta officials. The national Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) has previously found that Jakarta is the provinces responsible for the biggest losses of state funds.

Citing BPK audits from the second half of 2011, the Indonesian Forum for Budget Transparency (Fitra) said there were 751 irregularities in the Jakarta’s administration’s finances, resulting in losses of Rp 721.5 billion in state money.

"Jokowi should get rid of those corrupt officials. I think he will know who should be cleaned from the administration because it is very clear," said Uchok Sky Khadafi, Fitra’s coordinator of investigations.

Siti, Yunarto and Uchok expressed confidence that Joko and Basuki could solve Jakarta’s problems with public support.