



THE STUDY OF BIAS IN *THE JAKARTA POST* AND *THE JAKARTA GLOBE* TOWARDS THE CORRUPTION ERADICATION COMMISSION (KPK) LAW REVISION ISSUE: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

THESIS

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
JEMBER UNIVERSITY
2016**



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THESIS

This thesis presented to the English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Jember University as one of the requirements to achieve Sarjana Sastra degree in English Studies

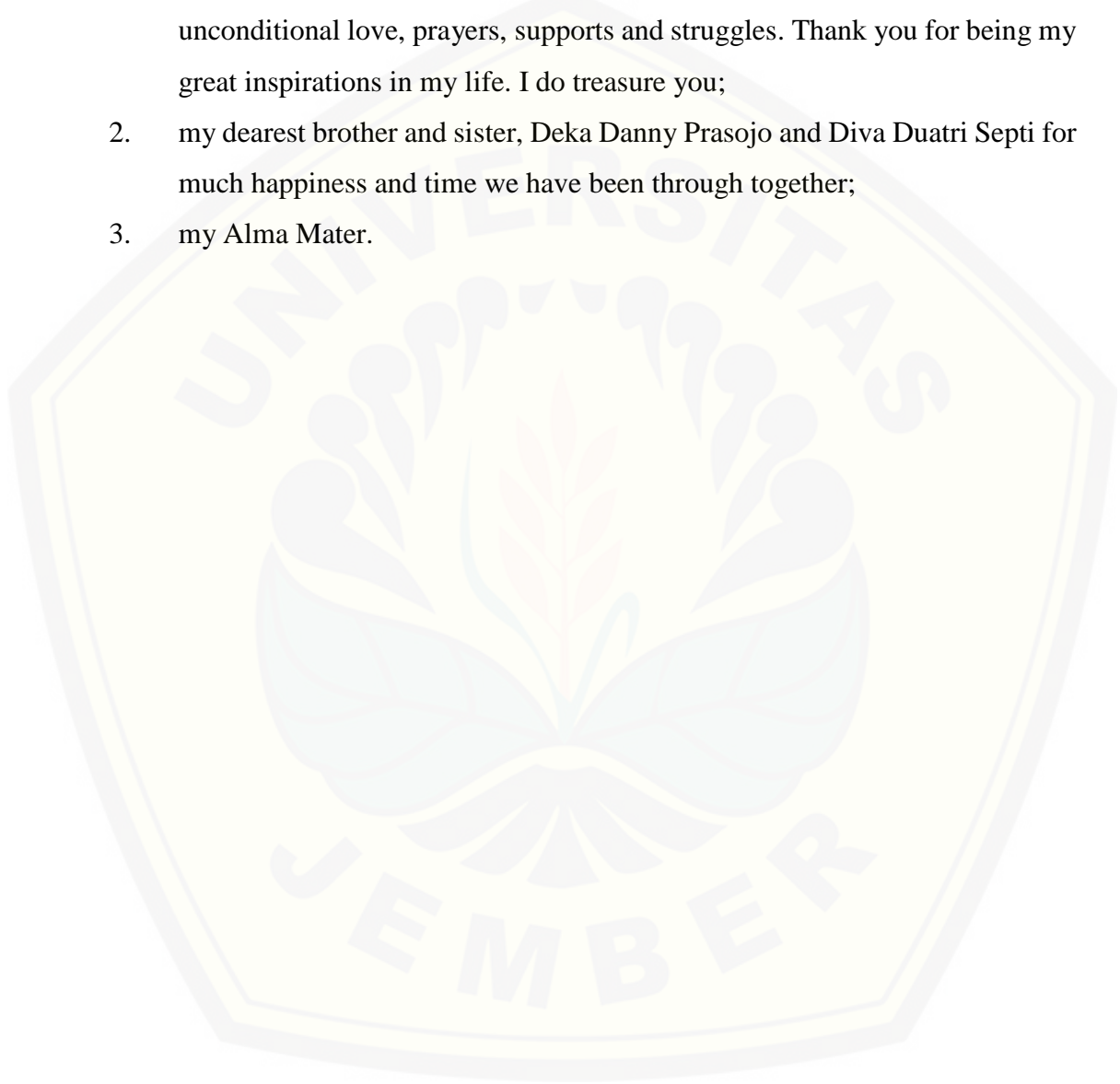
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. my beloved parents, Eko Cahyono and Erna Pratiwi, SP.d for their unconditional love, prayers, supports and struggles. Thank you for being my great inspirations in my life. I do treasure you;
2. my dearest brother and sister, Deka Danny Prasajo and Diva Duatri Septi for much happiness and time we have been through together;
3. my Alma Mater.



MOTTO

**“Reach for the stars,
so if you fall, you land on the clouds”¹**

Kanye West

**If you are what you say you are, a superstar,
then have no fear, the camera’s here²**

Lupe Fiasco

¹ <http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/kanyewest/homecoming.html>

² <http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/lupefiasco/superstar.html>

DECLARATION

I hereby state that the thesis entitled “**The Study of Bias in *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* towards the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Law Revision Issue: A Critical Discourse Analysis**” is an original piece of writing. I certify that the analysis and the research described in this thesis have never been submitted for any other degree or any publication. I certainly certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received during the composition of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, June 2016

The Candidate,

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Jember, June 2015

Deena Dwi Aprilia

SUMMARY

The Study of Bias in *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* towards the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Law Revision Issue: A Critical Discourse Analysis; Deena Dwi Aprilia, 120110101009; 2016; 77 pages; English Department, Faculty of Humanities; Jember University.

This research deals with an investigation of bias through the use of language. The objects of this research are text of news report from two online newspapers; *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe*. Both of media have been reporting same news about an issue of Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) law revision in Indonesia. This issue involves two powerful Indonesian institutions but in reporting the news, the media tend to only focus on one side; that is KPK. Thus, it is interesting to investigate the reason of such tendency occurs in media made by the writers to give a support to KPK.

The purpose of the study is to examine how *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* as English-language media in Indonesia have bias towards KPK which is investigated through the language choices used by the writer in serving their perspective toward the KPK law revision issue. Several theories are provided to help this research in revealing the social issue inside the text. The theories encompass Media Discourse, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) focuses on Transitivity, Mood and Modality system, the notion of bias, and also social and cultural context.

This thesis is conducted with the application of qualitative method in which a documentary technique is applied to collect the data. Besides, a purposive sampling is conducted to select the intended clause which implicates the bias. There are 27 clauses used as the main data in this research. In analysing the data, Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is applied and in investigating and interpreting the data, Faairclough's three dimensional framework is applied.

The finding of this research reveals that the linguistics choices used by the writers of *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* in the news articles indicates

bias towards KPK. It is obtained through an analysis of Verb Process, Mood and Modality used by the writers which implies negative action of the draft revision proposed by the House to weaken the power of KPK. Finally, it is obvious that the information of the issue about KPK law revision served to the readers are constructed by the writers. Thus, the subjectivity of the writers is subtly added within the report. Therefore, the implication of bias in media inevitably occurs.

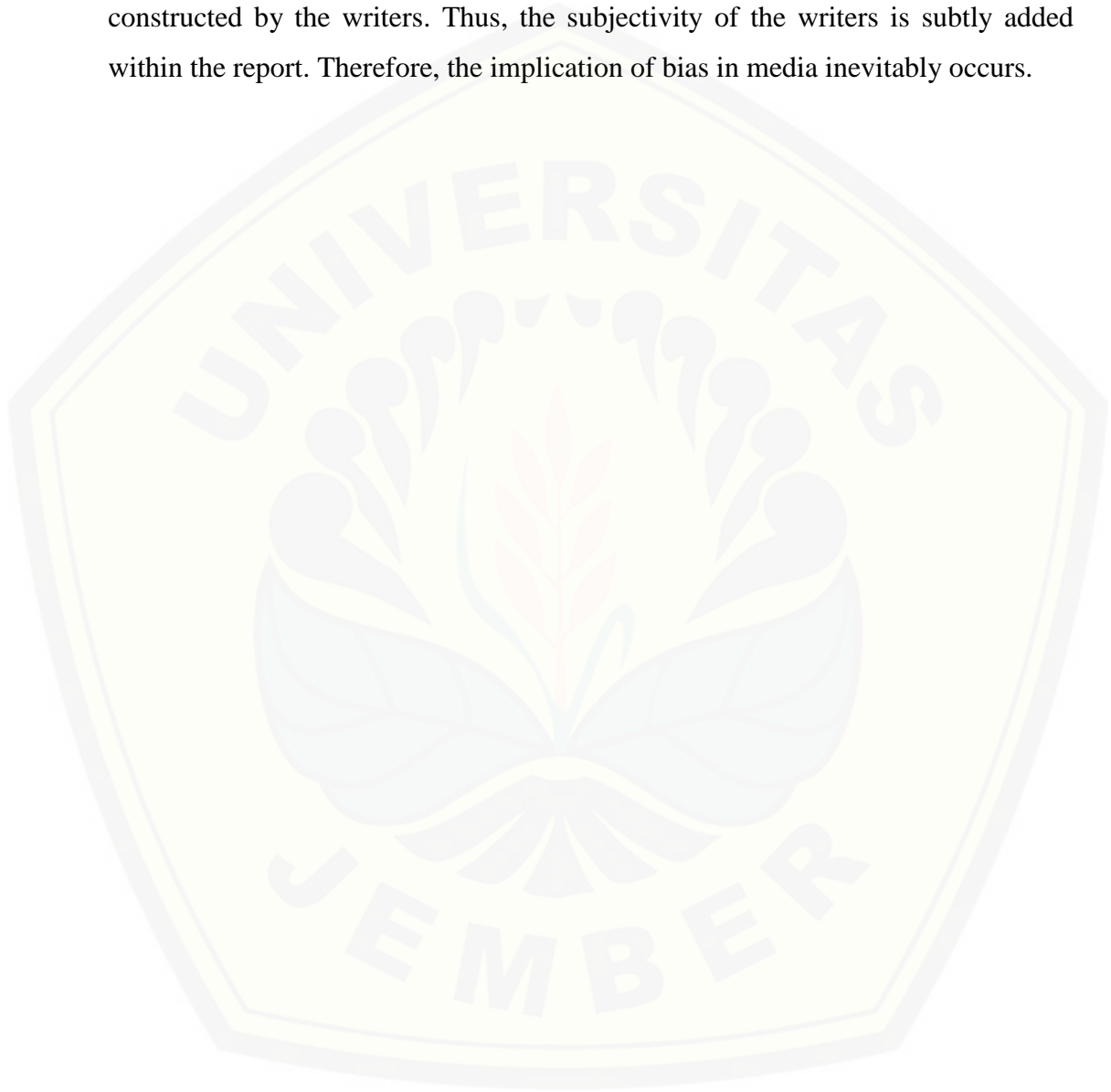


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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Chapter one contains the background of study that explains the major excitement and rationale reason of conducting this research. Besides, it is also comprised the list of the subjects of the present research and in a brief explanation, what theories are employed. Furthermore, this chapter explicates the topic of the research, problems to discuss, and the purposes of the study.

1.1 The Background of Study

Media in society are regarded as a kind of primary sources of the world understanding. As a basic role of media is a social representation, it is obvious that the role of media in the society is fundamentally as the public forum which represents what is going on in the society. According to van Dijk (1985: 36) the power of media is undeniable, thus we do not need to reassert the media's power in modern information societies. By controlling the power over the society, particularly in the use of the language, the media implicitly affect the most society's knowledge about the world.

People in the world read news articles to get information as they need. Language used in the news articles is naturally thought to be neutral and unbiased. The headline in the media seems to be objective but the content is not. This kind of phenomenon certainly leads to a social problem that is media bias in which the news information is reported subjectively. According to the Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008), the term "bias" is defined as a kind of tendency that is unfair by strongly favoring one side, person, and etc. In other words, bias in media is regarded as the unfair tendency emerged in the media due to the power abuse and the tendency can be in the stance of either supporting or opposing one particular side in unfair way.

In reading a news article, people tend to pay attention to the information and issue being reported. They often do not pay attention to certain perspective which is intentionally added by the writers to influence others. In other words, people do not realize the implied meaning of media can highly affect their perception and opinion towards certain topic. Due to an existence of certain interest of media in the news production, media often do such bias in the process of news making. This notion exposes that in the context of media, anything which is portrayed in the news articles constitute the perspective of the writers. Hence, a certain perspective is subtly attributed within the news report which is intentionally conveyed to the reader through the news articles. In this case, media direct the reader's knowledge towards certain issue to come to their own perspective.

This study conducts a critical analysis which focuses on analyzing two Indonesia's English online media (*The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe*) concerning with the issue of Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Law Revision. It has been a hot issue in Indonesia since 2015. The fact shows that Indonesian society stereotypically regards the House of Representative (DPR) of Indonesia as the most corrupt public institution in Indonesia. It is proven by the fact that there has been 85 House members arrested by KPK since 2015 (surveyed by Indonesian Corruption Watch) because of many cases concerning with the corruption, bribery, and many other misused of money done by them. This issue involves one of the powerful antigraft body in Indonesia, Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) which is proposed by the House to revise the law No.30/2002. Obviously, it brings up contrary opinions from the society entire the country. The draft which is intentionally proposed to KPK is regarded to weaken the antigraft body and some regard this as one of the government's effort to strengthen the KPK. The House of Representative always regard the revision as the betterment action of KPK as the powerful antigraft institution. Thus, the House insists to revise several points within the KPK Law. However, as the comment labelled to the House is the most corrupt institution, most sides view this action will only weaken the KPK.

I notice that *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* have released news articles which contain a tendency to one particular side; that is KPK in the form of

subjectively reporting information within the news. The use of language in the written text, particularly the news article, contains bias. However, this kind of bias is not the worst case. If we regard another point of view, we can see the positive impact of this bias, particularly about the KPK Law Revision issue in Indonesia. In this issue, the media conduct a bias practice for the sake of the society. As Paul and Elde (2008: 2) state that the act of persuading and manipulating mass of people enable the media to create an atmosphere of objectivity and truthfulness in the news construction but the media also can create the truthfulness come with the subjectivity. In other words, through the power of media, the fact and reality that really happen in society are constructed dependently by the media even it is reported subjectively. Thus, the power of media is sometimes useful and beneficial for the society since it represents the society's opinion and voice.

Furthermore, in relation to discourse, bias is included to one of social problems that becomes the concern of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Van Dijk (1993: 352) defines CDA as an analytical approach that focuses on the study of the way social power abuse, inequality, dominance are enacted, reproduced and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. It means that, CDA is considered as an approach to discourse analysis which focuses on the occurrence of inequality in the society and the use of text to realize power. CDA not only deals with analysing text to investigate power but also to convey the inequalities lie behind the text. Hence, CDA works to uncover the texts that the media employ the bias.

In analysing the news articles, I choose to apply Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics theories (1994). This kind of linguistic choices system is intentionally selected to examine the meaning behind the linguistic option that can show the bias of the article used by *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* in the four-selected news articles. Furthermore, the context of situation (social circumstance) when the news is produced is also taken into account to comprehend the background of the events, the situational and social reality when the news is produced and reported. This context determines how the discourse construed within the text affect and be affected by the social reality in terms of the functioning of the discourse in the social life.

1.2 Research Topic

The topic of this study is the bias occurred in *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* towards the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Law Revision issue under the Critical Discourse Analysis study.

1.3 Research Problem

Mass media are regarded as the representative of society, they show what is going on with the society. This is inevitably obvious that they should be neutral and unbiased. Though, surprisingly that the news articles reported by the *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* concerning with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Law Revision issue consist of tendency which simultaneously emerge with specific purpose within the news and it is attributed in indirect way lie behind the language use.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, the questions needed to be answered through this research are:

1. how do *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* represent their perspective to make up the reader's opinion toward the issue?; and
2. how do transitivity, mood and modality systems reveal the bias in the news articles?

1.5 Purposes

The purpose of this study aims at:

1. investigating the perspective of media to know their contribution in shaping the reader's opinion; and

2. identifying how the bias in the news articles is constructed and presented through the transitivity, mood and modality system.

1.6 Scope of the Study

To avoid a widened discussion in this research, it is needed to make a restriction to the use and application of the theories. This study is conducted under the study of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) with Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), media discourse, the notion of bias along with social and cultural context.

1.7 The Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is organized into five main chapters. The first chapter encompasses the Background of the Study, Research Topic, Research Problems, Research Questions, Goal of the Study, Scope of the Study and the Organization of the Thesis. Meanwhile the second chapter comprises several previous study and supporting theories. The third chapter deals with Research Design and Methodology of this study which consists of Type of Research, Research Strategy, Data Collection, Data Processing and Data Analysis. The next chapter is Chapter four which presents an analysis and discussion of this study. On the other hand, the last chapter is dealing with the conclusion.

CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter consists of the theories which deal with the study that aim at achieving the goals of the study. The main theory which is used to investigate the data is Critical Discourse Analysis which work together with Systemic Functional Linguistics proposed by Halliday (1994). Besides, the linguistics tools which are employed to reveal the bias are Transitivity, Mood and Modality system. Then, it is supported by others theoretical framework; these are media discourse and bias. The first sub chapter contains the previous researches under the same field of study.

2.1 Previous Studies

Several previous studies are intentionally taken as the guidance for conducting the research at ease. Actually, there are also some other researchers who employ a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as the approach of revealing the inequality emerged within the language use. An international journal is taken to be the first previous study which precisely focuses on the same field with this present research. In this journal, Wang (2010) conducts a research which focuses on how Barack Obama whose speeches are analyzed serves the ideology and power in his speeches. Dealing with the political discourse, the writer employs a Critical Discourse Analysis theory and Systemic Functional Linguistics to analyze the Barack Obama's presidential speeches. Additionally, transitivity and modality are chosen as the linguistic analytical tools in this study. The findings of this research show that the features of Barack Obama's speeches used more simple words and short sentences instead of the difficult ones which are very easy colloquial. Thus, Obama successfully shorten the distance between him and the audience. Also, Obama tries to arouse the American people's confidence towards the president and the government. This can be seen by looking at the result of transitivity analysis in

which he employs most of material process in the speeches. After, modality analysis which shows the speaker's attitude gains a result that Obama made his audience more easily to understand and accept his political speeches by means of modal verbs, tense, and personal pronoun.

Another one is the research comes from Zhang. The journal is published in November 2014. In this journal, the writer examines the political news report by American media towards the Iraq war. Zhang notices that the news reported by media never biased-free, it is always branded by different social value and ideology. Fairclough's three dimensional systems and Halliday's Systemic Functional grammar are employed as theoretical framework of the research. In this journal, the writer also explores the linguistic features, news production, and the social contexts. In the level of the linguistics features of news report, transitivity analysis, transformation, classification, and modality are employed to analyze the clauses in the news. The journal mentions that transitivity analysis contributes to construct of the role of the two sides, then the nominalization shows the process of weakening the sense of action and impersonalize it. Meanwhile, the classification and modality help to show the different attitudes and comment of the reporter toward the war. Finally, the finding of the results show that the news report is biased in reporting the information. The reporter used his language to reflect the different attitudes toward two sides. The writer explains that there exists a hidden ideology which directs the reporter to do bias to United States. In such a way, the writer hopes that it can be a guidance to the reader to be more critical and have more awareness in receiving the news.

Another research comes from Nawaz, et.al, written in the form of journal which is published in 2013. In this journal, the writers examine the dominant ideology which is attributed in the media. Hence, the study focuses on how language regarded as a social practice is used to represent some different ideologies. They analyze the headline of 5 popular newspapers in Pakistan of 18th January which are informed the same issues. The writers employ Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to be the theoretical framework in this study. Then analyzing how the speaker uses the lexical choice items in construing current ideological

construction in media. Regarding CDA as a type of social practice, the writers apply Van Dijk and Kress's models of analysis. The finding of this research shows that media is actually not as neutral as it seems to be. Ideology often involves in the language use and surely it plays a crucial role constituting attitudes and specification of different elements of society. Besides, the different news always represent their different view and ideology implicitly through the use of lexical items that aim at directing the readers' view and idea into their way.

The previous studies above give many contributions in this study, mainly in the research design dealing with CDA. The first previous research which comes from Wang (2010) investigates the Obama's speeches to reveal the ideology embedded within the speech. In his work, Wang applies transitivity and modality as the analytical tools which encourage this study to use transitivity and modality as well to reveal the bias towards Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) issue. The second study which comes from Zhang (2014) examines the role of media to share the hidden ideology in indirect way. The work of Zhang guides this study to appropriately work with the Fairclough's three-dimensional system which is used as the theoretical framework in this study. Also, giving an insight of how to deal with transitivity and modality system to reveal the bias in this study. Meanwhile, the last previous study also focuses on revealing the hidden ideology which lead to the bias in the media. This study used a different framework and tool, however it also gives an insight to look critically in media that never biased-free. Differently, the data of this research are taken from the news articles of two different online media. By applying the analysis of transitivity, mood and modality analysis supported by theory of media discourse and the notion of bias this research tries to reveal how the media's language choices shows the bias practiced in the news article towards the KPK Law Revision issue.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Media Discourse

Media discourse is defined as a whole representation of reality in broadcast and printed media from television to newspaper (O’Keeffe, 2006: 1). Here, media involve both spoken and written interaction dealing with communication that is presented in the different medium such as in the television, radio, and newspaper. It is also further explained by O’Keeffe (in Gee & Handford, 2013: 441) that media discourse involves the interactions that the discourse of the text is accustomed to a non-present viewer, listener and reader. Moreover, it is performed through a broadcast platform. In this case, the communication of media is conventionally characterized with the active sender and passive receiver in which media become the producer who serve the information to the reader who is actually a consumer of the news articles. That is the proportion of discourse which involves participants who are not in the same place and time and when the interaction happen is not in the form of face to face interaction (Fairclough, 1989: 49).

From the linguistic point of view, the major purpose of media discourse analysis is often “the registering of the presence of bias and ideology in language, or the problematizing of power relation in society” (Cotter, 2001: 420). It means that the bias and ideology-shared practice particularly in the use of language possibly occur in media. This practices are quiet possible to happen because of the natural existence of power within media. This kind of power is realized in the sense that media as the producers of information exerts the power that they have to indirectly conduct a special right in the whole process of news production and thus the media can determine what will be included and excluded, how the way of the events is represented, and the subject position of the reader (Fairclough, 1989: 50). In other words, media in this case control power over the readers in determining what kind of information which are going to be reported. Thus, a critical approach employed in this study that is Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) which aims to investigate the findings of bias through linguistics elements.

Dealing with this research that the concept of media bias has been briefly explained above, it can be stated that the objects of this research belong to the media

discourse study. The four selected news articles released by the *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* are in the form of online newspaper. The bias is subtly supposed within the language used in the news articles. Therefore, media discourse is the exact theoretical framework to employ in this research in revealing the bias of media in the news articles.

2.2.2 Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis, abbreviated as CDA views discourse as “a form of social practice”. This is what Fairclough sees to the language and discourse. It looks more detailed in the relation between language and power. In other words, CDA actually not only concerns with the language or language used, but it also focuses on the linguistic characteristic of social and cultural process. Dealing with the social problems, CDA task is to uncover the implicit power relationship within the text.

In addition, as the principal notion of CDA, it concerns with the role of discourse in the reproduction of dominance in which it is here understood as “the exercise of social power by elites, institutions, or groups, that results in social inequality including political, cultural, ethnic, racial, and gender inequality” (van Dijk, 1993: 250). In one hand, Fairclough (1989: 43) also states that discourse is also a source where power relations are exercised and enacted. Hence, it can be fully inferred that Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is one of field that studies on written and spoken texts and examines them to see the discursive sources of power, dominance, inequality and bias in which the discourse analyst takes a particular position related to the social relationship. Thus the focus of CDA is to examine the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality enacted, reproduced, and resisted by the text and talk in the social and political context (Van Dijk, 1985: 352).

Furthermore, as the term indicates, Critical Discourse Analysis plays a role to uncover the problems in the social interaction critically. It is because the main basis of this theory links the linguistic and social theory. As Fairclough states (in Mayr, 2008: 9) that:

“CDA analyses and interactions, but it does not start from texts and interactions. It starts rather from social issues and problems, problems which face people in their social lives, issues which are taken up within sociology, political science and/or cultural studies”

Therefore, this study focuses on the particular matters such as examining the social inequality that is practiced through language use. Also, the context offered in CDA here enables researcher to apply the theory in both cases social and media context. Fairclough suggests that CDA involves three dimensional framework by placing three forms of analysis one onto another. It especially examines the relationship between social events (text), social practices (orders of discourse such as text distribution and consumption), and social structure or discursive events as sociocultural practices (1992: 32). It means that in analyzing the text, it not only focuses on the text or the process of production and interpretation but it also focuses on the relationship between texts, process and social conditions. Furthermore, he divides discourse into three dimensions (1989). These are ‘text’ in which it deals with formal features of text that is the news report as we read in the newspaper, then ‘interaction’ which involves the production and the consumption of the news articles and ‘contexts’ in which it refers to the situational and social reality when the background of the events are reported.

Again, remembering that news article is considered as the reproduction of discursive practices in discourse in which the language used in the news production determines the society’s understanding about the topic, hence it can fully examined by using CDA. In this case, I notice that the news article about KPK Law revision has a tendency to one side which means that the bias is used as an instrument to drive control the public opinion. It is recognized that such bias is considered as the social problem that become the concerns of CDA. Thus, in this research, CDA is the precise approach to detect the bias and manipulative language because of the media power and it can be used as an appropriate method to deconstruct the texts to come up with their intended meaning.

2.2.3 Bias

Van Dijk (1985: 36) argues that media have undeniable power, thus we do not need to reassert the media's power. In other words, media naturally exist with the hidden power. It means that media as the producers of news articles possibly exercise their power over the readers in the terms that they have a right in the production process and also to determine what is included or excluded, and how the events reported is presented (Fairclough, 1989: 50). In other words, media have a power to manage the amount and type of the information, or involving who is being portrayed in what way in which it indirectly controls the public's perspective, belief, and knowledge towards the issue.

However, media are apparently not as the medium or in-between in both as the elites and the self-appointed of people voice but rather become the powerful institution with its own voice, attitudes, and even prejudiced in society (Henry and Tator, 2002: 1). Furthermore, Fairclough (1995b: 103) also argues that the text produced in discourse is the image of the writer's opinion, attitudes and beliefs. Thus, media can subtly control and shape the reader's knowledge about the world in which they play a crucial role in formatting and shaping the attitudes and beliefs toward the issue. In relation to the bias, "media bias cover analytical territory which is often focusing in the exercise of power, bias, and ideology in the media" (Cotter in Deborah 2001: 420). It means that the occurrence of any manipulations in the term of bias because of the inequality power is possible within the media.

According to Online Cambridge Dictionary, bias is defined as "the action of supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in unfair way because of allowing personal opinion to influence the judgment of others". Thus, media bias here is understood as a kind of media's perception attributed within the news report to indirectly push a particular thing or someone to influence the reader's opinion, rather than report the news objectively. That is obvious that there is a relation between power in media and bias in which a particular tendency to a specific point of view is implicitly enacted within the news articles. Hence, media which hold the dominant power can abuse the power by showing the bias in media, particularly in the news production.

In addition, how the bias is recognized within the news articles can be analyzed through the linguistics point of view in the way of how the writers exploit the linguistics choices used in their news articles. By applying the linguistic tool especially transitivity and modality systems, the tendency of the writers which is shown from the existence of mood system can be identified. Related to this case, it is used to make cohesive statement to convey the certain purpose of the writer by forming discourse in it. The linguistics choice system is a kind of word formulation used by the writers to represent events. This analytical approach concerns with the writer's formulation applied in news making to make specific inferences from particular style about the media opinion and beliefs towards the issue. Also, the positioning of information also contributes to the writers' tendency. It can be seen in the form of the determination of media to sort the information selectively. That is the act of media which tend to give more proposition to one particular side and tend to neglect in reporting the opposing point of view or intentionally add their perspective toward the issue which is implicitly leaning to one side rather than equally report the fact of the issue (Ariyanto, et.al. 2008: 20-21).

As the Fairclough believes that in the text in discourse, particularly the written text, it is crucial to pay attention to what kinds of events reported, what is going on, who are involved in the event, what are the relationships enacted within the order of the event, and how especially the language is formulated to represent the events (1989: 43). By looking at the order of text in discourse, the analyst can examine which part of the element that the media tend to show the most and also tend to be ignored in the news production. Thus, if the order of the events occurred in the news production is not balance, it surely indicates that there is a leaning to one particular point of view that shows the bias of the media.

By looking at the power abuse employed by media, a critical stance should be taken in this case. CDA sees it as a kind of power relation which encodes the inequality emerged within the text. Thus, CDA also concerns with media bias. In brief, I use Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as the approach of this study and Media Discourse as the theoretical framework to examine in more detailed the ways of media formulates the social events using their hidden power. Thus, it will

uncover the insight of the role of media in the process of shaping reader's opinion toward the issue. Then, it is definitely clear that the bias can be shown by the use of such strategies that aims to emphasize the tendency within the news. Hence, this analytical framework is worthy to be the reference of how the bias in the news articles is enacted by the media in the way of investigating the tendency by paying deeper attention to know which series of event are reported in the articles and which events tend to be ignored within the new production.

2.2.4 Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Systemic Functional Linguistics proposed by Halliday is applied to analyze the news articles. According to Halliday (2004: 27), Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is defined as a theory of language which becomes the resources for construing meaning based on the context of situation and culture. It is also further explained by Mayr that this system views the grammar of the speaker choice of a language as a system of options that is used based on the social circumstances (Mayr 2008: 9). In the one hand, every choice of the speaker or writer always has a certain meaning. SFL also examines the functions that language has evolved to serve in society means that language runs its own function. This system regards "the examination of real language events to understand the purposes language serves in variety of contexts, and to understand the way language itself functions" (Young & Harrison, 2004: 1).

As the basis of critical discourse analysis, SFL analyses a variety of text, whether it is written text or spoken text, by looking at how the grammar is used. However, in this discipline grammar is not interpreted as a set of rules to be obeyed as usual rather it is considered as meaning construing. This is the form of meaning that enables speaker or writer making sense of what goes on in the surrounding. Those all are obtained at the grammatical system as a system of meaning.

In the system of SFL, there are three main ways to determine the meaning of the texts through the context in the terms of three metafunctions, below are three

metafunctions that become the resources for making three types of meaning (Halliday, 2004; Mayr, 2008; Butt, 2000):

1. ideational function which sees language is used to organize, understand and express someone's perception of the world. This function concerns with how the beliefs and ideology are encoded in language;
2. interpersonal function which sees language is used to enable the speaker and the hearer or the writer and the reader take on roles in communication. In short, this function expresses and understands feelings, attitudes and judgments;
3. textual function which sees language is used to make a coherent and cohesive text. It concerns with how the information provided in the texts is backgrounded.

Additionally, SFL does not only focuses on the text to see what people mean, but also the semantics system, to see what people can mean that embodies such ambiguity, inequality, imperfection and change the character of social system and structure (Mayr, 2008: 16). In other words, this system plays a role as a meaning making in which the meaning is determined based on the language choice system. It deals with how the languages are arranged to represent the social function of media in this case. Therefore, this kind of linguistic choices system is intentionally selected to examine the meaning behind the linguistic option used by the media in the news articles to show the bias in the way of how the writers exploits the linguistic choices at the stage of micro analysis on the formal features of the text using transitivity and modality analysis.

2.2.5 Transitivity as Experiential Meaning

In SFL, Yumin, (in Wang, 2010) argues that Ideational Function which is mainly represented by the transitivity system usually expresses what is happening, what's being done, what's felt, and the state is, and so on through the meaningful unit of grammar, that is clause. Besides, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 170) state that the world of experience is construed by transitivity system through a

manageable set types of process. We use it to encode our experience of the world, it conveys a picture of reality. That reality is made up principally through the verb process (Halliday, 1994: 106). Means that this system reflects the way how the speaker or the writer represents his experience of the real world in language and also involving his internal experience of the world with his own consciousness such as reaction and perceptions. Also, the linguistic choices of writing and understanding. In other words, it means that the system is used to convey the new information that the speaker or writer has through interacting a content that is unfamiliar or unknown to the hearer or the reader. Thus the experience or the event of the speaker or writer is reflected either objectively or subjectively through the choice of verb process.

Every choice of the process type indicates the role of the participants in it. Hence, experiential meaning is particularly expressed through the system of Transitivity or process type. This system is actually involving process verbs, participants, and circumstances. In transitivity, language operates with some systems of types of process, these are; process of doing and happening, sensing and saying, being and having. Actually transitivity includes six process, they are, material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal and existential process.

The main concern of transitivity analysis is how actually the process type (verb) is chosen under a particular type of discourse based on what social, cultural, political and ideological factors have an influence to the context of discourse (Mayr, 2008: 16). Therefore, transitivity here means choice.

1. **Material Process**

Material process includes the process of doing and happening. In this case, the doer who takes an action is called ACTOR. The verb process used when the actor does something, called as the “material process” and the thing that are affected by the actor, is called GOAL.

For example:

Table 2.1 The example of Material Proces analysis

| | | |
|-------|-------------------|----------------|
| Mondi | Repairs | his motorcycle |
| Actor | Process: material | Goal |

2. Mental Process

Mental process is simply understood as the process of sensing. According to Butt, et.al (2000: 55) it “encodes the inner world of cognition, perception, inclination or liking/disliking”. In short, it is concerning with the process of sensing, thinking and perceiving. SENSER and PHENOMENON are the term used in this process to label the participants. Senser indicates the doer who does the mental process and Phenomenon is a label used to refer to the thing which is sensed, thought, and perceived by the Senser.

For example:

Table 2.2 The example of Mental Process analysis

| | | |
|--------|----------------|------------|
| I | Like | the gift |
| Senser | Process:mental | Phenomenon |

3. Relational Process

Relational process is actually the process of being. This process links a thing with another by its identity or description (Butt, et. al., 2000: 58). There are two different labels used to name the participants in this process. The early is CARRIER and ATTRIBUTE when the clause made to say something as an attribute of another (attributive type). For another name is labelled as IDENTIFIED and IDENTIFIER that is used when the clause want to tell that something identifies another thing (identifying type). The example is as follow:

Table 2.3 The first example of Relational Process analysis

| | | | |
|---------|------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| The sky | Gets | Dark | this afternoon |
| Carrier | Process: relational | Attribute | Circumstances |

Table 2.4 The second example of Relational Process analysis

| | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| UNEJ | Is | the best university |
| Identified | Process: relational | Identifier |

4. Behavioral Process

According to Butt, et.al. (2000: 54), behavioral process includes a process of behaving which relates to the psychological and psychological behavior. In this process, the actor who does the process is called BEHAVER. Generally, this process is only involved one participants- is a Behaver- which mostly is a human. For example:

Table 2.5 The example of Behavioral Process analysis

| | | |
|---------|---------------------|---------------|
| She | is staring | at the poster |
| Behaver | Process: behavioral | Circumstance |

5. Verbal Process

Verbal process includes the process of saying. There are four potential participants used to label the doer in this process. The first is 1) SAYER as the Doer of the process, 2) RECEIVER as the addressee of the speech, 3) TARGET as the participant that becomes the object of speaking, and the last 4) VERBIAGE as the resume of what is said in a simple nominal group. For example:

Table 2.6 The first example of Verbal Process analysis

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|
| The lecturer | tells | the truth | to everyone |
| Sayer | Process: verbal | Verbiage | Receiver |

Table 2.7 The second example of Verbal Process analysis

| | | |
|-------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Reva | said | what she hid for a long time |
| Sayer | Process: verbal | Indirect Projected clause |

Table 2.8 The third example of Verbal Process analysis

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| The examiners | criticize | the presenter |
| Sayer | Process: verbal | Target |

6. Existential Process

Existential Process has a function “to construe being as simple existence (Butt, et., al., 2000: 58). This process only employs one participant, which is EXISTENT. For example:

Table 2.9 The example of Existential Process analysis

| | | |
|-------|----------------------|----------|
| There | Is | a frog |
| | Process: existential | Existent |

As Fowler states (1991) that “the analysis of participant and process in the transitivity system reveals that the language users manipulate language to represent their perception of reality” means that the types of process employed depends on the beliefs and assumptions of the language user, thus in this sense language can contribute in constructing and also reflecting the reality. In brief, the transitivity is used to express the ideational meaning. Therefore, this system is used to examine the experience of the world that can be analyzed through the choice of the verb process formulation by media applied in news making to make specific inferences from particular style about the media opinion and beliefs towards the issue.

2.2.6 Mood and Modality

Modality analysis are always used to express interpersonal function. The notion of this function lies on the process of exchange information between the speaker and the hearer and also the writer and the reader. This is one of the functions of language is used to encode interaction and to show the proposition of the speaker as well. In addition, according to Butt, et. al. (2000: 86) interpersonal meaning encompasses two main areas:

- 1) the type of interaction taking place and the kind of commodity being exchanged;
- 2) the way the speakers take position in their messages.

In one hand, this function differentiates the basic interaction using language between exchanging information and demanding or giving the goods and services. Commonly, when the interaction occurs in the form of exchanging information, it is considered as taking proposition, whereas the interaction occurs in the terms of demanding or giving goods and services, it is considered as a proposal (Halliday, 2004: 110-111). It can be briefly explained through the table below:

Table 2.10 Giving & Demanding Information or Good Services
(Halliday, 2004: 110-111)

| | Information | Goods or Service |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Giving | Statement | Offer |
| Demanding | Question | Order or Command |
| | Proposition | Proposal |

Butt, et.al. (2000: 87) state that the form of giving and demanding information in interaction are realized at the lexicogrammatical level by having questions and statements. In brief, the way that is mostly used of demanding information is through asking question while the way of giving information is through giving statement.

Additionally, similar to the concept of the transitivity system, this metafunction also has several concepts applied to the language use in interaction. The first is Mood system which is realized in the form of the Subject-Finite relationship in the area of grammatical features. Actually, *the finite* here encodes the speaker's or writer's opinion as similar as what Butt, et.al. (2000: 64) has defined about the Finite that the part of the verbal group that encodes the tense or the speaker's opinion. It means that the Finite deals with the primary tense and the modality (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 115). In other hand, *Subject* is considered as the nominal group which is closely related to the Finite. Therefore, they conclude that finite roles two interpersonal functions that is to identify the time and modal sign. Additionally, when the Subject and Finite are conjoined together, they will form the Mood (or Mood Block) of the message and the rests is Residue.

The second is *Adjunct*, this term is used to refer to any kinds of nominal groups, adverbial groups, and also prepositional phrases which is employed in the

Interpersonal clauses. Another concept is explained about *Complement* which is always in the form of nominal groups that complete the argument in the clause. The last concept is known as *Residue*, this element is the Metalanguage in Interpersonal Metafunction that is composed from Predicator, Complement(s), and Adjunct(s) (Butt, et. al., 2000: 93).

In addition, the writers signal their proposition and opinion towards the issue is realized through the modality in which it is included in the subject-finite relationship. By expressing the time, tense, polarity and the modality from the writer's view, the finite indicates the way of the writer's time place the event and also the way the writers judge the definiteness and certainty of the proposition expressed by the clauses within the news articles (Butt, et. al., 2000: 79).

In the process of exchanging message, the relation of Subject-Finite (Mood) can be established in the three different moods, these are declarative, interrogative and imperative. Then, how the finite encodes the type of mood in the clause can be in the form of both positive and negative. This is what so called as polarity. However, sometimes the writer not only take a negative or positive stance through the clause but also can be in the stance of in between or yes and no position. This position is known as modality.

Moreover, modality represents the subjectivity of the writer toward the validity of the information, the degree of obligation, and the inclination to fulfill the offer (Fairclough, 1992: 159). Modality is divided into two types, the first type is based on the information which is called as modalisation and goods or services which is called as modulation. Then, modalisation is further divided into two, these are probability which shows how likely the information to be true through several terms such as 'possible', 'certain', and 'probably' and usuality which shows how frequently the information is true through the use of the terms such as 'sometimes', 'often', and 'always'. Meanwhile the modulation is also divided into two groups; inclination and obligation in which the writer's opinion encodes in this system. Moreover, modality is one of ways to show the writer's position that is encoded the writer's opinion about probability, obligation, usuality also inclination in the clause. The system of modality is realised in several forms. It can be seen from the Modal

Finite, Mood Adjunct, and Modal Gramatical Metaphor. In the Modal Finite, there is a degree to determine the value of the writer's judgment. It is further explained through the table below.

Table 2.11. The Value of Modal Finite (Halliday,2004: 116)

| | low | median | high |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|
| Positive Modal Finite | can, may, could, might | will, would, should | must, ought to, need, has to |
| Negative Modal Finite | needn't, doesn't/didn't need to, doesn't/didn't have to | won't, wouldn't, shouldn't, isn't/wasn't to | mustn't, oughtn't to, can't, couldn't (mayn't, mightn't, hasn't/ hadn't to) |

In addition, the Mood Adjunct often realize in the form of nominal groups, adverbial groups and prepositional phrase (Butt et.al., 2007: 82). Meanwhile, Butt et.al state that the Modal Grammatical Metaphor is realised in the form of embedded clause. Those kind of modality system used to encode the writer's in-between position. For example, when the writer says 'I think', it means a probability, 'I believe' means almost certainly, or 'Don't you think' means definitely.

In brief, modality in this case show the role of the writer in particular situation to select what kind of role the writer assigns to the reader. Wang (2010: 256) defines that modality refers to the middle range among the positive stance and the negative stance. On the one hand, modality can express the writer's judgment toward the issue in both objective and subjective way. Additionally, modality is also a tool which can express the attitude or comment of the writer. In other words, the news article shows the recognition of the writer with the statements of others or present their comments on the event or the people involved (Zhang, 2014: 275). Thus, modality is chosen as one of the analytical tools to reveal the bias in the news article through the existence of modality including modal verb occurred in the news articles in the way of investigating the subject-finite relationship and modality system used by the media in the news articles to encode their opinion and perspective toward the issue.

2.2.7 Social and Cultural Context

To work with Critical Discourse Analysis, context becomes the fundamental role in determining how the social context controls text and talk in the terms of influencing the language use and discourse. The critical discourse analysts will not properly understand a complex phenomenon unless they do understand the context. Van Dijk (2008: 4) defines context as a concept involving “situation”, “circumstances” or environment” to indicate several phenomenon, events, actions or discourse needs which are needed to be understood in relation to its environment or surrounding condition when the text and talk, particularly certain discourse, is produced. Therefore, as the topic of this research concerns with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Law Revision issue, the historical view, the existence, duty, achievement of KPK and anything, mainly what is currently happening with KPK are captured as the social and political context for this research. Here thus the issue of KPK becomes the main context to be explained.

Corruption Eradication Commission of Indonesia or better known as KPK is the institution of antigraft body which was established in 2003. It was formed due to the big consideration of an extraordinary numbers of corruption cases in Indonesia that has violated the Indonesian people human rights since 1950s. The Deputy of Prevention of Research & Development team states that the KPK was formed under the Law No.20 of 2003 (quoted online from <http://www.icac.org.hk>). At the first, the cases concerning with corruption, collusion, and nepotism were only under the police and prosecutors authority. However by the time flined, then KPK was established with a hope of bringing positive to the better condition of Indonesia especially, cleaning this country from any cases of corruption. To do his duties, KPK has to fight against corruption not only by arresting and punishing the corruptor but also the action should be accompanied by the prevention efforts, supervision and coordination of all law enforcement institutions.

According to the article 6 of Law number 30 year 2002, there are 5 categories of KPK’s duties, authorities and obligations (Jasin, 2010: 149), as follows: Coordinating with institutions authorized to combat acts of corruption. Supervising institutions authorized to combat acts of corruption. Conducting

preliminary investigations, investigations and prosecutions against acts of corruption. Conducting corruption prevention activities, and conducting a monitoring of state governance KPK is authorized to conduct pre-investigation, investigations, and prosecutions against corruption cases. In short, the body not only investigates and prosecutes corruption cases, but also it has a power to conduct such as warrantless wiretaps, impose travel ban, freeze financial transaction, and detain the suspects which had be done by the agency frequently.

Tracking down to the beginning of KPK's track record, established in 2002 and launched a year later in 2003, KPK has impressed the people with an awesome reputation for successfully pursuing many high profile corruption cases. It has clearly stated in the political journal that;

“KPK built a reputation for professionalism and integrity and achieved attention-grabbing results: a 100% conviction rate, the recovery of more than 350 billion rupiah (US \$38.5 million) in state assets and over 40 convictions, including governors, members of Parliament, ministers, and the entire election commission” (Princeton University Journal, entitled *Indoneisa's Anti-Corruption Commission Digs in, 2007-2011*)

It proved that KPK is the national hero in extirpating corruption in Indonesia. Surely, it has satisfied the citizen and built a high reliance to the institution. A survey in January 2008 conducted by the Indonesian Survey Institution revealed that KPK was the most trusted justice-sector institution in the country, with 48,3% of the public said that the commission was “good” and “very good” at extirpating corruption and 48,1% evaluated the commission's job performance favorably (Lembaga Survei Indonesia, data available at www.lsi.or.id). In addition, the society was very pleased with what had been done by the KPK in the high profile cases such as one judge was caught taking a bribe in a public park, a member of parliament was arrested laundering cash through a money changer, and a commissioner who accepted a bribe related to the broadcast of international football matches was arrested and many other dramatic cases that was satisfied people's emotions (Kuris, 2012: 6). Particularly, ICW has surveyed (read online from www.money.id) that since 2015, it has been noted that 82 member of the House has been arrested the due to corruption cases. Furthermore the most arrested politicians

were coming from Golkar Parties and PDIP. Thus this commission widely spread the targets operations which included members of Parliament from all major parties, ministers, company directors, and governors.

However, the success of KPK also made enemies, particularly the corruptor itself. Politicians and other who opposed the KPK had come to see this commission as a threat. During the performance of KPK, the expert has observed that the opponents of this institution also comes from members of national police and Indonesia's Judiciary (taken from VOA as read online from www.voanews.com). It is definitely true that KPK is chased by several institutions. The world had known that many problem had faced by KPK in doing the duties. The commission has been battered in recent months, particularly by the House of Representative through the KPK Law Revision.

The polemics about KPK Law Revision came up to be the highlight at the beginning of October 2015 when several House members proposed law revision of several points. They comprise 15 lawmakers from the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), 11 members from the NasDem Party, 9 members of Golkar Party, 5 members of the United Party (PPP), 3 members of the Hanura Party, and two members of the National Awakening Party (PKB) (taken from the official website of *the Jakarta Post* from www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015). Considering this action critically, the changes are seen as an attempt to weakening the body's graft-fighting power. Actually, the current KPK Law draft Revision conveys four amendment points. Firstly, it orders for the establishment of an oversight council to monitor around the performance of antigraft's body. Second, the KPK will be given the authority to issue investigation termination warrants for corruption cases. Third, any wiretapping conducted by the KPK will have to have a permit from the oversight council. The last, the KPK will not be allowed to recruit its own investigators (taken from www.thejakartapost.com/news/2016).

These four amendment points are considered to weaken the antigraft's body based on another point of view. If we regard the context in which the parliament included the House had repeatedly proposed the revision of KPK Law, we can see the House legislators have designed the revision of the KPK Law for several times,

but got resistance from the public who still pin their hopes on the KPK. Therefore, this current revision is also regarded as an attempt to weaken the power of KPK (taken from www.tribunnews.com). In the first point is the idea of an establishment of oversight council. Moreover, the council is chosen by the Presidents. It implicitly means that the KPK will be no longer independent. Besides, from the beginning, the KPK was formed as an independent institution, if the first point will be applied, it will be considered as the first step in cutting off the independence of KPK, then the commission's independence will disappear.

In the second and the third points, the authority to issue investigation termination warrants for the cases will be given for KPK while the wiretapping conducted by the KPK will have to have a permit from the council. It can be inferred that this procedure will be run with the pressure from the oversight council, again the power of KPK will be restricted and the council will become the power holder of KPK in doing the investigation. Lastly,

“the final point concerns with the allowance of recruiting the KPK's investigator cannot be done by the KPK itself. Actually, the tapping is the most important KPK's matter. The arrest of particular cases such as against the House members and other officials are always preceded by the tapping. Then, not allowing the tapping by the commission will complicate the KPK”. (taken from <http://print.kompas.com>)

However, another side believes contrarily that the revision of the KPK Law is conducted to strengthen the commission only, without any other intentions such as to weaken or cutting off the commission's power. One of the lawmakers argues that there was no intention to weaken the KPK. Logically, the draft is still proposed, then the decision will not be applied directly, the House along with the KPK will discuss it first during the deliberation process (taken from www.thejakartapost.com/news/2016).

The House of Deputy Speaker gives the insight towards the revision. It is stated clearly in an interview (taken from www.jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com) that the initial goal of the KPK law revision is to strengthen the KPK itself. The ongoing process of the KPK law revision is conducted by the House together with the

government in which the House legislation body represents the DPS and the Justice and Human Rights ministry represents the government. Based on that statement, it can be inferred that the government must be taken into account as well. Meanwhile, what the media have reported that only the House who must be the responsible one. Also, the revision will be discussed in the open forum, therefore the society will know the result as well.

Furthermore the Chief Security Ministry, Luhut Panjaitan, has confirmed to the public (as watch online from (www.jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com)) that the revision of KPK law will not limit its authority in relation to the wire-tapping system. He said that the wire-tapping will be allowed under certain operational standard and that 3 areas in the revision need to be strengthen. Actually, the wire-tapping will also not require court warrant. It will be managed internally by the KPK. As Luhut explained that there is an operational standard, then the government will appoint a monitoring. Means that there will be a monitoring mechanism. Then, there is a point on investigation termination warrant (SP3), imposed on cases when a suspect is dead or sick or on cases when new evidence has been found.

Critical assumption arises from the panels. They see the debates on whether the revision is proposed to strengthen or weaken the KPK is what that arise in the political arena of the House of Representatives. As the people had known that this institution has imprisoned several members of the House, then it is understandable if the existence of the KPK really threatens the position of the members who want to utilize their position to enrich themselves. The controversy is still going up to now. There is no decision yet from the KPK itself or even the President as the decision maker as well to receive or reject the revision proposed by the House. Though, the people are already on the streets supporting the KPK.

CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Type of Research

As this study only concerns with text and the type of the data were analyzed, were in the form of words, it involved a descriptive qualitative research. These were reinforced by Denscombe (2007: 248) as he states that “qualitative data take the form of words (spoken or written) and visual images (observed or creatively produced)”. It is definitely true that this research is a qualitative research that tends to be associated with words or images as the unit of analysis and as mentioned earlier, the analysis is in the form of interpretation as Mackey and Gass (2005: 2) state that on qualitative studies “the analysis is interpretative rather than statistical”. Rightly, then this method was considered in analyzing the data.

3.2 Research Strategy

This research applied a documentary research strategy. According to Denscombe (2007: 230), documentary research involves such “home pages that can be treated as a form of document and their content analyzed in terms of text and images they contain“. It was surely fitted with the data of this research, which was mainly gathered from newspaper and involving internet as the source of data collection. In one hand, it was also the precise strategy for accessing and gathering the data. There was no hesitation concerning with the data, because documentary research provides their greatest accessibility in which “a source of data is available and permanent that can be checked by others as well” (Denscombe, 2007: 244). As the reasons mentioned above, the decision was taken to choose this strategy.

3.3 Data Collection

Regarding to the data collection, it has clearly mentioned above that Internet is the chosen-tool to collect the data. Although the data can be gathered and read from the original paper, the website page and internet are the most accessible and the easiest way to get the data with a consideration that other people can also check it even they do not have the original paper one. Hence, looking for it on the internet is the most possible way. The data sources of this research were taken from *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe*'s news report as read online from <http://jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com> and <http://www.thejakartapost.com/>. Then four news articles which were reported about Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Law Revision issue were selected to be the data. There were two news articles released by *The Jakarta Post* and the rest two were released by *The Jakarta Globe*. However the main analysis in this study also focuses on the level of linguistics elements, particularly the clauses within the news articles, therefore the main data which were analysed was the clauses taken from four selected news articles. In sorting the data, purposive sampling was conducted. As Mackey and Gass (2005: 122) state that purposive sampling is an action of selecting the intended things to be representative based on certain knowledge to elicit the data. Thus, in this research, the clauses which contains of bias were served as the representative.

3.4 Data Processing

In short, all data that had been chosen were collected and simultaneously classified into the relevant data for analysis. Afterward the next step after collecting the data was applying the data processing. In processing the data, firstly the texts were broken down into the clauses. Then, doing detailed analysis to the clauses by labelling each verb process in the terms of Transitivity system and categorize it into participant, process, and circumstance. Afterwards, doing detailed analysis as well by labelling the clauses based on the Mood and Modality system. Those clauses were processed by linguistics tools using Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic

(SFL) in order to investigate the linguistics choices used by the writers which implicate bias.

3.5 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, I employed a descriptive and interpretative method. Additionally, dealing with the approach employed in this study; that is CDA, Fairclough's three-dimensional framework applied in this stage. In this part, several steps according to Fairclough (1989) were applied. The steps are as follow:

1. description was dealing with the linguistics features that is the properties of language choices such as the process, Mood and Modality of the news articles in which the results of the analysis was drawing upon the analytical instruments in functional grammar;
2. interpretation was the stage which had to do with the relationship between text and interaction. Dealing with the news discourse, the intertextual phenomena of news production from the perspective of news sources, quotation, and etc, were the main concern in this stage to prove the existence of bias within the news articles; and
3. explanation was concerned with the relationship between interaction and the social context in which the whole analysis of the conclusion is drawn with the focus on the social determination to the process of production and interpretation. Besides, the beliefs and perspectives of the media as well as its relationship with the language use was eventually revealed at this stage. Then finally, the aim of the research could be achieved.

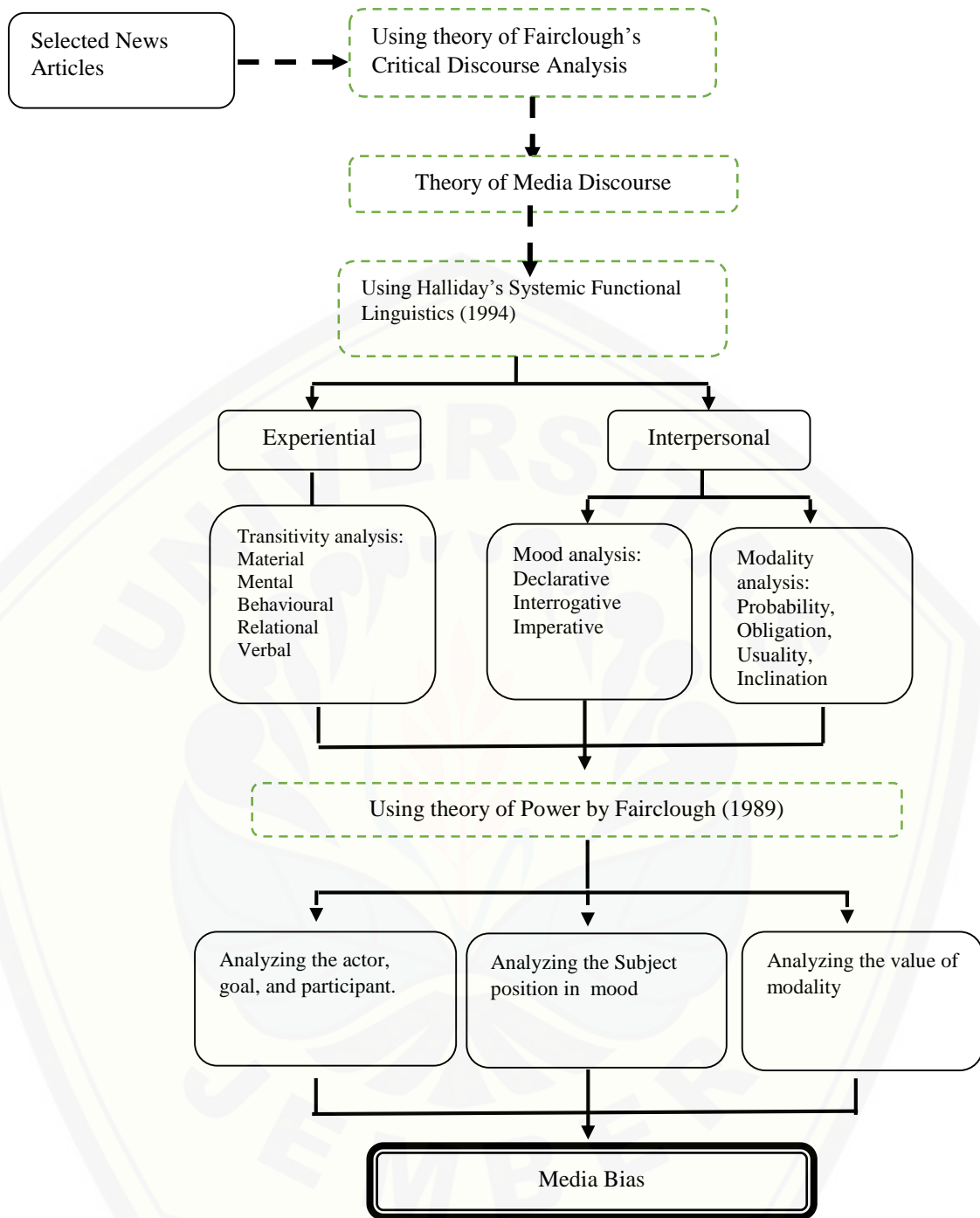


Figure 3.1 Flowchart of Research Design

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

This part is the last chapter of this thesis which provides the final results of the whole analysis, discussion, and investigation in the previous chapters. After doing analysis using the methodology and all supporting theories includes Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) focuses of the Transitivity, Mood and Modality system, and also the notion of Bias along with the social context are used and applied in this research, vivid conclusion is presented in this chapter to answer the related research questions listed in the first chapter.

Dealing with the first research question, this research is conducted to know how *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* represent their perspective to make up the reader's opinion toward the issue. The perspective of both media is successfully investigated through the linguistics choices the writers use in the news articles. *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* use a same pattern in depicting the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) law revision issue. After analysing the news articles using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), it is found that the writers serve their perspective through the use of Verbal Process and Heteroglossia Clause in the form of quotation. Their perspective is represented by other sides such as law experts, anti-graft watchdog Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), a legal division member of ICW, an executive member of Civil Society Circle, Baleg and others in which most of them are in the position of supporting KPK. It shows that media in this case do not come with their own perspective but rather represent other's perspective to the reader. However, since this issue involves two powerful anti-graft bodies in Indonesia; KPK and the House of Representative, all sides such as the House and the government have to participate in formulating the revision concretely and the media here play a role in providing a global view instead of subjectively narrowing the view to have a tendency to KPK only.

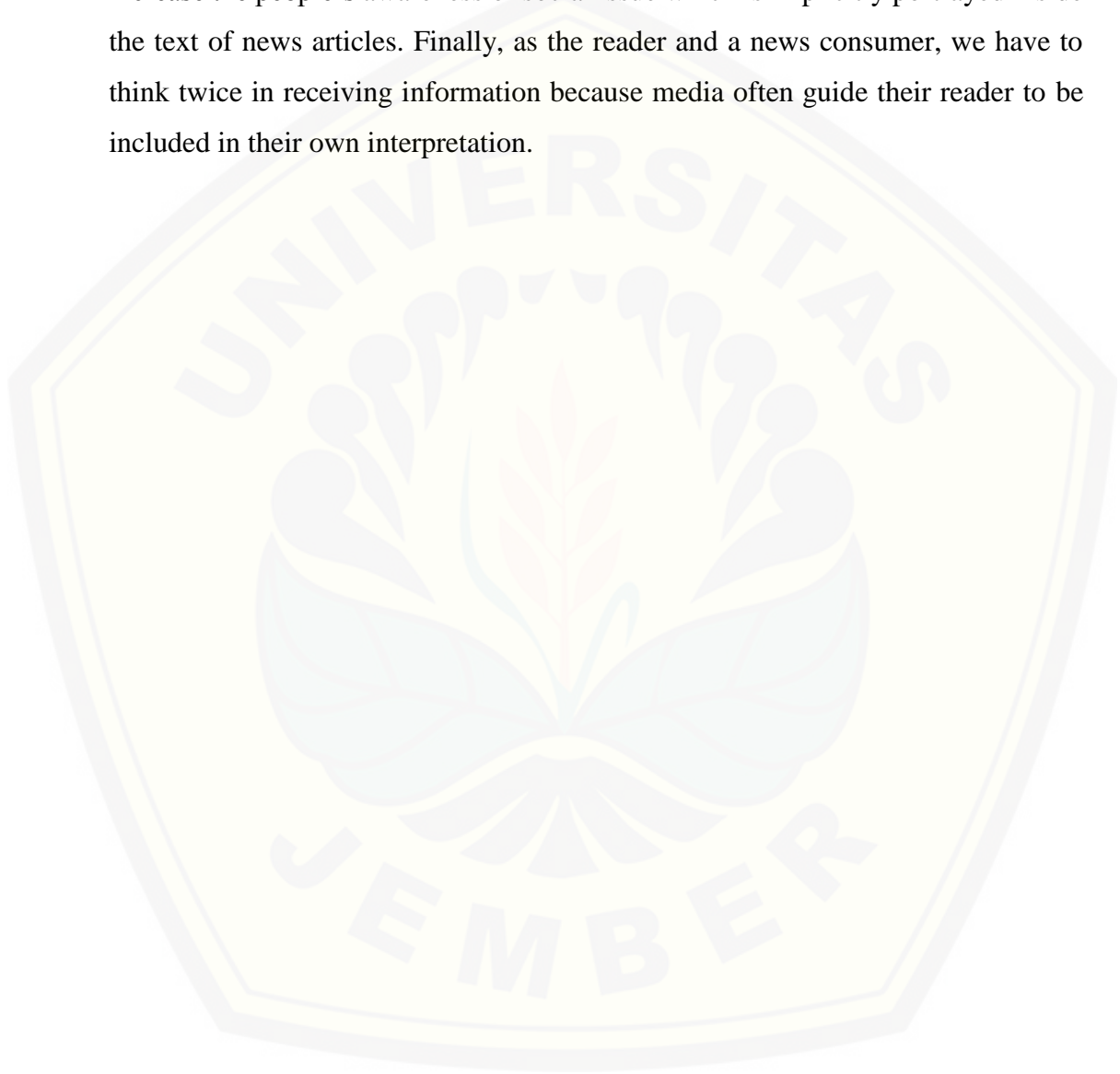
The second question of this research is concerning with how do transitivity and modality system as the linguistics tools in this research reveal the bias in the

news articles. Based on the whole analysis, investigation, and elaboration in this research, it reveals that the bias in the news articles of *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* evidently occurs. In *The Jakarta Post*, the bias can be seen from the use of Relational Process in the clauses to show the description of law revision through an attribute attached to the law revision. Through this process the writer informs the reader that the law revision proposed by the House would damage the existence of KPK. Meanwhile in *The Jakarta Globe*, the bias is delineated from the use of material process. The writers use this process to express the KPK law revision would do something badly to the law of KPK which can lead to a condition of weakening the KPK.

Moreover, based on the interpersonal analysis, these two media also show their bias through the use of Heteroglossia clause which exists within the text in the form of quotation. Through this type of clause, they include the other's opinion and perspective about the issue to represent the media's perspective. Meanwhile the mood the writers of *The Jakarta Post* use to show their bias is declarative mood. It is used to position the readers as the recipient of information. By using this declarative mood, the writer positions the readers as the recipient of the information. They also use more present tense in their clauses than other types of tenses which indicates what the media are saying cannot be argued. However, in *The Jakarta Globe* the mood used in the news articles is not only declarative mood, it is also varied by imperative mood which signifies that media not only persuade the readers to acknowledge the information the writer gives but also the reader is demanded to have an action of opposing the KPK law revision.

In brief, the way how *The Jakarta Globe* implicates their bias is more explicit than *The Jakarta Post*. The linguistics choices used by the writers of *The Jakarta Globe* is sarcastic enough in depicting the law revision proposed by The House. Through the employment of Material Process and Imperative Mood in the news articles, *The Jakarta Globe* tends to negotiate its own power directly to reader, thus the influence of *The Jakarta Globe* to affect the people's opinion is higher than *The Jakarta Post*. Therefore, it can be said that *The Jakarta Globe* has more tendency to support KPK and oppose the revision of KPK law than *The Jakarta Post*. To sum

up with, after the whole conclusion along with brief investigation, this research is expected to forward an understanding about the work of Critical Discourse Analysis along with other supporting theories to reveal the social issue within the text by involving the social and cultural context. Additionally, this research is expected to increase the people's awareness of social issue which is implicitly portrayed inside the text of news articles. Finally, as the reader and a news consumer, we have to think twice in receiving information because media often guide their reader to be included in their own interpretation.



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APPENDICES

Clause Boundaries of *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe*'s news articles

The first news article of *The Jakarta Post*

1. ||| Antigraft watchdog Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) **has criticized** several articles in the draft revision of Law No. 30/2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) saying ||
 - 1.1. || that the revised articles had the potential ||
 - 1.2. || to degrade its power |||
2. ||| ICW's judicature monitoring and legal division member, Aradilla Caesar, said ||
 - 2.1. || the KPK law revision would slowly kill the antigraft body |||
3. ||| "The revision of the 2002 KPK Law is a substantial attempt to kill the antigraft body in stages," ||
 - 3.1. || he said as quoted by *kompas.com* in Jakarta on Wednesday |||
4. ||| Aradilla said ||
 - 4.1. || the House had struck "a war drum" against Indonesia's corruption eradication efforts |||
5. ||| He said ||
 - 5.1. || the KPK had noted a number of articles of the KPK law draft revision [[that might lead to the weakening of KPK]] |||
 - 5.2. [[that might lead to the weakening of KPK]]
6. ||| One of them was Article 5 [[which limited the body's working period to only 12 years from the law taking effect]] |||
 - 6.1. [[which limited the body's working period to only 12 years from the law taking effect]]
7. ||| "It seems ||
 - 7.1. || that the House has misinterpreted KPK as an ad hoc institution |||
8. ||| It also did not take into account a Constitutional Court [MK] decision ||
 - 8.1. || (MK) which asserts || (Ellipsis)
 - 8.2. || that KPK is an institution [[that is constitutionally important,']] ||
 - 8.3. [[that is constitutionally important,']]
 - 8.4. || said Aradilla |||
9. ||| He further said ||
 - 9.1. || the draft revision had diminished the KPK's law enforcement authorities |||
10. || as the body would no longer have either surveillance or prosecution authority |||
11. ||| The draft revision also stated ||
 - 11.1. || that the KPK would have the authority ||

- 11.2. || to issue investigation termination warrants or SP3s, as the National Police and the Attorney General's Office do ||
- 11.3. || he added |||
- 12. ||| Currently, KPK does not have the authority ||
 - 12.1. || to issue SP3s, as stipulated by the 2002 KPK Law |||
- 13. ||| "The draft revision also states ||
 - 13.1. || that wiretapping or recordings cannot be conducted without the court's consent |||
- 14. ||| This will complicate KPK operations ||
 - 14.1. || since it has to first deal with the court's bureaucratic system," ||
 - 14.2. || said Aradilla |||
- 15. ||| In another article, the draft revision states ||
 - 15.1. || that the KPK is only allowed ||
 - 15.2. || to handle a corruption case [[that has inflicted state financial losses of at least Rp 50 billion (US\$3.6 million)]] |||
 - 15.3. [[that has inflicted state financial losses of at least Rp 50 billion (US\$3.6 million)]] |||
- 16. ||| The KPK is also not allowed ||
 - 16.1. || to independently recruit employees, including investigators |||
- 17. ||| The draft revision says ||
 - 17.1. || that the KPK can recruit employees only from the National Police, the AGO and the Development Finance Comptroller (BPKP) |||

The second news article of *The Jakarta Post*

- 1. ||| Trisakti University criminal law expert Abdul Fickar Hajar **said** on Thursday ||
 - 1.1. || that the revision of Law No. 30/2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), proposed by six factions at the House of Representatives, was a **follow up** effort to weaken the antigraft body |||
- 2. ||| "It is not only aimed at weakening the KPK |||
- 3. ||| It is also an initial effort by people in a number of parties, who are worried about being prosecuted for their alleged involvement in graft cases," ||
 - 3.1. || said Abdul Fickar as quoted by kompas.com in Jakarta. |||
- 4. ||| The law expert also called the revision of several points in the 2002 KPK Law into question. |||
- 5. ||| He said ||
 - 5.1. || it seemed ||
 - 5.2. || that the revision was aimed at giving the National Police and the Attorney General" Office (AGO) more authority in corruption eradication ||
 - 5.3. || while in fact these two institutions were prone to misuse by interests of elite groups. |||
- 6. ||| Fickar said ||

- 6.1. || one of revision points he was really worried about was about KPK's work period, [[which was limited to only 12 years after the revised law took effect.]] |||
7. ||| He said ||
 - 7.1. || disbanding the KPK was a betrayal to corruption eradication commitments of not only Indonesia but also the global community |||
8. ||| "There is also a misunderstanding on what is a so-called ad hoc institution. |||
9. ||| As an ad hoc institution, it doesn't mean ||
 - 9.1. || that KPK should function only for a certain period of time. |||
10. ||| As a term, ad hoc refers to a particular situation and condition, ||
 - 10.1. || in which we can see ||
 - 10.2. || that up till now, corruption practices still happen everywhere," ||
 - 10.3. || said Fickar. |||
11. ||| Therefore, the expert said, ||
 - 11.1. || President Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo must take tough actions ||
 - 11.2. || to ensure his commitment to corruption eradication by not approving the proposed changes to the 2002 KPK Law. |||
12. ||| "If the draft revision is deliberated ||
 - 12.1. || and passed into law ||
 - 12.2. || Indonesia's history will record ||
 - 12.3. || that during President Jokowi's administration the KPK was destroyed. |||
13. ||| The President's administration will also be considered as a regime [[that eradicates anti-corruption efforts," said Fickar.] |||
14. ||| Six House factions proposed the revision of the 2002 KPK Law during a meeting at the House's Legislation Body on Tuesday, *kompas.com* reported. |||
15. ||| They are factions of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), the NasDem Party, the United Development Party (PPP), the Hanura Party, the National Awakening Party (PKB) and the Golkar Party.|||
16. ||| In the draft revision, the antigraft body would no longer have either surveillance or prosecution authority. |||
17. ||| The draft revision also stated ||
 - 17.1. || the KPK would have the authority ||
 - 17.2. || to issue investigation termination warrants or SP3, like the ones owned by the National Police and the AGO.|||
18. ||| The draft revision also states ||
 - 18.1. || that wiretapping or recordings cannot be conducted without court consent.|||
19. ||| In another article, the draft revision states ||
 - 19.1. || that the KPK is only allowed ||
 - 19.2. || to handle a corruption case, [[which has inflicted Rp 50 billion (US\$3.6 million) worth of financial losses to the state.]] |||
20. ||| The KPK is also not allowed ||
21. || to recruit employees, including investigators, independently. |||
22. ||| The draft revision says ||

- 22.1. || the KPK must recruit employees from the National Police, the AGO and the Development Finance Comptroller |||

The first news article of *The Jakarta Globe*

1. ||| President Joko Widodo must take a firm stand against plans to revise the 2002 law on the establishment of the country's antgraft agency, ||
 - 1.1. || activists have said ||
2. ||| Ray Rangkuti, executive director of the Indonesian Civil Society Circle (Lima), said ||
 - 2.1. || the president should have sided with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) ||
 - 2.2. || since deliberations of the law revision began, adding ||
 - 2.3. || that real actions must follow |||
3. ||| "The president repeatedly stated support for strengthening the KPK ||
 - 3.1. || but he has let efforts ||
 - 3.2. || to weaken the agency run smoothly," |||
4. || Ray told the Jakarta Globe on Wednesday (03/02) |||
5. ||| The revisions were proposed to be included in this year's House of Representatives legislation program by 45 lawmakers from Joko's ruling coalition – hailing from the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), National Democratic Party (NasDem), Golkar Party, United Development Party (PPP), People's Conscience Party (Hanura) and National Awakening Party (PKB) |||
6. ||| The petitioners proposed four revisions: altering methods of conducting investigations, wiretapping and recruiting protocols |||
7. ||| The petitioners also called on the establishment of a supervisory body ||
 - 7.1. || to monitor the KPK |||
8. ||| The president must turn his rhetoric into real action and policy ||
 - 8.1. || Ray said |||
9. ||| "It's not only about the KPK Law revision |||
10. ||| The Novel (Baswedan) case [[which went to trial]] also showed ||
 - 10.1. [[which went to trial]]
11. ||| that president just let (efforts to undermine the KPK) happen," |||
 - 11.1. || Ray said |||
12. ||| Novel, a senior investigator with the KPK and a former police officer, will face trial on Feb. 16 for fatally shooting a thief in 2004 during his time as a police investigator in Sumatra |||
13. ||| The National Police only **began** serious investigations into the case last year ||
14. ||| Donal Fariz, researcher of antgraft watchdog Indonesia Corruption Watch, said ||
 - 14.1. || the president is key ||
 - 14.2. || to ensuring rejection of any revisions |||

15. ||| “If the House stepped on the 'gas pedal’ ||
 - 15.1. || to accelerate the KPK Law revision ||
 - 15.2. || the president has the authority ||
 - 15.3. || to step on the 'brake pedal' ||
 - 15.4. || and disagree to the revisions ||
16. ||| The key is with President Jokowi,”||
 - 16.1. || Donal said |||
17. ||| He said ||
 - 17.1. || the House should embrace public sentiment after a score of civil society groups, NGOs ||
 - 17.2. || and Muslim organizations like Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama protested the revisions |||
18. ||| The House, [[consistently perceived to be one of the country's most corrupt public institutions]], has repeatedly sought ||
 - 18.1. [[consistently perceived to be one of the country's most corrupt public institutions]]
 - 18.2. || to water down the powers of the KPK |||
19. ||| It has launched various thinly veiled attempts ||
 - 19.1. || to hit back at the antigraft agency over its arrest and jailing of dozens of serving and former House members since its establishment in 2003 |||
20. ||| The latest attempt came last year [[when lawmakers proposed sweeping changes to the KPK law, including stripping the antigraft agency of the authority to conduct wiretaps without a warrant and of prosecuting its own cases]] |||
 - 20.1. [[when lawmakers proposed sweeping changes to the KPK law, including stripping the antigraft agency of the authority to conduct wiretaps without a warrant and of prosecuting its own cases]]
21. ||| The plan was scrapped after massive public outcry |||

The second news article of *The Jakarta Globe*

1. ||| A draft revision of the law on the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) controversially attempts to remove the antigraft body’s prosecutorial power ||
 - 1.1. || while restricting its authority to wiretap for investigative purposes. |||
2. ||| The draft was completed by the House of Representatives’ Commission III, [[which oversees legal affairs, and was thereafter submitted to the House’s Legislation Committee (Baleg).]] |||
3. ||| A copy of a document, containing Baleg’s review of the draft, was obtained by a sister publication of the Jakarta Globe, Indonesian news portal beritasatu.com, on Tuesday.|||
4. ||| The document shows ||

- 4.1. || that Article 3 (1) of the 2002 law, [[which defines “corruption eradication,” has been altered in the draft revision, with the word “prosecution”]] removed from the antigraft body’s jurisdiction. |||
5. ||| In its review, Baleg criticizes the amendment, ||
 - 5.1. || quoting the old article, which stipulates ||
 - 5.2. || that corruption eradication efforts cover “coordination, supervision, monitoring, investigation, prosecution and questioning during trials.”|||
6. ||| “The draft bill reduces one of the elements, namely ‘prosecution,’ ||
 - 6.1. || while the system cannot run without that element. |||
7. ||| It would be better off to retain [the old article],” ||
 - 7.1. || Baleg wrote in its commentary.|||
8. ||| The removal of the KPK’s prosecutorial power is reinforced in Articles 6 and 7 of the draft revision, restricting the commission’s authority to merely investigative functions.|||
9. ||| The new draft suggests ||
 - 9.1. || That the KPK report its findings to “relevant institutions,” namely the police and prosecutors’ offices and or institutions that employ allegedly corrupt officials.|||
10. ||| Baleg again criticizes this, ||
 - 10.1. || saying: “The omission of the KPK’s prosecution authority will weaken the KPK’s role in eradicating corruption.” |||
11. ||| The new draft also makes it more difficult for the KPK ||
 - 11.1. || to wiretap those it suspects of corruption, ||
 - 11.2. || requiring that the KPK meet conditions ||
 - 11.3. || that include “sufficient preliminary evidence” and “written permission from heads of district courts,” ||
 - 11.4. || while restricting the duration of any wiretapping efforts to a maximum of three months.|||
12. ||| “The wiretapping period restriction will hinder the KPK’s collecting of evidence,”|||
13. || Baleg noted.|||
14. ||| Commission III has also suggested the establishment of a KPK Supervisory Board ||
 - 14.1. || to monitor and evaluate the work of the KPK, [[which Baleg has criticized as an additional and unnecessary burden on the state budget.]] |||

Clause Boundaries of *The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe*'s news articles

The Jakarta Post

Law Revision Criticized for its potential to degrade KPK's power

1. ||| Antigrift watchdog Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) **has criticized** several articles in the draft revision of Law No. 30/2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) saying ||

| | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------------|--|
| Antigrift watchdog Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) | Has | criticized | several articles | in the draft revision of Law No. 30/2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) saying |
| Senser | Mental Pro | | Phenomenon | Circumstance |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement | Adjunct |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | | |

- 1.1. || that the revised articles had the potential ||

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| That | the revised articles | Had | the potential to degrade its power | |
| | Carrier | Relational Pro | | Attributive |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

2. ||| ICW's judicature monitoring and legal division member, Aradilla Caesar, said ||

| | | | | |
|--|-------------|------------|--|---------|
| ICW's judicature monitoring and legal division member, Aradilla Caesar | said | | | |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | | | |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | | |
| Mood: Declarative | | | | Residue |

- 2.1. || the KPK law revision would slowly kill the antigrift body |||

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------|------|--------------------|
| the KPK law revision | Would | Slowly | kill | the antigrift body |
| Actor | Material Pro | | | Goal |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|
| Subject | Mood Finite: median | Comment Adjunct | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Declarative | | | Residue | |

3. ||| “The revision of the 2002 KPK Law is a substantial attempt ||

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| The revision of the 2002 KPK Law | Is | | a substantial attempt |
| Carrier | Relational Pro | | Attributive |
| Subject | Present Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

- 3.1. || to kill the antigraft body in stages,” ||

| | | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| to kill | the antigraft body | in stages |
| Material Pro | Goal | Circumstance |
| Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Residue | |

- 3.2. || he said as quoted by *kompas.com* in Jakarta on Wednesday |||

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--|---------|
| He | Said | as quoted by <i>kompas.com</i> in Jakarta on Wednesday | |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | Verbiage | |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

4. ||| Aradilla said ||

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| Ardilla | Said | |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator |
| Mood: Decalrative | | Residue |

- 4.1. || the House had struck “a war drum” against Indonesia’s corruption eradication efforts |||

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|---|
| the House | had | Struck | “a war drum” against Indonesia’s corruption eradication efforts |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

5. ||| He said ||

| | |
|----|------|
| He | Said |
|----|------|

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

- 5.1. || the KPK had noted a number of articles of the KPK law draft revision
[[that might lead to the weakening of KPK]] |||

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|--|
| the KPK | had | Noted | number of articles of the KPK law draft revision [[that might lead to the weakening of KPK]] |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

- 5.2. [[that might lead to the weakening of KPK]]

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|
| that | Might | lead to | the weakening of KPK |
| | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Conj. Adjunct | Mood Finite : Low | Predicator | Complement |
| | | Residue | |

6. ||| One of them was Article 5 [[which limited the body's working period to only 12 years from the law taking effect]] |||

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|---|
| One of them | Was | | article 5 [[which limited the body's working period to only 12 years from the law taking effect]] |
| Carrier | Relational Pro | | Attributive |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

- 6.1. [[which limited the body's working period to only 12 years from the law taking effect]]

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|---|
| Which | Limited | | the body's working period to only 12 years from the law taking effect |
| | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Conj. Adjunct | Past Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | | Residue | |

7. ||| "It seems ||

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| It | Seems | |
| Carrier | Relational Pro | |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

7.1. || that the House has misinterpreted KPK as an ad hoc institution |||

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| That | the House | Has | misinterpreted | KPK as an ad hoc institution |
| | Senser | Mental Pro | | Phenomenom |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Finite | Predicator | Compelement |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

8. ||| It also did not take into account a Constitutional Court [MK] decision ||

| | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| It | also did not | take into account | a Constitutional Court [MK] decision |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Declarative Negative Polarity | | Residue | |

8.1. || (MK) which asserts || (Ellipsis)

| | | |
|---------------|---------|------------|
| which | Asserts | |
| Verbal Pro | | |
| Conj. Adjunct | Finite | Predicator |
| | | Residue |

8.2. || that KPK is an institution [[that is constitutionally important,']] ||

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|---|------------|
| That | KPK | Is | an institution [[that is constitutionally important,']] | |
| | Token | Identifying Pro | | Value |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

8.3. [[that is constitutionally important,']]

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| that | Is | constitutionally | important |
| | Relational Pro | | |
| Conj. Adjunct | Finite | Predicator | Comment Adjunct |
| | | Re- | -sidue |

8.4. || said Aradilla |||

| | | |
|------------|------------|------------------|
| Said | Ardilla | |
| Verbal Pro | Sayer | |
| Finite | Predicator | Subject |
| Mo- | Residue | -od: Declarative |

9. ||| He further said ||

| | | |
|-------------------|------------|------------|
| He | further | said |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative | Residue | |

9.1. || the draft revision had diminished the KPK's law enforcement authorities ||

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| the draft revision | Had | diminished | the KPK's law enforcement authorities |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

9.2. || as the body would no longer have either surveillance or prosecution authority |||

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------------------|----------------|--|
| as | the body | would | no longer have | either surveillance or prosecution authority |
| | Carrier | Relational Pro | | Attributive |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Mood Finite : Median | Predicator | Complement |
| | Mood | | Residue | |

10. ||| The draft revision also stated ||

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| The draft revision | Also | Stated |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

10.1. || that the KPK would have the authority ||

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------------------|------------|---------------|
| that | the KPK | would | have | the authority |
| | Carrier | Relational Pro | | Attributive |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Mood Finite: Median | Predicator | Complement |

| | | |
|--|-------------------|---------|
| | Mood: Declarative | Residue |
|--|-------------------|---------|

10.2. || to issue investigation termination warrants or SP3s, as the National Police and the Attorney General’s Office do ||

| | | |
|--------------|---|------------|
| to issue | investigation termination warrants or SP3s, as the National Police and the Attorney General’s Office do | |
| Material Pro | Goal | |
| Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Residue | |

10.3. || he added |||

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| He | Added | |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

11. ||| Currently, KPK does not have the authority ||

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|----------------|---------------|
| Currently | KPK | does not have | the authority |
| | Carrier | Relational Pro | Attributive |
| Comment Adjunct | Subject | Finite | Predicator |
| | Mood: Declarative Negative Polarity | | Residue |

11.1. || to issue SP3s, as stipulated by the 2002 KPK Law |||

| | | |
|--------------|---|------------|
| to issue | SP3s, as stipulated by the 2002 KPK Law | |
| Material Pro | Goal | |
| Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Residue | |

12. ||| “The draft revision also states ||

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| The draft revision | also | states |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

12.1. || that wiretapping or recordings cannot be conducted without the court’s consent |||

| | | | | |
|------|---------------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| That | wiretapping or recordings | cannot | be conducted | without the court’s consent |
|------|---------------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------------|

| | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | Goal | Material Pro | | Circumstance |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Negative Mood Finite: High | Predicator | Adjunct |
| | Mood:Declarative Negative Polarity | | Residue | |

13. ||| This will complicate KPK operations ||

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|----------------|
| This | will | complicate | KPK operations |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Subject | Mood Finite: Low | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

13.1. || since it has to first deal with the court's bureaucratic system," ||

| | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| since | It | has to | firsts deal with | the court's bureaucratic system |
| | Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

13.2. || said Aradilla |||

| | | |
|------------|------------|------------------|
| Said | | Ardilla |
| Verbal Pro | | Sayer |
| Finite | Predicator | Subject |
| Mo- | Residue | -od: Declarative |

14. ||| In another article, the draft revision states ||

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|
| In another article | the draft revision | states | |
| Circumstance | Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Adjunct | Subject | Finite | Predicator |
| Re- | Mood: Declarative | | -sidue |

14.1. || that the KPK is only allowed ||

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| that | the KPK | is | only | allowed |
| | Actor | Material Pro | | |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Finite | Mood Finite | Predicator |
| | Mood: Declarative | | | Residue |

14.2. || to handle a corruption case [[that has inflicted state financial losses of at least Rp 50 billion (US\$3.6 million)]] |||

| | | |
|--------------|--|------------|
| to handle | a corruption case [[that has inflicted state financial losses of at least Rp 50 billion (US\$3.6 million) | |
| Material Pro | Goal | |
| Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Residue | |

14.3. [[that has inflicted state financial losses of at least Rp 50 billion (US\$3.6 million)]]

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|--|
| that | Has | inflicted | state financial losses of at least Rp 50 billion (US\$3.6 million) |
| | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Conj. Adjunct | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | | Residue | |

15. ||| The KPK is also not allowed ||

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| The KPK | is | also | not allowed |
| Goal | Material Pro | | |
| Subject | Finite | Comment Adjunct | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative | | | Residue |
| Negative Polarity | | | |

15.1. || to independently recruit employees, including investigators |||

| | | | |
|------------------|---------|------------|------------------------------------|
| to independently | Recruit | | employees, including investigators |
| Material Pro | | | Goal |
| Comment Adjunct | Finite | Predicator | Compelement |
| | | Residue | |

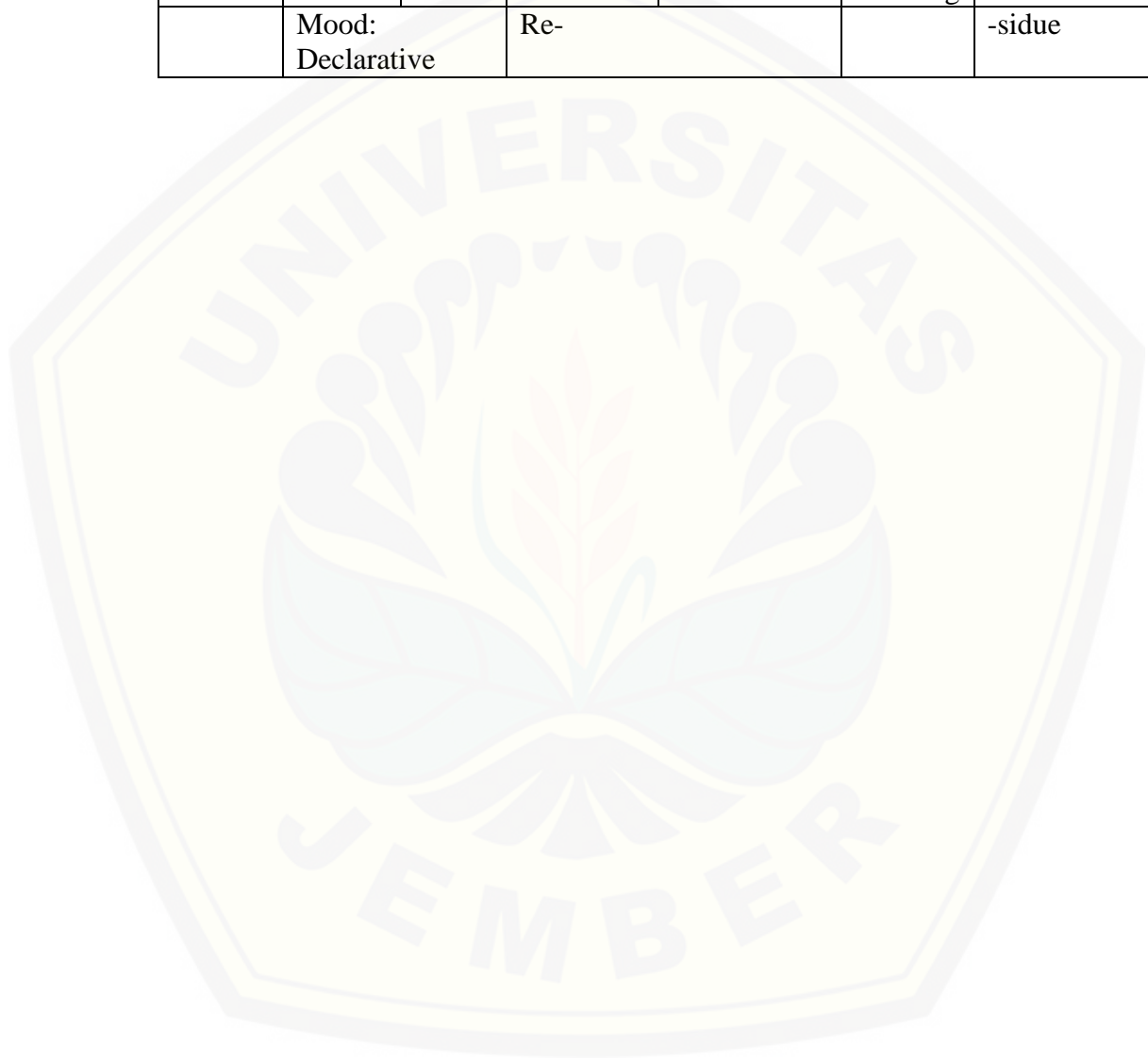
16. ||| The draft revision says ||

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| The draft revision | says | |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

16.1. || that the KPK can recruit employees only from the National Police, the AGO and the Development Finance Comptroller (BPKP) |||

| | | | | | | |
|------|---------|-----|---------|-----------|------|---|
| that | the KPK | Can | recruit | employees | only | from the National Police, the AGO and the |
|------|---------|-----|---------|-----------|------|---|

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | Development Finance Comptroller (BPKP) |
| | Actor | Material Pro | | | | Goal |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Mood Finite: Low | Predicator | Complement | Mood Adjunct: Limiting | Complement |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Re- | | | -sidue |



The second news article of *The Jakarta Post*

“Law revision said to be first step toward KPK disbandment”

1. ||| Trisakti University criminal law expert Abdul Fickar Hajar **said** on Thursday |||

| | | | |
|--|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Trisakti University criminal law expert Abdul Fickar Hajar | said | | on Thursday |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | | Circumstance |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

- 1.1. || that the revision of Law No. 30/2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), proposed by six factions at the House of Representatives, was a **follow up** effort to weaken the antigraft body |||

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| that | the revision of Law No. 30/2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), proposed by six factions at the House of Representatives, | was | a follow up effort | to weaken the antigraft body | |
| | Token | Relational Pro (Identifying) | | Circumstance | |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Complement | Adjunct |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | | | |

2. |||“It is not only aimed at weakening the KPK |||

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|------------|-------------------|
| It | is not | Only | aimed at | weakening the KPK |
| Actor | Material Pro | | | Circumstance |
| Subject | Mood Finite | Adjunct | Predicator | Adjunct |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | | |

3. ||| It is also an initial effort by people in a number of parties, [[who are worried about being prosecuted for their alleged involvement in graft cases,']] ||

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------|---|---------|
| It | is | also | an initial effort | by people in a number of parties, [[who are worried about being prosecuted for their alleged involvement in graft cases]] | |
| Carrier | Relational Pro | | Attributive | Circumstance | |
| Subject | Present Finite | Predicator | Adjunct | Complement | Adjunct |
| Mood: Declarative | Residue | | | | |

- 3.1. [[who are worried about being prosecuted for their alleged involvement in graft cases,']]

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|---|
| who | Are | worried | about being prosecuted for their alleged involvement in graft cases |
| | Relational Pro | Attributive | Circumstance |
| Conj. Adjunct | Present Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| | | Reside | |

- 3.2. || said Abdul Fickar as quoted by kompas.com in Jakarta. |||

| | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| Said | Abdul Fickar as quoted by kompas.com | In Jakarta | |
| Verbal Pro | Sayer | Circumstance | |
| Finite | Predicator | Subject | Adjunct |
| Mo- | Residue | -od: Declarative | |

4. ||| The law expert also called the revision of several points in the 2002 KPK Law into question. |||

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--|---------|
| The law expert | also called | the revision of several points in the 2002 KPK Law into question | |
| Sayer | Verbal Process | Circumstance | |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Mood: Declarative | Residue |
|-------------------|---------|

5. ||| He said ||

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| He | Said | |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator |
| Mood: Decalrative | Residue | |

5.1. || it seemed ||

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| It | seemed | |
| Carrier | Relational Pro | |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative | Residue | |

5.2. || that the revision was aimed at giving the National Police and the Attorney General” Office (AGO) more authority in corruption eradication ||

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|--|---------------------------|
| that | the revision | was | aimed at | giving the National Police and the Attorney General” Office (AGO) more authority | in corruption eradication |
| | Goal | Material Pro | | Circumstance | |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Complement | Adjunct |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue | | |

5.3. || while in fact these two institutions were prone to misuse by interests of elite groups. |||

| | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| while | in fact | these two institutions | were | prone to misuse | by interests of elite groups |
| | Circumstance | Goal | Material Pro | | Actor |
| Conj. Adjunct | Adjunct | Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Complement |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--|--|--|
| | | Mood: Declarative | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--|--|--|

6. ||| Fickar said ||

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| Fickar | Said | |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

6.1. || one of revision points he was really worried about was about KPK's work period, [[which was limited to only 12 years after the revised law took effect.]] |||

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|------------|--|
| one of revision points he was really worried about | Was | | KPK's work period, [[which was limited to only 12 years after the revised law took effect.]] |
| Token | Relational Pro: Identifying | | Value |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

6.2. [[which was limited to only 12 years after the revised law took effect]]

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|---|
| which | was | limited to | only 12 years after the revised law took effect |
| | Material Pro | | Circumstance |
| Conj-Adjunct | Past Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| | | Residue | |

7. ||| He said ||

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| He | Said | |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

7.1. || disbanding the KPK was a betrayal to corruption eradication commitments of not only Indonesia but also the global community |||

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|---|
| disbanding the KPK | Was | | a betrayal to corruption eradication commitments of not only Indonesia but also the global community |
| Carrier | Relational Pro | | Attributive |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

8. ||| “There is also a misunderstanding on what is a so-called ad hoc institution.
|||

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|--|
| There | is | | also a misunderstanding on what is a so-called ad hoc institution |
| | Existential Pro | | Existent |
| Subject | Present Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

9. ||| As an ad hoc institution, it doesnt mean ||

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| As an ad hoc institution | It | doesnt | Mean |
| Circumstance | Senser | Mental Pro | |
| Adjunct | Subject | Present Finite: Negative | Predicator |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

- 9.1. || that KPK should function only for a certain period of time. |||

| | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| that | KPK | Should | function | for a certain period of time |
| | Carrier | Relational Pro | | Attributive |
| Conj- Adjunct | Subject | Mood Finite: Median | Predicator | Adjunct |
| | Mood: Imperative | | Residue | |

10. ||| As a term, ad hoc refers to a particular situation and condition, ||

| | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------------|---|
| As a term | ad hoc | refers | to a particular situation and condition |
| Circumstance | Carrier | Relational Pro | Attributive |

| | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Adjunct | Subject | Present Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

10.1. || in which we can see ||

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| in which | We | Can | see |
| | Senser | Mental Pro | |
| Conj-Adjunct | Subject | Mood Finite: low | Predicator |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

10.2. || that up till now, corruption practices still happen everywhere,” ||

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| That | up till now | corruption practices | still | happen | everywhere |
| | Circumstance | Actor | Material Pro | | Circumstance |
| Conj-Adjunct | Adjunct | Subject | Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| | | Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

10.3. || said Fickar. |||

| | | |
|------------|------------|------------------|
| Said | Fickar | |
| Verbal Pro | Sayer | |
| Finite | Predicator | Subject |
| Mo- | Residue | -od: Declarative |

11. ||| Therefore, the expert said, ||

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| Therefore | He | Said | |
| | Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Conj-Adjunct | Subject | Past Finite | Predicator |
| | Mood: Decalrative | | Residue |

11.1. || President Joko ‘Jokowi’ Widodo must take tough actions ||

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|
| President Joko ‘Jokowi’ Widodo | must | take | tough actions |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Subject | Mood Finite: High | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Imperative | | Residue | |

11.2. || to ensure his commitment to corruption eradication by not approving the proposed changes to the 2002 KPK Law. |||

| | | |
|----------------|------------|--|
| to ensure | | his commitment to corruption eradication by not approving the proposed changes to the 2002 KPK Law |
| Mental Pro | | Phenomenon |
| Present Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Residue | |

12. ||| “If the draft revision is deliberated ||

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
| If | the draft revision | Is | Deliberated |
| | Goal | Material Pro | |
| Conj-Adjunct | Subject | Present Finite | Predicator |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

12.1. || and passed into law ||

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| And | Passed | into law |
| | Material Pro | Circumstance |
| Conj-Adjunct | Past Finite | Predicator Adjunct |
| | | Residue |

12.2. || Indonesia’s history will record ||

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Indonesia’s history | Will | record |
| Actor | Material Pro | |
| Subject | Present Finite: Median | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

12.3. || that during President Jokowi’s administration the KPK was destroyed. |||

| | | | | |
|--------------|--|-------------------|--------------|------------|
| that | during President Jokowi’s administration | the KPK | was | destroyed |
| | Circumstance | Goal | Material Pro | |
| Conj-Adjunct | Adjunct | Subject | Past Finite | Predicator |
| | | Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

13. ||| The President’s administration will also be considered as a regime [[that eradicates anti-corruption efforts,” said Fickar.] |||

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| The President's administration | Will | also be considered | as a regime [[that eradicates anti-corruption efforts," said Fickar.] |
| Phenomenon | Mental Pro | | Circumstance |
| Subject | Present Finite: Median | Predicator | Adjunct |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

14. ||| Six House factions proposed the revision of the 2002 KPK Law during a meeting at the House's Legislation Body on Tuesday, *kompas.com* reported. |||

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Six House factions | Proposed | the revision of the 2002 KPK Law | during a meeting at the House's Legislation Body on Tuesday, <i>kompas.com</i> reported |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Circumstance |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

15. ||| They are factions of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), the NasDem Party, the United Development Party (PPP), the Hanura Party, the National Awakening Party (PKB) and the Golkar Party. |||

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--|-------------|
| They | Are | factions of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), the NasDem Party, the United Development Party (PPP), the Hanura Party, the National Awakening Party (PKB) and the Golkar Party | |
| Carrier | Relational Pro | | Attributive |
| Subject | Present Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

16. ||| In the draft revision, the antigraft body would no longer have either surveillance or prosecution authority. |||

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------|----------------|--|
| In the draft revision | The antigraft body | would | no longer have | either surveillance or prosecution authority |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------|----------------|--|

| | | | |
|---------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Carrier | Relational Pro | Attributive |
| Adjunct | Subject | Negative Mood Finite : Median | Predicator Complement |
| | Mood : Declarative | | Residue |

17. ||| The draft revision also stated ||

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| The draft revision | Also | stated |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

17.1. || the KPK would have the authority ||

| | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------|
| that | the KPK | would | Have | the authority |
| | Carrier | Relational Pro | | Attributive |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Mood Finite: Median | Predicator | Compelement |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

17.2. || to issue investigation termination warrants or SP3, like the ones owned by the National Police and the AGO.|||

| | | | |
|--------------|---|------------|--|
| to issue | investigation termination warrants or SP3, like the ones owned by the National Police and the AGO | | |
| Material Pro | | Goal | |
| Finite | Predicator | Complement | |
| | Residue | | |

18. ||| The draft revision also states ||

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| The draft revision | Also | states |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

18.1. || that wiretapping or recordings cannot be conducted without court consent.|||

| | | | | |
|------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| That | wiretapping or recordings | Cannot | be conducted | without the court's consent |
| | Goal | Material Pro | | Circumstance |

| | | | | |
|---------------|--|----------------------------|------------|---------|
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Negative Mood Finite: High | Predicator | Adjunct |
| | Mood: Declarative Negative Polarity | | Residue | |

19. ||| In another article, the draft revision states ||

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|
| In another article | The draft revision | also | states |
| Circumstance | Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Adjunct | Subject | Finite | Predicator |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

19.1. || that the KPK is only allowed ||

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| that | the KPK | is | only | allowed |
| | Actor | Material Pro | | |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Finite | Mood Finite | Predicator |
| | Mood: Declarative | | | Residue |

19.2. || to handle a corruption case, [[which has inflicted Rp 50 billion (US\$3.6 million) worth of financial losses to the state.]] |||

| | | | |
|--------------|---|------------|--|
| to handle | a corruption case [[which has inflicted state financial losses of at least Rp 50 billion (US\$3.6 million) | | |
| Material Pro | Goal | | |
| Finite | Predicator | Complement | |
| | Residue | | |

20. ||| The KPK is also not allowed ||

| | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| The KPK | is | also | not allowed |
| Goal | Material Pro | | |
| Subject | Finite | Comment Adjunct | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative Negative Polarity | | | Residue |

20.1. || to recruit employees, including investigators, independently. |||

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| to recruit | employees, including investigators | independently | |
| Material Pro | Goal | | |
| Finite | Predicator | Compelement | Comment Adjunct |
| | Residue | | |

21. ||| The draft revision says ||

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| The draft revision | says | |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative | Residue | |

21.1. || the KPK must recruit employees from the National Police, the
AGO and the Development Finance Comptroller |||

| | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|--|
| the KPK | Must | recruit | employees | from the National Police, the AGO and the Development Finance Comptroller |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Goal | Circumstance |
| Subject | Mood Finite: High | Predicator | Complement | Complement |
| Mood: Imperative | | Re- | -sidue | |

The Jakarta Globe

President Urged to Take Stand Against KPK Law Revisions

The Jakarta Globe (February 03, 2016 . 11.58 a.m)

1. ||| President Joko Widodo must take a firm stand against plans to revise the 2002 law on the establishment of the country's antigraft agency, ||

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------|---|
| President Joko Widodo | must | take | a firm stand against plans to revise the 2002 law on the establishment of the country's antigraft agency |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Subject | Mood Finite: High | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | |

- 1.1. || activists have said ||

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|
| activists | have | said |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Subject | Present Finite | Predicator |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue |

2. ||| Ray Rangkuti, executive director of the Indonesian Civil Society Circle (Lima), said ||

| | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|---------|
| Ray Rangkuti, executive director of the Indonesian Civil Society Circle (Lima), | Said | | |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | | |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | |
| Mood: Declarative | | | Residue |

- 2.1. || the president should have sided with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) ||

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|---|--|
| the president | should | Have | sided with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) | |
| Carrier | Relational Pro | | Attributive | |
| Subject | Mood Finite | Predicator | Complement | |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | | |

2.2. || since deliberations of the law revision began, adding ||

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| since | deliberations of the law revision | began | adding |
| | Actor | Material Pro | |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Finite | Predicator Adjunct |
| | Mood : Declarative | Residue | |

2.3. || that real actions must follow |||

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| that | real actions | must | follow |
| | Actor | Material Pro | |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Mood Finite: High | Predicator |
| | Mood : Declarative | Residue | |

3. |||"The president repeatedly stated support for strengthening the KPK ||

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| The president | repeatedly | stated | support for strengthening the KPK |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | | Verbiage |
| Subject | Mood Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Mood : Declarative | Residue | |

3.1. || but he has let efforts ||

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| But | He | has | let | efforts |
| | Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Mood : Declarative | Residue | | |

3.2. || to weaken the agency run smoothly,"||

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| to weaken the agency | run | smoothly |
| Actor | Material Pro | Circumstance |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator Comment Adjunct |
| | Mood : Declarative | Finite |

4. || Ray told the Jakarta Globe on Wednesday (03/02) |||

| | | | |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Ray | told | the Jakarta Globe | on Wednesday |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | Receiver | Circumstance |
| Actor | Past Finite | Predicator | Complement Adjunct |
| | Mood : Declarative | Residue | |

5. ||| The revisions were proposed to be included in this year's House of Representatives legislation program by 45 lawmakers from Joko's ruling coalition – hailing from the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), National Democratic Party (NasDem), Golkar Party, United Development Party (PPP), People's Conscience Party (Hanura) and National Awakening Party (PKB) |||

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| The revisions | were | proposed to be included | in this year's House of Representatives legislation program | by 45 lawmakers from Joko's ruling coalition – hailing from the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), National Democratic Party (NasDem), Golkar Party, United Development Party (PPP), People's Conscience Party (Hanura) and National Awakening Party (PKB) |
| Goal | Material Pro | | Circumstance | Actor |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Adjunct | Complement |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | | |

6. ||| The petitioners proposed four revisions: altering methods of conducting investigations, wiretapping and recruiting protocols |||

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|---|
| The petitioners | proposed | | four revisions: altering methods of conducting investigations, wiretapping and recruiting protocols |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | |

7. ||| The petitioners also called on the establishment of a supervisory body ||

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|---|
| The petitioners | also | called on | the establishment of a supervisory body |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|------------|------------|
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | |

7.1. || to monitor the KPK |||

| | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| to monitor | | the KPK |
| Behavioral Pro | | Receiver |
| Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | | Residue |

8. ||| The president must turn his rhetoric into real action and policy ||

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------|--|
| The president | must | turn | his rhetoric into real action and policy |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Subject | Mood Finite: | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | |

8.1. || Ray said |||

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Ray | Said | |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Subject | Finite : Past tense | Predicator |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue |

9. ||| "It's not only about the KPK Law revision |||

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|
| It | is not | only | about the KPK Law revision |
| Carrier | Relational Pro | | Attributive |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Mood Adjunct Complement |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | |

10. ||| The Novel (Baswedan) case [[which went to trial]] also showed ||

| | | |
|---|------|----------------------|
| The Novel (Baswedan) case [[which went to trial]] | also | showed |
| Behaver | | Behavioral Pro |
| Subject | | Finite Predicator |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue |

10.1. [[which went to trial]]

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| which | went to trial | |
| | | Material Pro |
| Conj. Adjunct | Past Finite | Predicator |
| | | Residue |

10.2. ||| that president just let (efforts to undermine the KPK) happen," |||

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| that | just | let | | (efforts to undermine the KPK) happen |
| | | Material Pro | | |
| Conj. Adjunct | Mood Adjunct | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | | | Residue | |

10.3. || Ray said |||

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Ray | Said | |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | |
| Subject | Finite : Past tense | Predicator |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue |

11. ||| Novel, a senior investigator with the KPK and a former police officer, will face trial on Feb. 16 for fatally shooting a thief in 2004 during his time as a police investigator in Sumatra |||

| | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------|---|
| Novel, a senior investigator with the KPK and a former police officer | will | face | trial on Feb. 16 for fatally shooting a thief in 2004 during his time as a police investigator in Sumatra |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Subject | Mood Finite: Low | Predicate | Complement |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | |

12. ||| The National Police only **began** serious investigations into the case last year|||

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------|--|
| The National Police | only | began | serious investigations into the case last year in what was widely perceived as retaliation after the KPK charged a top police general for bribery |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |

| | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|--------|------------|------------|
| Subject | Mood Adjunct | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mo- | Re- | -od | -sidue | |

13. ||| Donal Fariz, researcher of antigraft watchdog Indonesia Corruption Watch, said ||

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------|---------|
| Donal Fariz, researcher of antigraft watchdog Indonesia Corruption Watch | said | | |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | | |
| Subject | Finite : Past tense | Predicator | |
| Mood : Declarative | | | Residue |

- 13.1. || the president is key ||

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| the president | is | key | |
| Carrier | Relational Pro | Attributive | |
| Subject | Present Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | |

- 13.2. || to ensuring rejection of any revisions |||

| | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|------------|
| to ensuring | rejection of any revisions | |
| Mental Pro | Goal | |
| Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Residue | | |

14. ||| "If the House stepped on the 'gas pedal' ||

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| If | the House | stepped on | the 'gas pedal' | |
| | Actor | Material Pro | Goal | |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood | | | Residue | |

- 14.1. || to accelerate the KPK Law revision ||

| | | |
|---------------|----------------------|------------|
| to accelerate | the KPK Law Revision | |
| Material Pro | Goal | |
| Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Residue | | |

- 14.2. || the president has the authority ||

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| the president | has | the authority |
| Carrier | Relational Pro | Attributive |

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Compelement |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | |

14.3. || to step on the 'brake pedal' ||

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------------|--|
| to step on | | the 'brake pedal' | |
| Material Pro | | Goal | |
| Finite | Predicator | Complement | |
| | | Residue | |

14.4. || and disagree to the revisions ||

| | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|------------------|
| and | disagree | | to the revisions |
| | | Mental Pro | Phenomenon |
| Conj. Adunct | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | | Residue | |

15. ||| The key is with President Jokowi,"||

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------|
| The key | is | | with President Jokowi |
| Carrier | Relational Pro | | Atributive |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | |

15.1. || Donal said |||

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------|--|
| Donal | Said | | |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | | |
| Subject | Finite : Past tense | Predicator | |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | |

16. ||| He said ||

| | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------|--|
| He | Said | | |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | | |
| Subject | Finite : Past tense | Predicator | |
| Mood | | Residue | |

16.1. || the House should embrace public sentiment after a score of civil society groups, NGOs ||

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------|--|
| the House | should | embrace | public sentiment after a score of civil society groups, NGOs |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Subject | Mood Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | |

16.2. || and Muslim organizations like Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama protested the revisions |||

| | | | |
|---------------|--|----------------|---------------|
| and | Muslim organizations like Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama | protested | the revisions |
| | Behaver | Behavioral Pro | Receiver |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Finite | Predicator |
| | Mood : Declarative | Residue | |

17. ||| The House, [[consistently perceived to be one of the country's most corrupt public institutions]], has repeatedly sought ||

| | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|------------|
| The House, [[consistently perceived to be one of the country's most corrupt public institutions]] | has | repeatedly | sought |
| Actor | Material Pro | | |
| Subject | Finite | Mood Adjunct | Predicator |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | |

17.1. [[consistently perceived to be one of the country's most corrupt public institutions]]

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---|---------|
| Consistently | percieved | to be one of the country's most corrupt public institutions | |
| Mental Pro | | Phenomenon | |
| Comment Adjunct | Past Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| | | Residue | |

17.2. || to water down the powers of the KPK |||

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------|
| to water down | the powers of the KPK | |
| Material Pro | Goal | |
| Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Residue | |

18. ||| It has launched various thinly veiled attempts ||

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| It | has | launched | various thinly veiled attempts |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | |

18.1. || to hit back at the antigraft agency over its arrest and jailing of dozens of serving and former House members since its establishment in 2003 |||

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|---|--|
| to hit back | | at the antigraft agency over its arrest and jailing of dozens of serving and former House members since its establishment in 2003 | |
| Material Pro | | Goal | |
| Finite | Predicator | Complement | |
| | | Residue | |

19. ||| The latest attempt came last year [[when lawmakers proposed sweeping changes to the KPK law, including stripping the antigraft agency of the authority to conduct wiretaps without a warrant and of prosecuting its own cases]] |||

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| The latest attempt | came | last year | |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Circumstance |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | |

19.1. [[when lawmakers proposed sweeping changes to the KPK law, including stripping the antigraft agency of the authority to conduct wiretaps without a warrant and of prosecuting its own cases]]

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|---|
| when | lawmakers | proposed | | sweeping changes to the KPK law, including stripping the antigraft agency of the authority to conduct wiretaps without a warrant and of prosecuting its own cases |
| | Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Comment Adjunct | Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Mood : Declarative | | Residue | |

20. ||| The plan was scrapped after massive public outcry |||

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| The plan | Was | scrapped | after massive public outcry |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Circumstance |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| Mood : Declarative | | Residue | |

Draft Revision of KPK Law Aims to Defang Antigrift Body

Markus Junianto Sihaloho

1. ||| A draft revision of the law on the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) controversially attempts to remove the antigrift body’s prosecutorial power ||

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|------------|--|
| A draft revision of the law on the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) | controversially | attempts | | to remove the antigrift body’s prosecutorial power |
| Actor | Material Pro | | | Circumstance |
| Subject | Adjunct | Present Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| Mo- | | -od | Residue | |

- 1.1. || while restricting its authority to wiretap for investigative purposes. |||

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|
| While | restricting its authority | to wiretap | | for investigative purposes |
| | | Material Pro | | Circumstance |
| Conj. Adjunct | | Present Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| | | | Residue | |

2. ||| The draft was completed by the House of Representatives’ Commission III, [[which oversees legal affairs, and was thereafter submitted to the House’s Legislation Committee (Baleg).]] |||

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----------|---|--|
| The draft | Was | completed | by the House of Representatives’ Commission III, [[which oversees legal affairs, and was thereafter submitted to the House’s Legislation Committee (Baleg).]] | |
|-----------|-----|-----------|---|--|

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Goal | Material Pro | | Actor |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

3. ||| A copy of a document, containing Baleg’s review of the draft, was obtained by a sister publication of the Jakarta Globe, Indonesian news portal beritasatu.com, on Tuesday.|||

| | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|--|--------------|
| A copy of a document, containing Baleg’s review of the draft | Was | obtained | by a sister publication of the Jakarta Globe, Indonesian news portal beritasatu.com, | on Tuesday |
| Goal | Material Pro | | Actor | Circumstance |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Complement | Adjunct |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | | |

4. ||| The document shows ||

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| The document | shows | |
| Actor | Material Pro | |
| Subject | Present Finite | Predicator |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

- 4.1. || that Article 3 (1) of the 2002 law, [[which defines “corruption eradication,” has been altered in the draft revision, with the word “prosecution”]] removed from the antigraft body’s jurisdiction. |||

| | | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------|---|
| That | Article 3 (1) of the 2002 law, [[which defines “corruption eradication,” has been altered in the draft revision, with the word “prosecution”]] | removed | from the antigraft body’s jurisdiction. |
| | Actor | Material Pro | Circumstance |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Past Finite | Predicator Adjunct |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

5. ||| In its review, Baleg criticizes the amendment, ||

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| In its review | Baleg | criticizes | | the amendment |
| Circumstance | Senser | Mental Pro | | Phenomenon |
| Adjunct | Subject | Present Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

5.1. || quoting the old article, which stipulates ||

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|--|
| quoting the old article | which | stipulates | | |
| Circumstance | | Material Pro | | |
| Adjunct | Conj-adjunct | Present Finite | Predicator | |
| Re- | | | -sidue | |

5.2. || that corruption eradication efforts cover “coordination, supervision, monitoring, investigation, prosecution and questioning during trials.” |||

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---|------------|
| That | corruption eradication efforts | cover | coordination, supervision, monitoring, investigation, prosecution and questioning during trials.” | |
| | Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Conj-Adjunct | Subject | Present Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

6. ||| “The draft bill reduces one of the elements, namely ‘prosecution,’ ||

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| The draft bill | reduces | | one of them, namely ‘prosecution’ | |
| Actor | Material Pro | | | Goal |
| Subject | Present Finite | Predicator | | Complement |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

6.1. || while the system cannot run without that element. |||

| | | | | |
|-------|------------|--------------|-----|----------------------|
| While | the system | cannot | run | without that element |
| | Actor | Material Pro | | Circumstance |

| | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------|---------|
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Negative Mood Finite: Low | Predicator | Adjunct |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

7. ||| It would be better off to retain [the old article],” ||

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| It | would be | better off to retain | [the old article] |
| | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Subject | Modal Finite: Median | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

- 7.1. || Baleg wrote in its commentary.|||

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Baleg | wrote | in its commentary | |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Circumstance |
| Subject | Past Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

8. ||| The removal of the KPK’s prosecutorial power is reinforced in Articles 6 and 7 of the draft revision, restricting the commission’s authority to merely investigative functions.|||

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|--|
| The removal of the KPK’s prosecutorial power | Is | reinforced | in Articles 6 and 7 of the draft revision, restricting the commission’s authority to merely investigative functions. |
| Goal | Material Pro | | Circumstance |
| Subject | Present Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

9. ||| The new draft suggests ||

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|--|
| The new draft | suggests | | |
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | | |
| Subject | Present Finite | Predicator | |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

- 9.1. || That the KPK report its findings to “relevant institutions,” namely the police and prosecutors’ offices and or institutions that employ allegedly corrupt officials.|||

| | | | |
|------|------------|--------|--|
| That | the KPK | report | its findings to “relevant institutions,” namely the police and |
|------|------------|--------|--|

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|--|
| | | | prosecutors' offices and or institutions that employ allegedly corrupt officials |
| | Actor | Material Pro | Goal |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Finite | Predicator Complement |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue |

10. || Baleg again criticizes this, ||

| | | | | |
|--------|------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Baleg | again | Criticizes | | this |
| Senser | Mental Pro | | | Phenomenon |
| Actor | Adjunct | Present Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mo- | | -od | Residue | |

10.1. || saying: "The omission of the KPK's prosecution authority will weaken the KPK's role in eradicating corruption." ||

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---|------------------|------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Saying | the omission of the kpk's prosecution authority | will | weaken | the kpk's role | in eradicating corruption |
| | Actor | Material Pro | | Goal | Circumstance |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Mood Finite: Low | Predicator | Complement | Adjunct |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue | | |

11. || The new draft also makes it more difficult for the KPK ||

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| The new draft | also makes | It | more difficult for the KPK | |
| Carrier | Relational Pro | | Attributive | Circumstance |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement | Adjunct |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | | |

11.1. || to wiretap those it suspects of corruption, ||

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------------------------|--|
| to wiretap | | those it suspects of corruption | |
| Material Pro | | Goal | |
| Finite | Predicator | Complement | |
| | Residue | | |

11.2. || requiring that the KPK meet conditions ||

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|------|------------|
| requiring that | the KPK | Meet | conditions |
|----------------|---------|------|------------|

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Conj. Adjunct | Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

11.3. || that include “sufficient preliminary evidence” and “written permission from heads of district courts,” ||

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|---|
| that | include | | “sufficient preliminary evidence” and “written permission from heads of district courts,” |
| | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Conj. Adjunct | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | | | Residue |

11.4. || while restricting the duration of any wiretapping efforts to a maximum of three months.||

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|--|
| while | Restricting | | the duration of any wiretapping efforts to a maximum of three months |
| | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Conj. Adjunct | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| | | | Residue |

12. ||| “The wiretapping period restriction will hinder the KPK’s collecting of evidence,”||

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| The wiretapping period restriction | will | Hinder | the KPK’s collecting of evidence |
| Actor | Material Pro | | Goal |
| Subject | Mood Finite: low | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

13. || Baleg noted.||

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|--|
| Baleg | Noted | | |
| Actor | Material Pro | | |
| Subject | Finite : Past tense | Predicator | |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

14. ||| Commission III has also suggested the establishment of a KPK Supervisory Board ||

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|----------------|--|
| Commission III | Has | also suggested | the establishment of a KPK Supervisory Board |
|----------------|-----|----------------|--|

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Sayer | Verbal Pro | | Verbiage |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Declarative | | Residue | |

14.1. || to monitor and evaluate the work of the KPK, [[which Baleg has criticized as an additional and unnecessary burden on the state budget.]] |||

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|--|--|
| to monitor and evaluate | | the work of the KPK, [[which Baleg has criticized as an additional and unnecessary burden on the state budget.]] | |
| Material Pro | | Goal | |
| Finite | Predicator | Complement | |
| | Residue | | |

