PERSPECTIVIZATION IN THE JAKARTA POST AND REPUBLIKA ARTICLES ON AHOK QUIT FROM THE PARTY

A Thesis

Submitted to Faculty of Letters and Humanities

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree Strata One
ABSTRACT


This research attempts to analyze and comprehend the role of perspective in discourse analysis. The method of analysis used is qualitative research. The object of the study is the articles from The Jakarta Post with title “Ahok Quit, Coalition Alarmed” and from Republika with title “Ahok quit to Gerindra”. The research reveals that either the writer ideological perspective from The Jakarta Post and Republika are neutral. They show their impartial viewpoint by criticizing their own government. The finding shows that the similarity can be seen from the way perspective is communicated by the writer being an external focalizer or external observer. Meanwhile, the difference from both media in story is the Jakarta Post applied the story many quote and statement and Republika applied the story from the fact.

Keywords: discourse, perspective
APPROVEMENT

PERSPECTIVIZATION IN THE JAKARTA POST AND REPUBLIKA ARTICLES ON AHOK QUIT FROM THE PARTY

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

Rio Handoko
1110026000122

Approved by:

Advisor

Shohakatus Sa'diyah, M.Pd.
NIP 197504172005012007

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2017
LEGALIZATION

Name : Rio Handoko
NIM : 1110026000122
Title : Perspectivization in The Jakarta Post and Republika articles on Ahok Quit from The Party

The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letter and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on July 12th, 2017. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, July 12th, 2017

The Examination Committee

Signature

Date

1. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd. (Chair Person) 14/10/2017
   NIP. 19640710 199303 1 006

2. Elve Oktayani, M.Hum. (Secretary) 16/10/2017
   NIP. 19781003 200112 2 002

3. Sholikatus Sa'diyah, M.Pd. (Advisor I) 13/10/2017
   NIP. 197504172005012007

4. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd. (Examiner I) 14/10/2017
   NIP. 19640710 199303 1 006

5. Alfi Syahriyani, M.Hum. (Examiner II) 13/10/2017
   NIP. 198904242015032006
DECLARATION

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

Jakarta, July 2017

Rio Handoko
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious, the most Merciful.

Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah, the Lord of the universe, who always blessed us every time. Peace and Blessing be upon to the great messenger of Allah our prophet Muhammad SAW and his families, his relives and all of his followers.

First of all, let the writer say his respect and gratitude to his beloved family, especially his parents, Mujiono and Sumi Rahayu, and my sisters is Frida Lestari because they are “the writer’s spirit” to give all the best things to make them proud. Then, the writer would like to say his gratitude to Sholikatus Sa'diyah, M.Pd as the advisors. Because of his guidance, advice, and motivation, the writer can finish the research and write it to this thesis.

In this opportunity, the writer also wants to express his gratitude and appreciation to the following persons who have given many contributions during the writer’s study in State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

1. Prof. Dr. Sukron Kamil, M. Ag as the Dean of Faculty of Letters and Humanities.

2. Dr. Muhammad Farkhan, M. Pd as the Assistant of Dean of Faculty of Letters and Humanities.
3. Drs. Saefudin, M. Pd as the Head of English Letters Department.

4. Elve Oktafiyani, M. Hum as the Secretary of English Letters Department.

5. All lecturers in English Letter Department for the experiences and knowledge that they had given.

6. All staffs in Faculty of Letters and Humanities.

7. All friends in English Letter Department Class D 2010 and Linguistic Class 2010 for the memories and unforgettable moments in our beloved campus.

8. The Big Family of Arsenal Indonesia Suporter (AIS).


May Allah always bless them in every step they take and the writer hopes this research will give benefit for all the readers.

Jakarta, July 2017

The Writer
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT .............................................................................................................................. i
APPROVEMENT ......................................................................................................................... ii
LEGALIZATION .......................................................................................................................... iii
DECLARATION ............................................................................................................................ iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ............................................................................................................. v
TABLE OF CONTENTS .......................................................................................................... vii
LIST OF TABLES .................................................................................................................... ix
LIST OF FIGURE ..................................................................................................................... x

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study ................................................................................................. 1
B. Focus of the Study ............................................................................................................ 3
C. Research Question ........................................................................................................... 3
D. Research Significance ..................................................................................................... 4
E. Research Methodology
   1. The Method of the Research ......................................................................................... 4
   2. The Objective of the Research ..................................................................................... 4
   3. Unit of Analysis ............................................................................................................ 5
   4. The Instrument of the Research .................................................................................. 5
   5. Technique of Data Analysis ......................................................................................... 5
F. Place and Time of the Research ....................................................................................... 6

CHAPTER II: THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

F. Previous Research ............................................................................................................ 7
G. Discourse .......................................................................................................................... 9
H. Perspectivization ............................................................................................................. 11
   1. Vision .......................................................................................................................... 12
   2. Focalization ................................................................................................................. 15
   3. Empathy ...................................................................................................................... 17

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description .............................................................................................................. 19
B. Data Analysis........................................................................................................20

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion.............................................................................................................42
B. Suggestion.............................................................................................................43

BIBLIOGRAPHY........................................................................................................44

APPENDICES............................................................................................................46
LIST OF TABLE

Table 1 : Data Description........................................................................................................19
LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: The Position of Discourse in unity language .........................................................11
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of study

Communication is an activity which cannot be separated in our daily lives and it covers any fields. Including in political activity, communication plays an important role. It is not only used as information connector, but also it is an important instrument in politics.

After regional and national election, mass media has an important role in giving information to public. Before and after the election, mass media still becomes a favorite thing for people in searching information about the candidates.

People strongly believe in mass media because it has many significant developments. Mass media is a part of mass communication. Mass communication is a kind of communication purposed to certain, heterogeneous and anonymous people through printed or digital media so that the same message can be accepted simultaneously and fast.\(^1\) Long ago, it was only a printed paper which is contained by texts or picture and people know it as newspaper. After newspaper, source of information was completed more by television. It provided audiovisual information. But now, newspaper has the most survived and still already exists.

One of outstanding mass media in Indonesia is The Jakarta Post. It provides information in English consistently until now. By the development of internet era, The Jakarta Post has released www.thejakartapost.com. In the other

---

\(^1\)Dewabrata, A.M, *Kalimat Jurnalistik, Panduan Mencermati Penulisan Berita*, (Jakarta, Kompas ; 2010) p. 3
hand, there is a nationalist newspaper called “Republika” which has improved its version. Nowadays, the newspaper has an online version www.republika.co.id.

During its development, mass media and politics cannot be separated. All political parties will always depend on mass media. Recently, social reality shows that this is a “media era”. Whatever happened in Indonesian politics, it will become press commodity. Moreover, election is one of interesting topics to publish.

The roles of journalists are needed in finding news. Each of them has different point of view. In creating news, there are good or bad news depends on the perspective of journalists. Many perspectives can be identified from media in judging and looking an event. Perspective in media will impact language usage and syntactic structure.

Perspective in discourse analysis is called perspectivization. Perspectivization is divided by three approaches; they are vision (Ideological perspective in a discourse), focalization (point of view), and empathy (speaker perspective). In presenting information or news, media and journalist are influenced by these approaches.

The corpus of this research is one articles from The Jakarta Post entitled Ahok quit, Coalition Alarmed (11 September 2014) and one articles from Republika entitled Ahok quit to Gerindra (11 September 2014). Those articles are interesting to observe since they contains political content. Those articles have the same in common which they are written about Basuki Thahaja Purnama as Ahok.

___

In this article, Ahok is issued to quit from party. The article will have public’s attention since Ahok was one of the best cadre in Gerindra Party. He joined Gerindra Party in 2012. Because of his achievement, The Party promotes him as the candidate of The Vice Governor accompanying Joko Widodo as The candidate of Governor. The article is considered as the most impossible issue many media said it so.

Therefore, the writer wants to find out the role of media using theory above. The writer chooses one articles from two media because to reveal perspective inside like vision, focalization and empathy from two mass media are The Jakarta Post dan Republika.

B. Focus of the Research

The research is limited in perspectivization from discourse analysis concept that is focused on the perspective of two articles in the The Jakarta Post and Republika about political content especially Ahok quit from the Party by revealing the vision, focalization and empathy within article.

C. Research questions

For the analysis, the writer formulated research through the following questions:

1. How is the perspective inside The Jakarta Post and Republika articles about Ahok quit from the Party?

2. How do the vision, focalization and empathy reveal the perspective inside The Jakarta Post and Republika articles about Ahok quit from the Party?
D. Research Significance

There are two significances of this research, theoretical and practical. Theoretically, this research is expected to contribute to linguistics student especially in discourse studies which is perspectivization. Practically, this research expected to contribute in society as the development of knowledge of language, especially for people or reader who want to learn further about linguistic.

E. Methodology of the Research

1. The Method of the Research

In this research, the writer uses the qualitative method because qualitative method is study intends to understand the phenomenon of what research such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc. Holistically and with description in the form of word and language, in a specific context that naturally and by utilizing a variety of natural methods. Therefore, the writer uses this method to find the kind of vision, focalization and empathy. And then, the writer analyzes the kind of vision, focalization and empathy based on the relevant theory.

2. The Objective of the Research

Based on the research question above, the writer wants to give the information as follows:

a. To reveal the perspective inside The Jakarta Post and Republika articles about Ahok quit from the Party.

---

b. To reveal the vision, focalization and empathy in revealing the perspective inside *The Jakarta Post* and *Republika* articles about Ahok quit from the Party.

3. **Unit of analysis**

The units of data analysis in the research are one articles in www.thejakartapost.com and www.republika.co.id. The writer choose topic about Ahok Quit from the Party. With two article can be represent perspective each media. The writer select this texts:

- a. **Article 1 Ahok quits, Coalition alarmed**, (The Jakarta Post) 11 September 2014
- b. **Article 2 Ahok quit to Gerindra**, (Republika by Zulkifli Marbun) 11 September 2014

4. **The Instrument of the Research**

The instrument of research is the writer. The writer as subject for this research by reading and writing. Then, the data which contains perspectivization in The Jakarta Post and Republika articles are analyzed. Therefore it will make work easier to do the analysis.

5. **Technique of Data Analysis**

Based on the theory used, the writer uses discourse studies which is perspective. There are steps conducted during the research:

- A. Searching data analysis from www.thejakartapost.com and www.republika.co.id
- B. Colleting data for the analysis.
C. Identifying the context of each text using Renkema’s perspectivization approach and interpreting the vision, focalization also empathy.

D. Applying preference data using theory of vision by Jan Renkema, focalization theory by Gerard Genette and empathy’s theory from Susumu Kuno to interpret the vision, focalization and empathy in the article.

E. Explaining the data in narrative text by arranging.

F. Making Conclusions and Suggestion.

F. Place and Time of the Research

The writer starts doing the research when the writer studied at ninth semesters at English Letters Department of Adab and Humanity Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. Moreover, the research is located at House, English Department and main Library of UIN and other libraries, which references and information about the needed materials.
CHAPTER II

THEORICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

There are previous studies that also discusses the discourse analysis which is perspectivization, and the first one has been written by Yuni Asri, English Letters Department, State Islamic University Jakarta in 2015, with the title “Perspectivization in ABC AUSTRALIA and The Jakarta Globe’s articles on The Death Penalty for Australian Duo Bali Nine Ringleaders”. In Yuni’s research, the concern is to reveal the perspective inside the ABC or The Jakarta Globe’s articles about Bali Nine Ringleader’s Execution. Then to reveal the vision, focalization and empathy in revealing the perspective inside the ABC or The Jakarta Globe articles about Bali Nine’s Execution. The research examines two media comparisons or perspectives in presenting the printed news. The corpus is a ABC’s article (Australia) and The Jakarta Globe’s (Indonesian) article about Nine Ringleader’s Execution. The finding that, The writer perspective two media is neutral. They use our views in their perspective goverment in making news. That is different substance.4

The second previous research has been written by Mustika Oktavia, English Letters Department, State Islamic University Jakarta in 2017, with the title “Perspectivization in the Atlantic and News york times articles on why western designers are embracing the hijab”. In Mustika’s research, the concern is

to reveal the vision, focalization and empathy are contained in The Atlantic and New York Times in reporting how Western Designers are embracing the Hijab. The research examines two media comparisons or perspective in presenting printed news. The corpus is The Atlantic and New York Times articles about Why western designers are embracing the hijab. The finding that, both media are different perspective. The articles the Atlantic, indicates character from Dolce & Gabbana’s character that comes at a critical time, making statement that Western fashion and Islam can make for aesthetically compatible. The article the New york times, indicates Muslim character Deena Aljuhanni Abdulaziz’s making no bad news in modest dressing for Muslim woman.

The third previous research has been written by Muawwan Daelani, English Letter Department, State Islamic University Jakarta in 2015, with the title “Perspectivization on death penalty of Bali Nine Duo”. In Awan’s research, the concern is to know vision, focalization and empathy are contained The Sidney Morning Herald (Australia) and The Jakarta Post (Indonesian) in reporting Death Penalty of Bali Nine Duo. The research examines two media comparisons or perspective about Duo Bali Nine. The corpus is The Sidney Morning Herald and The Jakarta Post article about Duo Bali Nine Execution. The finding that, The Sidney Morning Herald describe an opposition towards the Jakarta post article that supporting the death penalty of Duo Bali Nine. Contrary, The Jakarta Post reporting

---

5“Mustika Oktavia,” “Perspectivization in the Atlantic and The New York Times articles on Why Western Designer are embracing the Hijab”,(Jakarta: English Letters Department, State Islamic University Jakarta, 2016)
this case more realistically and not sporadically shows pleading to the Indonesian government.  

Based on the research above, all of the writer have explained the perspective; vision, focalization and empathy. The writer's research is different from researches above, because there is different objective of the research and unit of analysis. The corpuses are the articles with same topic about Ahok quit from the party from The Jakarta Post and Republika by Zulkifli Marbun. The result of each corpus will be compared in order to figure out the perspectivization from each media.

B. Discourse

Generally discourse is known as a topic of conversation, discussion topics. Discourse tends to be a word which has connotations as an example of "Recently, Politics in Indonesia is an interesting discourse". This discourse word is understood a topic or topics that are hot. As for meaningful discourse known or negative denotation. As an example the following conversation:

Rio : Waterways akan dibuat disungai Jakarta gung?
Agung : Ah, itu hanya sekedar wacana.

Seen this discourse a detraction that comes out of a person who commented to see the reality and he said discourse. In Indonesian discourse could be a word instead of a meaning.

---

6Muawwan Daelani, “Perspectivization on Death Penalty of Bali Nine Duo” (Jakarta: English Letter Department, State Islamic University Jakarta, 2015)

The Term of discourse comes from the Latin meaning dicursus run to and fro, running back and forth. The word is derived from dis (from in different directions) and currere (run). So discourse means running from different directions of development of origin that word obtained is described as follows.\(^8\)

\[\text{Dis} + \text{currere} \rightarrow \text{discursus} \rightarrow \text{discourse}\]

Discourse is a socially accepted association among ways of using language and other symbolic expressions, of thinking, feeling, believing, valuing and acting, as well as using various tools, technologies, or props that can be used to identify oneself as a member of socially meaningful group or "social network to signal (that one is playing) a socially meaningful" role or to signal that one is filling a social niche in distinctively recognizable fashion.\(^9\)

---


Each study of discourse will always associate elements of the unity of the language below, such as phoneme, morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, and sentence. For a large unit of discourse, the units of word and sentence will be related and combine form a discourse.

C. Perspectivization

Generally perspective is the distinction between the two questions “Who sees?” (a question of mood) and “Who speaks?” (a question of voice). So must replace who sees? With the broader question of who perceives? But between “who perceives?” and “who speaks?” is perhaps slightly natural: the narrator’s voice is indeed always conveyed as the voice of a person, even if anonymous, but the vocal position, when there is one, is not always identified with a person. That, it seems that it is the case with external focalization. So perhaps it would be better to ask, in a more neutral way, where is the focus of perception? – and this focus may or may not (and will return to this) be embodied character.¹¹

Information can be presented from a number of different perspectives. Compare the following examples.¹²

(1) a. There was a man at the bar. The door opened. A woman and a child came in.

b. There was a man at the bar. The door opened. A woman and a child walked inside.

c. There was a man at the bar. He looked up when the door opened. A woman came in, followed by a child.

d. A woman opened the door for the child. He walked in and saw a man sitting at the bar.

In (1a) the narrator is presented inside the bar. In (1b) the narrator is apparently not inside the bar, otherwise the sentence would not have read ‘walked inside. The narrator could, for example be looking through a window into the bar in a position from which he can see the man at the bar but not the people outside the door. In (1c) the story is told from the man’s perspective and in (1d) from that of the child.

The term “perspective” is used to describe those different point of view. The comparison to cinematic art is often made by defining perspective as the camera position. In discourse studies there approach are of imports ; firstly , the more sociologically- inspired research into the ideological perspective or vision ; secondly the more literary- oriented research into the narrator’s perspective or focalization, thirdly, the syntactically oriented research into the speaker’s attitude, which is called ‘empathy’.

1. Vision

Vision is one of the first approaches used in seeing a story. News of information can be presented from an ideological perspective : a system of
norms and value related to social relationships. This explains, why newspapers can report the same event but produce different report. The following examples are the opening sentences from a conservative right-wing daily and leftist daily dealing with a larger peace demonstration in the Netherlands. Try to determine which is which. 

a. With 400,000 demonstration participating, double that of the organizers highest estimates, the peace demonstration in Amsterdam has already been labeled an important political event.

b. The fears on the part of thousands of Dutchmen that the peace demonstration in Amsterdam would culminate in an aggressive anti America orgy were not fulfilled.

Most readers will instantly recognize the progressive (a) and the conservative (b) ideological perspectives. The central question in the research on vision is how an ideology affects language use.

As part of refresher course, a group of journalist were asked to write a news story based on a fictitious event: a schoolteacher who was on the verge of being fired from her job a Christian school for becoming pregnant out of wedlock. Afterward, the journalist, who were not aware of this research goals, were given a questionnaire that asked their personal views concerning the issue. One question, for example, asked if firing the teacher was justified. By setting the investigation up in this manner, it was possible to ascertain that these personal views

\footnote{Ibid. p.127}
determined the way which a given event reported. Below is an example of different in reporting. The material that the journalist were given included the transcript of a telephone conversation with the teacher. At a certain point in the conversation the teacher answered the question “Do they want to get rid of you?” as follows:

c. Yes, well, I find it difficult to comment on this, yeah, well, I don’t think it is wise, with the dismissal and the atmosphere at school where everyone is turned against me.

The answer was worked into the articles in different ways. Compare the following account.14

d. The teacher has decided to wait and see what happens “I find it difficult to comment on this. With the dismissal and the atmosphere at school where everyone is turned against me”

e. The central figure in this controversy has no idea why she is being dismissed.

The first account was given by a reporter who, according to the questionnaire, was on the teacher’s side. The hesitation in (c) is interpreted in a positive manner as being a wait and see attitude. The second account was given by a journalist whose position was neutral. The teacher is, nevertheless, portrayed in more negative fashion. In (d) the teacher is hesitant whereas in (e), it is stated that she really does not know why she is being fired. On the basis of analytical model

14Ibid. p. 128
developed in this investigation, it was possible to show that even journalist who say that their position concerning a given issue is neutral also report in a subjective manner.

2. Focalization

An entirely different approach is provided by perspective analysis which incorporates narrative theory. The central idea is that the narrator could be someone other than the individual who has witnessed or is witnessing an event. In focalization, there is a subject and an object, an observer and something that is being observed. The subject of the focalization is called the focalizer.\(^{15}\)

The idea that every narrative statement includes a focalizer (character) and a focalized (character). In view, in internal focalization the focalized character is at the same time the focalizer (“the „focalized” character is sees”), but in external focalization, the focalized character is only focalized (“he does not see, he is seen”).\(^{16}\)

Introduces ideas (focalizer, focalized) never thought of using because there are incompatible with conception of the manner. There is no focalizing or focalized character: focalized can be applied only to narrative itself, and if focalizer applied to anyone, it could only be the person who focalizes the narrative – that is, the narrator, or, if one wanted to go outside the conventions of fictions,

\(^{15}\)Ibid. p. 128

\(^{16}\)Genette. Op. Cit. p. 72
the author himself, who delegates (or does not delegate) to the narrator his power of focalizing or not focalizing.\textsuperscript{17} Below are examples.

a. Pete gave a start when he heard the man coming up the stairs

b. Mary felt that Pete was startled when he heard the man coming up the stairs.

In (a), there is character noun focalizer and in (b) Pete is embedded in Mary’s object of focalization as a focalizer. Focalization analysis helps determine from which observation point a story is being told and if, for example, a change of perspective has taken place. It also helps determine how tension is built up in the story. Below is more elaborate version of the first story.\textsuperscript{18}

a. There was a man at the bar. He looked despondent. He was mumbling something about “murdering his great love and his only future.”

The door opened. A woman and a little boy entered. The boy gazed at the customer at the bar. Suddenly he felt the woman’s hand in front of his eyes. Through her fingers he could see.....

From the verbs of observation used, it can be deduced that at first there is an external focalizer. A change takes place when the child appears on the scene, at which point story continuous from the child’s perspective. The tension in this

\textsuperscript{17}Genette. \textit{Op. Cit.} p. 73

\textsuperscript{18}Renkema \textit{Op.Cit.} p. 129
story is established by the fact that the reader, thanks to the external focalizer, knows more than the woman and the child, namely, the threat of murder.

3. Empathy

Empathy in discourse studies is used describe the degree to which a speaker identifies with a person or object which is part of an event or condition that is described in a sentence. The term was introduced by Susumu Kuno (1987). He showed that empathy is expressed in the syntactic structure of a sentence. Some examples:

a. John hit Mary.

b. John hit his wife.

c. Mary’s husband hit her.

In (a), the empathy is almost equally divided. In (b), however, more empathy is directed towards John than Mary. One indication of this is that “John” is in the subject position; another is that Mary is labeled as John’s wife. In (c), the speaker identifies more with Mary than her husband. Kuno concluded that if a possessive noun phrase, such as “Mary’s Husband”, is used, the empathy will be closer to the referent of the passives (Mary). He also stated that two conflicting empathies cannot occur in one sentence. This would explain why the following sentence sounds odd.19

d. Mary’s husband hit his wife.

In the subject position, the speaker expresses empathy with Mary according to the rule of possessive noun phrase. In object position, empathy is expressed for John as Mary is referred to as “his wife”. Kuno also showed that there are restrictions on changing empathy. Compare the following examples.

a. Mary had quite an experience last night. She insulted an important guest.

b. Mary had quite an experience last night. An important guest was insulted by her.

Examples (b) is not a good as (a), a fact which can be explained as follows. The empathy in the first sentence is with Mary. In the second sentence of (a), the empathy remains with Mary due to “she” in subject position. In (b), on the other hand, a new character is introduced in subject position in the second sentence and becomes the focus of empathy as a result. With this example and scores of others, Kuno showed that the empathy of the speaker is evident in the sentential structure.  

---

20Renkema, *Op.Cit* p. 130
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

A. Data Description

As mentioned earlier in the first chapter that research focuses on
the topic Ahok quit from the party in the articles from The Jakarta Post
and Republika by Zulkifli Marbun. The two articles are purposively
selected. Those are as follow :

1. Data A.1. Article from The Jakarta Post, “Ahok quit, Coalition
   Alarmed”. Posted 11 September 2014.
2. Data A.2. Article from Republika, “Ahok quit to Gerindra”.
   Posted 11 September 2014.

The Following table shows the data that analyze.

Table 1. Data Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Media</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Jakarta Post</td>
<td>Ahok Quit, Coalition Alarmed</td>
<td>Vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Republika</td>
<td>Ahok Quit to Gerindra</td>
<td>Vision</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

A. 1. (Article from The Jakarta Post)

“Ahok Quit, Coalition Alarmed”

Data 1

“Political parties in Prabowo Subianto’s Red and White Coalition have warned their members against following in the footsteps of Jakarta Governor Basuki’” Ahok” Tjahana Purnama, who gave his Gerindra’s Party membership to voice opposition to the party’s support of scrapping the direct election of local heads.”

- Vision

The ideological comes from the neutral position. But the present any statement from Prabowo Subianto. There is no negative manner rather than positive reporting the story. This is notice from Chairman Party to Members. But this give negative effect for Basuki Tjahaja Purnama.

- Focalization

The subject of focalization is the writer as an external focalizer. He as a the narrator tells the story from external viewpoint.

- Empathy

The empathy is with Prabowo Subianto, at first. However in the next sentence, a new character is introduced and identified the most by the writer. As the
result the new character Jakarta Deputy Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama becomes the focus empathy.

Data 2

“Executives of the parties demanded their members toe the party line in supporting the proposal to bring back indirect elections for local heads through local legislative councils.”

- Vision

The writer position is neutral. He is not in the Ahok side but rather in contra one, the side who against it. In fact, one members not support to bring back indirect elections. It can be seen in the contradictory fact report. It means that in describing the fact about Ahok.

- Focalization

The perspective is from the external focalizer. In the case the writer as the narrator. The perspective in this data is from the writer as the external observant.

- Empathy

The empathy is focus with members as the object position. The members refers to All members of party. Members is the focus empathy.
Data 3

“We have a clear rule on this. We won’t compromise. All members must support the party’s stance or leave us,” Golkar Party Deputy Secretary General Tantowi Yahya said Wednesday.”

- Vision

The writer position is in the neutral one but he gives personal quote from the reports. That quote is interpreted as the way the writer sees someone’s action, is Tantowi Yahya. It represents statement from Golkar Party Deputy.

- Focalization

The focalization in this data is the writer as the external focalizer. He tells his observation from the outside. The viewpoint he tries to give information for reader about respond from other party but one coalition.

- Empathy

The empathy is focus with “we” as the subject. Word “we” it refer to character is Tantowi Yahya. He is the character identified the most in this data.

Data 4

“Separately, Hidayat Nur Wahid, a senior executive of the prosperous Justice Party (PKS) and leader of the party at the House of Representatives, said that the Muslim party would apply the same method against rebellious Members. Golkar imposes strict punishment on (rebellious) members and so does the PKS,” Hidayat said.”
- Vision

The writer position is in the neutral one but he gives personal quote from the reports. That quote is interpreted as the way the writer sees someone’s action, is Hidayat Nur Wahid. It represent statement from Justice Party. This quote same refers to previously statement.

- Focalization

The focalization in this data is the writer as the external focalizer. He tells his observation from the outside. The viewpoint he tries to give information for reader about respond from Justice party. Same respond for other party about the rebellious

- Empathy

The focus empathy with Hidayat Nur Wahid as the subject. The character are introduced which become the main focus of empathy as the result.

Data 5

“On Wednesday, Ahok tendered his resignation to Gerindra’s central executive board in protest against the party’s support of reinstating elections for local heads.”

- Vision

The ideological perspective is presented from Ahok side. Ahok effort to resignation from the party. It can be seen that the writer is agree with Ahok ideological perspective. The writer give reason why Ahok quit from the party.
- Focalization

The perspective in this data is Ahok’s viewpoint due to his subject position and make him as the focalizer. The tension build in this data is that the reader knows more about what Ahok feels.

- Empathy

The empathy is with Ahok. He is the character identified the most in this data.

Data 6

“The Gerindra party seem to be adamant [....] I had the resignation letter delivered to central executive board by members of my staff today. I decided to do this because to me, what Gerindra’s fighting for is not with my principle of giving people the best option. I won’t support the party’s policy, as i was obliged to, if it means regional heads will be slaves to the councilors, Ahok told reporter at the city hall.”

- Vision

The ideological perspective comes from the writer neutral position. However, he gives the description of Ahok reason. It gives positive portray for Ahok image as the character in the story. It means that there is ideology affect but the way the writer describes the Ahok’s reason gives his character looks as consistent.
- Focalization

In this data, the perspective comes from the external observation toward Ahok’s character. It means that the writer as the narrator is an external focalizer.

- Empathy

The empathy is subject “I”. The character refers to him whose the position equal with the reader as Ahok. It means that the writer identifies the character “I” the most, since it is a central subject.

Data 7

“Gerindra executives were quick to denounce Ahok.”

- Vision

The writer position is neutral but he does gives a subject manner in telling story. It is shown but the negative manner he describes Ahok’s action for quit from the party which it is emphasized by the word “denounce”. It means that the writer delivers the information give negative affect for Gerindra Executive image.

- Focalization

The focalization in this data is the writer as an external focalizer. He gives point of views in his observation from the external view. The perspective is tried to communicate in this data the perspective from the direct fact party.
- Empathy

The empathy is focus with Ahok as the object. The focus empathy that the writer is Ahok.

Data 8

“Ahok doesn’t know anything about [political] parties. It’s unethical for him to abandon to the party. He is just looking for reasons [to jump ship].” Gerindra Deputy Chairman Fadli Zon said.”

- Vision

The writer position is in the neutral one but he gives personal quote from the reports. That quote is interpreted as the way the writer sees someone’s action, is Fadli Zon. The quote from Gerindra Deputy Chairman about member(Ahok). The quote is portrays to give negative image for Ahok.

- Focalization

The focalization in this data is the writer as the external focalizer. He tells his observation from the outside. The viewpoint he tries to give information for reader about respond from Gerindra Deputy Chairman to member(Ahok).

- Empathy

The empathy is with Ahok as the character identified the most.

Data 9
"Fadli, however, added that Gerindra respected Ahok’s decision no matter how “disappointing” it was”.

- Vision

The writer position is neutral. It is shown by positive manner he describe Gerinda respected but in the last sentence put word “disappointing” it means that the writer deliver the information give negative effect Ahok image.

- Focalization

The focalization in this data the writer as the narrator. The data told from the external viewpoint. The tension he tries to build here is established by the fact that the reader know about two different statement. Another condition Gerindra respected but in other condition leader of party dislike Ahok action.

- Empathy

The empathy in here is equally divided with Fadli as the subject and Ahok as the object.

Data 10

“Prabowo said that Ahok had not personally approached him to discuss his move, but that it was his prerogative to quit the party.”

- Vision

The writer position is in the neutral one but he gives personal quote from the reports. That quote is interpreted as the way the writer sees someone’s action,
is Ahok. The quote from Prabowo about member(Ahok). The quote is portrayed to give positive meaning for Ahok.

- Focalization

The subject of the focalization is the writer as the external focalizer. The writer as the narrator tried to communication to public about Prabowo attitude. The report describe every member have prerogative.

- Empathy

The empathy is with Prabowo as the subject position. The new character “him” in the object position which as the result it becomes the focus empathy. The character refer to Member quit(Ahok).

Data 11

“Meanwhile, Gerindra’s Jakarta Branch Chairman, M. Taufik, Furiously responded to Ahok’s move, saying it would not significantly impact the party.”

- Vision

The writer position is in the neutral one but he gives personal quote from the reports. That quote is interpreted as the way the writer sees comment Gerindra Jakarta Brach Chairman, is M. Taufik. The quote is portrayed to positive meaning image for Ahok and The Party.

- Focalization
The subject of the focalization is the writer as the external focalizer. The writer as the narrator tried to communicate to public about Ahok move. The report notice nothing special Ahok for the Party.

- Empathy

The empathy is with Taufik as the subject position. The new character Ahok as the object position which as the result it becomes the focus empathy.

Data 12

“He (Ahok) hasn’t done anything impressive for the party. Gerindra will move on without him,” Taufik said.”

- Vision

The writer position is in the neutral one but he gives personal quote from the reports. That quote is interpreted as the way the writer sees someone’s action, is Taufik. It represent statement from Gerindra party deputy. This way the writer sees object affects the way he quote it.

- Focalization

The focalization in this data is the writer as the external focalizer. He tells his observation from the outside. The viewpoint he tries to give information for reader about respond from Taufik to member quit from party.

- Empathy
The empathy is focus with “He” as the subject. Word “He” it refer to character is Ahok. He is the character identified the most in this data.

Data 13

“Approaching the decline for the bill’s deliberation, activists have initiated a civil movement, encouraging critics of the bill to send messages to PAN lawmaker Abdul Hakam Naja, who heads a working committee in charge of the deliberation, to demand that the plan be dropped.”

- Vision

The ideological viewpoint in this data is from the writer neutral position. Neither positive nor negative manner are described in the story.

- Focalization

The focalization in this data is the writer as the external focalizer. He tells his observation from the outside. The viewpoint he tries to communicate is the tension with the way other Party. The report put other fact about critics not only for Gerindra but also PAN.

- Empathy

The empathy here equally divided with activist as the subject and Abdul Hakam Naja as the object.
Data 14

“Critics of the bill also called for populist Bandung Mayor Ridwan Kamil to follow Ahok’s move and reject the endorsement.”

- Vision

The ideological perspective in this data comes from Ridwan Kamil viewpoint as the subject. It means that the writer is in the Ahok side because the ideological perspective come from APKASI Members.

- Focalization

The focalization in this data is the writer as the external focalizer. He tells his observation from the outside. The viewpoint he tries to communicate is the tension with the way he puts the opposite information but still one group APKASI.

- Empathy

The empathy in this story is equally divided. The character in the same degree in who are identified the most are Ridwan Kamil the subject and Ahok the object.

Data 15

“Meanwhile on Wednesday evening, executives of parties within the Red and White Coalition gathered at the residence of Golkar’s advisory council chairman, Akbar Tandjung, to further consolidate their stance in the deliberation of the crucial bill.”
- **Vision**

The ideological perspective in here comes from the writer neutral position. However, in this data the information is completely included the fact how coalition reaction about RUU. It gives negative impact toward Red and White Coalition image.

- **Focalization**

The focalization in this data is the writer as the external focalizer. He tells his observation from the outside. The viewpoint he tries to communicate is the tension with the way he puts the Coalition information to purposively be notices by the reader.

- **Empathy**

The empathy is with Akbar Tandjung. As the result character Golkar Advisory Council Chairman becomes the focus empathy.

The finding result shows in data A.1 from The Jakarta Post, that there are many contain vision from the neutral position. The ideological perspective some Ahok side in Data 5 and 14 which show the writer not neutral. The findings of focalization shows that the articles are communicated from the narrator or in the case is the writer themselves as the external focalizer. It means that the writer deliver the story/news as an external observer. The finding of empathy is dominated with Ahok as the most identified character. The Jakarta post as indicated portrayed Ahok positive image for public.
A.2. (Article from Republika)

“Ahok Quit to Gerindra”

Data 1

“Deputy Governor of Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok will send a letter to Gerindra informing about his decision to quit the party.”

- Vision

The writer is in neutral position. The description of Basuki movement is interpreted as a positive manner. The positive manner of the writer in describing Basuki gives positive effect and party.

- Focalization

The perspective in this data is Ahok’s viewpoint due to his subject position and make him as the focalizer. The tension build in this data is that the reader knows more about what Ahok movement.

- Empathy

The empathy is with Basuki as the character identified in this data due to subject position.

Data 2

“Today, i have prepared the letter and will send it to the party’s leadership council also today. I informing that I decided to quit Gerindra Party, “ Ahok stated here on Wednesday.”
- Vision

The ideological perspective comes from the writer neutral position. However, he gives the description of Ahok detail movement. It gives positive portraits for Ahok image as the character in the story. It means that there is ideology affect but the way the writer repeat the statement or movement Ahok.

- Focalization

In this data, the perspective comes from the external observation toward Ahok’s character. It mean that the writer as the narrator is an external focalizer.

- Empathy

The empathy is subject “I”. the character refers to him whose the position equal with the reader as Ahok. It means that the writer identifies the character “I” the most, since it is a central subject.

Data 3

“He explained that his decision to leave the party arose from disagreement with the party’s proposal regarding a bill on indirect regional head elections. Since the reform era, Indonesia has been holding direct presidential, regional and legislative.”

- Vision
The ideological perspective comes from the writer neutral position. He simply writes simply fact. But the fact is general knowledge. The writer to give information for the reader about since reform era.

- Focalization

In this data, the perspective comes from the external observation toward Ahok’s character. The viewpoint he tries to communicate is the tension with the way he puts the old fact to purposely be notice by the reader.

- Empathy

The empathy is subject “He”. the character refers to him whose the position equal with the reader as Ahok. It means that the writer identifies the character “He” the most, since it is a central subject.

Data 4

“Ahok stated that he has was disappointed with political parties and vowed to focus on implementing his task to govern Jakarta.”

- Vision

The ideological perspective comes from the writer neutral position. However, he gives the description of Ahok reason. It gives positive portrayed for Ahok image as the character in the story. It means that there is ideology affect but the way the writer describes the Ahok’s reason gives his character looks as consistent.

- Focalization
In this data, the perspective comes from the external observation toward Ahok’s character. It means that the writer as the narrator is an external focalizer.

- Empathy

The empathy is with Ahok. As the result character Governor Jakarta becomes the focus empathy.

Data 5

“Ahok said he was not worried about Gerindra labeling him as ungrateful as the party had promoted him to deputy gubernatorial seat during the direct gubernatorial and deputy gubernatorial elections in Jakarta in 2012.”

- Vision

The writer position is neutral. He simply writes the fact. He put one fact that Gerindra is the Party Endorser from Ahok. He give information for the readers.

- Focalization

The subject of the focalization is the writer as the external focalizer. He tells his observation from the outside. The viewpoint he tries to communicate is tension with the way he puts the information for reader.

- Empathy

The empathy is with Ahok as a character identified the most in this data.
Data 6

“Beside this, Ahok pointed out that he was promoted not only by Gerindra but also the PDIP during the direct elections”

- Vision

The writer position is neutral. It can be seen from the style of his writing that is emphasized by the word “Beside” in which it gives such a causation impression. So, the ideological viewpoint that represented in this data is from the writer’s style in delivering information. The effect of it gives a description consistency attitude.

- Focalization

The focalization in this data is the writer as an external focalizer. He gives point of view in his observation from external view.

- Empathy

The empathy is with Ahok. He is the character identified in this data.

Data 7

“The members of the House of Representatives (DPR) are divided over the proposal to elect regional heads indirectly.”

- Vision
The ideological perspective in here comes from the writer neutral position. However, in this data the information is completely included the fact what the DPR react about election regional. It give positive impact toward DPR image.

- Focalization

The subject of focalization in this data is from the writer as the external focalizer. The perspective from external viewpoint of the writer as the narrator in the story without being any character in the story.

- Empathy

The focus empathy is the members of the House of Represtative (DPR) as the subject position.

Data 8

“The All Indonesian District Government Association (APKASI), however, opposes the proposal to return regional head elections to the local legislative councils (DPRD), arguing that it runs contrary to the mandate of reform movements.”

- Vision

The writer position is neutral. It can be seen from the style writing that is emphasized by the word “however” in which it give such a causation impression. The ideological that represented in delivering the information. The effect of it give a description of APKASI’s inconsistent attitude.

- Focalization
The focalization in this data is the writer as the external focalizer. He tells his observation from the outside. The viewpoint he puts the opposite information to purposively be notice by the reader.

- Empathy

The focus empathy is APKASI as a subject position.

Data 9

“Therefore, the direct regional head elections, which are more transparent, must not be returned to the DPRD, “APKASI General Chairman Isran Noor remarked here on Sunday.”

- Vision

The writer position is in neutral. He give personal statement to describe his report in which it is emphasized by the word “Therefore”. That description is interpreted as the way the writer see someone statement (APKASI General Chairman).

- Focalization

The focalization in this data is the writer as the external focalizer. He tells his observation from the outside. The viewpoint he tries to communicate is the tension with the way the puts the opposite information.

- Empathy
The focus empathy is with Isnan Noor. He is the character identified the most in this data.

Data 10

“Returning the direct regional head elections to DPRD amount to depriving the people of their political rights, he claimed.”

- Vision

The writer position is neutral. He gives personal statement and fact his report. That description is interpreted as the way the writer seen someone statement and fact experience (Isnan Noor).

- Focalization

The focalization in this data is the writer as the external focalizer. He tells his observation from the outside. The viewpoint he tries to communicate is the tension with the way the puts the opposite information.

- Empathy

The focus empathy are divided equally. The “Them” refer to people and “he” refers to Isnan Noor as the focus empathy.

Data 11

“If regional heads are elected by the DPRD, they will ponder over ways to reciprocate the favors of the local legislators who have elected them, and thus, they hardly work towards the welfare of the people, he added.”
- Vision

The ideological perspective comes from the writer’s neutral position. He simply writes the fact. The fact, which they are experience, to give information for reader. The ideological viewpoint presented in this data the perspective from the reality Isnan Noor.

- Focalization

The focalization in this data is the writer as the external focalizer. He tells his observation from the outside. The viewpoint he tries to communicate is the tension with the way they put the opposite information.

- Empathy

The empathy are divided equally. The first empathy Isnaan noor and the “they” refers to DPRD.

The finding result shows in data A.2 from Republika, that there are all contain vision from the writer neutral position. The finding of focalization the articles are communicated from the narrator in the case is the writer as the external focalizer. It means that the writer deliver the story/news as an external observer. The empathy is dominated with Ahok as the most identified character.
BAB IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

After analysis detail from both media data: The Jakarta Post and Republika articles about Ahok quit from the Party. This is conclusion some analysis result as follows:

1. The perspective inside both articles has different viewpoint of story, although they have similar topic, Ahok Quit from the Party. The article from The Jakarta Post see the topic always applied by revealing some quote or statement. His subjective manners shows his neutral position as the writer and portrays Ahok character as figure with inconsistent support of his cadres like Ahok quit. Many party people who argue disappointed with the step Ahok even the coalition also open voice for this case. Meanwhile in Republika see the topic always by revealing some fact. His subjective manners shows his neutral position from the beginning of the story until the end of the story. In writing story Ahok is very neutral and balanced. Similarly, preaching about his party is very objective.

2. The vision A.1 and A.2, shows that the writer’s neutral position is dominated the ideological perspective in his article. A. 1 there are two data is Ahok side ideological perspective. The focalization in both media shows that he tells the story from the perspective as the external observation. It means for telling the story the writer observes by
hearing, seeing, and noticing. The empathy in both media shows that the most character the writer identified the most is Ahok. It means the main subject in the article is Ahok.

B. Suggestions

The writer realize that this research has many shortcoming in some aspect. Because, during the process of thesis, the writer feels difficulty to find other reference that discusses perspectivization. The writer suggest for the next researcher to be able to understand this perspectivization theme comprehensively and applicable in scope discourse study.

In this study, the writer also have difficulties related to the application of theory in perspectivization, especially on the vision. However, this only my research emphasis on linguistic aspect ; text discourse. Therefore, this study only discusses on how the perspective of the media and journalist affect the language use.
**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Books**


**Website**

Kamus online ; UGM dictionary, accessed on 10 November 2014 from https://kamus.ugm.ac.id/jowo.php


Ahok quits, coalition alarmed

The Jakarta Post
The Jakarta Post

| Thu, September 11, 2014 | 09:23 am |

Political parties in Prabowo Subianto’s Red-and-White Coalition have warned their members against following in the footsteps of Jakarta Deputy Governor Basuki ‘Ahok’ Tjahaja Purnama, who gave up his Gerindra Party membership to voice opposition to the party’s support of scrapping the direct election of local heads.

Executives of the parties demanded their members toe the party line in supporting the proposal to bring back indirect elections for local heads through local legislative councils.

‘We have a clear rule on this. We won’t compromise. All members must support the party’s stance or leave us,’ Golkar Party deputy secretary-general Tanowi Yahya said Wednesday.

Separately, Hidayat Nur Wahid, a senior executive of the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) and leader of the party’s faction at the House of Representatives, said that the Muslim-based party would apply the same method against rebellious members.

‘Golkar imposes strict punishments on [rebellious] members and so does the PKS,’ Hidayat said.

On Wednesday, Ahok tendered his resignation to Gerindra’s central executive board in protest against the party’s support of reinstating indirect elections for local heads.

‘The Gerindra Party seems to be adamant [...] I had the resignation letter delivered to the central executive board by members of my staff today. I decided to do this because to me, what Gerindra’s fighting for is not consistent with my principle of giving people the best option. I won’t support the party’s policy, as I was obliged to, if it means regional heads will be slaves to the councilors,’ Ahok told reporters at City Hall.
Gerindra executives were quick to denounce Ahok.

‘Ahok doesn’t know anything about [political] parties. It’s unethical for him to abandon the party. He is just looking for reasons [to jump ship],’ Gerindra deputy chairman Fadli Zon said.

Fadli, however, added that Gerindra respected Ahok’s decision no matter how ‘disappointing’ it was.

Prabowo said that Ahok had not personally approached him to discuss his move, but that it was his prerogative to quit the party.

Meanwhile, Gerindra’s Jakarta branch chairman, M. Taufik, furiously responded to Ahok’s move, saying it would not significantly impact the party.

‘He [Ahok] hasn’t done anything impressive for the party. Gerindra will move on without him,’ Taufik said.

Besides Gerindra, Golkar and the PKS, the Red-and-White Coalition also includes the National Mandate Party (PAN) and the United Development Party (PPP).

The five parties, along with the Democratic Party, has endorsed what could be seen as an ‘undemocratic’ system in the election of regional leaders by granting regional legislative councils (DPRDs) the power to select candidates through a bill on regional elections. The House is expected to endorse the bill on Sept. 23.

The deliberation of the controversial bill has triggered protests nationwide over concerns that such an election system could take the country back to the New Order era.

Approaching the deadline for the bill’s deliberation, activists have initiated a civil movement, encouraging critics of the bill to send messages to PAN lawmaker Abdul Hakam Naja, who heads a working committee in charge of the deliberation, to demand that the plan be dropped.

Critics of the bill also called for populist Bandung Mayor Ridwan Kamil to follow Ahok’s move and reject the endorsement.

Meanwhile on Wednesday evening, executives of parties within the Red-and-White Coalition gathered at the residence of Golkar’s advisory council chairman, Akiar Tanjung, to further consolidate their stance in the deliberation of the crucial bill.

If approved, the Red-and-White Coalition, which controls the majority of seats at the House and local legislative councils, would be able to nominate and elect local heads of its choice.

Earlier, the coalition challenged an internal mechanism within the House that would allow it to control decision-making in the legislative body.

The coalition has endorsed a voting mechanism in the selection of the House speaker through a revision of the Legislative Institutions Law (MD3), which is aimed at preventing the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) from directly securing the position as the winner of the legislative election.
Ahok to quit Gerindra

Red: Julifi Marlun

REPUBLIKA.CO.ID, JAKARTA -- Deputy Governor of Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok will send a letter to Gerindra informing about his decision to quit the party.

"Today, I have prepared the letter and will send it to the party's leadership council also today. I am informing that I decided to quit Gerindra Party," Ahok stated here on Wednesday.
He explained that his decision to leave the party arose from his disagreement with the party's proposal regarding a bill on indirect regional head elections. Since the reform era, Indonesia has been holding direct presidential, regional, and legislative elections.

But, a bill is now being tabled to amend the election system, according to which the regional heads will be elected by regional legislators rather than being directly elected by the people.

Ahok stated that he was disappointed with the political parties and vowed to focus on implementing his tasks to govern Jakarta.

Ahok said he was not worried about Gerindra labeling him as ungrateful as the party had promoted him to the deputy gubernatorial seat during the direct gubernatorial and deputy gubernatorial elections in Jakarta in 2012.

Besides this, Ahok pointed out that he was promoted not only by Gerindra but also the PDIP during the direct elections.

The members of the House of Representatives (DPR) are divided over the proposal to elect regional heads indirectly.

The All-Indonesia District Government Association (APKASI), however, opposes the proposal to return regional head elections to the local legislative councils (DPRD), arguing that it runs contrary to the mandate of reform movements.

"Regional head elections that involve the people's direct participation are one of the fruits of the 1998 reform struggle.

Therefore, the direct regional head elections, which are more transparent, must not be returned to the DPRD," APKASI General Chairman Isran Noor remarked here on Sunday.

Returning the direct regional head elections to the DPRD amounts to depriving the people of their political rights, he claimed.

If regional heads are elected by the DPRD, they will ponder over ways to reciprocate the favors of the local legislators who have elected them, and thus, they will hardly work towards the welfare of the people, he added.

*Sumber: Antara*