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PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT (LAMAS) 6

“Empowering Families, Schools, and Media
for Maintaining Indigenous Languages”

August 9—10, 2016



Compiled by
Agus Subiyanto, Suharno, M. Suryadi,
Wuri Sayekti, and Tohom Marthin Donius Pasaribu

Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
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NOTE

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift 6 (LAMAS 6 for short) is a continuation of the previous LAMAS seminars conducted annually by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University in cooperation with *Balai Bahasa Jawa Tengah*.

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this compilation of papers. Thanks also go to the Head and the Secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

The table of contents lists 107 papers and abstracts presented at the seminar. Some of the papers have been selected to be published in *Parole: Journal of Linguistics and Education*, and for these papers only the abstracts are published in the proceeding.

Of the papers, 4 papers were presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Peter Suwarno, Ph.D. (Arizona University, USA), Mukhlis Abu Bakar, M.A., Ph.D., (National Institute of Education, Singapore), Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A. (Diponegoro University, Indonesia), Hywel Coleman, M.A., OBE (University of Leeds, UK).

The topic areas of the papers cover Sociolinguistics (16 papers), Discourse Analysis (14 papers), Language Acquisition (1 paper), Language & Culture (5 papers), Linguistics in Education (10 papers), Language in Politics (1 paper), Pragmatics (21 papers), Psycholinguistics (3 papers), Semantics (12 papers), Phonology (2 papers), Morphology (1 paper), and Syntax (11 papers).

SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT (LAMAS) 6

August 9—10, 2016 in Pascasarjana, Diponegoro University (Imam Bardjo, S.H. No.3-5 Street, Semarang, Indonesia)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 2016 (FIRST DAY)				
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
07.00 – 08.00	REGISTRATION		LOBI HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	COMMITTEE
08.00 – 08.05	INDONESIA RAYA ANTHEM		CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	NAILA (COMMITTEE)
	SPEECH FROM THE COMMITTEE			KETUA COMMITTEE
08.05 – 08.15	OPENING			DEKAN FIB UNDIP
08.15 – 11.15	PLENARY SESSION 1			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR
	Hywel Coleman, M.A., OBE	<i>FLUCTUATIONS IN LANGUAGE-IN-EDUCATION POLICY AND PRACTICE IN INDONESIA, 1901-2015</i>		
	Mukhlis Abu Bakar, Ph.D.	<i>BILINGUALISM AND THE MAINTENANCE OF THE MOTHER TONGUE IN MULTILINGUAL SINGAPORE</i>		
PARALLEL SESSION 1			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
11.15 – 12.45	Nurhayati	<i>DISCOURSE AGAINST LGBT</i>	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Yasir Mubarak	ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS REPRESENTASI PEREMPUAN KORBAN PEMERKOSAAN DI SITUS BERITA ONLINE		
	Ajeng Dianing Kartika	CITRA PENGUNGSI DAN PENCARI SUAKA DI JERMAN; KAJIAN WACANA KRITIS PADA KOMENTAR PEMBACA SURAT KABAR ONLINE ZEIT		
	Norfaizah Abdul Jobar & Anida Sarudin	REPRESENTASI 'PROSES' DALAM WACANA UNIT PENDAHULUAN PENULISAN KARANGAN		
11.15 – 12.45	Sa'adiyah Ma'alip & Rahilah Omar	PEMILIHAN BAHASA MASYARAKAT CHETTI DI MELAKA NAME/NAMA	CLASS B302	COMMITTEE
	Pardi Suratno	BAHASA SEBAGAI REPRESENTASI KEKUASAN KOLONIAL TERHADAP MASYARAKAT PRIBUMI (STUDI PADA NOVEL JAWA PRAKEMERDEKAAN TERBITAN BALAI PUSTAKA)		
	Riza Sukma	SITUASI PSIKOLOGIS DALAM PEMILIHAN BAHASA OLEH PENUTUR BAHASA BETAWI DI JAKARTA: KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK		
	Yulia Mutmainnah	<i>'WARTEG' FOOD SELLERS' LANGUAGE ATTITUDES TOWARD TEGAL DIALECT OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN SEMARANG</i>		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
11.15 – 12.45	Sri Rejeki Urip & Ayudhia Ratna Wijaya	EVALUASI BUKU PANDUAN DEBAT “DEBATING” DAN “PANDUAN DEBAT KOMPETITIF” DALAM RANGKA PENGEMBANGAN BUKU PANDUAN DEBAT DALAM BAHASA PRANCIS	CLASS B303	COMMITTEE
	Tubagus Chaeru Nugraha	PERISTILAHAN POLITIK ARAB DALAM BAHASA SUNDA: KAJIAN SEMIOTIK BAHASA BIDANG POLITIK		
	Wening Sahayu	SEKARANG ANDY GOES TO SCHOOL BESOK ANDY GEHT IN DIE SCHULE: FENOMENA PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA DAN BUDAYA NAMA DIRI DI INDONESIA		
	Trisnowati Tanto	THE POWER OF LANGUAGE OF AN INTERNET WEBSITE IN INFLUENCING PEOPLE’S PERCEPTION: A		
11.15 – 12.45	Suwandi & Sri Wahyuni & Th. Cicik Sophia B	<i>THE NON-ENGLISH LECTURERS’ READING COMPETENCE IN READING ENGLISH TEXT AT HIGHER EDUCATION IN CENTRAL JAVA</i>	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Uswatunnisa	<i>THE INFLUENCE OF BAHASA MANDAR TOWARDS STUDENTS’ ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION (CASE STUDY ON STUDENTS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 TINAMBUNG, POLEWALI MANDAR)</i>		
	Yohana Ika Harnita Sari	<i>LETTER NAME (ALPHABET) AND LETTER SOUND (A FIELD STUDY AT KINDERSTATION PRESCHOOL (TK CAHAYA BANGSA UTAMA) YOGYAKARTA)</i>		
	Nia Kurniawati	<i>THE PRE-SCHOOL TEACHERS’ UNDERSTANDING ON EARLY LITERACY: IMPLEMENTATION AND OBSTACLES IN TEACHING-LEARNING ACTIVITIES</i>		
11.15 – 12.45	Hubbi Saufan Hilmi & Fabio Testy Ariance Loren	BENTUK DAN PENGGUNAAN PRONOMINA PERSONA PADA BAHASA SASAK DIALEK NGENO-NGENE DI DUSUN MONTONG MEONG DESA LABUHAN HAJI KABUPATEN LOMBOK TIMUR	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Husni Syukri Khotami & Ageng Sutrisno	<i>BANJARHARJO IS TRULY SUNDANESE</i>		
	Prihantoro	<i>THE DYNAMICS OF LOANWORD PROSODY: A CASE STUDY OF ‘JAMAAH’ IN INDONESIAN</i>		
	Agni Kusti Kinasih	<i>LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SINGAPORE COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH FOUND IN A LOCAL ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MOVIE ENTITLED SINGAPORE DREAMING</i>		
12.45 – 13.45	LUNCH BREAK (ISHOMA)		TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PARALLEL SESSION 2			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
13.45 – 15.15	Sulis Triyono	<i>MEANINGS OF OBJEKTIVE UND SUBJEKTIVE MODALVERBEN CONSTRUCTIONS IN GERMAN SENTENCES AND THEIR EQUIVALENCES IN INDONESIAN</i>	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Trisnowati Tanto	THE POWER OF LANGUAGE OF AN INTERNET WEBSITE IN INFLUENCING PEOPLE’S PERCEPTION: A		
	Anisa Larassati & Nina Setyaningsih	THE KEYBOARD WARRIORS: EXPRESSING HATRED AND JUDGEMENT ON “ANOTHER” WOMAN THROUGH HATERS’ INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT		
	Anisa Zuhria Sugeha & Ika Nurfarida	PERBANDINGAN KOLOKASI KATA IBU DAN BUNDA DALAM KORPUS BAHASA INDONESIA		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
13.45 – 15.15	Agnesia Arum S. & Intan Mustika & Sarah Sumponogati & Uswatunnisa	<i>COMMISSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT ACROSS LANGUAGES: JAVANESE AND MANDARESE</i>	CLASS B302	COMMITTEE
	Almira Fidela Artha & Fina Syahadatina & Okta Enggiana Pradevi	“SENYUM CEMERLANG, SENYUM PEPSODENT” ANALISIS DIAKRONIK BENTUK BAHASA IKLAN PEPSODENT DALAM 4 DEKADE: KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK		
	Azzahra Egeng & Ferina Kumala Dewi & Riza Sukma	MAKNA KATEGORI PARTIKEL DALAM IMPLIKATUR KONVENSIONAL DI TIGA BAHASA DAERAH: SEBUAH KAJIAN TEORI RELEVANSI		
	Bayu Aryanto	STRATEGI PENOLAKAN AJAKAN BAHASA JEPANG (STUDI KASUS MAHASISWA SASTRA JEPANG UNIVERSITAS DIAN NUSWANTORO DAN PENUTUR ASLI JEPANG)		
13.45 – 15.15	Agus Ridwan	GRAMATIKALISASI SATUAN BAHASA BIS ‘SAMPAI’ DALAM BAHASA JERMAN	CLASS B303	COMMITTEE
	Farikah	<i>ANALYSIS OF NOMINAL GROUP CONSTRUCTION OF THE STUDENTS’ WRITTEN TEXTS</i>		
	Indah Melisa & Ratna Juwitasari Emha	PERUBAHAN FONOLOGIS PADA DIALEK BAHASA INDRAMAYU SEBAGAI PRINSIP LEAST EFFORT DALAM BERTUTUR		
	Heny Sulistyowati & M. Syaifuddin S.	<i>SYNTAX STRUCTURE OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE COMPARISON IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE</i>		
13.45 – 15.15	Mahdi Ahmad	PEMBENTUKAN VERBA MELALUI AFIKSASI DALAM BAHASA TERNATE	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Rohendi Ali Muhamad	<i>THE GENERAL STATEMENTS OF ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH SENTENCE STRUCTURE</i>		
	M. Suryadi	BENTUK KESANTUNAN DENGAN MEMANFAATKAN KEKUATAN LEKSIKON EMOTIF-KULTURAL YANG DIMILIKI MASYARAKAT JAWA PESISIR: PEKALONGAN, SEMARANG, DEMAK		
13.45 – 15.15	Jeanyfer Tanusy	THE ANALYSIS OF LEXIS IN SUNDANESE PUPUH ‘KINANTI’	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Ariya Jati	POETIC LANGUAGE IN NAZARETH’S “LOVE HURTS”		
	Fauzia	ANALYZING LANGUAGE STYLE OF VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ACCREDITATION ‘SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATION’ TEXT		
	Dewi Puspitasari	“MOMMY, LET’S SING THE SONG WITH ME, PLEASE...” A NARRATIVE STUDY OF A YOUNG LEARNER IN THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE INQUIRY		
PARALLEL SESSION 3			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
15.15 – 16.45	Leonita Maharani	TRANSITIVITAS DALAM CERITA RAKYAT PAPUA (SEBUAH KAJIAN LINGUISTIK SISTEMIK FUNGSIONAL PADA TEKS CERITA RAKYAT SUKU MEE PAPUA)	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Novian Denny Nugraha & Asih Prihandini	ANALISIS ALIH WAHANA MEDIUM PADA GAMES CLASH ROYALE SEBAGAI UPAYA PELESTARIAN BERBAHASA PADA KELUARGA PERKOTAAN UNTUK KEBUTUHAN BERCEKITA (STORY TELLING)		
	Anggy Denok Sukmawati	PROBLEMATIKA PENERAPAN MULOK BAHASA JAWA DI KABUPATEN PEMALANG		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
15.15 – 16.45	Anida Binti Sarudin	PENGUASAAN BIDANG BAHASA DI KALANGAN KANAK-KANAK PRASEKOLAH	CLASS B302	COMMITTEE
	Ika Inayati	KEBERPIHAKAN MEDIA PADA KASUS RAZIA WARTEG DI SERANG (STUDI KASUS PADA ARTIKEL LIPUTAN6.COM: MENTERI AGAMA TEGUR CARA SATPOL PP RAZIA WARTEG DI SERANG)		
	Halimah	PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA ANAK PERIODE PRELINGUAL (STUDY KASUS PADA BAYI USIA 8 BULAN)		
	Hazairin Eko Prasetyo	DEVELOPING AN INDONESIAN HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM OF ELT THROUGH LITERATURE		
15.15 – 16.45	Chendy AP. Sulistyو & Dede & Wiwid Nofa Suciaty	STRATEGI KESANTUNAN LINTAS BAHASA DI INDONESIA (SUNDA, BREBES, MELAYU) SEBUAH KAJIAN PRAGMATIK	CLASS B303	COMMITTEE
	Della Nathania & Muhammad Amin Ritonga & Romiyati	VARIASI TINDAK TUTUR EKSPRESIF LINTAS BAHASA (JAWA DAN MADAILING)		
	Freda Dyah Ayu Kusumaning Yandi & Yuni Triastuti	ANALISIS DEIKSIS DALAM BAHASA JAWA DIALEK SEMARANG DAN DIALEK PEKALONGAN KAJIAN PRAGMATIK		
	Hendita Damayanti & Imam Santoso	GAYA TINDAK TUTUR TIDAK LANGSUNG DALAM BAHASA JAWA		
15.15 – 16.45	Bernadette Santosa	THE LANGUAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN SOME INDONESIAN ADVERTISEMENTS	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Chusni Hadiati	THE FUNCTIONS OF PHATIC EXPRESSIONS IN TRADITIONAL SELLING AND BUYING		
	Eli Asikin-Garmager	DIALECT VARIATION AS A WINDOW INTO LANGUAGE CHANGE – A SYNTACTIC EXAMPLE FROM SASAK (LOMBOK)		
15.15 – 16.45	Dhion Meitreya Vidhiasi	THE ANALYSIS OF SUMBER WARAS CASE IN SINDONEWS’ EDITORIAL :“Sumber Waras bukan Pertarungan Opini” DATED APRIL 15TH, 2016	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Mohammad Andi Hakim	Mendobrak Konstruksi Islam Modern dalam Buku PAI dan Budi Pekerti SMA; Sebuah Praksis Kekerasan Verbal		
16.45 – 17.00	BREAK		TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 2016 (SECOND DAY)				
TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
07.00 – 07.30	REGISTRATION		LOBI HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PLENARY 2				
07.30 – 10.30	Prof. Dr. Dadang Sunendar, M.Hum	Kebijakan Bahasa di Indonesia	CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	Dr. Suharno, M.Ed./Drs. Pardi Suratno, M.Hum
	Peter Suwarno, Ph.D	Teaching Indonesian as a Diglossic Language: The Importance of Colloquial Indonesian for Pragmatic Competence and Local Languages Preservation		
	Dr. Agus Subiyanto, MA	Determining Language Typology based on Directed-Motion Lexicalization Patterns as a Language Documentation: a Case Study on Javanese		
10.30 – 11.00	BREAK		TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PARALLEL 4				
11.00 – 12.30	Mualimin	DIRECTIVES IN JAVANESE OF TEGAL: A CASE STUDY OF DRAMA ON PERTIWI RADIO	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Liya Umaroh	STRATEGI TINDAK TUTUR DALAM TRANSKSI JUAL BELI DI PASAR TRADISIONAL JOHAR SEMARANG		
	Lukman Isgianto	A SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT ON 'BIG CITY SMALL WORLD' CONVERSATION SCRIPT OF BRITISH COUNCIL LEARNING ENGLISH: A STUDY OF DISCOURSE ANALYSIS		
	Mutiara Karna Asih & Ika Inayati & Nor Cholifah	KEUNIKAN LEKSIKON PENANDA PRAANGGAPAN DALAM TIGA SUBDIALEK BAHASA JAWA (PURWOKERTO, BANTEN UTARA, DAN REMBANG)		
	Raheni Suhita & Djoko Sulaksono & Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti	CAMPUR KODE DALAM MANTRA KANURAGAN IMPLEMENTASI SEBUAH PANGAJAB		
	Sri Puji Astuti & M. Suryadi	REKONSTRUKSI POLA URUTAN FONEM PADA STRUKTUR LEKSIKON DIALEKTAL BAHASA JAWA PESISIRAN DI KOTA SEMARANG		
	Siyaswati	POLITENESS AND ITS USE THROUGH FOLKTALES: A SOCIO-PRAGMATICS STUDY		
11.00 – 12.30	Kahar Dwi P.	DARI EMPULOH MENUJU PYCNONOTIDAE: PERMUFAKATAN ANTAR PENUTUR BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PENYERAGAMAN KOSA KATA AVIARY	CLASS B303	COMMITTEE
	Noor Malihah	THE APPLICATIVE VOICE IN JAVANESE DIALECT OF KUDUS		
	Yesika M. Ocktarani & Heri Dwi Santoso	PERSONAL DEIXIS IN RADIO BROADCASTING: EXTINCTION SIGNAL OF 'KAMI' IN INDONESIAN		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
11.00 – 12.30	Kharisma Puspita Sari	METAPHORS AND DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE JAVANESE PROVERBS	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Emah Rahardian	POLA PIKIR PENUTUR BAHASA JAWA DIALEK SEMARANG DALAM RUBRIK “RAME KONDHE” DI HARIAN SUARA MERDEKA		
	Romilda Arivina da Costa	PENGAMALAN AGAMA DAN PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP PERGESERAN BAHASA HATUHABA DI MALUKU TENGAH		
11.00 – 12.30	Noermanzah	CHILD LANGUAGE ACQUISITION 1.4 YEARS OF AGE (RESEARCH CASE STUDY ON FAMILY BILINGUAL)	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Retno Purwani Sari	IDENTITY-FORMING POWER OF CHILDREN STORIES’ TRANSLATION: TRANSLATION STUDIES		
	Suharno	JUXTAPOSING FIRST AND SECOND CULTURES IN ELT MATERIALS		
12.30 – 13.30	LUNCH BREAK (ISHOMA)		TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	COMMITTEE
PARALLEL 5			CLASS ROOM, TTB B, 3rd FLOOR	
13.30 – 15.00	Pininta Veronika Silalahi	THE SEMIOTICS OF BATAK TOBA SOCIETY MARRIAGE TRADITION	CLASS B301	COMMITTEE
	Agus Sudono	PENAMAAN HALAMAN DAN RUBRIK DALAM SURAT KABAR SOLOPOS		
	Ratna Muthia	HUBUNGAN MAKNA VERBA PERBUATAN BERMAKNA ‘MENINGGALKAN SUATU TEMPAT’ DALAM BAHASA JAWA NGOKO (STUDI KASUS LUNGA, MANGKAT, BUDHAL, DAN MINGGAT): SEBUAH KAJIAN SEMANTIK		
13.30 – 15.00	Esther Hesline Palandi	KAJIAN METAFORA DALAM PUISI (HAIKU) BAHASA JEPANG	CLASS B302	COMMITTEE
	Festri Yudanika	AWARENESS AND PHONOLOGICAL WORKING MEMORY IN THE ADULT ACQUISITION OF SECOND LANGUAGE PRONUNCIATION: A CASE STUDY		
	Hindun	PEMERKAYAAN BAHASA MELALUI FILM “ADA APA DENGAN CINTA 2” DAN “AISYAH: BIARKAN KAMI BERSAUDARA” SEBAGAI PRODUK BUDAYA BANGSA INDONESIA		
	Hanny Fauziah	SYNTACTIC MISTAKES IN WRITING NEWS ON WEBSITE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR MINERAL AND COAL TECHNOLOGY (A CASE STUDY ON WEBSITE: http://www.tekmira.esdm.go.id/newtek2/)		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
	Deli Nirmala	MIXED JAVANESE IN ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS' UTTERANCES AS A SYMPTOM OF LANGUAGE SHIFT (POLITENESS AND EMBODIMENT PERSPECTIVES)		
	Nathaniel Davin P. & Calvin Candra & Aswita A. Ersa M. & Prihantoro	STUDENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS DICTIONARY AND ITS USAGE: A CASE OF STUDY FOR ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY		
13.30 – 15.00	I Gede Arga Anggara	A STUDY OF DEIXIS USED IN TOP FIVE WALDJINAH'S POPULAR KERONCONG SONGS LYRICS	CLASS B304	COMMITTEE
	Irma Winingsih	PENGGUNAAN HEDGES ~ TO OMOIMASU SEBAGAI SALAH SATU USAHA PEMERTAHANAN KESANTUNAN BERTUTUR DALAM BAHASA JEPANG		
	Nunung Nurjati	POLITENESS ASPECTS OF ENGLISH COMMUNITY PRACTICE IN PARE: A THEORETICAL OVERVIEW		
13.30 – 15.00	Riza Sukma & Wiwid Nofa Suciaty & Yuni Triastuti	BAHASA DALAM SYAIR TARI SAMAN GAYO SEBAGAI PEMBENTUK POLA PIKIR DAN POLA TINDAK MASYARAKAT LOKAL: SEBUAH KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK	CLASS B308	COMMITTEE
	Rosaria Mita Amalia & Yusuf Hamzah	THE ART OF RHETORIC USING STYLISTIC DEVICES IN WORLD UNIVERSITIES DEBATING CHAMPIONSHIP: A Study of Pragmatics		
	Wati Kurniawati	INDEKS VITALITAS BAHASA LOM BERDASARKAN JENIS KELAMIN DAN USIA (LOM LANGUAGE VITALITY INDEX BY GENDER AND AGE)		
15.00 – 15.30	CLOSING SPEECH		CONVENTION HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	Drs. Pardi Suratno, M.Hum
15.30 – 16.00	BREAK (Certificate Handling)		LOBBY HALL, TTB A, 6th FLOOR	COMMITTEE

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**THE ANALYSIS OF *SUMBER WARAS* CASE IN *SINDONEWS*' EDITORIAL
“*Sumber Waras bukan Pertarungan Opini*” DATED APRIL 15TH, 2016**

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Abstract

*Media has an important role in telling an information. There is a case which dragged the governor of Jakarta; Mr. Basuki Tjahaja Purnama or oftenly called as Ahok. The case is about the allegations of irregularities in the procurement of land in West Jakarta. The governor of Jakarta, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama or Ahok was reported by the City Council to the KPK in August 2015 in connection with a land procurement process that, according to the Supreme Court Agency (BPK), caused potential state losses. In the audit of the city administration's 2014 financial report, the BPK found a suspicious case of land procurement worth Rp 755.69 billion (US\$ 55.9 million). Using Critical Discourse Analysis theory proposed by Fairclough (1989, 1995, 1997), the researcher wants to find the linguistic expressions used in the editorial. The data is the editorial from *Sindonews* media dated April 15th, 2016 entitled ***Sumber Waras bukan Pertarungan Opini***. The researcher found that there are 7 (seven) strategies used in the editorial to tell about the case.*

Keywords: *Sumber Waras, Ahok, linguistic expressions, editorial*

1. INTRODUCTION

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 media has its own freedom to support or against certain case. One of media’s product is a newspaper. Freyemberger (2013:2) said that newspaper coverage can have a positive or negative impact on the image of an individual. It is how newspaper organize the idea or story line to their audiences.

There is a big case happened in Indonesia about *Sumber Waras* hospital. The case is about the allegations of irregularities in the procurement of land in West Jakarta. The governor of Jakarta, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama or Ahok was reported by the City Council to the KPK in August 2015 in connection with a land procurement process that, according to the Supreme Court Agency (BPK), caused potential state losses. In the audit of the city administration's 2014 financial report, the BPK found a suspicious case of land procurement worth Rp 755.69 billion (US\$ 55.9 million). The agency suspected a corrupt markup in the procurement process had occurred because the market price was only about Rp 564 billion.

In the other way, Ahok said that BPK’s report cheated him. He is also said that the BPK report is deceitful. Their findings of state losses do not make any sense. Ahok insisted that the administration purchased the land at the actual price as determined by the tax office directorate general of the Finance Ministry. He also slammed the BPK for irrationality as it had suggested the administration wait until the right-to-build (HGB) permit of *Sumber Waras* expired in 2015 so that the city administration could occupy the land freely.

Those two different facts are then being represented in so many different ways. *Sindonews* media, for instance, wrote that there is something wrong with the case. Something that must be solved immediately. The media also wrote that there is someone who must take the responsibility for the case. Based on that fact, the researcher tries to find how *Sindonews* represented *Sumber Waras* case on its editorial using the theory of critical discourse analysis by Fairclough (1992).

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.

Discourse as Social Practice

Fairclough (1989:22) viewed language as a form of social practice. It can be said that language is a part of society, a social process, and a socially conditioned process. Later he said that language and society influenced each other.

A term of discourse according to Fairclough (1989: 24) refers to the whole process of social interaction of which a text is just a part. Those process are the *process of production*, of which the text is a product, and the *process of interpretation*, for which the text is a resource. 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 MR to engage in their social practice, including discourse. MR or Members’ Resources 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.

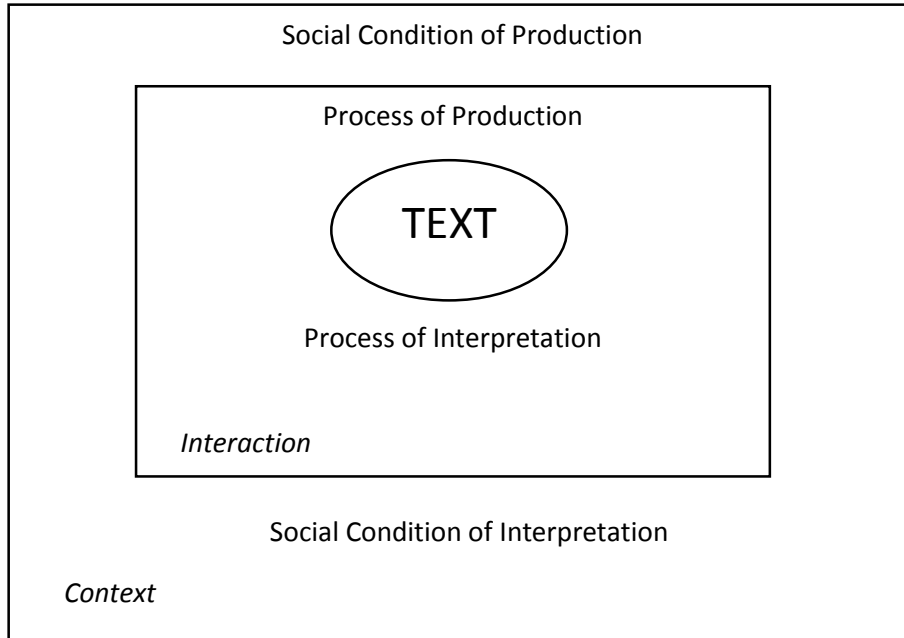


Figure 1 Discourse as text, interaction, and context

Media Discourse

Media shows its power in shaping the mind of the audience on certain case. Fairclough (1995: 2) described that the power of media is to influence knowledge, beliefs, values, social relations, and social identities. Media has 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.

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.

Communicative Events

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.

The analysis of texts is 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. Discourse practice analysis deals with the process of text production and text consumption. 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.

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. Depends on those two relations, it can be concluded that media can shape the way of people think and media can also be shaped by the society.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to explain and describe the phenomena which exist in the data by employing related theories which are Critical Discourse Analysis. Lambert (2012: 255) said that a comprehensive summarization of certain events is the goal of descriptive qualitative studies. The purpose of this research is to uncover how *Sindonews* media represented *Sumber Waras* case. The case is about the allegations of irregularities in the procurement of land in West Jakarta. The data were taken from *Sindonews* editorial dated April 15th, 2016 entitled *Sumber Waras bukan Pertarungan Opini*.

The data was 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 was segmented into the unit of analysis. Those units are utterances in the form of clauses, phrases, and words. 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. Mood of the discourse is used to find the point of view of the media on *Sumber Waras* case.

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.

3. DISCUSSION

The researcher finds at least 7 (seven) strategies used by editor in represented *Sumber Waras* case. Those are (1) Domination of participant and actor; (2) Hidden actor; (3) Active – passive clause; (4) Positive – negative clause; (5) Nominalization; (6) Metaphors; and (7) Contradictory conjunction.

Domination of Participant and Process

There are 3 (three) dominant participants found in the editorial; those are *kasus*, *ancaman hukum*, and *Ahok*. The editor is also used the strategy of hyperbole in representing the participants such as *kasus penyimpangan* and *kontroversi kasus*. The word *kontroversi* itself shows that *Sumber Waras* case is not just a simple case but the case which is big and must be solved as soon as possible. The case is something which breaks a rule.

The process used in the editorial are all material processes. The editor wants to show the reader that there is something done by someone and has a huge effect on other things or people. The researcher found that the editor used negative-meaning process when a clause has *kasus* as participant with a goal such as *menyedot*, *menyeret*, and *menyangkut*. The editor tends to use a hyperbole strategy for the process when a clause has no goal with *kasus* as participant such as *membesar*, *semakin bergulir*, and *meledak*.

The hyperbole process can be seen in a clause *kasus tersebut “meledak”*. That clause has two meanings. The first meaning shows that there is a case that is happening and the readers are considered as those who already know the case. The case is like a time bomb which can explodes anytime. The second one shows that the readers are considered as those who do not know the case. This time, the case is like a land mine that is suddenly explodes when someone steps on it. Whether the readers know the case or not, the main point of *“meledak”* here is that the case can gives a huge impact on other things and mostly negative. It is not just an explosion. It is the explosion which can make a total damage. The editor shows that *Sumber Waras* case is a big case just by using one word that is *meledak* or explode in English.

There is a different strategy of writing process when the clause has a goal; for example, *“dugaan kasus RS Sumber Waras menyangkut uang negara ratusan miliar”*. The editor tends to use a negative-meaning process rather than a hyperbole one just like a clause with no goal. It seems that the editor wants to show the reader that the case has an effect on something. The clause shows that the case causes potential state losses. That is the effect which must be paid cause of this case.

Same thing is applied when *ancaman hukum* becomes a participant. The editor always uses a negative-meaning process to accompany that participant. Readers can find *merugikan*, *menghancurkan*, and *membubarkan* as the process when *ancaman hukum* is the participant. A word *menghancurkan* or *destroy* in English means that *Sumber Waras* case is not a usual case. It can destroy everyone involved in that case.

The editor used *Ahok* as the other dominant participant to show another thing. It can be seen in *“[Ahok] harus menanggung perbuatannya”*. The editor is clearly stated that the only one who must take the responsibility for the case is *Ahok*. The researcher even found that the editor wrote a complete name of *Ahok* in the editorial. The process used in the clause is neither positive nor negative one. It seems that the editor does not want to focus on what is being done but who did the job by putting the participant *Ahok* in the front of the clause. That strategy will help the reader to focus on the main event of the clause.

Hidden Actor

Editorial can be used to show the view of media on a certain case. One thing that must be considered in making an editorial is the editor must avoid blackmailing someone. The reason is media cannot “accuse” someone just based on their hunch without knowing the real fact. Editor often use pronouns like *they*, *we*, and *them* if the editor is not really sure with the fact.

The researcher found that the editor used pronoun *their* and *they* in the editorial. It can be seen in clause “*bahkan membahayakan kepentingan mereka (their), termasuk masa depan investasi yang sudah mereka (they) benamkan dalam reklamasi teluk Jakarta*”. Reader may think that pronoun *their* here may point on those who agree with Ahok and those who do not agree with him. The second pronoun which is *they* may point only to those who agree with every single step made by Ahok. Even so, the editor does not want to say the actor clearly because the editor is not really sure with the fact. The editor does not want to blackmail someone because he or she speaks for the name of the media. One little mistake can make a huge impact for the name of the media.

Active – Passive Clause

The editor used another strategy to avoid blackmailing someone. He or she can use a passive voice. The researcher found three examples of the use of passive voice in *Sindonews*’ editorial. It can be found in “*yang namanya turut disebut disebut dalam Panama Papers*”, “*tapi perbuatan apa yang telah dilakukannya*”, and “*Itulah yang harus dipertanggungjawabkan*”.

Those clauses did not name the actor clear enough. At a glance, reader may think that someone who *say*, *do*, and *responsible* is Ahok. It can be accepted since the reader can find the name of *Ahok* in the editorial easily. The reason why the editor does not say the actor is the editor does not sure the real fact. He or she wants the readers make their hunch on it. The editor, once again, does not want to blackmail someone for his or her uncertainty.

Positive – Negative Clause

Researcher found that there are eleven negative declarative clauses in *Sindonews*’ editorial. He shows three examples of negative declarative clauses, those are “*materi perdebatan tidak lagi berkuat pada salah atau tidaknya Ahok secara hukum*”, “*Ancaman hukum bukan hanya akan merugikan Ahok pribadi*”, dan “*kedua pihak sama-sama tidak akan mengundurkan niat sejengkal pun*”. First negative clause can be interpreted that the debate material is not only the right or wrong of Ahok but also other thing wider than that in Sumber Waras case.

Second clause defines that the threat of law from Sumber Waras case can give an impact to Ahok and those who involved in the case. The interpretation of third clause is that two supporters who are support and against Ahok sure for what they do and will stick to it.

Nominalization

A writer of an editorial should know how to tell a story based on media’s background. The use of nominalization can be chosen to do that. Nominalization is the use of a word which is not a noun as a noun, with or without a morphological transformation. The word here can be a verb, adjective, and adverb.

There are at least 4 (four) examples of nominalization found in the text. those are *kuatnya tarikan*, *kerasnya pertarungan opini*, *pembelian RS Sumber Waras*, dan *penetapan lokasi tanah*. *Kuatnya tarikan* means that there is something contested by two groups. It can be imagined as two sides playing tug of war. Both sides are equally strong. We have to remember that when we play that game, we have to be ready to feel hurt. That explains the effect of the case which only gives a bad effect on both sides. That is the thing which the editor wants to tell to the readers.

Metaphors

A variation in writing must be applied in order to make the written product feels more natural and not monotone. The editor sometimes used metaphors in his editorial. The data shows that the editor likens

Sumber Waras case as a snowball. It can be seen from *IBARAT bola salju, kasus penyimpangan pembelian lahan Rumah Sakit Sumber Waras semakin bergulir dan membesar*. We all know that when someone rolls a snowball, it will be bigger everytime we roll it. The editor said that the case is same like that ball. It will always roll and getting bigger and must be stopped immediately.

Contradictory Conjunction

The use of conjunction can show the situation written in the editorial such as contradiction. A contradictory situation between hope and reality can be seen from the use of conjunction “*but*”. Clause “*tapi [materi perdebatan] sudah melebar ke persoalan politik*” can be interpreted that the editor hopes the debate is just only stick to the right or wrong of Ahok in *Sumber Waras* case. The fact is the debate material has become wider than that.

Another clause which shows the contradiction is “*Namun, pertarungan opini tersebut hanyalah tetap sebatas pertarungan opini*”. It can be interpreted that the editor wants a real legal action in *Sumber Waras* case. The hope is different from the fact that all opinion comes from the case is just an opinion with no legal action.

4. CONCLUSION

The application of critical discourse analysis can help us “read” the information about *Sumber Waras* case. The dominant participants are about the case itself and someone who must be responsible for that case named Ahok. The editor wants to show the readers that the case gives a huge impact on everything. The impact mostly negative. It can be seen with the use of negative-meaning process when the participant is *kasus* and *Ahok*. It is understandable since *Sindonews* media is owned by Mr. Hari Tanoesodibjo who does not support every Ahok’s movement.

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