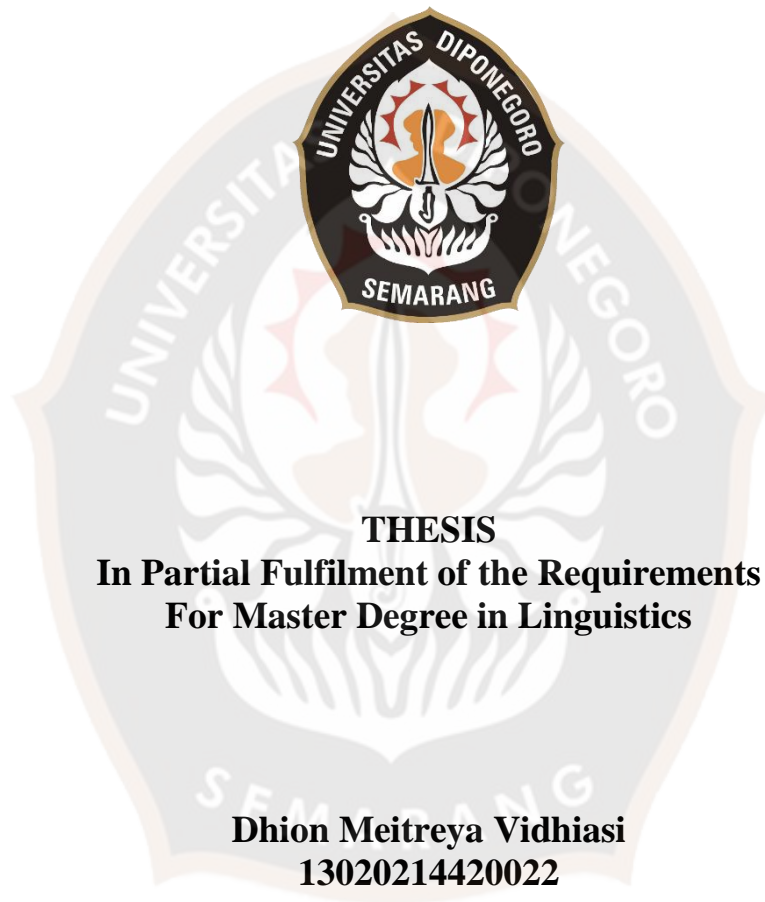


**THE ALIGNMENT OF
MEDIA INDONESIA AND *SINDONEWS* EDITORIAL
IN REPORTING “*SUMBER WARAS*” CASE**



**THESIS
In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
For Master Degree in Linguistics**

**Dhion Meitreya Vidhiasi
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**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
2016**

A THESIS

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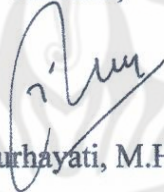
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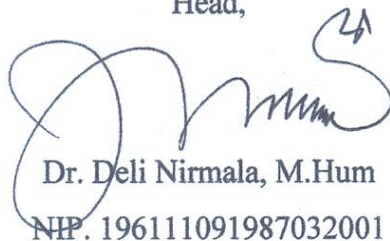


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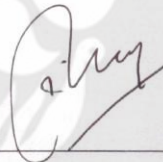
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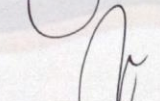
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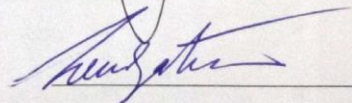
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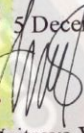
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CERTIFICATION OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby declare that this study is my own and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this study contains no material previously published or written by another or material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of a university or other institutes of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement is made in the text of the thesis.



5 December 2016


Dhion Meitrey Vidhiasi

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto:

Nothing in life that is great is easy

Do not regret the past, learn from it



Dedicated to:

My beloved family

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The great praise and thanks are given to God Al-Mighty, for His blessing and guidance so this thesis could be finally completed. There are many people who have supported the writer during his study at Diponegoro University Semarang until he finished this thesis. The writer would like to express his special gratitude to the following people:

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Finally, the writer hopes this thesis will be useful for the readers. He does realize that this work is still far from being perfect. Thus, any suggestion and criticism are needed to make this thesis better.

Semarang, 15 December 2016

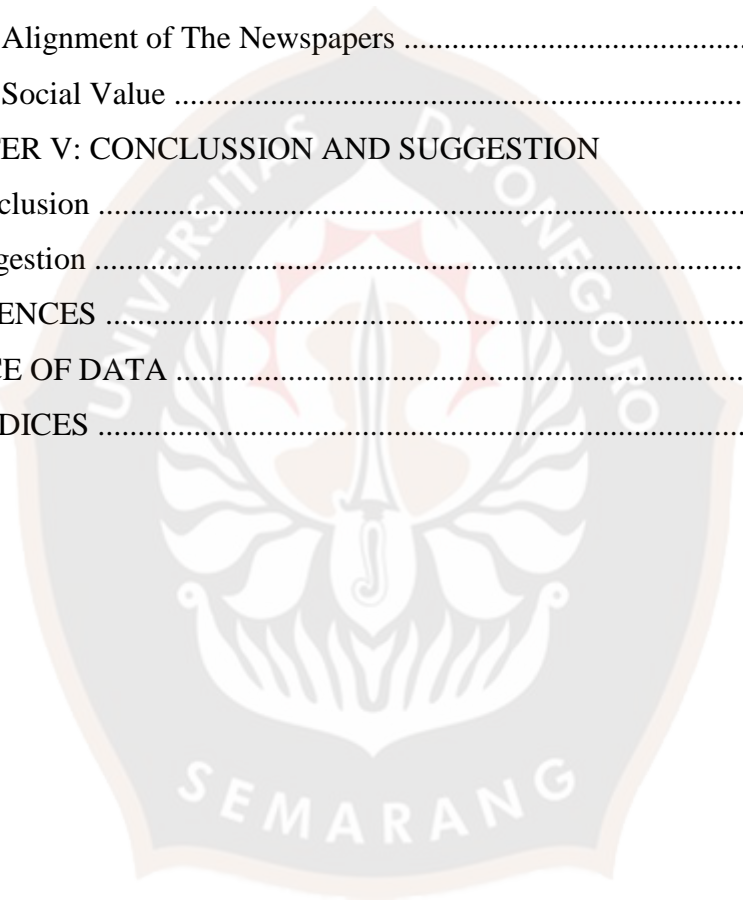
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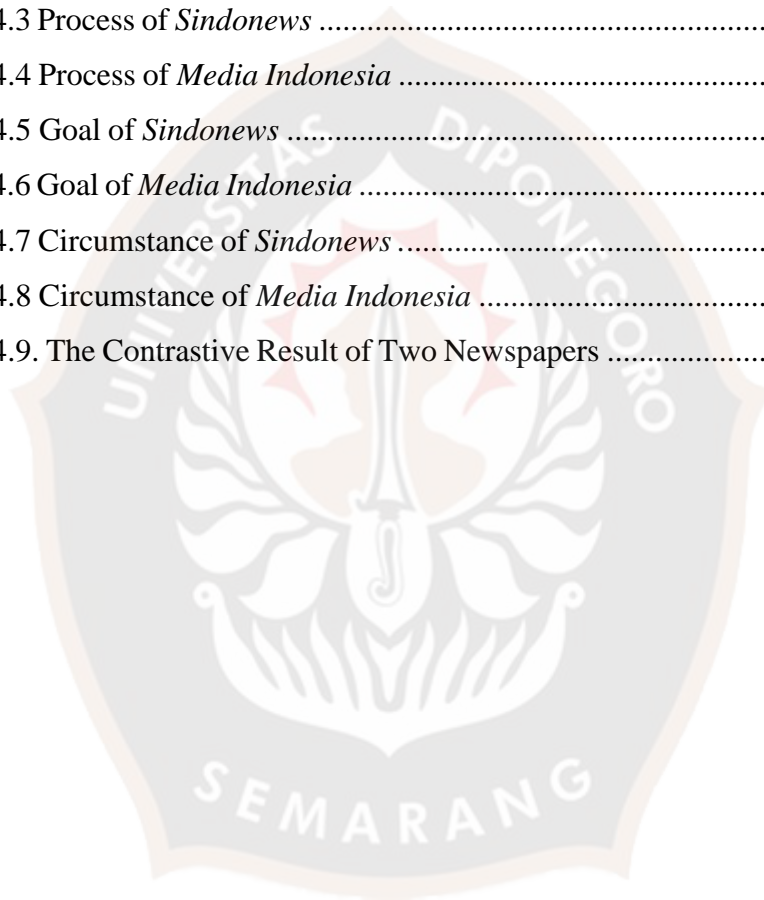
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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the alignment of *Media Indonesia* and *Sindonews* editorial in reporting *Sumber Waras* case. Recent news in Indonesia is about *Sumber Waras* hospital case. It is all about the allegations of irregularities in the procurement of land in West Jakarta. The case starts when there is an audit report from Supreme Court Agency (BPK) in selling and buying process of land in West Jakarta. There are at least two newspapers which show their different point of view in reporting *Sumber Waras* case. Those newspapers are *Media Indonesia* and *Sindonews*. Based on that fact, the researcher is trying to find out the linguistic expressions used to represent *Sumber Waras* case, the way the newspapers align the case, and the social practice influencing the alignment. This research used descriptive-qualitative method to explain and describe the phenomena which exist in the data related to the alignment of the newspapers through Critical Discourse Analysis. The researcher collected the data by observing two online newspapers which are *Media Indonesia* and *Sindonews* dated April 15th, 2016. The researcher uses referential, inferential, and distributional method in the making of the interpretation of the findings. The result shows that the alignment of *Sindonews* is presented by the support on *BPK* while *Media Indonesia* is presented by the support on *Ahok*. The alignment can be seen from the linguistic expression used in the data.

Key Words: *alignment, Media Indonesia, Sindonews, Critical Discourse Analysis, Sumber Waras*

INTISARI

Penelitian ini difokuskan pada bagaimana keberpihakan dari editorial surat kabar Media Indonesia dan Sindonews dalam kasus Sumber Waras. Berita yang sedang hangat dibicarakan di Indonesia adalah tentang kasus Rumah Sakit Sumber Waras. Kasus tersebut tentang adanya dugaan penyelewengan dalam proses jual beli tanah Rumah Sakit Sumber Waras. Kasus ini bermula saat ada laporan audit dari Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK) untuk proses jual beli lahan di Jakarta Barat. Setidaknya ada dua surat kabar yang memberikan pandangan yang berbeda satu sama lain dalam memberitakan kasus tersebut. Kedua surat kabar tersebut adalah Media Indonesia dan Sindonews. Berdasarkan fakta tersebut, peneliti ingin mencari keberpihakan kedua surat kabar tersebut dalam kasus Sumber Waras, perangkat kebahasaan yang digunakan untuk memberitakan kasus Sumber Waras, dan nilai sosial apa saja yang mempengaruhi kedua surat kabar tersebut dalam memberitakan kasus Sumber Waras. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif-deskriptif untuk menjelaskan tentang keberpihakan kedua surat kabar tersebut melalui analisis wacana kritis. Data diambil dari dua editorial surat kabar tertanggal 15 April 2016. Data tersebut kemudian dianalisa menggunakan metode agih dan padan. Hasil yang ditemukan bahwa surat kabar Sindonews lebih berpihak kepada BPK sedangkan Media Indonesia lebih berpihak kepada Ahok. Keberpihakan tersebut dapat dilihat dari perangkat kebahasaan yang digunakan di dalam data.

Kata kunci: *keberpihakan, Media Indonesia, Sindonews, Analisis Wacana Kritis, Sumber Waras*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Nowadays, there are so many media in Indonesia. One of them is newspaper. Newspaper is a printed publication and usually distributed daily or weekly. It contains news, opinions, etc. Cambridge Dictionary (2010) says that newspaper is a regularly printed document consisting of news report, articles, photographs and advertisements that are printed on large sheets of paper which are folded together but not permanently joined.

Tuchman (1978:1) said that “news is a window of the world”. The view through a window depends upon whether the window is large or small, has many panes or few, whether the glass is opaque or clear, whether the window faces a street or a backyard. Every newspaper has its own side which means that they have an option whether support or against something. The editor of a news in a newspaper can choose what and how a news is presented. The way the editor choose on that is called framing. Entman (1993:51) explained that framing is a “scattered conceptualization”. It is how media organize the idea or story line to their audiences. A research on framing analysis has already been conducted by some researchers such as Freyenberger (2013) and Subagyo (2015). Freyenberger (2013:2) said that newspaper coverage can have a positive or negative impact on the image of an individual.

Recent news in Indonesia is about *Sumber Waras* hospital case. It is all about the allegations of irregularities in the procurement of land in West Jakarta. The case starts when there is an audit report from Supreme Court Agency (BPK) in selling and buying process of land in West Jakarta. It has been said that the governor of Jakarta mark up the price. According to the report of BPK, the price of the land is Rp 564 billion instead of 755.69 billion. Based on that fact, the governor of Jakarta has been reported to KPK for a corrupt suspicion.

In other way, the governor of Jakarta or Ahok said that the audit report from BPK is not right. He said that the price used in the process is from the tax office directorate general of the Finance Ministry. Based on that fact, Ahok said that the finding of BPK cannot be trusted.

There are at least two newspapers which show their different point of view in reporting *Sumber Waras* case. Those newspapers are *Media Indonesia* and *Sindonews*. *Media Indonesia* is a printed newspaper owned by Mr. Surya Paloh. We know that Mr. Surya Paloh is the chairman of National Democracy (Nasdem) Party. Nasdem is the first party that supports Mr. Ahok to join the governor election on 2017 even Ahok said that he will go through independent way. In reporting *Sumber Waras* case, *Media Indonesia* doubt that the report of BPK's is not 100% right. The newspaper gave an example when BPK gave its financial investigation report on a ministry which said "okay" on it. Even so, the fact showed that there is a corruption on that ministry. In the other words, *Media Indonesia* agrees with Ahok who said that the report of BPK in *Sumber Waras* case is false.

Sindonews which belongs to Mr. Hary Tanoesodibjo has a different view on the case. The newspaper highlighted that Ahok should be responsible for the state losses of Rp 191,3 billion. It also said that there are also some irrelevant things such as the false procedure in determining the location of *Sumber Waras* hospital and the budgeting process which is not based on a right procedure.

1.2. Statements of the Problem

The different way of presentation of the same news between newspapers led to a general question; how the two newspapers construct the social fact of “*Sumber Waras*” case. Based on that question, the writer is trying to find on:

1. What are the linguistic expressions used to represent *Sumber Waras* case?
2. How do the newspapers align the case?
3. What social practice influencing the alignment of *Sindonews* and *Media Indonesia*?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems above, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To explain the linguistic expressions used to represent *Sumber Waras* case.
2. To explain the alignment of the newspapers.
3. To explain the social practice influencing *Sindonews* and *Media Indonesia*.

1.4. Scope of the Study

The researcher uses the text from the editorial of Media Indonesia and Sindonews dated April 15th, 2016 as the object of the research. In this thesis, the writer analyzes the data by employing the approach of Critical Discourse Analysis by Norman Fairclough (1989) to help the analysis. The researcher will also use the theory of transitivity proposed by Halliday (2004) in the research to help the researcher finding the linguistic expressions.

1.5. Significance of the Study

From the research objectives, this research is expected to provide benefits, both theoretical and practical benefits, for academics and the public. Such benefits include the following.

- **Theoretical**

Theoretically, this research is expected to contribute thoughts on linguistic field, especially Critical Discourse Analysis. The result of this research can enrich the researcher's knowledge of the alignment of a newspaper in a certain case and the use of critical discourse analysis to solve the problem in linguistic discourse. Besides, this study will be an experience on how to be a good researcher in connecting the social science and analyzing the text through linguistic approach.

Hopefully, this study can be an additional reference for the readers, especially in the finding of the alignment of a newspaper in linguistic discourse. The findings in thus study can be used for next researchers who focus on other model of critical

discourse analysis. This research hopefully can give the information about the alignment of a newspaper and the text analysis using Critical Discourse Analysis through transitivity theory, description, interpretation, and explanation.

- Practical

Practically, this research may provide benefits in education and social life. The result of this study can be used as a recommendation for the readers to be careful in viewing certain issues. Additionally, this research may give an advice that we cannot see a certain issue just from one side.

1.6. Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is entitled “**The Alignment of *Media Indonesia* and *Sindonews* Editorial in Reporting “*Sumber Waras*” Case**, and it is organized as follows:

Chapter I Introduction. This chapter consist of Background of the Study, Statements of the Problem, Objectives of the Study, Scope of the Study, Significance of the Study, Organization of the Thesis, and Operational Definitions.

Chapter II Review of Related Literature. It tells about the previous studies related with the thesis and the theoretical framework. It covers Previous Studies, Critical Discourse Analysis, Transitivity Theory, Media Discourse, and News as Discourse.

Chapter III Research Method. This chapter consists research approach, research data and their context, method of collecting data and method of analysis.

Chapter IV Findings and Discussion. This chapter presents and discusses the analysis of the data.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion. This chapter consists of the conclusion of the research and suggestion for further research.

1.7. Operational Definitions

Based on the title of the research, the researcher found some operational definitions as follows:

- **Alignment**, according to Merriam-Webster online dictionary is the act of aligning. It means that the alignment of a newspaper is the act of aligning a certain news based on the ideology of the newspaper.
- **Sumber Waras hospital**, is a public hospital established on 17 August 1962 by *Yayasan Kesehatan Tjandra Naya (Tjandra Naya Health Foundation)*. The name of the foundation is changed to *Yayasan Kesehatan Sumber Waras (Sumber Waras Healt Foundation)* on 12 May 1996. The hospital is located at Jl. Kyai Tapa, No. 1 Rt. 10 Rw 10 administrative districts Tomang Grogol Petamburan Territory West Jakarta, with a land area of approximately 6.9 hectares. Boundary north Jl. Kyai Tapa, west of shops and houses, south by the public Rw. 10 Village Tomang, east by the public Rw.10 Tomang Urban Village. The director of the hospital is Dr. med Jan Djukardi.
- **Sindonews**, is SINDOnews an online news site that was officially established on July 4, 2012, under the management of PT. Dynamic Media Nusantara. SINDOnews has the tagline "Source of Trusted Information", provide

information that is consistent with Sindo Media and synergy news with all the media in the MNC Group, such as the Koran Sindo, Sindo TV, Sindo Trijaya, Sindo Weekly, Okezone, MNC TV, RCTI, Global TV and MNC Channel.

- **Media Indonesia**, is a national newspaper published since 19 January 1970. In 1976, Media Indonesia evolved into eight pages. In the same year, Media Indonesia also own a business license issuance of the press (this license). In 1987, the founder of Media Indonesia Teuku Syah Yousli cooperate with Surya Paloh, former leader Priority newspaper. Was born from the cooperation with the new management Media Indonesia under PT Media Citra Nusa Purnama. Surya Paloh was managing director, while Teuku Yousli Shah as general leader. The office location is also moved to Jalan Gondangdia Lama No. 46, Jakarta. As early as 1995, Media Indonesia took office complex in Delta Kedoya, Pilar Mas Jalan Raya Kav A-D, Kedoya Selatan, and survived until today. With the tagline 'Honest Voice', Media Indonesia continues to display the actual news to meet the information needs of its readers.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

5.1. Previous Studies

There are so many writers using critical discourse analysis to analyze texts such as Nurhayati (2016), Hakim (2016) and Mawene (2016). Those writers showed that power means something in discourse. Nurhayati's (2016) study is about how the media represent the political conflict between legislative and executive institutions in the testimony of Sudirman Said. She said that the dominant institution tried to exercise not only their legitimate power, but also the illegitimate power abuse to sustain the domination. The manipulation of linguistic expressions has been produced to articulate the power.

The last two previous studies from Hakim (2016) and Mawene (2016) are about how symbolic violence produced in a discourse. Both showed the power domination in the discourse. The reason is to force the ideology of the discourse maker(s). It is possible when the ideology is about culture. The maker(s) want to make sure that traditions and beliefs of certain groups or people can stay strong as long as possible.

The writer found that the study of critical discourse analysis can be combined with other studies such as pragmatics and framing analysis. Those studies can be found in Diba (2014), Subagyo (2015), Sudarsono (2016), and Zifana (2016). Those studies can be considered as having same research area which showed how two or more media align certain news. The first previous study is a study of *Ketransitifan*

sebagai Wacana Framing (Pembingkaian) dalam Judul Wacana Tajuk Tentang Terorisme di Empat Surat Kabar Nasional done by Subagyo (2015). He made research on how transitivity is used in 8 (eight) editorial titles as media framing on four national newspapers; those are *Suara Pembaruan*, *Republika*, *Kompas*, and *Koran Tempo*.

The result of the study showed that those newspapers used different frame for their editorial titles. *Suara Pembaruan* which is organized by Christian organization said that the master of terrorism happened in Indonesia is *Jamaah Islamiyah* which refers to an Islamic organization. Other newspaper which has an ideology of Islam such as *Republika* created different editorial title. The title said that the master of terrorism is United States of America and its allies. The other two newspapers which have no ideology on certain religion wrote very different title. They wrote that the master of terrorism is still mysterious.

Another previous study is entitled *Analisis Framing pada Pemberitaan Politik Partai Hanura di Media Online Sindonews* by Diba (2014). The writer uses the framing theory proposed by Pan and Kosicki. The data of the research are a political news about Hanura party in Sindonews online media during 2 July until 2 August 2013. The result of the research is that the media wrote only positive news about Hanura party. The researcher found there is no single negative news about the party. It can be said that the media shows its alignment on something; in this case Hanura party. It is understandable because the owner of Sindonews media is Mr. Hari Tanoesodibjo who is also a vice president candidate from Hanura party

that time. The conclusion is that power of media influences the news that is being written.

The study from Sudarsono (2016) combined the theory of addressee from Leech and Critical Discourse Analysis from Fairclough. This combination called Critical Pragmatic is quite new. He analyzed an editorial of two media; those are *Republika* and *Suara Pembaruan*. He wants to show that discourse is not only what is being hidden and what is not, but also to whom is the discourse for. He said that editorial is not only for general readers, but also certain people who have power such as the government. Therefore, beside the critical discourse analysis, Sudarsono did the analysis on the language being chosen in determining the addressee of the editorial.

Research on framing analysis can also be combined with content analysis which involved the quantitative research. It can be seen in the study from Maiorescu (2009), He (2010), Freyenberger (2013), and Ogundola (2013). A Master thesis entitled *Amanda Knox: A Content Analysis of Media Framing in Newspaper Around the World* by Freyenberger (2013) is based on the framing theory of mass communication. Scheufele and Tewksbury (2007) explained that media framing is based on the notion that how an issue is characterized in news reports can have an impact on how the audience interprets the story. The data was the story about a 20-year-old Seattle native Amanda Knox who was studying abroad in Perugia, Italy. According to CBSnews.com on November 2, 2007, Knox's roommate, Meredith Kercher, was found dead in the house they shared. The media's framing of Knox while she was on trial has been discussed since the trial ended. Using the nicknames

like “Foxy Knoxy” and “Angel Face,” media all over the world portrayed her in various ways.

The researcher found many previous studies relates to the study of Critical Discourse Analysis. They analyzed so many news articles from different newspaper from different countries. Those studies are already good, but the researcher found that there is one thing which is absent in their research. They did not show the indicator or the linguistic markers to show who is good or bad; or who is powerful and powerless. The study of CDA from Nurhayati showed the markers, but she analyzed only on one newspaper and did not make a comparison between two media.

The study from Sudarsono and Subagyo did the comparison, but the researcher does not find the markers that showed how is one character being framed in the media. The study of Content Analysis on Framing theory showed only on how many times a certain news is being written in some media.

The researcher wants to show how one character is being framed on different newspapers by looking at the language expressions used in the data. He also wants to show how two newspapers align the same news by employing the approach of Critical Discourse Analysis proposed by Fairclough (1989). This research will try to see the social value of the case in the society.

5.2. Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis or known as CDA according to van Dijk (2001:352) is “a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way

social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by the text and talk in the social and political context”. It means that the focus of CDA is on social problems.

Fairclough and Wodak (1997:271-80) summarize the main principles of CDA as follows: (1) The focus of CDA is on social and cultural processes; (2) CDA explains the power and ideology of discourse; (3) CDA is used to uncover the “hidden” thing of certain news.

5.2.1. Discourse as Social Practice

Fairclough (1989:22) viewed language as a form of social practice. It means that language is a part of society, a social process, and a socially conditioned process. CDA sees the relationship between language and society in two-ways: on the one hand, language is influenced by society; on the other hand, society is shaped by language. It means that the linguistic phenomena can also be considered as the phenomena of social process and vice versa.

Language as a part of society deals with the relationship between language and society. Imagine that you speak something or listen to something or maybe write or read a news, sometimes you comment on something you read; or sing the song you heard, etc. You use language when you do that. When you heard a sad song, you feel like it touches you deep inside your heart. When you watch a sad movie, sometimes you cry because of that. It means that, everything you do which involves language influences you socially. That is what Fairclough said as *linguistic phenomena are social*.

Imagine that you argue a social phenomenon with your friend about something like the meaning of *ideology* or *power*. You use language when you do that with your friend. This phenomenon is considered as *social phenomena are linguistic* by Fairclough.

A discourse term according to Fairclough (1989:24) refers to the whole process of social interaction of which a text is just a part. Those processes are the *process of production*, of which the text is a product, and the *process of interpretation*, for which the text is a resource. It can be said that text is a product rather than a process. A product of someone's interpretation on something happened based on their knowledge, values, beliefs, assumptions, and so on.

The production and interpretation of texts are absolutely influenced by other things called non-linguistic things. People have to remember that they are part of society. They live in socially conditioned area. Fairclough (1989:24) explained that people internalize what is socially produced and made available to them, and use this internalized Member' Resources to engage in their social practice, including discourse. Members' Resources or MR is anything people have in their mind.

The last form of discourse involves social conditions. Fairclough (1989:25) defined that social conditions can be divided into *social conditions of production* and *social conditions of interpretation*. Those three processes are stored in people's head cognitively as "Members' Resources (MR)". Fairclough (1989:25) summarized those processes in the figure below.

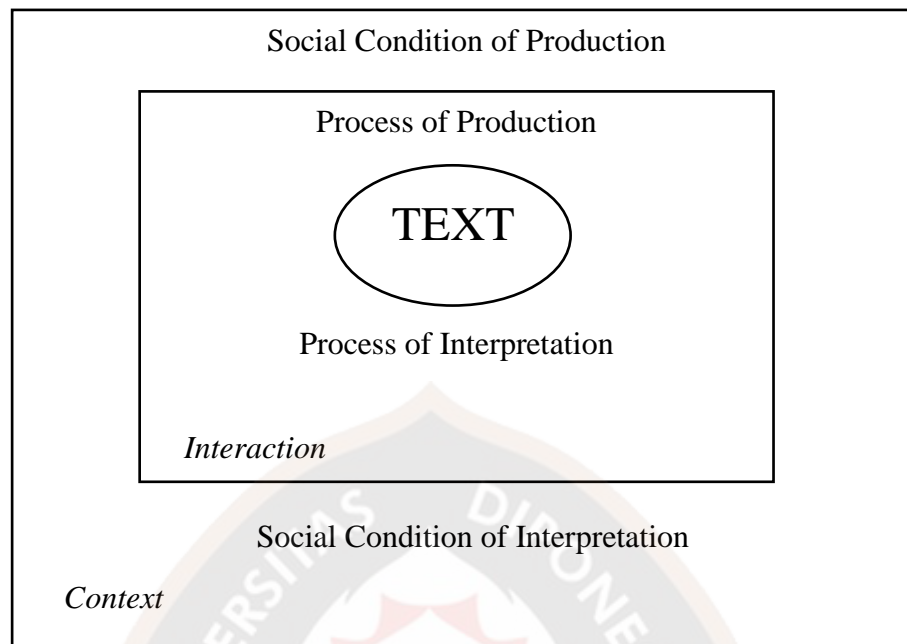


Figure 2.1 Discourse as text, interaction, and context

5.3. Transitivity Theory

Halliday (2004:181) said that transitivity is a system of a clause, affecting not only the verb serving as process but also participants and circumstances. Halliday (2004:309) also said that transitivity structures express representational meaning: what the clause is about, which is typically some process, with associated participants and circumstances.

Gerott and Wignell (1994:54) said that processes are central to transitivity. Processes are realized by verbs. Participants and Circumstances are incumbent upon the doings, happenings, feelings, and beings. Halliday (2004:179-258) said that there are 7 (seven) different processes. Those processes can be seen below.

Table 2.2. Types of Process

Material	Doing and happening	Bodily, physically, materially
Behavioral	Behaving	Physiologically and psychologically
Mental	Sensing	Emotionally, intellectually, and sensory
Verbal	Saying	Lingually and signaling
Relational	Being	Equal to, or some attribute of
Existential	Existing	There exist
Meteorological	Weathering	

5.4. Media Discourse

The role of media in an important case has greatly influenced the way people think of something. Media show their power in influencing the audience on something happening. Fairclough (1995:2) described that the power of media is to influence knowledge, beliefs, values, social relations, and social identities. Media have the power to represent things in particular ways.

Media such as mass media or TV shows construct a relationship between reporter and audience or reader. The reporter here is described as someone who knows the fact and someone who has the right to tell it. The audience or reader is someone who knows nothing and need to be told. Therefore, by the power of media, it may decide what news needs to be included and excluded and what to foreground and background.

Fairclough (1995:56) defined that there are two essential things in analyzing media discourse; those are analysis of communicative events and the analysis of the order of discourse. The analysis of communicative events has three perspectives which are text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice. Fairclough (1995:63) positioned media as a mediator between external relations and internal relations in the analysis of the order of discourse.

5.4.1. Communicative Events

As it said before that Fairclough (1995:57) defined the analysis of communicative events is an analysis of relationships between three perspectives; those are *text*, *discourse practice*, and *sociocultural practice*. Text can be written or oral such as from newspaper, radio, and television show. Fairclough defined discourse practice as the processes of text production and text consumption. Sociocultural practice is defined as the social and cultural goings-on which the communication event is a part of.

5.4.1.1. Texts

Talking about text analysis is talking about the analysis of linguistic devices such as vocabulary, semantics, grammar, phonology, and writing system. Despite the analysis on linguistic devices, the analysis of textual organization above the sentence such as cohesion and turn taking is needed when we have to analyze texts. It can be concluded that analyzing texts deals with its meanings and forms. Fairclough (1995:58) said that the three main functions of text are ideational (what

is going on), interpersonal (social relations and social identities), and textual (contextual coherence).

5.4.1.2. Discourse Practice

The analysis of discourse practice deals with the process of text production and text consumption. Fairclough (1995:58-59) categorized the process of text production as an *institutional process* such as editorial procedures. It is about how media produce media texts or television show. Text consumption has been categorized as a *discourse process* which discussed on the transformations which texts undergo in production and consumption.

5.4.1.3. Sociocultural Practice

Fairclough (1995:62) divided the analysis of sociocultural practice into three different events; those are: immediate situational context, the wider context of institutional practices the event is embedded within, and wider frame of the society and the culture.

There are so many aspects which can be found in critical discourse analysis. Fairclough differentiates those aspects into three broad aspects: economic, political, and cultural. Political aspect deals with the issues of ideology and power while cultural aspect deals with questions of value and identity.

5.4.2. Order of the Discourse

The second perspectives of critical discourse analysis of media proposed by Fairclough is the analysis of the order of the discourse. It positioned media as the

connector or mediator between public order of discourse as source and private order of discourse as consumer.

Fairclough (1995:63) divided the analysis of the order of the discourse into two relations: *external* and *internal*. External relation analyzes the relation between the order of the discourse of the media and socially adjacent public and private order of discourse. Internal relation analyzes the relation between its constituent and genres. Depending on those two relations, I can conclude that media can shape the way people think and media can also be shaped by the society.

5.5. News as Discourse

The study of mass communication is an interdisciplinary science. The research on mass communication has developed as an autonomous and self-contained discipline. That development has both advantages and disadvantages.

The major advantage, is that the many phenomena of mass communication will receive specific and expert attention, without being subsumed simply as particular instances of more general phenomena, such as communication, information, discourse, understanding, professional routines, or institutional control. The disadvantage, however, is that such an autonomous discipline does not keep abreast with highly relevant developments in other disciplines and might soon lag behind the development of its own theoretical framework. (van Dijk, 1988:3)

5.5.1. Structures of News in the Press

One media and others can be different in the way they deliver certain news. The perspectives of media in representing one news can be very different. Despite

of that difference, news in the press has a global organization of news. It means that news has structures beyond the sentence level such as thematic and schematic.

van Dijk (1985:69) defined thematic structures as macrostructures. Thematic structures of a news can be described as the representation of the global content of a news. In other words, by looking on the thematic structures, people will have a picture in their mind on what is going on. The readers can summarize what is the news about in one or a few sentences.

Macrostructures shows the readers that the news means something. van Dijk (1985:74) explained that macrostructures are called “semantic” because when we are talking about notions such as topic and theme of a text, we are dealing with meaning and reference. Theme or topic of a text is a bit tricky to be found. It is possible because as van Dijk said that one text can consists more than one topic. Therefore, van Dijk (1985:76) proposed three principles to help the readers find the topic or theme of a text called “*macrorules*”. The rules consist of “*deletion and selection*”, “*generalization*”, and “*(re-) construction*”.

The first simple rule is called “*deletion*”. van Dijk (1980:46-47) said that “*deletion*” is a rule which deletes all those propositions of the text base which are not relevant for the interpretation of other propositions of the discourse. Deletion has more negative and less negative sense. The word negative here is not about the value of the proposition but rather which information is lost in the text. van Dijk (1985:44-45) showed two simple examples of deletion.

1. The meeting went on forever. Outside it was snowing.

2. The meeting went on forever. The bald head of the chairman shone in the lamps above the table.

The topic of the first sentence of both utterances above is “the meeting”. It is also the theme of the sequence because of the definite article and the presupposition that the meeting was held. The second sentences can be deleted since they are not related to “the meeting” at all. The purpose here is the writer wants to describe the condition of the meeting itself. Therefore, the second sentences on those two utterances are considered as irrelevant and can be omitted.

The second macrorules called “**generalization**”. This rule is not about leaving the irrelevant propositions but rather construct a new proposition which is more general. Below is the example of generalization

3. John is frying an egg. Jack is steaming a chicken. Jacob is making a fried rice.

Those utterances are not related or linked each other. They are also not showing a certain sequence. Even so, we can construct a proposition that subsumes those three events such as “The boys are cooking”. This proposition shows that it can be entailed by those three sentences.

The last rule is defined as “**(re-) construction**”. van Dijk (1985:48) explained that in this rule, propositions are “taken together” by substituting them as a joint sequence, by a proposition that denotes a global fact of which the micropositions denote *normal components, conditions, or consequences*. It can be said that the joint sequence of propositions defines the macroposition. There is an example of “**(re-) construction**”:

4. Jack is tired. He is resting now.

It can be seen from sentence (4) that *Jack* and *He* refer to the same subject who is *Jack*. Those sentences are all about Jack. Readers will probably think that it is possible to delete one proposition since those two sentences are talking the same subject. At a glance, “*(re-) construction*” is similar to “*deletion*”. The readers must throw away that thought since those two things are two very different things. van Dijk (1985:48) explained that the main characteristic of “*(re-) construction*” is a new proposition must be constructed, involving a new predicate to denote the complex event described by the respective propositions of the text. Therefore, it can be concluded that one of those two propositions cannot be deleted since they entail each other.

The role of thematic structures cannot be separated with something called schemata. van Dijk (1985:69) said that schemata or superstructures are used to describe the overall form of a discourse. It can be said that schemata are about the whole content of news. Therefore, it can be concluded that thematic or macrostructures of the news are influenced by schemata or superstructures.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method that is used to collect and analyze the data of the thesis, thus to conduct the research systematically. The research method consists of research approach, research data and their context, method of collecting data and method of analysis.

3.1. Research Approach

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to explain and describe the phenomena which exist in the data by employing related approach which is Critical Discourse Analysis proposed by Fairclough (1989). In the analysis of the data, the researcher will also employ the theory of transitivity proposed by Halliday (2004).

Lambert (2012:255) said that a comprehensive summarization of certain events is the goal of descriptive qualitative studies. Sandelowski in Lambert (2012:255) defined that the such kind of research does not need a conceptual or highly abstract rendering of the data. The purpose of this research is to uncover how is the alignment of editorial in certain case. The case used in this research is about *Sumber Waras* hospital.

3.2. Research Data and Their Context

The data of this research are two editorial texts about *Sumber Waras* case. The data were taken from *Media Indonesia* and *Sindonews* dated April 15th, 2016. The first editorial from *Media Indonesia* is entitled ***Pertaruhan Kredibilitas BPK*** while the second one from *Sindonews* is entitled ***Sumber Waras bukan Pertarungan Opini***.

The researcher chose those newspapers because they have very different points of view in reporting the case. *Media Indonesia* is a newspaper owned by Mr. Surya Paloh who is also the leader of National Democrat (*Nasdem*) Party. It has been known that the party supports every movement made by the recent governor of Jakarta; Basuki Tjahaja Purnama or Ahok. That is the reason why the editorial of *Media Indonesia* focuses on BPK.

Sindonews newspaper was chosen because it has a different view in the case. The newspaper is owned by Mr. Hary Tanoesodibjo. Mr. Hary Tanoesodibjo or known as Mr. HT had an important position in Nasdem Party. He resigned from the party in January 2013 because he had a different view from the party. That could be the reason for the editorial giving its focuses not only on the representation *Sumber Waras* case itself but also on the one who should be responsible for the case.

3.3. Method of Collecting Data

The researcher collected the data by observing two online newspapers which are *Media Indonesia* and *Sindonews* dated April 15th, 2016. The focus of this

research is the editorial from those newspapers. The data were then downloaded and observed thoroughly. Sudaryanto (2015:203) said that observation method is a kind of method to collect data by observing the language used in the data.

The downloaded data were segmented into the unit of analysis. Those units are utterances in the form of clauses, phrases, and word. The theory of transitivity is used to answer the find the issues found in the data by observing the linguistic expressions used in the data.

3.4. Method of Analysis

The researcher uses referential and distributional method in the making of the interpretation of the findings. Sudaryanto (2015:15) said that referential method is a method based on the reference inside the utterances. In this case, the researcher found the reference of the clauses, phrases, or words inside the data. Sudaryanto (2015:18) explained that distributional method is used to explain and describe the linguistic devices of an utterance. It means that this method may help the researcher in deciding the actor, process, goal, and circumstance. The inferential method also used to find the background of the editor in reporting the news. The researcher also used the theory of van Dijk (1985) about “*macrorules*” to help the researcher in the finding of the topic of the clause.

The researcher found many actors, processes, goals, and circumstances. Even so, the researcher focuses only for the most dominant from all of those aspects. The findings are interpreted using informal method. Sudaryanto (2015:241) explained

that informal method is a method used by researcher to represent the findings by only giving description using words. The use of symbol is not necessary.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher is presenting the alignment of *Media Indonesia* and *Sindonews* newspapers in reporting *Sumber Waras* case by employing the three terms of Fairclough's theory. Those are description, interpretation, and explanation. The first phase of Fairclough's theory is description. It relates to the linguistic expression found in both editorials. The researcher used the transitivity theory by Halliday (2004) to describe the linguistic expression in the data. Transitivity theory is used to find the most dominant actor, process, goal, and circumstance in the data.

Interpretation of the data deals with the alignment of the newspaper based on the description of the data. It tells about the way the editor represents the case in the editorial and any factors which influence the editor in representing the case. The explanation phase will talk about the position of the data in the society, the researcher is going to explain the reason why the case emerges.

The editorial of *Sindonews* chooses to believe the result of BPK and make Ahok as the one who must be responsible for the case. It can be seen from the linguistic expressions used by the editor. It is different from the editorial of *Media Indonesia*. By looking at the linguistic expressions, the editorial of *Media Indonesia* chooses to believe in *Ahok*. The different alignment from those newspapers are also influenced by the history of *Ahok* and *BPK*.

The editorial of *Sindonews* seems like the response of the editorial of *Media Indonesia*. Both editorials are from the same date but different time. The editorial

of *Media Indonesia* is written at 05.30 WIB while *Sindonews* is at 10.05 WIB. That is the reason why the editorial of *Sindonews* is entitled “*Sumber Waras bukan Pertarungan Opini*”. The editor of *Sindonews* feels that anything said by *Media Indonesia* is just an opinion and he wants the readers to believe it.

Based on the three stages in the analysis, the writer presents the findings as follows.

4.1. Linguistic Expressions of *Sindonews* and *Media Indonesia*

The title of the editorial of *Sindonews* is “*Sumber Waras bukan Pertarungan Opini*”. Here, the researcher is going to find out what are being described in the editorial by looking at the expressions. The researcher also used the transitivity model proposed by Halliday (2004).

The researcher found many actors used in the editorial. It can be seen from the table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1. Actor of *Sindonews*

No.	Actors	%	No.	Actors	%
1.	<i>Kasus</i>	10.7%	21.	<i>Ancaman hukum</i>	5.4%
2.	<i>Kondisi ini</i>	1.8%	22.	<i>Segala upaya</i>	1.8%
3.	<i>Ahok</i>	8.9%	23.	<i>Kedua pihak</i>	1.8%
4.	<i>Ketokohnya</i>	1.8%	24.	<i>Perbuatan apa</i>	1.8%
5.	<i>Tarikan</i>	1.8%	25.	<i>Masa depan investasi</i>	1.8%
6.	<i>Dua kutub</i>	3.6%	26.	<i>Penunjukkan lokasi</i>	1.8%
7.	<i>Satu sama lain</i>	3.6%	27.	<i>Semuanya</i>	3.6%
8.	<i>Mereka</i>	3.6%	28.	<i>Hukum</i>	1.8%
9.	<i>Pihak lain</i>	1.8%	29.	<i>Keputusannya</i>	1.8%

10.	<i>Sikap demikian</i>	1.8%	30.	<i>Laporan BPK</i>	1.8%
11.	<i>Pertarungan opini</i>	1.8%	31.	<i>Pembelian RS Sumber Waras</i>	1.8%
12.	<i>Materi perdebatan</i>	3.6%	32.	<i>Itulah</i>	1.8%
13.	<i>Salah satunya</i>	1.8%	33.	<i>Penyimpangan</i>	1.8%
14.	<i>Mantan ketua BPK</i>	1.8%	34.	<i>Lahan</i>	1.8%
15.	<i>Namanya</i>	1.8%	35.	<i>Bola</i>	1.8%
16.	<i>Pertarungan</i>	1.8%	36.	<i>Adanya</i>	1.8%
17.	<i>Penganggaran</i>	1.8%	37.	<i>Penyelidikan</i>	1.8%
18.	<i>Penetapan</i>	1.8%	38.	<i>Aneka opini</i>	1.8%
19.	<i>Semua pihak</i>	1.8%	39.	<i>KPK</i>	1.8%
20.	<i>Tajinya</i>	1.8%	40.	<i>Siapapun</i>	1.8%

It can be seen from the table 4.1. that the editor shows three dominant actors which may help the reader understand the editorial of *Sindonews*. Those actors are *kasus*, *Ahok*, and *ancaman hukum*. *Kasus* as actor is being spoken for 6 (six) times in 4 (four) ways; those are *kasus penyimpangan*, *kasus tersebut*, *kontroversi kasus ini*, and *dugaan kasus RS Sumber Waras*. It can be seen below:

(1) C3

... *kasus penyimpangan pembelian lahan Rumah Sakit Sumber Waras semakin bergulir* ...

... (the irregularity case in land purchase of *Sumber Waras* hospital is increasingly “rolling”) ...

(2) *C4*

... *dan [kasus tersebut] membesar.*

... (and [**the case**] is getting bigger).

It has been said before that the analysis of actor cannot be separated from other parts such as the process and goal. Clause 3 and 4 are actually one sentence. It can be seen that the editor uses “rolling” and “getting bigger” as the process of clause 3 and 4. The editor brought us to something called snowball. We know that when we make a snowball and roll it over and over, that snowball will become bigger. That is the illustration of the case. The editor wants to show the reader that *Sumber Waras* case is getting bigger. It is not just getting bigger. The effect caused by the case will be bigger too. Imagine that we want to build a big house. We need to spend a lot of money; we need to find a land that is big enough for the house. That is the condition of the case. As long there is no way out for the case, the effect will be bigger or even wider than ever.

(3) *C5*

Kasus tersebut juga sudah menyedot sebagian besar ruang perhatian publik.

(**That case** also sucks most of public’s attention).

(4) *C27*

... *karena kasus tersebut “meledak” ...*

... (because **the case** “explodes”) ...

Clause 5 strengthen the previous two clauses. The editor reports the case as something that sucked the most public’s attention. If this just a small case, for

example stealing a chicken, then it would not suck public's attention. This case has sucked most people's attention in Indonesia. We can imagine how big the case is.

That statement is strengthened by clause 27. It has been said that the case "explodes". We all know that the term of "explodes" is mostly used when there is a bomb attack. We have ever seen a news about bomb attack in Indonesia. When we see the news, will be reported not just in Indonesia but also outside of Indonesia. Other country will also report the news. *Sumber Waras* case has already been known at least in Malaysia (1newsmalaysia.com) and Brunei Darussalam (lifespaceconnect.com). Even the media take the news from thejakartapost.com, it still means that the case has already been known worldwide. It also means that *Sumber Waras* case is a big case.

(5) C7

... karena **kontroversi kasus ini** menyeret tokoh yang tengah paling menjadi perhatian publik saat ini, yakni Gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok.

... (because **the controversy of this case** drags the most recent famous person, that is the Governor of Jakarta, Mr. Basuki Tjahaja Purnama as known as Ahok).

(6) C58

... apalagi **dugaan kasus RS Sumber Waras** menyangkut uang negara ratusan miliar.

... (moreover, **the allegation of Sumber Waras hospital case** involves a billion amount of state money).

Clause 7 and 58 can be categorized as those which support each other. It can be seen in clause 7 that the editor said that this case is controversial. We know that everything starts with a controversy will mostly end not in a good way. This is something that the editor trying to say. *Sumber Waras* case will not end in a good way. It means that someone must be blamed in this case. The editor gives a single name to make the readers focus on that “someone” that is the Governor of Jakarta, Mr. Basuki Tjahaja Purnama as known as Ahok. The editor wants the readers to believe that Ahok is someone who must take the responsibility of this case.

Clause 58 supported that “controversial” case told by the editor. He said that the case involves a billion amount of money. That is the thing which makes it controversial. 191 billion state money loss is a huge amount of money. The editor wants everyone believes that Ahok should be responsible for that money.

Another dominant actor found in the editorial of *Sindonews* is **Ahok**. Those clauses can be seen below:

(7) C16

... dan [**Ahok**] harus menanggung perbuatannya.

... (and [**Ahok**] should be responsible for his action).

The editor used the modality of “should” in clause 16. The modality of “should” can be used to force someone to do something. It means that the editor in the name of the people of Indonesia wants Ahok to take the responsibility for the case. In other words, he should be on trial. The use of “should” in that clause strengthen the believe of the people of Indonesia that he is the only one who is guilty in *Sumber Waras* case.

(8) *C19*

... bahwa **Ahok** adalah orang baik, jujur, dan tidak pernah salah.
... (that **Ahok** is a kind, honest, and innocent person).

(9) *C29*

Ahok sendiri merupakan salah satu kandidat terkuat dalam kontes politik tersebut.
(**Ahok** is one of the most powerful candidate in that political contest).

(10) *C40*

Kemenangan atau kekalahan Ahok pada kasus Sumber Waras tidak akan tergantung pada siapa yang memenangkan pertarungan opini tersebut.
(**The win or lose of Ahok** in *Sumber Waras* case is not depend on who win the opinion fight).

(11) *C44*

Ahok belum tentu mengambil keuntungan dari jual beli RS Sumber Waras,
...
(**Ahok** does not necessarily take an advantage from the land procurement process of *Sumber Waras* hospital) ...

The example number 8-11 are the editor's attitude toward Ahok himself. Even the editor seems to make Ahok look bad, he shows his uncertainty on himself. The editor said in clause 19 that Ahok is a good, honest, and he never wrong. It seems that the editor believes in what he just said if we take a look at that clause only. When we take a look on clause 17 and 18, it can be seen that the statement is not purely from the editor but from the others. Clause 17 said that "**Pihak lain**

adalah mereka yang berjuang mati-matian membelanya.” while clause 18 is “*Sikap demikian sebagian besar merefleksikan pandangan sebelumnya [bahwa Ahok adalah orang baik, jujur, dan tidak pernah salah]*. We can see that the editor shows “*Pihak lain* (another people)” as those who think that Ahok is a good, honest, and an innocent person. Therefore, it means that the editor sticks to his view that Ahok is guilty.

Clause 29 shows the admission of the editor in the strength of Ahok in the next election of the Governor of Jakarta. He believes that Ahok is one of the strongest candidate for the election. That is because Ahok is the recent Governor of Jakarta. It means that he is already known everywhere in Jakarta. It also means that he is not a regular person just like a chicken thief. That is one reason why *Sumber Waras* case is known widely.

Clause 44 shows the possibility. It also shows the uncertainty of the editor. The editor may have a faith that Ahok get “the part” of buying and selling process of *Sumber Waras* hospital. Even so, the editor chooses to show his uncertainty rather than accusing and blaming Ahok. That strategy is to prevent blackmailing someone. The case itself is still on investigation that time. Therefore, the editor gave a possibility rather than having faith but for the wrong one.

Clause 40 shows the uncertainty of the editor. Even we know that the editor seems to show the bad things of Ahok, he shows his uncertainty whether Ahok is really guilty just like he said or not. Although the editor seems doubt with the position of Ahok in the case, it seems that the readers will still believe that Ahok is guilty by reading the editorial.

The negation strategy indicates that there are denial and possibility. The editor says that the win or lose of Ahok on *Sumber Waras* case does not depend on who won the opinion fight. He may be innocent in the case. But, something that must be remembered is that option is only the opinion from other people. Everyone can deliver his or her opinion on something. Even so, the editor said that the case is not just an opinion fight but more than that. It is about finding who is wrong and who is right.

(12) C9

Ketokohnya dan aneka kontroversi yang membalutnya selama ini menjadikan kasus Sumber Waras sebagai pusat perhatian publik, ...

(His figure and any controversy around him make *Sumber Waras* case as the center of public's attention), ...

There is another actor which refers to Ahok that is “*ketokohnya*”. Even the actor comes only one time, the use of possessive pronoun shows that the clause refers to Ahok. It has been said before that *Sumber Waras* case has sucked the most public's attention. The reason is because Ahok himself is a controversial person. It means that Ahok has the potential to do something against law. It also means that Ahok may be guilty in *Sumber Waras* case since he is a controversial person.

The researcher found another interesting strategy done by the editor. He used *ancaman hukum* as the actor in only 3 (three) clauses but it can give a global picture on who must take the responsibility for that case. It can be seen in the clauses below:

(13) C30

Ancaman hukum bukan hanya akan merugikan **Ahok** pribadi, ...

(**Legal threats** not only harm Ahok), ...

(14) C31

... tapi [*ancaman hukum*] juga bisa menghancurkan harapan para pendukung beratnya ...

... (but [**legal threat**] will also destroy the hope of his **biggest** supporters)

...

(15) C32

... dan [*ancaman hukum*] membubarkan aneka kepentingan yang berjajaran di belakangnya.

... (and [**legal threat**] disperses any interest which lined behind **him**).

Those three clauses are actually in the same sentence. Even there are three clauses, the editor points on the same person that is Ahok. When we take a look at the goal, the only name we read is Ahok. The other two use a possessive pronoun “-nya” or “his” in this case. It is clear enough that the editor really wants the readers focused on Ahok and no one else. He uses *ancaman hukum* as the actor to make it clear that Ahok did something wrong.

The processes used in those three clauses are all negative-meaning process. There is no positive meaning of *merugikan* (harm), *menghancurkan* (destroy), *membubarkan* (disperse). There is no one who wants to get hurt or even destroyed voluntarily. The conclusion is the editor wants to show the readers that everything done by Ahok has a bad impact on anything or even anyone. Once again, it proves that he wants everyone blame Ahok. He wants Ahok look bad.

The editorial of *Media Indonesia* is entitled “*Pertaruhan Kredibilitas BPK*”. The title might give the readers a brand picture that the editorial will talk about BPK and anything about it such as the product of BPK. We all know that the actor of a clause will determine the way the readers thought. Those actors are seen below.

Table 4.2. Actor of *Media Indonesia*

No.	Actor	%	No.	Actor	%
1.	Kehormatan	2%	12.	Kita	8%
2.	Salah satu	2%	13.	KPK	2%
3.	Konstitusi	2%	14.	Penyelidikan	2%
4.	Lembaga negara	4%	15.	Usul	2%
5.	Mereka	10%	16.	Keprihatinan	2%
6.	BPK	10%	17.	Harus ada kemauan	2%
7.	Hasil audit	8%	18.	Anggota BPK	10%
8.	Faktanya	4%	19.	Partisipasi publik	4%
9.	Permainan politik	2%	20.	Orang bermasalah	2%
10.	Gubernur DKI	12%	21.	Kepentingan politik	2%
11.	Siapa	2%	22.	Ketua BPK	6%

The table 4.2. above shows that there is only one dominant actor in the editorial of *Media Indonesia* that is BPK. We can see other actors written in the editorial such as *mereka*, *hasil audit*, *anggota BPK*, and *ketua BPK*. Those actors are written for more than one time. Even so, if we take a look closely, those actors lead to one actor only that is BPK. There is one actor which also refers to *BPK* that is *orang bermasalah*. Based on those facts, it means that *BPK* has been written in 5 different ways.

Table 4.2. shows that the frequencies of *kita* and *anggota BPK* are the same. It has been said before that *anggota BPK* refers to *BPK* only. It means that *kita* here cannot be categorized as one of the dominant actors. The clauses with *BPK* as actor can be seen below.

(16) C6

Mereka menjadi satu-satunya lembaga ...
(They become the only agency) ...

(17) C38

Sebagian dari *mereka*, diakui atau tidak, ialah partisan ...
(Some of **them**, recognized or not, are partisan) ...

(18) C39

... dan [*mereka*] tidak memiliki latar belakang auditor.
... (and [**they**] do not have a background of auditor).

(19) C41

... dan bukan mustahil *mereka* bebas berkeliaran di lorong gelap transaksi opini WTP.
... (and it is possible that **they** are free to roam in the dark alley of WTP opinion transaction).

(20) C51

... dan belakangan sebagian dari *mereka* menjadi terpidana.
... (and lately, some of them have become a convict).

(21) C50

... *bila orang bermasalah* duduk di BPK ...

... (if a **trouble person** has a position in BPK) ...

Those six clauses above show us that there are some things wrong in BPK. clause 38 said that some of them are partisan. Partisan means that someone belongs to a certain party. It means that some members of BPK are not neutral. Most people believe that a partisan will obey the instruction of the leader of his or her party.

That statement is supported by clause 39 which said that most of the members of BPK have no background to be an auditor. It means that the result of the audit of BPK in *Sumber Waras* case may have a big possibility to be wrong. It may also mean that the result is only follow the order from their parties. Based on that fact, the editor wants the readers to believe that some members of BPK are from the opposite parties which against Ahok in the next election.

We have seen on TV a news about a corruption in a certain agency. The news also said that the agency has got a *Wajar Tanpa Pengecualian* (WTP) or unqualified opinion from BPK. That opinion may mean that there is a big possibility of an agency to have a “healthy” financial system. When there is a corruption in that agency, it may mean that there is something wrong with BPK. That is what the editor trying to say in clause 41. Since there is no objectivity in BPK and BPK is the only agency which has an authority to run an audit process, it is possible that those members have “something” in the business of WTP.

The fact is that some members of BPK have become a convict or at least a suspect. For example, Enang Hermawan in 2010, Bagindo Qurino in 2009, and the

former chairman of BPK Hadi Purnomo in 2016. Those facts prove that there is a “dirty business” inside BPK. All of those facts lead the readers to a single question; can we still trust the credibility of BPK?

(22) C37

Pertama, anggota BPK yang saat ini berjumlah sembilan orang harus dikurangi.

(First, **the nine-member of BPK** must be reduced).

(23) C42

Kedua, mekanisme pemilihan anggota BPK yang kental dengan nuansa politik harus segera diubah.

(Second, **the election mechanism of the member of BPK** which is closely to political nuance must be changed).

(24) C43

Pemilihan anggota BPK menjadi kewenangan DPR ...

(**The election of the member of BPK** is the authority of House of Representative) ...

(25) C44

... [pemilihan anggota BPK] dengan memperhatikan pertimbangan DPD.

... (**[the election]** is based on the recommendation of the Regional Representative Council (DPD)).

(26) C53

... rekrutmen anggota BPK mengikuti mekanisme rekrutmen anggota KPK

...

... (**the recruitment of the member of BPK** follows the recruitment mechanism of the member of KPK) ...

The election of the members of BPK is different from the election of a governor. The members are chosen by the House of Representative of Indonesia based on the recommendation of the Regional Representative Council. It is also different from the election of the members of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). There is a selection process in the election of the member of KPK. The candidates must also be tested by fit and proper test. That kind of test may have a view in the objectivity of the candidates.

There is no checks and balances test in the election of the members of BPK. BPK is supposed to be an agency that must not be intervened from anything. The fact is that it has a very big possibility that BPK is not an independent agency if we take a look at the election system.

If there is something wrong with BPK, probably there is also something wrong with the Council. It is very possible that those Houses have a political contract with any member of BPK. The editor once again wants the reader to ask on themselves; can we still trust BPK?

(27) C10

BPK menjadi lembaga terhormat ...

(BPK becomes an honored agency) ...

(28) C19

BPK memberi opini wajar tanpa pengecualian (WTP), ...

(BPK gives an unqualified opinion (WTP)), ...

(29) C25

BPK menyebut ada kerugian negara dalam pembelian lahan RS Sumber Waras oleh Pemerintah Provinsi DKI Jakarta.

(**BPK** said that there is a state loss in the land procurement of *Sumber Waras* hospital by the Government of Jakarta).

(30) C57

*... mestinya **BPK** membuka seterang-terangnya setiap tahapan audit.*

... (**BPK** is supposed to show every audit process).

(31) C59

*... **BPK** akan menuai kepercayaan yang luar biasa.*

... (**BPK** will have a tremendous trust).

(32) C16

*... hasil audit **BPK** yang kebenarannya diragukan*

... (**the audit result of BPK** that is doubtfully right).

(33) C17

*Ambil contoh hasil audit **BPK** terhadap penggunaan anggaran di sejumlah kementerian ...*

(For example, the **audit result of BPK** towards the financial use in some ministries) ...

(34) C22

*Audit **BPK** termutakhir, yakni audit pembelian tanah RS Sumber Waras, ...*

(The latest **audit of BPK** is the audit of land procurement of *Sumber Waras* hospital), ...

(35) C23

... [*audit pembelian tanah RS Sumber Waras*], *tengah diuji*.

... [**the audit of land procurement of Sumber Waras hospital**], is being tested.

(36) C24

Ia menjadi semacam pertaruhan atas kredibilitas hasil audit BPK sekaligus lembaga BPK.

(It becomes a betting of the credibility of audit result of BPK and also BPK itself).

(37) C65

... *Ketua BPK Harry Azhar Azis mampu memulihkan kepercayaan publik terhadap lembaga yang dipimpinnya.*

... (**the chairman of BPK**, Mr. Harry Azhar Azis can restore the public trust toward the agency).

(38) C68

... *mantan anggota DPR dari Partai Golkar itu perlu juga menjelaskan soal namanya ...*

... (**the former member of DPR** from Golkar party needs to explain about his name) ...

(39) C69

... [*namanya*] *yang tercatat di dokumen Panama Papers.*

... [**his name**] which is written in Panama Papers.

BPK is supposed to be an honored agency. BPK is the only authorized agency in running an audit. It means that BPK is supposed to give a correct result

related to an audit of an agency or ministry. The government has a full trust on BPK.

Clause 16 shows that BPK is no longer a trustworthy agency. There is someone doubt the audit result of BPK. It can be seen from the word *diragukan* or **doubted** in English for the process of the clause. The researcher does not mention anyone in that clause. It means that the real actor who doubt BPK is hidden. The editor wanted the readers to focus on the result of the audit of BPK which is doubtful and not who doubt that. The readers are positioned as someone who already knows the case.

That clause may successfully manipulate the mind of the readers because the editor wrote “... **the audit result of BPK that is doubtfully right ...**”. He wrote it crystal clear with no other goal or actor. That strategy makes the readers easily catch that the clause is focused on that audit. If the result of the audit is doubtful, it means that the agency itself is doubtful. It also means that the latest audit of *Sumber Waras* hospital is also doubtful.

If the result of the audit of *Sumber Waras* is wrong, it means that BPK has no more trust; or even worse; the agency will lose its credibility. That statement is supported by the fact that the name of the leader of BPK Mr. Harry Azhar Azis is written in Panama Papers. Panama Papers is the list of politicians, criminals, and the rogue industry that hides their cash. It means that the leader himself is a kind of “wrong” person.

The researcher said that in the editorial, there are strong relationship between actor, process, goal and even circumstance. He found that the editor

employed three kinds of processes, those are material, mental, and relational identification. It can be seen from the table below.

Table 4.3. Process of *Sindonews*

No.	Process	%
1.	Material	94%
2.	Relational	6%

From the table 4.3. above, the researcher found that the most dominant process employed in the editorial is material process. The examples of that processes are *menanggung*, *menghancurkan*, *membubarkan*, and *mengambil*. Halliday (2004:179) said that material clauses are clauses of doing and happening. It means that there is someone doing something.

The researcher found that there are two kinds of processes used in the editorial of *Sindonews*, metaphorical and “negative-meaning” process. The editor used a metaphorical process when the clause has no goal such as *membesar* and *bergulir*. The “negative-meaning” processes such as *menanggung*, *menghancurkan*, and *membubarkan* are used when the clause has a goal.

The researcher found that there are four types of process found in the editorial of *Media Indonesia*. It can be seen below.

Table 4.4. Process of *Media Indonesia*

No.	Process	%	No.	Process	%
1.	Material	71.7%	3.	Verbal	5%
2.	Relational	16.7%	4.	Mental	6.7%

The most dominant process found in the editorial of *Media Indonesia* is material process. There is something interesting with the process. The editor used many passive voices for the process. There are 23 active voices and 19 passive voices. Even the most dominant process is active voice, the use of so many passive voices must be reckoned. The editor used active voice mostly when the actor is *BPK*. It means that the editor wants the readers to focus on *BPK*.

There are two reasons for the editor employs many passive voices. There are two types of passive voice; those are agentive and non-agentive. The researcher found that there are 16 (sixteen) non-agentive passive voices and 2 (two) agentive passive voices. There are two reasons which make the editor choose many non-agentive passive voices rather than the agentive one. First, the editor does not want the reader to focus on the actor but rather the action. Second, probably, the editor does not know the actor. This editorial uses passive voice when the goal is about *BPK*. The purpose of the editor is to make *BPK* look bad. It can be seen below.

(40) C2

KEHORMATAN sebuah lembaga negara bukan semata-mata karena keberadaan mereka **diatur** dalam konstitusi.

(THE HONOR of an agency is not only because they are ruled in a constitution)

(41) C3

Harkat dan martabat sebuah lembaga negara **diakui** juga.

(The value and dignity of an agency is also acknowledged)

(42) C4

... karena hasil kerja mereka tidak pernah **diragukan**.

... (because their work is never being doubted)

(43) C11

[*lembaga terhormat*] yang hasil kerjanya **diakui** ...

[an honored agency] that the work is accepted ...

(44) C12

dan [*hasil kerjanya*] **diterima** dengan lapang dada.

and [their work] is accepted gracefully.

(45) C16

... hasil audit BPK yang kebenarannya **diragukan**.

... (the audit result of BPK that is **apocryphal**).

(46) C23

[*audit pembelian tanah RS Sumber Waras*], tengah **diuji**.

[(the audit of *Sumber Waras* hospital), is being tested).

(47) C27

Basuki yang akrab **disapa** Ahok itu, ...

(Basuki who used to be called as Ahok) ...

(48) C33

Penyelidikan itu **didasarkan** pada hasil audit BPK ...

(The investigation is **based on** the audit result of BPK) ...

The editor shows a capitalized word “HONOR” in the beginning of clause 2. He shows that if an agency is ruled in a constitution, that agency must have an

honor. That constitution is not on ruled the existence of an agency but also ruled the way they run their operation. Not only BPK but all agency. For example, Indonesian Police or Indonesian National Army. They are ruled in constitution. The constitution is their rule. The member of those agencies feel the honor of their agency.

That kind of honor also applies to BPK. The member of BPK must shows the honor of being a member of BPK. The fact is, the editor shows more comparison. Clause 16 shows that someone started to doubt with the audit of BPK. The editor does not write who doubt the audit but the editor wants the readers only focus on “the audit of BPK is doubtful”. The credibility of BPK as the agency that is ruled by a constitution seems scattered into pieces.

It is not just the audit of BPK, the editor shows a more specific audit that is the audit of *Sumber Waras* hospital. He said that the result is being tested. It is not important who test or doubt the result. The editor wants the reader to believe that there is something wrong with the audit of *Sumber Waras* hospital.

Clause 33 supports that explanation. It is said that there is an investigation that is based on the audit of BPK. We all know that if there is an investigation then there is something wrong and against the law. If the investigation is based on the audit of BPK, it means that the audit is wrong and against the law. Once again, the editor makes BPK look bad.

The editor gives 2 (two) agentive passive clauses in the data. It can be seen below.

(49) C5

*Salah satu lembaga negara yang kedudukannya **diatur** konstitusi ialah Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK).*

(One agency that is ruled by constitution is BPK)

(50) C34

*... dan Ahok sudah **dimintai** keterangan oleh KPK.*

... (dan Ahok is already asked by KPK for his explanation)

Those two clauses above show a clear agent. First is constitution; second is KPK. Clause 5 explains the readers that BPK is one of the agency that is ruled by a constitution. As it has been said before that there should be an honor in that agency.

It feels like the editor wants to “cover” the Governor of Jakarta that is Ahok. He said that Ahok is already asked by KPK. It means that there is an action to solve this case.

A contradiction is shown when the editor employs active voice as the process. It can be seen below.

(51) C19

*BPK **memberi** opini wajar tanpa pengecualian (WTP),*

(BPK **gives** an unqualified opinion (WTP)),

(52) C20

tetapi kenyataannya terjadi korupsi di kementerian dan lembaga tersebut.
(but there is a corruption in those ministries and agencies).

Clause 19 and 20 are actually one sentence. A clear contradiction is shown with the use of *tetapi* (or). That conjunction is used to explain that there are two different facts. At clause 19, the editor explained that BPK gave an “OK” for the audit on some ministries. It means that the financial condition of those ministries is in a good condition and nothing is wrong with that. As the only agency who has the right to run an audit on every organization, that result must be very trustworthy.

The editor then gives a shocking fact about that audit. He explained in clause 20 that there is a corruption in those ministries. A corruption means that there is a wrong use of a huge amount of money. It is shocking because the audit done by the only proven agency is wrong. The agency said that there is no problem with the financial system of those ministries. It feels like we lift something up then drop it from high. When the agency cannot be trusted, then it means no agency can be trusted related to the financial audit. When there is a corruption in some ministries, it is possible that there is a corruption too in BPK.

Based on those facts above, it can be concluded that the editor wants the readers assess that BPK is bad. When the reader’s mind is successfully shaped with that thought, it means that the audit of *Sumber Waras* hospital may also wrong.

The goal of a clause could also help the readers understand the text. The researcher found two dominant goals in the editorial of *Sindonews*; those are *Ahok*, and *opini*. The list of goals can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.5. Goals of *Sindonews*

No.	Goals	%	No.	Goals	%
1.	Perhatian publik	5%	16.	Kepentingan	5%
2.	Kasus	2%	17.	Pemikiran	2%
3.	Massa	2%	18.	Niat	2%
4.	Sikap	2%	19.	Siapa	2%
5.	Opini	14%	20.	Keuntungan	2%
6.	Ahok	6%	21.	Orang	5%
7.	Perbuatannya	2%	22.	Negara	2%
8.	Pemandangan	2%	23.	Lokasi tanah	2%
9.	Mereka	2%	24.	Penyelidikan	2%
10.	Persoalan politik	2%	25.	Tajinya	2%
11.	Kredibilitas BPK	2%	26.	Korupsi	2%
12.	Kandidat	2%	27.	Uang negara	2%
13.	Harapan	2%	28.	Harga	2%
14.	Penegakan hukum	2%	29.	Hasil laporan BPK	2%
15.	Hukum	2%			

Table 4.5. shows that the most dominant goals in the editorial of *Sindonews* are *opini* and *Ahok*. The examples of *Ahok* as goal can be seen below.

(53) C15

*Satu pihak yang berkeyakinan **Ahok memang bersalah** dalam kasus tersebut seperti hasil laporan investigasi Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK)*

(One side are those who believe that **Ahok is guilty** in the case just like the investigation report of the Supreme Court Agency (BPK))

(54) C16

*... dan [Ahok] harus menanggung **perbuatannya**.*

*... (and [Ahok] must be responsible for **his action**).*

It can be seen that clause 15 and 16 are actually one sentence. Those clauses give the one and only name that is Ahok. The editor writes a clear statement in clause 15 that Ahok is guilty. It shows that the editor also wants the readers to believe that statement. If we also take a look in the circumstance, the editor said that “Ahok is guilty **in the case just like the investigation report of the Supreme Court Agency (BPK)**”. It means that Ahok is the only person who should be blamed in *Sumber Waras* case. The addition of **BPK** as the circumstance of the clause strengthen the previous statement that shows Ahok is guilty.

We all know that BPK is the only proven agency that has the right to run a financial audit in every agency in Indonesia. It means that if BPK reports that there is something wrong with the financial system in an agency, then it is undebatable. That circumstance is also strengthened the believe that Ahok is guilty. It is also supported by clause 16 which said that Ahok should be responsible for his action.

(55) C21

*... materi perdebatan tidak lagi berkuat pada **salah atau tidaknya Ahok secara hukum dalam kasus pembelian RS Sumber Waras**, ...*

*... (the debate material is no longer about **whether Ahok is guilty or not** in the name of law in land procurement case of *Sumber Waras* hospital), ...*

(56) C30

Ancaman hukum bukan hanya akan merugikan Ahok pribadi, ...

(Legal threat is not only harm Ahok), ...

The editor shows a possibility in clause 21. He uses *or* in the clause. The use of *or* is not the interesting part. The interesting part is the editor gives only one choice that **Ahok is guilty or not**. Normally, people will be given with **right or wrong** choice and not “**wrong or not wrong**” choice. That strategy leads the readers to focus in the word “**guilty**”.

“**Right or wrong**” choice means that if something is not right, then it must be wrong. It is different with the other one. “**Wrong or not wrong**” choice may mean that if it is not wrong, then it may be right or wrong. It means that the choice of “**guilty or not guilty**” means that if Ahok is not guilty, then he may not right. It means that he still has a possibility to be guilty and he must be guilty. Then strategy will absolutely make the readers focus in the word of **guilty**. It means that the editor wants the readers to still believe that Ahok is absolutely guilty.

That statement is supported by clause 30. The editor said that Ahok is threatened by law. It means that Ahok is absolutely did something wrong and against the law.

Another dominant goal found in the data is *opini* (opinion). The editor wrote it for 4 times. It can be seen below:

(57) C14

*... dan [satu sama lain] mempertarungkan **opini**.*

... (and [each other] fight for their **opinion**).

(58) C20

*Saking kerasnya **pertarungan opini** ...*

(How hard the **opinion fight** is) ...

(59) C26

*Kerasnya **pertarungan opini** dalam kasus Ahok dapat dipahami*

(How hard the **opinion fight** in Ahok's case is understandable) ...

(60) C33

*Karena itu, segala upaya akan dilakukan untuk memenangkan **pertarungan opini** tersebut.*

(Because of that, everything will be done to win that **opinion fight**).

(61) C39

*Namun, **pertarungan opini** tersebut hanyalah tetap **sebatas pertarungan opini**.*

(But, that opinion fight is always just **an opinion fight**).

(62) C40

*Kemenangan atau kekalahan Ahok pada kasus Sumber Waras tidak akan tergantung pada siapa yang memenangkan **pertarungan opini** tersebut.*

(The win or lose of Ahok in *Sumber Waras* case will never be depend on who win the **opinion fight**).

(63) C56

*... [penyelidikan] tanpa terpengaruh aneka **opini** ...*

... ([the investigation] without being affected by any **opinion**) ...

Those seven clauses absolutely lead the readers to one thing that even Ahok look good, it is just an opinion. Nothing more and nothing less. It is okay to have an opinion on anything. It is okay to have a different thought on something. one thing to be remembered is that *Sumber Waras* case is not just an opinion fight. It is cannot be solved just by looking at who is the winner of that fight. Someone must be responsible and should be on trial.

The researcher found that there is only one dominant goal found in the editorial of *Media Indonesia*. That dominant goal is **BPK**. The list of the goals can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.6. Goals of *Media Indonesia*

No.	Goals	%	No.	Goals	%
1	Keberadaan mereka	2%	14	Keterangan	2%
2	Harkat dan martabat	2%	15	Kewenangan DPR	2%
3	Lembaga negara	2%	16	Langkah radikal	2%
4	Hasil kerja	21%	17	Partisan	2%
5	Kerugian negara	2%	18	Latar belakang auditor	2%
6	BPK	17%	19	Anggota	4%
7	Keuangan negara	2%	20	Pertimbangan DPD	2%
8	Kebenarannya	2%	21	Kedekatan	2%
9	Anggaran	4%	22	Pertimbangan	2%
10	Opini WTP	2%	23	Rekrutmen KPK	2%
11	Pertaruhan	2%	24	Tudingan main politik	2%
12	KPK	2%	25	Tahapan Audit	2%
13	Penyelidikan	2%	26	Kepercayaannya	4%
			27	Niat	2%

It can be seen from table 4.6. that there are two dominant goals; those are *hasil kerja* and *BPK*. The fact is that there is only one dominant goal because *hasil kerja* and *BPK* are considered as one since *hasil kerja* refers to the product of *BPK*. The clauses with *BPK* as goals can be seen below.

(64) C4

... karena *hasil kerja mereka* tidak pernah diragukan.
... (because their works are never being doubted).

(65) C11

... yang *hasil kerjanya* diakui ...
... (the works that have been recognized) ...

(66) C12

... dan [*hasil kerjanya*] diterima dengan lapang dada.
... (and [it] is accepted gracefully).

Those three clauses above (4, 11, 12) are the hope of the editor or maybe the people of Indonesia. The editor said in the data that *BPK* is supposed to be an honored agency and its works are supposed to be recognized and accepted gracefully. Later he said that the fact is so different. Some audit result of *BPK* is doubtful. By giving some examples of corruption cases, the editor wants the reader to believe that the audit result of *BPK* is a trouble.

When we were a kid, sometimes we hope that we can get certain toys. It means that in that time, we do not have that toys. Just like the editor's hope. He wants to show the readers that *BPK* is not an honored agency and their works are

still cannot be accepted gracefully. If their works is hard to be accepted, it may mean that there is something wrong with the agency itself. If that is the situation, it means that the audit of *Sumber Waras* hospital may also wrong. The researcher wants to prove this statement with some clauses below.

(67) C26

*Gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama tidak bisa menerima **hasil audit BPK** itu.*

(The Governor of Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama cannot accept **that audit result of BPK**).

(68) C29

*Ia juga menilai **hasil audit BPK** itu menipu.*

(He also thinks that **the audit result of BPK** is cheating).

(69) C30

*Soal siapa yang benar terkait dengan **hasil audit RS Sumber Waras**, ...*

(About who is right about the audit result of *Sumber Waras* hospital), ...

(70) C33

*Penyelidikan itu didasarkan pada **hasil audit BPK** ...*

(The investigation is based on **the audit result of BPK**) ...

(71) C58

*Jika publik mudah mengakses **hasil audit atas RS Sumber Waras**, ...*

(If public can access the **audit result of Sumber Waras** hospital easily), ...

Clause 26, 29, 30, 33, and 58 strengthened the previous statement which said that the audit of *Sumber Waras* hospital may also wrong. First, the Governor

of Jakarta himself think that the audit of *Sumber Waras* hospital is cheating and ridiculous. As it has been said before that the audit result of BPK is cannot be accepted gracefully. It means that the audit result is cannot be trusted, even the Governor of Jakarta cannot trust it.

Second, the editor said an “if” in clause 58. He said that “If public can access the **audit result of *Sumber Waras* hospital easily**”; it means that the people of Indonesia cannot access the audit result of *Sumber Waras* hospital easily. It means two things. The result of the audit is probably very confidential to be accessed by ordinary people just like a bank account. Probably there is a potential of using the audit report in a wrong way if people can access the report easily. The other one is probably there is something which is not match with the reality. Well, one thing for sure, the editor wants the readers to believe that there is something wrong with the result. With those two previous reasons, that believe is probably right.

(72) C5

*Salah satu lembaga negara yang kedudukannya diatur konstitusi ialah **Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK)**.*

(One agency that is ruled by constitution is **Supreme Court Agency (BPK)**).

(73) C28

... menilai **BPK** ngaco.

... ([Ahok] judged that **BPK** is ridiculous).

(74) C35

*Keprihatinan kita ialah **kehormatan BPK** yang seperti terjun bebas ke titik nol.*

(Our concern is that **the honor of BPK** is like falling down to the earth).

(75) C36

*Harus ada kemauan sungguh-sungguh untuk memulihkan **wibawa BPK**, ...*

(There must be a true willingness to restore **the prestige of BPK**), ...

(76) C41

*Cukup sulit mengawasi **anggota [BPK]** yang begitu banyak ...*

(It is pretty hard to have an eye on so many **members of BPK**) ...

(77) C48

*... daripada memilih **anggota** yang berintegritas dan kompeten.*

... rather that choose **a member** who has integrity and competency).

The editor wants to show the readers the condition of BPK which is quite shocking. BPK is an agency which is ruled by the constitution of Indonesia. In clause 35, the editor wants us as the people of Indonesia to agree that the honor of BPK is falling down to the earth. By the use of “our concern”, the editor positioned the readers as those who agree with his statement. An authorized agency with “no honor” is such a shame. It means that the product of that agency is cannot be trusted. That is what the editor trying to say.

Beside “no honor”, the editor shows that BPK is also has no prestige. If the authorized agency has no honor and prestige the its product is somewhat cannot be

trusted anymore. If that is the condition, the audit of *Sumber Waras* hospital can be categorized as something wrong and cannot be trusted.

It has been said that some of the members of BPK has already been named as a convict or at least as a suspect. The editor shows some more reasons in clause 41 and 48. He said that there are so many members of BPK. The members of BPK in the main office in Jakarta itself are consist of 9 people. Whereas, there is one branch office of BPK in each region in Indonesia. It means that it is so hard to keep an eye to each of them. It also means that there is a big possibility for each of them involved in a black dark circle called corruption.

Another reason is that the members of BPK are chosen from those who have a close connection with legislative rather than those who have integrity and competency. That is why the editor believe that the audit of *Sumber Waras* is cannot be trusted.

The presence of circumstance in a clause cannot be underestimated. It can give more explanation to the clause itself. The researcher found that there are four types of circumstance employed in the editorial. Those are time, place, manner, and purpose. The frequencies of those circumstances found in the editorial of *Sindonews* are as follows.

Table 4.7. Circumstance of *Sindonews*

No.	Circumstance	F	%
1.	Time	2	6%
2.	Place	12	42%
3.	Manner	12	42%
4.	Purpose	3	10%

Table 4.7. shows that there are two circumstances which have same frequencies. The editor used those circumstances for 12 times each. Gerot and Wignell (1995:52) said that place (spatial) circumstance is used to tell where the action takes place. The examples of “place circumstance” found in the editorial are *dalam kasus tersebut*, *dalam kasus Ahok*, *dalam kasus pembelian RS Sumber Waras*, and *pada kasus Sumber Waras*. Those examples indicate that there is a problem; and that problem happens only in *Sumber Waras* case. the editor wants the reader to put their focus only in *Sumber Waras* case which drag *Ahok* as the only person who should be responsible for that case.

Another circumstance which has a same frequency as place circumstance is manner circumstance. Gerot and Wignell (1995:52-53) separate that circumstance into three types; those are **means**, **quality**, and **comparison**. The researcher found that most manner circumstance found in the editorial is the quality type.

The examples of that type are *kuatnya*, *saking kerasnya*, *begitu mahalnyanya*, and *sepenuhnya*. It can be concluded that the editor wants to show the reader about the quality of the case. It can be seen from the data that those circumstances are used to give a hyperbole effect. The purpose is to stimulate the reader’s mind to agree with the editor that the case is not just an ordinary case. The case is big and it has a bad impact on so many things.

The list of circumstances found in the editorial of *Media Indonesia* can be seen below.

Table 4.8. Circumstance of *Media Indonesia*

No.	Circumstance	F	%	No.	Circumstance	F	%
1.	Manner	24	46%	4.	Time	6	11%
2.	Place	11	21%	5.	Cause	1	2%
3.	Matter	8	15%	6.	Accompaniment	2	3%

It can be seen from table 4.8. above that there are at least two dominant circumstances found in the editorial of *Media Indonesia*; those are quality and place. The quality circumstance here means that the editor gives his judgment on how people react on the case. For example, clause 46 said “*Sejauh ini, harus jujur, diakui, [kedekatan dengan legislatif dikedepankan]...*”. The editor said that the people of Indonesia must be honest that there is something unfair with the election of the member of BPK. The editor wants BPK to be honest if that thing is right.

If we take a look on the data, clause 46 to 48 which is actually one sentence shows a comparison. The sentence is “*Sejauh ini, harus jujur, diakui, [kedekatan dengan legislatif dikedepankan daripada memilih anggota yang berintegritas dan kompeten]*”. It can be seen that there is another quality circumstance that is “*berintegritas dan kompeten*”. From this sentence, the editor wants to give us an information that most of the members of BPK have no integrity and competency. Most of them have no competency especially in the audit process. From that sentence, it can be concluded that if BPK chooses a member with no integrity and competency, how can the people of Indonesia trust the result of BPK.

The editor gives a little amount of place circumstances. There is at least one clause which refer to BPK that is clause 51 “[*Tidak mengherankan*] *bila orang bermasalah duduk di BPK*”. The editor once again gives a clear explanation of BPK. He said that a trouble person “sit” inside BPK. That clause gives the people of Indonesia a picture that BPK is a bunch of trouble person.

Based on all facts that has been explained above, the researcher concludes that there is a contrast result between the editorial of *Sindonews* and *Media Indonesia*. The researcher shows the contrastive result in the table below.

Table 4.9. The Contrastive Result of Two Newspapers

No.	Type (dominant)	<i>Sindonews</i>	<i>Media Indonesia</i>
1.	Actor	<i>Sumber Waras, Ahok, Ancaman hukum</i>	<i>BPK</i>
2.	Process	Material	Material
3.	Goal	<i>Ahok, opini</i>	<i>BPK</i>
4.	Circumstance	Place, Manner	Manner

Based on table 4.9., it can be concluded that those newspapers have a very different alignment in *Sumber Waras* case. That is because those newspapers have different history, have a bad relationship between the owner, and also different view of a future.

4.2. The Alignment of the Newspapers

The role of the media in *Sumber Waras* case helped the readers understand the case. The ability of the newspapers in aligning the case takes an important role in shaping the readers' mind about the case. *Sindonews* and *Media Indonesia* have their own way in reporting the case. They have their own alignment.

If we look at the mood system, both editorial gave an information to the readers. The readers are considered as those who need an information about *Sumber Waras* case. The newspapers here act as those who know everything and have the right in giving information to the readers. By giving an information, media may shape the readers' mind using their words. Those newspapers always have their own way to shape the mind.

The editorial of *Sindonews* focuses on how *Sumber Waras* case affect the people of Indonesia especially in Jakarta and the man behind the case. It has been said that the most dominant actors in the editorial are *kasus*, *Ahok*, and *ancaman hukum*. The decision of choosing those words as the most dominant actors is to make *Ahok* look bad. The editor wants to make the readers believe that *Ahok* is the only man behind the case.

That strategy is chosen probably because *Ahok* declared that he will participate in the next election of the governor of Jakarta. The editor himself wrote in his editorial that *Ahok* is the strongest candidate in the next election. It means that probably the editor wants to weaken the image of *Ahok*.

Other evidence which makes *Ahok* look bad is the use of *ancaman hukum* as actor. Even there is only one sentence which uses *ancaman hukum*, that sentence

is consist of three clauses with the same actor on each clause. When someone is threatened by law, he or she must be doing something against the law. That is the intention of the editor. He wants to tell the reader that *Ahok* did something against the law. the editor wants to shape the reader's mind with only two words in three clauses.

That statement is supported by the most dominant process in the editorial which is material process. The editor wants to show the reader that there is someone doing something. It may be good or bad. The editor chooses words such as *merugikan*, *menghancurkan*, and *membahayakan* to prove the readers that *Ahok* is guilty. We absolutely cannot analyze the editorial by looking at the process only. But with that kind of processes combine with the actors proves the ideological view of the editor in this case. He believes only one thing that *Ahok* is guilty.

It has been said before that *Sumber Waras* case has become a national case. Many people are allowed to give their opinion. The editor proves it with the most dominant goals in the editorial. Those goals are *Ahok*, and *opini*. The editor said that this case has sucked public attention. That statement may mean two things. First, the people of Indonesia are absolutely aware with everything in Indonesia. They try to find what is happen in Indonesia. Second, this case is actually urgent. It means that the case is not an ordinary case. There may be someone or something which is not relate to the case directly but still has a relation with the case.

The editorial chooses to write *Ahok* as the dominant actor and goal is definitely to make *Ahok* look bad. That strategy is chosen because the editor wants

the readers have a same view that *Ahok* is the only man behind the case and he is absolutely guilty in *Sumber Waras* case.

The editor packs that “view” not in a direct statement which says that *Ahok* is guilty. He packs that information in a clever way by using *Sumber Waras bukan Sekedar Pertarungan Opini* as the title of the editorial. Even the editor does not blame *Ahok* directly, the linguistic expression chosen by the editor gives a clear view that the editorial of *Sindonews* chooses to make *Ahok* guilty.

Different newspaper may have a different view in the case. *Media Indonesia* newspaper chooses to be different from *Sindonews*. The newspaper sees the case from different perspective. If *Sindonews* sees *Sumber Waras* case from the case itself and *Ahok* as the actor behind it, *Media Indonesia* sees the Supreme Court Agency or *Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK)* as the only actor behind the case.

Media Indonesia uses *BPK* as the most dominant actor and goal in its editorial. The editor wrote *BPK* as the actor for 14 times in his editorial. It proves that the editor wants the reader believes that it is not about what is wrong with *Sumber Waras* case but rather the truth in the audit process of *Sumber Waras* done by *BPK*.

That strategy is also supported by the use of process in the editorial. It has been said before that the editorial of *Media Indonesia* employs many passive voices especially non-agentive passive voices as the process. The type of the most dominant process in the editorial is material process. It means that the editor wants the reader to believe that the most important thing in *Sumber Waras* case is not

about the actor but rather the thing done by someone. Even it has many non-agentive passive voices, the editor still has the dominant actor in it.

Just like the researcher said that the most dominant goal in the editorial is also *BPK*. *BPK* as the agency affected by the process. This strategy will absolutely help the readers to believe that it is not about *Sumber Waras* or even *Ahok*; it is about *BPK*.

The alignment of the editorial is not only based on the linguistic expressions employed by the editor. The editor also had the information of the history of *Ahok*. *Sindonews* editorial believes that *Ahok* has a controversial relationship with the House of Jakarta. It can be said that their relationship is not in a good condition. The owner of the newspaper probably believes that any governor should obey the rule of the House in that region. It means that *Ahok* should obey to the rule of the House of Jakarta.

We all know that *Ahok* disagree with the budget proposed by the House of Jakarta. That is one of the reason why *Ahok* has a bad relationship tih the House of Jakarta and even the House of Representatives of Indonesia. Based on that fact, the newspaper thinks that this is the perfect moment to “attack” *Ahok*. This is the moment to make *Ahok* who is known as the corruption fighter to the one who do the corruption.

The editorial of *Media Indonesia* has a different way. The editor believes that from the history of *BPK*, the only agency which is allowed to run an audit, can be wrong. He wants the people of Jakarta still believe that *Ahok* is the corruption fighter. By showing the fact that Mr. Harry Azhar, the chairman of *BPK*, named in

Panama Papers, the editor wants to show that BPK is a trouble agency. He wants to show that the leader of BPK is something called criminal. Based on that fact, the editor wants to show that BPK is wrong in *Sumber Waras* case.

4.3. The Social Value

This case emerges when *Ahok* declared that he is going to participate in the next governor election. Many people of Jakarta or probably in Indonesia know that *Ahok* is known as a clean and bold governor; especially when he must fight with something called corruption. Those images are also helped by the media. Just right after he declared his will, *Sumber Waras* case emerged.

Sumber Waras case is not just a case which is happen in Jakarta. It becomes a national case. The people of Indonesia are free to deliver their opinion on the case. Many people think that *Ahok* is guilty and must be punished. In the other hand, there are many people think that he did the right thing based on the rule. Those different opinions are supported by the role of the media in reporting *Sumber Waras* case.

Sindonews and *Media Indonesia* are two different newspapers. They have their own view on the case. *Sindonews* agrees with those who think that *Ahok* is guilty. There are some reasons which make *Sindonews* has that view. Firstly, *Sindonews* is the product of MNC Group owned by Mr. Hary Tanoesodibjo. He is also the founder of *Persatuan Indonesia (Perindo)* Party. The newspaper chooses that way since the party is not the supporter of *Ahok* in the next election.

The owner of the newspaper is also the former member of *Nasional Demokrat (Nasdem)* Party and *Hati Nurani Rakyat (Hanura)* Party. We all know

that those two parties are the first party which declare their support for *Ahok* in the next election. Therefore, it makes sense if then *Sindonews* newspaper chooses to agree that *Ahok* is guilty.

The editorial of *Sindonews* seems utilize the controversial part of *Ahok*. We all know that sometimes *Ahok* is being pictured as the governor who is hard to say something smooth. He often said something harsh to everyone who is wrong in his eyes. Many people said that he does not have political manners. Based from that fact, the editor wants to link his attitude with the case. If someone is used to be familiar with something called controversy, it means that he or she has a possibility to make another controversy. Just like this case; the editor wants the readers to believe that the controversy of *Sumber Waras* case is because the Governor of Jakarta is used to be familiar with it.

Most people of Indonesia believe the editor's view. We can see in many TV shows which discussed the case. Many people believe that *Ahok* is guilty. It means that the editorial succeed in shaping the reader's mind. The editorial is accepted in the society.

Media Indonesia newspaper has different view from *Sindonews*. The newspaper chooses to believe that *Ahok* is totally not guilty in *Sumber Waras* case. The newspaper believes that everything he did is based on the rule of the law. It is understandable since the newspaper belongs to Mr. Surya Paloh. He is also the founder of *Nasional Demokrat (Nasdem)* Party. It has been said before that the party is the first supporter of *Ahok* in the next election. That is why the newspaper chooses to make *Ahok* look good.

Those different views from those newspapers have already been accepted in the society. We can see in TV show especially in discussion session, there are so many different opinion from different people on that case. It feels like the people of Indonesia are split into those who agree with *Sindonews* and those with *Media Indonesia*.

It has been known that the founders of those newspapers have a TV station. Mr. Hary Tanoesodibjo has MNC Group meanwhile Mr. Surya Paloh has *Metro TV*. That is why *Sumber Waras* case has become a national case since people can follow this case everywhere.

The editorial of *Media Indonesia* shows that some of the members of BPK are named as a convict. For example, Enang Hermawan in 2010. The auditor of BPK from West Java office is a convict for the bribery case of the local government of Bekasi. He took the bribe to make Bekasi has an unqualified opinion or *Wajar Tanpa Pengecualian* in the audit result.

Next former auditor of BPK is Bagindo Quirino in 2009. He is the former section chief of audit of BPK. He took the bribe from Bachrun Effendi and Taswin Zein; the former official of the Department of Labor and Transmigration. He took it to change the result of the audit of BPK.

Even those facts are not given in the editorial, by showing that some members of BPK are named as convict, the readers will believe the view that there is something wrong with BPK. The editor succeeds to make the readers believe that view.

Sumber Waras case is likely a flake of disappointment of the presidential election of Indonesia. As we know that at the first time, Ahok is the Vice Governor of Jakarta. He accompanied Mr. Joko Widodo who used to be a Governor of Jakarta. When Mr. Joko Widodo as known as Mr. Jokowi becomes the President of Indonesia, Mr. Ahok becomes the Governor of Jakarta. It has been known that those persons are closed each other.

Most members of BPK are from the opposition party. It means that those guys are those who does not support Mr. Jokowi to be the President of Indonesia. That explanation is also supported by the controversial action of Ahok. First, we know that Ahok has a bad relationship with the DPRD of Jakarta. He quits from the party which help him to be the Vice Governor of Jakarta. There are so many people dislikes him because of that. Even the House of Representatives of Indonesia.

Ahok is known as the man who fight a corruption bravely. He is also known as the one who reveal a suspicious budget submitted by the Regional House of Representative of Jakarta. That is probably the reason why so many people in the House wants to “attack” him.

Those editorials are written in the same day with the same date. The difference is that the editorial of *Media Indonesia* came first then *Sindonews*. It may mean that the editorial of *Sindonews* wants to counter the editorial of *Media Indonesia*. The title of the editorial of *Media Indonesia* is *Pertaruhan Kredibilitas BPK*. It means that the editorial wants the readers not to focus on *Sumber Waras* or even *Ahok* but rather on *BPK*. It is different from the title of *Sindonews*' editorial which is *Sumber Waras bukan Sekedar Pertarungan Opini*. The editor of the

editorial believes that everything said by *Media Indonesia* is just an opinion. He also thinks that even it is possible to give any opinion in *Sumber Waras* case, the case will not be solved just by delivering an opinion. The case is not just an opinion fight.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion of the discussion on Critical Discourse Analysis of the data as written in chapter four which answers the statements of the problem of this thesis. It also provides the suggestion to anyone who reads this thesis and the researchers who are interested to conduct the analysis on Critical Discourse Analysis.

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the findings above, the researcher concludes that there is a big difference of alignment of the newspaper. The editorial of *Sindonews* chooses to make *Ahok* and *Sumber Waras* as the focus of the editorial. That choice is based on the history of *Ahok*. The editor sees *Ahok* as a controversial person. Based on that thing, the editor feels that his choice is already right.

It is different from the editorial of *Media Indonesia*. The editorial feels that it is not right to blame *Ahok*. The editor sees him as the one who is “clean”. It means that he never touches something called corruption. The editor chose to make BPK as the focus of the editorial. It is because the editor believes that even BPK is the only agency that is allowed to run an audit for any agencies, BPK is not totally right. Based on the dark history of BPK, the editorial of *Media Indonesia* succeeds to make the readers believe that *Sumber Waras* case is not *Ahok's* fault but rather BPK's fault.

The analysis of the linguistic expressions used in the data helped the researcher finding the alignment of the editorial. By employing the transitivity proposed by Halliday (2004) and the “**macrorules**” by van Dijk (1985), the researcher found the focus of the clause easily.

The history of the owner of those newspapers also helped the researcher finding something behind the ideology of the newspaper. The purpose of the study of Critical Discourse Analysis is to show “I am good and you are bad”. *Sindonews* newspaper aligns its point of view as the one that support BPK and makes Ahok look bad. It is different from *Media Indonesia* that makes Ahok look good and BPK look bad.

5.2. Suggestion

The researcher realized that this research is far from being perfect. Thus, after analyzing the data, he would like to give some suggestions for the readers or other researcher who have interest to conduct a thesis about Critical Discourse Analysis, those are:

1. The writer of this thesis used two editorials from two different newspapers to find the alignment of those newspapers in *Sumber Waras* case. Other researchers may use more data to find more variety in finding the alignment of certain media of certain news.
2. The approach of Critical Discourse Analysis can be combined with other theories such as Mood system and Thematic Progression. Other researchers may use different theory to help them in the analysis.

3. Finding the alignment of certain news may help us finding other different perspectives about certain news.



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SOURCE OF DATA

- Media Indonesia* online newspaper entitled “*Pertaruhan Kredibilitas BPK*” dated April 15th, 2016 (Editorial)
- Sindonews* online newspaper entitled “*Sumber Waras bukan Pertarungan Opini*” dated April 15th, 2016 (Editorial)

APPENDICES

Appendix I

1. The Copy of Original Editorial

1.1. Sindonews

Sumber Waras bukan Pertarungan Opini

Tajuk SINDO - [Koran SINDO](#)
Jum'at, 15 April 2016 – 10:05 WIB

IBARAT bola salju, kasus penyimpangan pembelian lahan Rumah Sakit Sumber Waras semakin bergulir dan membesar. Kasus tersebut juga sudah menyedot sebagian besar ruang perhatian publik.

Kondisi ini terjadi karena kontroversi kasus ini menyeret tokoh yang tengah paling menjadi perhatian publik saat ini, yakni Gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok.

Ketokohnya dan aneka kontroversi yang membalutnya selama ini menjadikan kasus Sumber Waras sebagai pusat perhatian publik, seperti tecermin dalam pemberitaan media mainstream maupun media sosial.

Kuatnya tarikan telah menyeret massa dalam dua kutub yang berseberangan pemikiran dan sikap. Satu sama lain saling membentur dan mempertarungkan opini.

Satu pihak mereka yang berkeyakinan Ahok memang bersalah dalam kasus tersebut seperti hasil laporan investigasi Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK) dan harus menanggung perbuatannya.

Pihak lain adalah mereka yang berjuang mati-matian membelanya. Sikap demikian sebagian besar merefleksikan pandangan sebelumnya bahwa Ahok adalah orang baik, jujur, dan tidak pernah salah.

Saking kerasnya pertaungan opini, materi perdebatan tidak lagi berkutat pada salah atau tidaknya Ahok secara hukum dalam kasus pembelian RS Sumber Waras, tapi sudah melebar ke persoalan politik.

Salah satunya menyambar ke persoalan kredibilitas BPK, di antaranya mantan Ketua BPK DKI Jakarta Efdinal dan Ketua BPK Hary Azhar Azis yang namanya turut disebut dalam Panama Papers.

Kerasnya pertarungan opini dalam kasus Ahok bisa dipahami karena kasus tersebut “meledak” ketika pertarungan Pemilihan Gubernur DKI Jakarta 2017 sudah

memanas. Ahok sendiri merupakan salah satu kandidat terkuat dalam kontes politik tersebut. Ancaman hukum bukan hanya akan merugikan Ahok pribadi, tapi juga bisa menghancurkan harapan para pendukung beratnya dan membubarkan aneka kepentingan yang berjajaran di belakangnya.

Karena itu, segala upaya akan dilakukan untuk memenangkan pertarungan opini tersebut. *Point of no return*, kedua pihak sama-sama tidak akan mengundurkan niat sejengkal pun karena begitu mahal harganya yang harus dikorbankan, bahkan membahayakan kepentingan mereka, termasuk masa depan investasi yang sudah mereka benamkan dalam reklamasi teluk Jakarta.

Namun, pertarungan opini tersebut hanyalah tetap sebatas pertarungan opini. Kemenangan atau kekalahan Ahok pada kasus Sumber Waras tidak akan tergantung pada siapa yang memenangkan pertarungan opini tersebut. Sebab, semuanya pasti akan kembali ke koridor seharusnya, yakni penegakan hukum.

Sudah pasti hukum tidak akan melihat siapa orangnya, tapi perbuatan apa yang telah dilakukannya. Ahok belum tentu mengambil keuntungan dari jual beli RS Sumber Waras, tapi bisa jadi keputusannya memperkaya orang lain.

Berdasarkan hasil laporan investigasi BPK yang sudah diserahkan ke KPK, pembelian RS Sumber Waras telah merugikan negara Rp191, 3 miliar. Itulah yang harus dipertanggungjawabkan.

Belum lagi adanya penyimpangan lain mulai penunjukan lokasi pengadaan RS Sumber Waras yang tidak sesuai ketentuan, penganggaran dalam APBD DKI Jakarta 2014 yang tidak sesuai kepentingan, penetapan lokasi tanah tidak melalui proses studi kelayakan dan kajian teknis yang wajar, hingga lahan yang diserahkan kepada Pemprov DKI yang tidak sesuai yang ditawarkan.

Kini bola sepenuhnya berada di tangan KPK. Tentu semua pihak di lembaga antirasuah tersebut fokus melakukan penyelidikan tanpa terpengaruh aneka opini yang silih berganti bermunculan.

KPK harus menunjukkan tajinya untuk menegakkan hukum terhadap siapa pun yang melakukan korupsi tanpa pandang bulu, apalagi dugaan kasus RS Sumber Waras menyangkut uang negara ratusan miliar. (dam)

1.2. Media Indonesia

Pertaruhan Kredibilitas BPK

Editorial - Jum'at, 15 April 2016 05:30 WIB

KEHORMATAN sebuah lembaga negara bukan semata-mata karena keberadaan mereka diatur dalam konstitusi. Harkat dan martabat sebuah lembaga negara diakui juga karena hasil kerja mereka tidak pernah diragukan.

Salah satu lembaga negara yang kedudukannya diatur konstitusi ialah Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK). Mereka menjadi satu-satunya lembaga yang berhak mengaudit keuangan negara. Karena itu, mestinya, BPK menjadi lembaga terhormat yang hasil kerjanya diakui dan diterima dengan lapang dada.

Faktanya jauh panggang dari api. Ada sebagian, untuk tidak mengatakan seluruhnya, hasil audit BPK yang kebenarannya diragukan.

Ambil contoh hasil audit BPK terhadap penggunaan anggaran di sejumlah kementerian dan lembaga negara. BPK memberi opini wajar tanpa pengecualian (WTP), tetapi kenyataannya terjadi korupsi di kementerian dan lembaga tersebut.

Audit BPK termutakhir, yakni audit pembelian tanah RS Sumber Waras, tengah diuji. Ia menjadi semacam pertaruhan atas kredibilitas hasil audit BPK sekaligus lembaga BPK.

BPK menyebut ada kerugian negara dalam pembelian lahan RS Sumber Waras oleh Pemerintah Provinsi DKI Jakarta. Gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama tidak bisa menerima hasil audit BPK itu.

Basuki yang akrab disapa Ahok itu menilai BPK ngaco. Ia juga menilai hasil audit BPK itu menipu.

Soal siapa yang benar terkait dengan hasil audit RS Sumber Waras, kita serahkan sepenuhnya kepada Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi yang sedang melakukan penyelidikan. Penyelidikan itu didasarkan pada hasil audit BPK dan Ahok sudah dimintai keterangan oleh KPK.

Keprihatinan kita ialah kehormatan BPK yang seperti terjun bebas ke titik nol. Harus ada kemauan sungguh-sungguh untuk memulihkan wibawa BPK, bila perlu, disertai langkah-langkah radikal.

Pertama, anggota BPK yang saat ini berjumlah sembilan orang harus dikurangi. Sebagian dari mereka, diakui atau tidak, ialah partisan dan tidak memiliki latar

belakang auditor. Cukup sulit mengawasi anggota yang begitu banyak dan bukan mustahil mereka bebas berkeliaran di lorong gelap transaksi opini WTP.

Kedua, mekanisme pemilihan anggota BPK yang kental dengan nuansa politik harus segera diubah. Pemilihan anggota BPK menjadi kewenangan DPR dengan memperhatikan pertimbangan DPD.

Sejauh ini, harus jujur diakui, kedekatan dengan legislatif dikedepankan daripada memilih anggota yang berintegritas dan kompeten. Peran partisipasi publik terkait dengan rekam jejak calon bahkan tidak menjadi pertimbangan dominan. Tidak mengherankan bila orang bermasalah duduk di BPK dan belakangan sebagian dari mereka menjadi terpidana.

Kita mengusulkan rekrutmen anggota BPK mengikuti mekanisme rekrutmen anggota KPK sehingga kepentingan politik saat pemilihan di DPR agak berkurang.

Jauh lebih penting lagi, ini usul ketiga, untuk menjaga kredibilitas dan menghindari tuduhan main politik, mestinya BPK membuka seterang-terangnya setiap tahapan audit. Jika publik mudah mengakses hasil audit atas RS Sumber Waras, misalnya, BPK akan menuai kepercayaan yang luar biasa.

Kesan permainan politik sulit sekali dihindari dari hasil audit BPK terkait dengan RS Sumber Waras karena momentumnya tidak tepat. Audit Sumber Waras ramai diperbincangkan justru setelah Ahok menyatakan niat untuk maju melalui jalur independen dalam Pilgub DKI Jakarta 2017.

Kita percaya, sangat percaya, Ketua BPK Harry Azhar Azis mampu memulihkan kepercayaan publik terhadap lembaga yang dipimpinnya. Tentu saja, pada saat bersamaan, mantan anggota DPR dari Partai Golkar itu perlu juga menjelaskan soal namanya yang tercatat di dokumen Panama Papers.

Appendix II

2. Segmenting the editorial to clauses

2.1. Sindonews

- C1. Sumber Waras bukan Sekedar Pertarungan Opini
- C2. IBARAT bola salju,
- C3. ... kasus penyimpangan pembelian lahan Rumah Sakit Sumber Waras semakin bergulir, ...
- C4. ... dan [kasus tersebut] membesar.
- C5. Kasus tersebut juga sudah menyedot sebagian besar ruang perhatian publik.
- C6. Kondisi ini terjadi, ...
- C7. ... karena kontroversi kasus ini menyeret tokoh yang tengah paling menjadi perhatian publik saat ini, yakni Gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok.
- C8. Ketokohnya dan aneka kontroversi yang membalutnya selama ini menjadikan kasus Sumber Waras sebagai pusat perhatian publik, ...
- C9. ... seperti tecermin dalam pemberitaan media mainstream maupun media sosial.
- C10. Kuatnya tarikan telah menyeret massa dalam dua kutub
- C11. ... [dua kutub] yang berseberangan pemikiran ...
- C12. ... dan [dua kutub] [yang berseberangan] sikap.
- C13. Satu sama lain saling membentur ...

- C14. ... dan [satu sama lain] mempertarungkan opini.
- C15. Satu pihak mereka yang berkeyakinan Ahok memang bersalah dalam kasus tersebut seperti hasil laporan investigasi Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK) ...
- C16. ... dan [Ahok] harus menanggung perbuatannya
- C17. Pihak lain adalah mereka yang berjuang mati-matian membelanya.
- C18. Sikap demikian sebagian besar merefleksikan pandangan sebelumnya ...
- C19. ... bahwa Ahok adalah orang baik, jujur, dan tidak pernah salah.
- C20. Saking kerasnya pertarungan opini, ...
- C21. materi perdebatan tidak lagi berkuat pada salah atau tidaknya Ahok secara hukum dalam kasus pembelian RS Sumber Waras, ...
- C22. ... tapi [materi perdebatan] sudah melebar ke persoalan politik.
- C23. Salah satunya menyambar ke persoalan kredibilitas BPK, ...
- C24. ... di antaranya mantan Ketua BPK DKI Jakarta Efdinal dan Ketua BPK Hary Azhar Azis ...
- C25. ... yang namanya turut disebut dalam Panama Papers.
- C26. Kerasnya pertarungan opini dalam kasus Ahok bisa dipahami ...
- C27. ... karena kasus tersebut “meledak” ...
- C28. ... ketika pertarungan Pemilihan Gubernur DKI Jakarta 2017 sudah memanas.
- C29. Ahok sendiri merupakan salah satu kandidat terkuat dalam kontes politik tersebut.

- C30. Ancaman hukum bukan hanya akan merugikan Ahok pribadi, ...
- C31. ... tapi [ancaman hukum] juga bisa menghancurkan harapan para pendukung beratnya, ...
- C32. ... dan [ancaman hukum] membubarkan aneka kepentingan yang berjajaran di belakangnya.
- C33. Karena itu, segala upaya akan dilakukan untuk memenangkan pertarungan opini tersebut.
- C34. *Point of no return*, ...
- C35. ... kedua pihak sama-sama tidak akan mengundurkan niat sejengkal pun ...
- C36. ... karena begitu mahal harganya harga yang harus dikorbankan, ...
- C37. ... bahkan membahayakan kepentingan mereka, ...
- C38. ... termasuk masa depan investasi yang sudah mereka benamkan dalam reklamasi teluk Jakarta.
- C39. Namun, pertarungan opini tersebut hanyalah tetap sebatas pertarungan opini.
- C40. Kemenangan atau kekalahan Ahok pada kasus Sumber Waras tidak akan tergantung pada siapa yang memenangkan pertarungan opini tersebut.
- C41. Sebab, semuanya pasti akan kembali ke koridor seharusnya, yakni penegakan hukum.
- C42. Sudah pasti hukum tidak akan melihat siapa orangnya, ...
- C43. ... tapi perbuatan apa yang telah dilakukannya.

- C44. Ahok belum tentu mengambil keuntungan dari jual beli RS Sumber Waras, ...
- C45. ... tapi bisa jadi keputusannya memperkaya orang lain.
- C46. Berdasarkan hasil laporan investigasi BPK yang sudah diserahkan ke KPK, ...
- C47. ... pembelian RS Sumber Waras telah merugikan negara Rp191, 3 miliar.
- C48. Itulah yang harus dipertanggungjawabkan.
- C49. Belum lagi adanya penyimpangan lain ...
- C50. ... mulai penunjukan lokasi pengadaan RS Sumber Waras yang tidak sesuai ketentuan, ...
- C51. ... penganggaran dalam APBD DKI Jakarta 2014 yang tidak sesuai kepentingan, ...
- C52. ... penetapan lokasi tanah tidak melalui proses studi kelayakan dan kajian teknis yang wajar ...
- C53. ... hingga lahan yang diserahkan kepada Pemprov DKI yang tidak sesuai yang ditawarkan.
- C54. Kini bola sepenuhnya berada di tangan KPK.
- C55. Tentu semua pihak di lembaga antirasuah tersebut fokus melakukan penyelidikan ...
- C56. ... [penyelidikan] tanpa terpengaruh aneka opini ...
- C57. ... [aneka opini] yang silih berganti bermunculan.
- C58. KPK harus menunjukkan tajinya
- C59. ... [tajinya] untuk menegakkan hukum terhadap siapa pun ...

C60. ... [siapapun] yang melakukan korupsi tanpa pandang bulu, ...

C61. ... apalagi dugaan kasus RS Sumber Waras menyangkut uang negara ratusan miliar.



2.2. Media Indonesia

- C1. Pertaruhan Kredibilitas BPK
- C2. KEHORMATAN sebuah lembaga negara bukan semata-mata karena keberadaan mereka diatur dalam konstitusi.
- C3. Harkat dan martabat sebuah lembaga negara diakui juga ...
- C4. ... karena hasil kerja mereka tidak pernah diragukan.
- C5. Salah satu lembaga negara yang kedudukannya diatur konstitusi ialah Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK).
- C6. Mereka menjadi satu-satunya lembaga ...
- C7. ... [lembaga] yang berhak mengaudit keuangan negara.
- C8. Karena itu, ...
- C9. ... mestinya, ...
- C10. BPK menjadi lembaga terhormat ...
- C11. ... yang hasil kerjanya diakui ...
- C12. ... dan [hasil kerjanya] diterima dengan lapang dada.
- C13. Faktanya jauh panggang dari api.
- C14. Ada sebagian, ...
- C15. ... untuk tidak mengatakan seluruhnya, ...
- C16. ... hasil audit BPK yang kebenarannya diragukan.
- C17. Ambil contoh hasil audit BPK terhadap penggunaan anggaran di sejumlah kementerian ...
- C18. ... dan [penggunaan anggaran di] lembaga negara
- C19. BPK memberi opini wajar tanpa pengecualian (WTP), ...

- C20. ... tetapi kenyataannya terjadi korupsi di kementerian ...
- C21. ... dan lembaga tersebut.
- C22. Audit BPK termutakhir, yakni audit pembelian tanah RS Sumber Waras,
...
- C23. [audit pembelian tanah RS Sumber Waras], tengah diuji.
- C24. Ia menjadi semacam pertarungan atas kredibilitas hasil audit BPK sekaligus lembaga BPK.
- C25. BPK menyebut ada kerugian negara dalam pembelian lahan RS Sumber Waras oleh Pemerintah Provinsi DKI Jakarta.
- C26. Gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama tidak bisa menerima hasil audit BPK itu.
- C27. Basuki yang akrab disapa Ahok itu
- C28. ... menilai BPK ngaco.
- C29. Ia juga menilai hasil audit BPK itu menipu.
- C30. Soal siapa yang benar terkait dengan hasil audit RS Sumber Waras, ...
- C31. ... kita serahkan sepenuhnya kepada Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi ...
- C32. ... yang sedang melakukan penyelidikan.
- C33. Penyelidikan itu didasarkan pada hasil audit BPK ...
- C34. ... dan Ahok sudah dimintai keterangan oleh KPK.
- C35. Keprihatinan kita ialah kehormatan BPK yang seperti terjun bebas ke titik nol.
- C36. Harus ada kemauan sungguh-sungguh untuk memulihkan wibawa BPK,
...

- C37. ... bila perlu, disertai langkah-langkah radikal.
- C38. Pertama, anggota BPK yang saat ini berjumlah sembilan orang harus dikurangi.
- C39. Sebagian dari mereka, diakui atau tidak, ialah partisan ...
- C40. ... dan tidak memiliki latar belakang auditor.
- C41. Cukup sulit mengawasi anggota yang begitu banyak ...
- C42. ... dan bukan mustahil mereka bebas berkeliaran di lorong gelap transaksi opini WTP.
- C43. Kedua, mekanisme pemilihan anggota BPK yang kental dengan nuansa politik harus segera diubah.
- C44. Pemilihan anggota BPK menjadi kewenangan DPR ...
- C45. ... dengan memperhatikan pertimbangan DPD.
- C46. Sejauh ini, harus jujur diakui, ...
- C47. ... kedekatan dengan legislatif dikedepankan ...
- C48. ... daripada memilih anggota yang berintegritas dan kompeten.
- C49. Peran partisipasi publik terkait dengan rekam jejak calon bahkan tidak menjadi pertimbangan dominan.
- C50. Tidak mengherankan ...
- C51. ... bila orang bermasalah duduk di BPK ...
- C52. ... dan belakangan sebagian dari mereka menjadi terpidana.
- C53. Kita mengusulkan ...
- C54. ... rekrutmen anggota BPK mengikuti mekanisme rekrutmen anggota KPK ...

- C55. ... sehingga kepentingan politik saat pemilihan di DPR agak berkurang.
- C56. Jauh lebih penting lagi, ini usul ketiga, untuk menjaga kredibilitas ...
- C57. ... dan menghindari tuduhan main politik, ...
- C58. ... mestinya BPK membuka seterang-terangnya setiap tahapan audit.
- C59. Jika publik mudah mengakses hasil audit atas RS Sumber Waras, misalnya, ...
- C60. ... BPK akan menuai kepercayaan yang luar biasa.
- C61. Kesan permainan politik sulit sekali dihindari dari hasil audit BPK terkait dengan RS Sumber Waras karena momentumnya tidak tepat.
- C62. Audit Sumber Waras ramai diperbincangkan ...
- C63. ... justru setelah Ahok menyatakan niat untuk maju melalui jalur independen dalam Pilgub DKI Jakarta 2017.
- C64. Kita percaya, ...
- C65. ... [kita] sangat percaya, ...
- C66. ... Ketua BPK Harry Azhar Azis mampu memulihkan kepercayaan publik terhadap lembaga yang dipimpinnya.
- C67. Tentu saja, ...
- C68. ... pada saat bersamaan, ...
- C69. ... mantan anggota DPR dari Partai Golkar itu perlu juga menjelaskan soal namanya ...
- C70. ... yang tercatat di dokumen Panama Papers.

Appendix III

3. Identifying and classifying the clauses according to Transitivity theory

3.1. Sindonews

C1. Sumber Waras bukan Sekedar Pertarungan Opini

C2. IBARAT bola salju,

C3.

kasus penyimpangan pembelian lahan Rumah Sakit Sumber Waras	semakin bergulir
Actor	Process: Material

C4

dan	[kasus tersebut]	membesar.
	Actor	Process: Material

C5

Kasus tersebut	juga sudah menyedot	sebagian besar ruang perhatian publik.
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C6

Kondisi ini	terjadi
Actor	Pro: Material

C7

karena	kontroversi kasus ini	menyeret	tokoh yang tengah paling menjadi perhatian publik	saat ini,	yakni Gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok
	Actor	Pro: Mat	Goal	Circ: Time	Goal

C8

Ketokohnya dan aneka kontroversi yang membalutnya	selama ini	menjadikan	kasus Sumber Waras sebagai pusat perhatian publik,
Actor	Circ: Time	Pro: Material	Goal

C9

seperti	tercermin	dalam pemberitaan media mainstream maupun media sosial.		
	Pro: Material	Circ: Place		

C10

Kuatnya	tarikan	telah menyeret	massa	dalam dua kutub
Circ: manner	Actor	Pro: Material	Goal	Circ: place

C11

[dua kutub]	yang berseberangan	pemikiran
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C12

dan	[dua kutub]	[yang berseberangan]	sikap.
	Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C13

Satu sama lain	saling membentur
Actor	Pro: Material

C14

dan	[satu sama lain]	mempertarungkan	opini.
	Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C15

Satu pihak mereka	yang berkeyakinan	Ahok memang bersalah	dalam kasus tersebut seperti hasil laporan investigasi Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK)
Actor	Pro: Mental	Goal	Circ: Place

C16

dan	[Ahok]	harus menanggung	perbuatannya.
	Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C17

Pihak lain	adalah	mereka	yang berjuang mati-matian	membelanya.
Actor	Pro: Rel Id	Goal	Pro: Material	Circ: Purpose

C18

Sikap demikian	sebagian besar	merefleksikan	pemandangan sebelumnya
Actor	Circ: Manner	Pro: Material	Goal

C19

bahwa	Ahok	adalah	orang baik, jujur, dan tidak pernah salah.
	Actor	Pro: Rel Id	Circ: Manner

C20

Saking kerasnya	pertarungan opini,
Circ: Manner	Goal

C21

materi perdebatan	tidak lagi berkuat	pada salah atau tidaknya Ahok secara hukum	dalam kasus pembelian RS Sumber Waras,
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal	Circ: Place

C22

tapi	[materi perdebatan]	sudah melebar	ke persoalan politik.
	Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C23

Salah satunya	menyambar	ke persoalan kredibilitas BPK,
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C24

di antaranya	mantan Ketua BPK DKI Jakarta Efdinal dan Ketua BPK Hary Azhar Azis		
	Actor		

C25

yang	namanya	turut disebut	dalam Panama Papers.
	Actor	Pro: Material	Circ: Place

C26

Kerasnya	pertarungan opini	dalam kasus Ahok	bisa dipahami
Circ: Manner	Goal	Circ: Place	Pro: Material

C27

karena	kasus tersebut	“meledak”
	Actor	Pro: Material

C28

ketika	Pertarungan pemilihan Gubernur DKI Jakarta 2017	sudah memanas.
	Actor	Pro: Material

C29

Ahok sendiri	merupakan	salah satu kandidat terkuat	dalam kontes politik tersebut.
Actor	Pro: Rel Id	Goal	Circ: Place

C30

Ancaman hukum	bukan hanya akan merugikan	Ahok pribadi,
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C31

tapi	[ancaman hukum]	juga bisa menghancurkan	harapan para pendukung beratnya
	Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C32

dan	[ancaman hukum]	membubarkan	aneka kepentingan yang berjajaran di belakangnya.
	Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C33

Karena itu,	segala upaya	akan dilakukan	untuk memenangkan	pertarungan opini tersebut.
	Actor	Pro: Material	Circ: Purpose	Goal

C34

<i>Point of no return,</i>

C35

kedua pihak sama-sama	tidak akan mengundurkan	niat	sejengkal pun
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal	Circ: Manner

C36

karena	begitu mahalny	harga	yang harus dikorbankan,
	Circ: Manner	Goal	Pro: Material

C37

bahkan	membahayakan	kepentingan mereka,
	Pro: Material	Goal

C38

termasuk	masa depan investasi	yang sudah mereka	benamkan	dalam reklamasi teluk Jakarta.
	Actor	Actor	Pro: Material	Circ: Place

C39

Namun,	pertarungan opini tersebut	hanyalah tetap sebatas pertarungan opini.
	Actor	Goal

C40

Kemenangan atau kekalahan Ahok	pada kasus Sumber Waras	tidak akan tergantung	pada siapa yang memenangkan pertarungan opini tersebut.
Actor	Circ: Place	Pro: Mat	Goal

C41

Sebab,	semuanya	pasti akan kembali	ke koridor seharusnya,	yakni penegakan hukum.
	Actor	Pro: Material	Circ: Place	Goal

C42

Sudah pasti	hukum	tidak akan melihat	siapa orangnya,
	Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C43

tapi	perbuatan apa	yang telah dilakukannya.
	Actor	Pro: Material

C44

Ahok	belum tentu mengambil	keuntungan dari jual beli RS Sumber Waras,
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C45

tapi	bisa jadi keputusannya	memperkaya	orang lain.
	Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C46

Berdasarkan hasil laporan investigasi BPK	yang sudah diserahkan	ke KPK,
Goal	Pro: Material	Circ: Place

C47

pembelian RS Sumber Waras	telah merugikan	negara Rp191, 3 miliar.
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C48

Itulah	yang harus dipertanggungjawabkan.
Actor	Pro: Material

C49

Belum lagi	adanya penyimpangan lain
	Actor

C50

mulai	penunjukan lokasi pengadaan RS Sumber Waras	yang tidak sesuai ketentuan,
	Actor	Circ: Manner

C51

penganggaran	dalam APBD DKI Jakarta 2014	yang tidak sesuai kepentingan,
Actor	Circ: Place	Circ: Manner

C52

penetapan	lokasi tanah	tidak melalui proses studi kelayakan dan kajian teknis yang wajar,
Actor	Goal	Circ: Manner

C53

hingga	lahan yang diserahkan kepada Pemprov DKI	yang tidak sesuai yang ditawarkan.
	Actor	Pro: Material

C54

Kini	bola	sepenuhnya	berada di tangan KPK.
	Actor	Circ: Manner	Circ: Place

C55

Tentu	semua pihak di lembaga anti rasuah tersebut	fokus melakukan	penyelidikan
	Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C56

[penyelidikan]	tanpa terpengaruh	aneka opini
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C57

aneka opini	yang silih berganti bermunculan.
Actor	Pro: Material

C58

KPK	harus menunjukkan	tajinya
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C59

[tajinya]	untuk menegakkan	hukum	terhadap siapa pun
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal	Circ: Accompaniment

C60

[siapa pun]	yang melakukan	korupsi	tanpa pandang bulu,
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal	Circ: Manner

C61

apalagi	dugaan kasus RS Sumber Waras	menyangkut	uang negara ratusan miliar.
	Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

3.2. Media Indonesia

C1. Pertaruhan Kredibilitas BPK

C2.

KEHORMATAN sebuah lembaga negara	bukan semata- mata	karena	keberadaan mereka	diatur	dalam konstitusi.
Actor	Cir: Qual		Goal	Pro: Mat	Circ: Place

C3.

Harkat dan martabat sebuah lembaga negara	diakui	juga
Goal	Pro: Mat	

C4.

karena	hasil kerja mereka	tidak pernah diragukan.
	Goal	Pro: Mat

C5.

Salah satu lembaga negara	yang kedudukannya	diatur	konstitusi	ialah Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK).
Actor	Circ: Matter	Pro: Mat	Actor	Goal

C6.

Mereka	menjadi	satu-satunya lembaga
Carrier	Pro: Attributive	Attribute

C7

[lembaga]	yang berhak mengaudit	keuangan negara.
Actor	Pro: Mat	Goal

C8.

Karena itu,

C9.

mestinya,

C10.

BPK	menjadi	lembaga terhormat
Carrier	Pro: Attributive	Attribute

C11

[Lembaga terhormat]	yang hasil kerjanya	diakui
Actor	Goal	Pro: Material

C12.

dan	[hasil kerjanya]	diterima	dengan lapang dada.
Conj.	Goal	Pro: Mat	Circ: Quality

C13.

Faktanya	jauh panggang dari api.
Actor	Circ: Matter

C14.

Ada sebagian,
Circ: Quality

C15.

untuk	tidak mengatakan	seluruhnya,
	Pro: Verbal	Circ: Quality

C16

hasil audit BPK	yang kebenarannya	diragukan.
Actor	Goal	Pro: Mat

C17

Ambil contoh hasil audit BPK	terhadap penggunaan	anggaran	di sejumlah kementerian
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal	Circ: Place

C18

dan	[penggunaan]	[anggaran]	di lembaga negara.
	Pro: Material	Goal	Circ: Place

C19

BPK	memberi	opini wajar tanpa pengecualian (WTP),
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C20

tetapi	kenyataannya	terjadi korupsi	di kementerian
	Actor	Pro: Material	Circ: Place

C21

dan	[terjadi korupsi]	di lembaga tersebut.
	Pro: Material	Circ: Place

C22

Audit BPK termutakhir,	yakni	audit pembelian tanah RS Sumber Waras,
Token	Pro: Identifying	Value

C23

[audit pembelian tanah RS Sumber Waras],	tengah diuji.
Actor	Pro: Material

C24

Ia	menjadi	semacam pertaruhan	atas kredibilitas hasil audit BPK sekaligus lembaga BPK.
Actor	Pro: Attributive	Goal	Circ: Matter

C25

BPK	menyebut	ada kerugian negara	dalam pembelian lahan RS Sumber Waras	oleh Pemerintah Provinsi DKI Jakarta.
Sayer	Pro: Verbal	Verbiage	Circ: Place	Circ: Accompaniment

C26

Gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama	tidak bisa menerima	hasil audit BPK itu.
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C27

Basuki	yang akrab disapa	Ahok itu
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C28

[Ahok]	menilai	BPK	ngaco.
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal	Circ: Quality

C29

Ia	juga menilai	hasil audit BPK itu menipu.
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C30

Soal siapa yang benar	terkait dengan	hasil audit RS Sumber Waras,
Actor	Pro: Attributive	Goal

C31

kita	serahkan	sepenuhnya	kepada Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi
Actor	Pro: Material	Circ: Quality	Goal

C32

[Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi]	yang	sedang melakukan	penyelidikan.
Actor		Pro: Material	Goal

C33

Penyelidikan itu	didasarkan	pada hasil audit BPK
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C34

dan	Ahok	sudah dimintai	keterangan	oleh KPK.
	Actor	Pro: Material	Goal	Circ: Accompaniment

C35

Keprihatinan kita	ialah	kehormatan BPK	yang seperti terjun bebas ke titik nol.
Carrier	Pro: Attributive	Attribute	Circ: Comparison

C36

Harus ada kemauan	sungguh-sungguh	untuk memulihkan	wibawa BPK,
Actor	Circ: Quality	Pro: Material	Goal

C37

bila perlu,	disertai	langkah-langkah radikal.
	Pro: Material	Goal

C38

Pertama,	anggota BPK	yang saat ini	berjumlah sembilan orang	harus dikurangi.
	Actor	Circ: Time	Circ: Quality	Pro: Material

C39

Sebagian mereka,	dari	diakui atau tidak,	ialah	partisan
Carrier		Pro: Mental	Pro: Attributive	Atribute

C40

dan	[sebagian dari mereka]	tidak memiliki	latar belakang auditor.
	Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C41

Cukup sulit	mengawasi	anggota	yang begitu banyak
Circ: Quality	Pro: Material	Goal	Circ: Quality

C42

dan	bukan mustahil	mereka	bebas berkeliaran	di lorong gelap transaksi opini WTP.
	Circ: Quality	Actor	Pro: Material	Circ: Place

C43

Kedua,	mekanisme pemilihan anggota BPK	yang kental dengan nuansa politik	harus segera diubah.
	Actor	Circ: Quality	Pro: Material

C44

Pemilihan anggota BPK	menjadi	kewenangan DPR
Carrier	Pro: Attributive	Attribute

C45

[Pemilihan anggota BPK]	dengan memperhatikan	pertimbangan DPD.
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C46

Sejauh ini,	harus jujur	diakui,
Circ: Time	Circ: Quality	Pro: Mental

C47

kedekatan	dengan legislatif	dikedepankan
Circ: Time	Circ: Accompaniment	Pro: Material

C48

daripada	memilih	anggota	yang berintegritas dan kompeten.
	Pro: Material	Goal	Circ: Quality

C49

Peran partisipasi publik	terkait	dengan rekam jejak calon	bahkan tidak menjadi pertimbangan dominan
Carrier	Pro: Attributive	Circ: Matter	Goal

C50

Tidak mengherankan

C51

bila	orang bermasalah	duduk	di BPK
	Actor	Pro: Material	Circ: Place

C52

dan	belakangan	sebagian dari mereka	menjadi	terpidana.
	Circ: Time	Carrier	Pro: Attributive	Attribute

C53

Kita	mengusulkan
Actor	Pro: Material

C54

rekrutmen anggota BPK	mengikuti	mekanisme rekrutmen anggota KPK
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C55

sehingga	kepentingan politik	saat pemilihan	di DPR	agak berkurang.
	Actor	Circ: Time	Circ: Place	Circ: Quality

C56

Jauh lebih penting lagi,	ini usul ketiga,	untuk menjaga	kredibilitas
Circ: Quality	Actor	Pro: Material	Goal

C57

dan	menghindari	tudingan main politik,
	Pro: Material	Goal

C58

mestinya	BPK	membuka	seterang-terangnya	setiap tahapan audit.
	Actor	Pro: Material	Circ: Quality	Goal

C59

Jika	publik	mudah	mengakses	hasil audit atas RS Sumber Waras,	misalnya,
	Actor	Circ: Quality	Pro: Material	Goal	

C60

BPK	akan menuai	kepercayaan	yang luar biasa.
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal	Circ: Quality

C61

Kesan permainan politik	sulit sekali	dihindari	dari hasil audit BPK	terkait dengan RS Sumber Waras	karena momentumnya tidak tepat.
Actor	Circ: Qual	Pro: Mat	Goal	Circ: Matter	Circ: Reason

C62

Audit Sumber Waras	ramai	diperbincangkan
Target	Circ: Quality	Pro: Verbal

C63

justeru setelah	Ahok	menyatakan	niat	untuk maju melalui jalur independen	dalam Pilgub DKI Jakarta 2017.
Circ: Time	Actor	Pro: Mat	Goal	Circ: Matter	Circ: Place

C64

Kita	percaya,
Senser	Pro: Mental

C65

[kita]	sangat percaya,
Senser	Pro: Mental

C66

Ketua BPK Harry Azhar Azis	mampu memulihkan	kepercayaan publik	terhadap lembaga yang dipimpinnya.
Actor	Pro: Material	Goal	Circ: Matter

C67

Tentu saja,

C68

pada saat bersamaan,
Circ: Time

C69

Mantan anggota DPR	dari Partai Golkar itu	perlu juga menjelaskan	soal namanya
Actor	Circ: Place	Pro: Verbal	Circ: Matter

C70

[namanya]	yang tercatat	di dokumen Panama Papers.
Actor	Pro: Material	Circ: Place