THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE WRITERS TOWARDS ABDURRAHMAN WAHID ACT AS PRESIDENT OF INDONESIA

(An Affect Analysis Based on SFL)

Thesis
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of
Requirement for the Sarjana Sastra Degree
In English Department Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts
Sebelas Maret University

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FINE ART
SEBELAS MARET UNIVERSITY
2004**

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MOTTO

Imagination is more important than knowledge.

-Albert Einstein

A life spent making mistakes is not only more honorable but more useful than a life spent doing nothing.
-George Bernard Shaw

Success is how high you can bounce when you hit the bottom.

-General George Patton

Sukses akan berarti jika sukses itu mendatangkan kebahagiaan

-The Writer

This Thesis is dedicated to:

- My Beloved father and mother as the most important persons

- My sister Nirmala Indriati and her husband

- My little Nephews Dini and Indra

- My beloved girl

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I fully understand that my thesis is not a maximum achievement. Therefore, corrections, criticism and suggestions are welcome. Finally, it is expected that the readers might take some benefits from this research.

Surakarta, June, 2004

Ardian Firmansyah Febriadi

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ABSTRACT

Ardian Firmansyah Febriadi. C.1300004. *The Perspective Of The Writers Towards Abdurrahman Wahid Act As President Of Indonesia*. 2004. Post graduate thesis. Sebelas Maret Univesity

The title of this research is "The Perspective of The Writers Towards Abdurrahman Wahid Act As President of Indonesia" (An Affect Analysis Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics)

This research belongs to a descriptive qualitative research of the writers' evaluation covering Lexocigrammar, the Genre, Affect and the implementation of the writer's perspective. The theory used in this research is Systemic Functional Linguistics. The sources of data are Asiaweek in May 12, 2000 edition and Review June 28, 2001 edition.

The sampling technique in collaboration with comparative method is employed to explore some similarities and differences of Time's text and Newsweek's text in their Lexicogrammar, Genre and Affect.

After reviewing the data analysis, there are some similarities and differences in both texts in terms of Lexicogrammar. The similarities of both texts are seen at the greater number of their complex clauses in the clause system, the same production of their simplex nominal group, the use of their dominant simplex verbal group, the employment of clausal interdependency, indicative declarative proposition in mood system, thematic patterns, modality and polarity. Whereas the differences are the focus of description.

Out of Lexicogrammar, the genre of both texts is similar in producing Exposition genre. They are much the same in giving the issue. Issue of both texts says that Abdurrahman Wahid has no method in running his government.

Considering the Lexicogrammar description and the genre analysis, affect of both texts is negative which means the writer's assessment is negative. In accordance with the writers' assessment, the writers view Abdurrahman Wahid has no method in his action. Furthermore, they evaluate that Wahid's ideology comes out bits and pieces and in running the government, he does not work with his allies in the cabinet.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

After the reformation era, political conditions in Indonesia touch the peak level when Gusdur occupied as the president of Indonesia. The concept of reformation did not reach its aims yet under Gusdur's administration. The changes in government against nepotism, corruption and political patronage still could not improve the political condition yet in Indonesia. This condition influenced economic aspects in Indonesia and this becomes the worse effect to the members of society.

The Indonesian economy has not indicated an improvement yet after the occupation of Gusdur as the president of Indonesia. The amount of unemployed people and the crime rate are steadily increasing. Moreover, no big cases that have been handled by the police or filed at the courts have been settled (Tempo October 31, 2000). This makes people have no confidence in the security apparatus. In addition the failure of Gusdur to improve the economy in Indonesia caused many controversial opinion about the ability of Gusdur as the president.

Press, as a printed media become one of the media used to express writer's attitude. Moreover, the approximation about the involvement of president in Bulog's scandal, made the situation more complicated. This made Gusdur's position became weak.

Gusdur had fired two of his economic ministers after International Monetary Fund (IMF) complained about Jakarta's failure to meet the promised target (Asiweek, May 12,2000). This made the situation in Indonesia more complicated. Rupiah fell down below 8.000 to dollar, which could give a great effect to the society. Crime or even disturbance happened, only as a reaction to the situation and to the government that had not been planning yet a perfect act to take over the situation.

Local and international media, particularly printed media, had asked about Gusdur's ability as a president after the reformation era in Indonesia. This means that press played an important role. Journalists were seen as maintaining open lines of communication with the public (Flournoy, 1992). Since there is a press freedom in Indonesia, criticism to the government or opinion clearly distributed to the publics with printed and audio-visual media. Especially printed media, papers (news and opinion) tended to more often blame than praise the government for its act, regarding the situation above.

In order to express the idea, opinion and thought a man or woman needs an instrument to broaden his or her statement through over the world, notably in Indonesia; the media of communication is the answer of this problem. The mass media is able to transmit messages to the masses of people. There has been sophisticated technology of communication applied on every kind of medium. Mass media are the realization of the press that attempts to fulfil the community's need of information. Press is an institution that is influenced by other institution; government, private institution so that it acts as a political and

social force and social control. It functions to inform, to educate and to keep an eye on the government to unite sellers and buyers in advertisement and to entertain.

One more important role of the press as social control is that it becomes a bridge for government and society and its members. It provides a space for government and society to express the thoughts and opinions. Press gives view in the form of critics, suggestions or opinions upon other institutions (Rachmadi, 1988). With its all capability press plays a crucial role to develop way of thinking and to create an understanding of values in society so that a form of social control as reflection of society's aspiration can be realised.

A magazine as one of printed media provides space for opinion from society or news that contains about their responses to the situation surround them. The opinion or news can be informing, explaining, interpreting, arguing, persuading or even entertaining (Mott, 1958).

Since the writer's opinion is printed in magazine, language plays an important role. It means that their statements are in the form of writing that perform by language. As Language is functional, in the sense that it is dissociated from its context of use actually reflects the attitude, opinion, and the ideology of the language user (Wiratno, 1994).

Because language is a resource for doing all these important things, the researcher needs to better understand just what evaluative and attitudinal meanings it allows the writer to make about propositions and proposals, actions and events, persons, phenomena, and things. The researcher wants to know in

what different ways the writer's perspective are stored in the text, and how they are instantiated in primary units such as the clause or the nominal group and across longer stretches of cohesive text (Fairclough, 1989)

Regarding to all of this, the researcher is stimulated to conduct a research on how people in the world encourage themselves in participating in the problem around them. The researcher will analyse people's point of view in seeing the problem through the analysis of genres and ideology in the text. Asiaweek and Review magazine are chosen for both are international magazines.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is taken as a base of the research. SFL makes the research possible to be conducted since it is designed to account for how the language is used (Halliday, 1985). The study of SFL views a language as a system of meanings, accompanied by the form through which the meaning can be realized. Analysing the genre that the writer employs can identify the way the writer constructs his/her opinion. Observing the power and domination that exist in the text will identify the ideology of the writer in writing the text (Santosa, 2000).

Based on this phenomenon, the researcher analysed the texts as a response towards Abdurrahaman Wahid acts as the president of Indonesia. The analysis was focused on the writer's perspective by employing Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) as the approach in this research. The writer's perspective of news will be analysed through the affect. As a result the title of this thesis is The Perspective of The Writer Towards Abdurrahman Wahid Act As The President of Indonesia.

B. Problem Statement

Considering the background of this research that analysed the writer's perspective based on the text, the researcher proposed the problems of research as follows:

1. What is the lexicogrammar of the text?

2. What is the genre of the text?

3. How can the genre support the ideology of the text?

B. Research Limitation

The research studies the genre and ideologies of news text taken from Asiaweek and Review magazine using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). This research will analyse the affect in the texts. The texts are responses toward Abdurrahman Wahid acts as the president of Indonesia.

C. Research Objectives

The research will be conducted to analyse the affect of the texts, which are taken from Asiweek and Review magazine. Afterwards, the researcher specifically formulated the research objectives as follows:

1. Describe the lexicogrammar of the text.

2. Describe the genre of the text.

3. Explain how the genre and lexicogrammar support the writer's perspective in the text.

D. Research Significance

The researcher is expected to provide a contribution to:

1. This research will provide the description about how Systemic Functional Linguistics, Text and Context, Lexicogrammar, Register, field, Tenor, Mode and Genre represent the writer's perspective in the text. The researcher explores the affect, which can identify the ideology of the writer.

2. The research will stimulate other researchers to analyse further genre and ideology or other point of views in Systemic Functional Linguistics.

E. Research Methodology

This is a descriptive research, which employs a descriptive method, namely collecting data, classifying, analysing and interpreting data (Hadi, 1983). It is descriptive because the data produced are as words.

The data of the research are taken from Asiaweek magazine, May 12, 2000, and Review magazine, June 28, 2001.

The sampling technique used is purposive sampling technique.

The details of the research methodology will be clarified in chapter III.

F. Thesis Organization

The research is arranged systematically in order to understand easily. The arrangement is as follows:

CHAPTER I   : INTRODUCTION. Covering Research Background, Problem Statement, Research Limitation, Research Objectives, Research Significance, Research Methodology and Thesis Organization.

CHAPTER II   : LITERATURE REVIEW. Discussing Press, Systemic Functional Linguistics, Text and Context, Lexicogrammar, Register, field, Tenor, Mode, Genre and Ideology, Review of Other Related Studies.

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. Covering Type of

Research, Source of Data and Data, Sample and Technique Sampling, Research Procedure, Technique of Collecting Data, and Technique Analysing Data.

CHAPTER IV   :   ANALYSIS. Covering The Analysis of Data and Discussion

CHAPTER V   :   CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a school of linguistics introduced by M.A.K. Halliday in 1960s. This linguistics is based on systemic theory. Systemic theory is a theory of meaning as choice, by which a language or any other semiotic system is interpreted as networks of interlocking options (Halliday, p: xiv).

"This study oriented to is functional linguistics because the conceptual framework on which it is based is a functional one rather than a formal one" (ibid, p: xii).

It is based on the conceptualization of language as a resource of meaning rather than on the conceptualization of language as a system of rules. Further Halliday explains that this study is functional in three distinct senses (1) of texts, (2) of the system, and (3) of the element of linguistics structure (ibid).
Moreover, it is clear when he also states that, "Every text- every thing- that is said or written unfold in some context of use".

It is also systemic since this theory bases the analysis on social semiotic perspective. According to this perspective, language always occurs as a text, spoken or written (Wiratno, 1994). Then, text is actually a linguistic realization of the cultural values, ideological values and the social process taking place in the

society. (Birch,1989; Threadgold, 1986 ; in Santosa, 1994). Every item in a system of meaning is connected to every other, they are interrelated choices.

In SFL tradition as stated above, text is the focus of analysis. A text is constructed in components of functional meaning. Each language has two components of meaning; *ideational meaning* and *interpersonal meaning*. The combination between the two is the *textual meaning*. They simultaneously determine the text being constructed. Ideational meaning explains what the text is about. Interpersonal meaning is the semiotic reality.

Briefly stated, each element in a language is explained by reference to its function in the total linguistic system. In other words, each unit of a language is interpreted as functional referring to the whole units.

B. Text and Context

"The aim has been to construct a grammar for purposes of text analysis" (Halliday, 1985 P. xv). Halliday emphasizes that SFL focuses the study on text analysis. Halliday and Hasan in Bahasa, konteks dan teks (1985) defines a text as an interactive event, a social exchange of meaning as a result of social interaction between participants which are involved in the text, not simply as a functional language, doing some job in some context (p: 10). When human being is using language or making a text, he really is not just creating words and sentences, but actually he is creating meanings. In other words, a text is made of meanings. That is to say that the meanings are expressed in words and sentences. Therefore, this is

called a text as a semantic unit. In spite of its nature as a semantic unit and as a social exchange, a text is considered as a product of social process. It is not only what is written but also what is said or spoken.

Because of its functional characteristic, a text always comes in context, which surrounds it. The social meaning of text can only be interpreted by reference to its context. Text, then, is indivisible from context. They are context of culture and situation. Context of culture is realized in genre and ideology. There is a culture in the text, which include values of philosophical, psychological, sociological, ideological and cultural. The culture also gives purpose and meaning to the text. Meanwhile, context of situation, which is realized in register, bridges between the text and the situation in which it actually occurs. It is when the text is interpreted. A genre and register are both realized through language, that is, through lexicogrammar (Halliday 1985. p: 3-8). Ideology, genre and register, which are considered as the central system, then influence the lower system (Santosa, 1994).

C. Ideology

Ideology is a kind of point of view, which is taken by the language user, a writer or a speaker, to achieve his goal through the text realized. According to Threadgold (in Santosa, 1994) ideology is considered as shared values or beliefs in a text as a result of the social interaction between participants involved in the

text. As a social aspect and culture of society, ideology is also a semiotic resource of a text.

Observing the power and domination can identify ideology, which exist in the text (Martin, 1992). The main topics of ideology are issues like social or cultural conflict, no consensus towards the system of value and belief, correlation among action, institution and social structure. Moreover, the relationship between a social power, between the participants involved in the text, between a dominating social group and the dominating one, is an important aspect of ideology (Santosa, 1994).

As ideology can identify the power and domination within a text, in the dynamic perspective of ideology, according to Martin (1992), there are antagonist/protagonist and left/right sides. Antagonist and protagonist express the way and viewpoints of a writer in viewing as issue. Antagonist represents a person who creates issue while the protagonist is the one who resolves the issue. Then left and right represent the person possessing the power. Right refers to a person having power to lose and left refers to a person having power to gain (ibid).

Right antagonist is a person proposing an issue in one-sided arguments to defend or support the issue considering that he has the power. Right protagonist, who is defending or supporting the issue, will discuss in both for and against sides. Left antagonist challenges the issue in one side since he has no power. Meanwhile, left protagonist will also challenge the issue in two-sided arguments.

Then, ideology will identify the types of text of the language users, that is the genre. Generally, antagonist applies an exposition genre as he can support or

challenge the status quo in one side by proposing and elaborating a thesis. Conversely, protagonist prefers discussion genre in presenting his two-sides argument by giving a conclusion and a recommendation for the most adequate arguments.

D. Genre

Genre has been used in various sciences. In literature, it is used to refer to the type of literary works, such as poetry, novel, drama, etc. it is used to remarks the myth, legend or tile. Meanwhile in rhetoric, it classifies type of discourse: expressive, persuasive, literary or referential. Nowadays, genre is quite easily used to refer to a distinctive category discourse of any type, spoken or written, with or without literary aspiration, for instances the genre of press conference, the genre of music video, or the survival of game show genre (Swales,1990,p.33-34).

Semiotically, genre is considered as the realization of verbal social process. It lies in a certain context of culture that contains of cultural values/ norms owned by certain society. It verbalizes social purpose in which language plays the dominant role. Furthermore, martin (1989,1992) describes that genre is defined as a staged, goal oriented social process (martin,1989,1992). It is a social process because the member of the society can use it for their interaction with others. It also orientates to a certain purpose, as people maintain a social activity based on some purpose. In addition, it is a staged one for the reason that a social process needs steps to accomplish its goal. This staging shows the structure of

opening, body and closing of the text. It is indicated by the sets of activity sequence that carry the rhetorical functions that finally determine the text structure. In martin's model, the text structure is referred to a schematic structure (1992-p.505).

Furthermore, according to Martin, genre has two perspectives namely synoptic and dynamic one. The synoptic perspective views genre as cultural construction that express the event, goal, and staging of the social process. Dynamically, genre is flexible; its purpose and schematic structure may change along with the development of the cultural values (Santosa, 2000).

Up to now, people know three types of genre: service encounter, story genre, and factual one (Santosa, 2000). Service encounter is explored through the social: process happening between the seller and the buyer. The obligatory activity sequence in service encounter is sale request, sale compliance, there are optional elements in service encounter, for example: greeting, sale initiation, and finish/ saying goodbye (Santosa, 2000,Ventola, 1987,p.43-44).

Story genre is explored through the process of telling story. In general, this genre is to entertain people. Nevertheless, sometimes it is also used to protest social phenomenon. Although it is called story genre, it has nothing to do with literary work. The story genre is classified into recount, anecdote, exemplum and narrative (Martin, 1992, p.564). Recount functions to retell events in the purpose of informing whereas anecdote, exemplum and narrative aim to criticize. They differ themselves in which interpersonal meaning affects the activity sequence. Anecdote, exemplum and narrative build up around unusual sequences, while

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recount in usual one. Their structures are opened by abstract or orientation and close by Coda or Reorientation. Meanwhile their body is reproduced below:

RECOUNT	Record		
ANECDOTE	Crisis	Reaction	
EXEMPLUM	Incident	Interpretation	
NARRATIVE	Compilation	Evaluation	Resolution

(Martin, 1992, p.564-564)

Factual genre conforms to a text designed to explore the world around us through the social process happening in the discourse community. This type of genre focuses on how the facts in the community are explored. There are eight types of factual genre namely recount, report, procedure, explanation, exploration, description, exposition and discussion (Santosa, 2000; Martin, 1992).

Recount functions to retell social events. Generally, it has the text structure of orientation as the opening, events of the body, and reorientation as the closure. Its lexicogrammatical features are specific participant, temporal conjunctive relation and material process (Santosa,).

Report aims to exploring the world as social phenomena in general. Its social function is performing a description of a living or non-living entity. The schematic structure of this genre is initiated by a general classification and definition about the thing examined and then followed by the technical description such as physical characteristic, function, benefits, etc. the lexicogrammar features of this genre are general participant, without temporal and logical conjunction, relational process and material process when giving the description (ibid).

Description aims to describe particular individual thing, either living or non-living. The description in this genre is not used to generalize the identical things. The activity described is unstructured. In describing the object, the writer may start from any part he likes and stop whenever he considers that the description is enough.

Procedure describes the steps in reaching a goal. The text structure is used to reach the goal through the steps, chronologically, from the first step to the last one. Temporal conjunction, material process, imperative clause are the lexicogrammar features of this genre.

Explanation is used to explain a process. Its structure is started by general statement followed by the explanation from one process to another. Its lexicogrammar features are general participant, logical and temporal conjunction, material process and passive voice.

Exploration is used to explore the views that are still theoretical and debatable phase. To make the observation efficient and to find valid theory, this genre must have the structured activity sequence.

Exposition is used to presenting opinions from one side. This genre is initiated with thesis, followed by one-sided arguments whether supporting or challenging and is closed by a restatement of the thesis. The features of this genre are specific participant, material process and logical and temporal conjunction. The expository writing, then, is classified into two: analytical and hortatory exposition. Hortatory exposition is exposition that persuades readers to do what the thesis recommends. It is commonly found in editorials, letters to the editor,

political speeches and debates, etc. meanwhile analytical exposition is exposition, which persuades readers that the thesis is well formulated. It is more typical of lectures, seminar, tutorial, scholarly papers, essay writings and examination answer.

Discussion genre aims to present explanation of an issue. The schematic structure is started by the statement of issue as preview, followed by the arguments, with supporting and challenging in more complex discussions. Further, the statement of various viewpoints elaborates it. Finally, it is closed by recommendation in the form of summary of arguments or conclusion. Not so different from exposition, its lexicogrammar features are specific participant, logical and temporal conjunction and material process

(MESDP, 1989, Santosa, 1996)

E. REGISTER

The term of register is actually developed by Malinowski through the concept of context of situation. He states that the study of speech in the area of pragmatics has to regard the context of situation. This idea arose when he failed in translating a text without considering the place, time and the participant involved in the social event. Halliday & Hasan, then, define register as "a configuration of meanings that are typically associated with a particular situational configuration of field, tenor and mode" (1985, p.38). in short, register is the contextual configuration of field, tenor and mode discourse. Field, tenor and mode are interrelated variables. They simultaneously produce a contextual meaning.

Field is the projection of ideational meaning. It refers to what happen to the nature of the social action-taking place. Halliday defines field as the nature of the activity: what socially recognized action the participants are engaged in, in which the exchange of verbal meaning has a part, including physical action (Harris in Fawcet-Young, 1988, p.97). According to Martin, field can be defined as sets of activity sequences oriented to some global institution purposes (1992, p.536). These sets of activity sequences carry rhetorical function that constitutes staging and determines the text structure.

Tenor is the projection of interpersonal meaning. It refers to the relationship among participant including the writer/speaker, the people or the things involved in the text and the reader/listener. It represents the social reality referring to the negotiation of social relationship among participants (Martin, 1992, p. 532). This implies that tenor refers to a role that participant plays in establishing a text. Furthermore, tenor expresses, who is participating, the characters of the participant, the familiarity of language used in the text and the significant social relationship. Tenor is realized through the MOOD system, polarity, modalization, modulation, vocation, and tagging.

Tenor is concerned with the semiotic of relationship. It mediates the relationship along three dimensions: affect, status and contact. Affect deals with the judgment or assessment of the writer to the participant in the text, and the writer to the readers. The judgment can be positive or negative. According to Martin, affect refers to the degree of emotional charge in the relationship between participants (1992, p.525). Status explores the relative position of interlocutors in

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a cultures social hierarchy (ibid). This mean that status clarified the interrelationship level between the writer-participant, the writer-the readers and between the participant themselves, whether they are equal or unequal, vertical or horizontal. The contact construes to the familiarity of language among the user; the language used in a text is understandable for the readers or not. The familiarity itself deals with the text structure, cohesion, clauses, nominal groups, technical terms and metaphors.

Mode projects textual meaning that represent the semiotic reality. It refers to the role or symbolism that played by language in realizing social action. Halliday & Hasan define mode as the particular functions that are assigned to language in this situation and the rhetorical channel that is therefore allotted it (1985, p.46). this means that mode is concerned with the role which is played by language in certain situation and the nature of channel used (spoken or written). Mode is realized in theme/rheme structure, deixis (nominal groups), tense (verbal groups), substitution and ellipsis (clause system).

Mode consists of channel and media. Channel discusses whether the text uses spoken or written language, including the rhetorical function of language, i.e. persuasive, expository, didactic and so forth. It can be identified through nominal group, verbal group, clause system and lexical density (Halliday, 1985). Media relates to the medium in which the language expressed. The media can be audio, visual, audio-visual and the print one. It can be also indirect communication, such as tutorial, speech, seminar, dialogue, etc. (Santosa, 2000).

F. Lexicogrammar

Lexicogrammar is the choice of words and the formation of structure in the system. In other words, lexicogrammar is words in grammatical structure. The way of expressing those words in a text constitutes a semantic resource used to express meanings (Matthiesen in Wiratno, 1994) i.e. **ideational, interpersonal and textual meanings**. Halliday calls these three items metafunction (1985, p.53). Those are related to grammatical structure presenting the functions, namely: transitivity, clause system, nominal, verbal and adverbial group, grammatical metaphor, MOOD and theme.

a. Ideational Meaning

Ideational meaning expresses cognitive meaning. That is the function, which represents patterns of experience. Expressing the realization of external and internal experiences, ideational meaning concerns on the systems and networks of transitivity which conveys the user's experience of the external experience (experiential meaning) and of the internal one (logical meaning).

1. Experiential Meaning

There must have been a set of terms to show how the clause can be broken down into three functional constituents in describing the experiential function of language; they are participants, process and circumstances. Halliday considers them as transitivity. It function as the representation of a process, consisting of 'goings-on' of doing, happening, feeling and being (1985, p.101)

a. Type of process and their participants

In the concept of SFL, process is realized in verbal group. Furthermore, a process is divided into six major processes: material, verbal, mental, behavior, relational and existential.

Material process is a process of doing. The process express the notion that some entity does something –which may be done to some other entities, such as walk, run, go, cook, etc. In material process, there are two participants: actor as the obligatory participant and goal as the optional one.

Example:

Donnie	Drove	Motorcycle
Actor	*Mat. Process*	*Goal*

In addition, there are also other participants: range and beneficiary. Range is the element that specifies the scope of the process. This is the meaning behind the classical category of cognate object. However, cognateness is not necessarily features, the main point is that the range elements should stand in a particular semantic relationships in the process. Then beneficiary is the one to whom or for whom the process is said to take place. Beneficiary is classified into two: **recipient** and **client**. The former is one that goods are given to, while the later is one that services are done for.

Example:

I	Sang	A song
Actor	*Mat. Process*	*Range*

She	Gave	Me	A present
Actor	*Process*	*Recipient*	*Goal*

Verbal process is process of saying: ask, state, etc. In verbal process, there are three kinds of participants: sayer (the one who says), verbiage (something which is said) and receiver (the one to whom the sayer says).

Example:

The teacher	Asked	Him	A question
Sayer	Process	Recipient	Verbiage

Mental process is a process of thinking, feeling and perceiving. The verbal groups employed to realize this process are: think, believe, consider, assume (for the process of thinking); like, hate, enjoy, regret (for the process of feeling); see, hear, notice, feel (for the process of perceiving) it is worth nothing that because this is a process of sensing, there is always one animate participant. This participant is called senser. Another participant, who is one that is sensed, is called phenomenon.

Example:

I	Saw	Her
Senser	*Process*	*Phenomenon*

Behavior process is a process of psychological behaver. It is classified into two: Mental Behavior and Verbal Behavior process. Mental behavior process is the combination of mental and material processes. The verbal groups that express mental behavior process are experience, check, investigate, study, examine, concentrate, etc.

Example:

My father	Checked	My book
Behaver	*Process*	*Phenomenon*

Meanwhile, Verbal behavior process is the combination of verbal and material processes. This process is signed by the presence of verbal group such as talk, chat, discuss, converse, praise, sentence, and so forth.

Example:

The crowd	Mocked	Him
Behaver	*Process*	*Target*

Relational process is the process of being. There are two models of relational process: attributive mode and identifying mode. Attributive mode is ascribed to some entity either a quality, a circumstance, or a possession. The participant in this mode is carrier, accompanied by an attribute. Verbs of attribute include *be, become, get, turn, go, grow, keep, stay, sleep, appear, smell, taste, etc.* The attribute is realized as a nominal group, typically one that is indefinite; it has a noun or as adjective as head, but not a pronoun.

Example:

He	Is	In the corner of the house
Carrier	*Process*	*Attribute*

Meanwhile in identifying mode, one entity is used to identify another. The participants in this mode are token and value. The verbs of identifications include imply, symbolism, realize, indicate, signify, constitute, etc.

Example:

The flag	Refers to	Bravery and peace
Token	*Process*	*Value*

Existential process represents that something exists or happens. Usually, this process is begun with there and typically has the verbs expressing existence, such as exist and arise followed by nominal groups functioning as the participant of this process.

Example:

There	Is	A book	On the table
	Process	*Existence*	*Circumstance*

<div align="right">(Halliday, 1985. p.102-153)</div>

b. **Circumstance**

Circumstance functions to illuminate the process in some way (Butt, 1994). They may locate the process in time or space, suggest how the process occurs, or differ information about the cause of the process. The circumstantial elements are Extent, Location, Manner, Cause, Accompaniment, Matter, Role and Angle.

1. **Extent**

Extent is expressed in terms of some unit of measurement, such as yards, laps, years, rounds, etc. The interrogative form for extent are how far?, how long?, how many times?, etc. The typical structure is as nominal with qualifier, such as two minutes, many years, a long way, etc., with occurs with or without preposition. The most usual preposition is for.

Example:

My mother cooks pizza	For in five minutes
	Circumstance: extent

2. **Location**

   The interrogative forms of location are *where* and *when*. The typical structure is an adverbial group or prepositional phrase, such as in America, on holiday, two years ago and so forth.

   Example:

Sri cooked it	In the microwave
	Cir. Loc: place

Sri cooked it	In five minutes
	Cir. Loc: Time

3. **Manner**

   The circumstantial element of manner comprises three sub categories: Means, Quality and Comparison.

   Means refers to the means whereby a process takes place that is expressed by the prepositional phrase with preposition by or with, for instance by bus, with a hand, etc. The interrogative forms are how and with what.

   Example:

Sri cooked it	By the microwave
	Cir. Manner: Means

   Quality is expressed by an adverbial group with –ly adverb. The interrogative is how.

Example:

Sri run	Very quickly
	Cir. Manner: Quality

Comparison is expressed by a prepositional phrase with preposition like or unlike, or adverb, such as like wise, similarly, differently.

Example:

I sign my name	Differently
	Cir. Manner: Comparison

4. **Cause**

The circumstantial element of cause is divided into five sub categories: *Reason, Purpose, Condition, Concession and Behalf.*

Reason represent the reason for which a process takes place, that is expressed by prepositional phrase with preposition through, because of, as a result, thanks to, due to. The interrogative forms are why and how.

Example:

She died	Because of starvation
	Cir. Cause: Reason

Purpose represents the purpose for which an action takes place. It is realized in a prepositional phrase with preposition while. The interrogative form is what for.

Example:

They studied hard	For the exam
	Cir. Cause: Purpose

Condition is expressed by in the case of and the interrogative form: what it.

Example:

In the case of sickness	AIDS is very dangerous
Cir. Cause: Condition	

Concession is indicated by in spite of, despite.

Example:

He prepared his lecture	Despite his cold
	Cir. Cause: Concession

Behalf signifies the entity –who it is for. It can be seen through a prepositional phrase with preposition for, for the sake of, on behalf, and the interrogative form: for whom.

Example:

Sri spoke	On behalf of her student
	Cir. Cause: Behalf

5. **Accompaniment**

   Accompaniment refers to the meanings 'and', 'or', 'not' as the circumstance. This element is represented by the prepositional phrase with preposition with, without, besides, instead of. This circumstance correspondents to interrogatives who/whom else, but not who/what.

   Example:

Sri cooked pizza	Instead of coke
	Cir. Accompaniment

6. **Matter**

Matter is indicated by the prepositional phrase with preposition about, concerning, with reference to, dealing with, correspond to, whereas the interrogative is what about.

Example:

John talked	About the party
	Circumstance: Matter

7. **Role**

Role corresponds to the interrogative what as. The usual prepositions are as, by way of, in the role/form of.

Example:

John came	As a vampire
	Circumstance: Role

8. **Angle**

Angle refers to whether the message is the speaker's or other's.

Example:

According to John	Cooking is easy
Circumstance: Angel	

(Halliday, 1985. p.137-142)

Transitivity, in the clause level, is embodied in the participant, process and circumstance. Then, below the clause, those three items are expressed through the group of words: nominal, verbal and adverbial groups.

a. **Nominal group**

This is an experiential structure functioning (1) a class of thing, and (2) some category of membership within the class. Thing is the cent of nominal group that may be common noun, proper noun or personal noun.

28

The elements of Thing are Deictic, Numerative, Ephitet, Classifier and Qualifier.

Deictic (D) is the modifier that shows the definite or indefinite of a thing. It can be article indefinite: a, an, this, that, article definite: the, this, that; also possessive adjective: my, your, her, our, etc.

Numerative (N) indicates some natural features of subset, quantity or order. The numreatives quantity are such three, ten, many, lots, while the ordinal one are such second, fourth, third, etc.

Ephitet (E) describes thing through form, measurement, color, and characteristic. It can be Adjective, Present Participle and Past Participle. For example: 'long hair', 'running water', 'black belt', etc.

Classifier (C) is the modifier indicating thing to types or kinds of thing. The classifier usually is Noun, Adjective and Gerund. For example: 'electric stove, 'swimming suit', 'wooden house'. The classifier of those are electric, swimming and wooden.

Qualifier functions as supplementary information that is embedded to the Thing. The forms may be adjective Clause, Present Participle Phrase, Past Participle Phrase, Infinite Phrase, Prepositional Phrase and Cardinal Number. Examples: *The women who acted strangely*

The possibility structure of nominal group is:

D ^ N ^ E ^ C ^ T ^ [qualifier]

             Pre-Modifier   Post-Modifier

The sign ^ means 'is preceded by'. Thing is the head of nominal group. It can be Pronouns, Infinite Phrase, Gerund and Noun Phrase.

b. Verbal Group

The verbal group is the constituent that functions as Finite plus Predicator in the MOOD structure and as the process in the transitivity system. For instance, *she is in London to take a doctoral degree*. 'Is' is the Finite and 'to take is the predicator. There are two structure of verbal group:

1. The logical structure that indicates the tense and the voice (active or passive).

2. The experiential structure consists of finite, event with optional auxiliary.

c. Adverbial Group

The adverbial group is an adverb, which is accompanied by the modifying elements such as rather, so, more, etc. The modifying elements of adverbial group may be an embedded phrase or embedded clause. For example:

The house is bigger [than the first one]   embedded phrase

…..as early [as two o'clock]

The test is easier [[than you have expected]]   embedded clause

It is too early [[for me to take the chance]]

2. Logical Meaning

In logical meaning, as internal experience of mind, language, expresses our logic. It can be realized through the complexity of clause. Clauses are divided into simplex and complex clause.

a. A simplex clause is a clause, which can stand by itself. It is called an independent clause. Example: *The president's political skills are well known.*

b. A complex clause is a clause, which has more than one clause: one clause is independent and the other clause(s) is/are dependent. There is a relation one to another clause. The relation in a complex clause is divided into interdependency and logico-semantic relations.

   1. Interdependency relation is the relation of modifying in which one element modifier another. This relation comprises Paratactic and Hypotactic. Paratactic is the relation between two like elements of equal status, one initiating and the other continuing (Halliday, 1985, p.195). The paratactic structure is symbolized by cardinal number 1, 2, 3,……..

      Example:

      He is a doctor and so is his wife
          1   2

      Meanwhile hypotactic is the relation between a dependent element and its dominant, the element on which it depends (ibid). hypotactic is represent by the notation of α (alpha), β (beta), χ (gamma), and so forth.

      Example:

      I saw him when he was in the restaurant
         α   β

   2. Logico-semantic constitutes an inter-clausal relation as called by a primary and a secondary number of a clause complex. The relation between the members classified into expansion and projection. Expansion happens when the primary clause which is independent is expanded to the second

clause as the dependent one by Elaboration (=), Extension (+) and Enhancement (X). Elaboration is an expansion of clause in which one clause expands another by means of elaborating, restating specifying, commenting or exemplifying it (ibid, p.196). Extension is an expression of one clause by ways of an addition a replacement or an alternative (ibid, p.207). While enhancement is interpreted as one clause enhancing the meaning of another by qualifying it with reference to time, place, manner, cause or condition (ibid, p.197).

In projection, clause functions as representation of (linguistics) experience. The projecting process consists of locution (") and idea ('). Locution is a projection that has the status of wording, or in other words, something which said. Locution refers to verbal expression, such as say, tell, report, announce, ask, etc. Meanwhile, Idea is a projected clause which has the status of meaning, or in shorts it expresses what people think. The verbal expressions of idea are wonder, think, feel, etc.

b. Interpersonal Meaning

Interpersonal meaning is a meaning which functions to create sentences which carry the cognitive and logical content of propositions and display the speaker's relationship with others to whom the messages are being addressed. In the level of lexicogrammar, it is realized through MOOD system and Modality system, which express the speech functions: statement, question, offers and commands.

a. MOOD Syatem

It is the system which is used to analyze a clause whether it belongs to indicative: declarative and interrogative, or imperative. They are observed by the identification of mood structure, which is comprised of Mood and Residue. The Mood tell about giving and demanding and consists of two parts: Subject and Finite. Meanwhile, the Residue consists of Predicator, Complement and Adjective. Then, it is used to find the semantic meaning of a clause whether it is proposition or proposal.

A proposition aims to explore information or tell something. The term proposition refers to a statement and a question. The types of clause that carry the proposition meaning are declarative clauses (giving information) and polar or Wh-question (Halliday, 1985). On the other hand, when language is used to exchange goods and services or to give commands, the clause takes on the form of Proposal. The type of clause that carries the proposal meaning is the imperative clause. To make clear the understanding of interpersonal meaning in the clause, it can be figured as follows:

	Goods and Services	**Information**
Giving	"Here is your ball"	"This is a ball"
Demanding	"Find the ball!"	"Is this a ball"

b. Modality system

Halliday defines modality as the area of meaning that lies between yes and no which is the intermediate ground between positive and negative polarities (1985, p.335). Further, he adds that modality means the speaker's judgments

of the probabilities as the obligation, involved in what he is saying (ibid. p.75). The statement indicates that modality is the value given by the speaker about his utterances. Therefore, there two types of modality related to proposition and proposal clause, namely Modalization and Modulation. Modalization is the proposition modality which explores information. There are two kinds or modalization: probability (possibly, probably, certainly) and usuality (sometimes, usually, always). The positive polarity of this type of modality is *it is* while the negative one is *it is not*.

The rest, Modulation is the proposal modality (imperative type) in a clause to express a command or exchange. In a proposal, the meaning of positive and negative poles is prescribing and proscribing. The positive polarity is *do* and the negative is *don't*. There are two types of Modulation: Obligation and Inclination. Obligation occurs in a command (allowed to, supposed to, required to), while Inclination occurs in an offers (willing to, anxious to, determined to).

There are three levels of modality in modality system, namely High, Median and Low. This level will be summarized in the following figure:

	Probability	Usuality	Obligation	Inclination
High	Certain	Always	Required	Determined
Median	Probable	Usually	Supposed	Keen
Low	Possible	Sometimes	Allowed	Willing

Three levels of modality adapted from Halliday (1985:335)

c. Textual Meaning

Language has a textual function: so it has textual meanings. Textual meaning is used to organize the experiential and interpersonal meaning into a linear and coherent whole. Next, Halliday adds, to realize the interpretation of textual meaning, it should be first finding the theme and theme structure (1985. p.67). Theme is the starting point of the message where the speaker notes the contents of his meaning on. It reflects the discourse patterns relevant to the structure paragraph and text as a whole. Theme is combined with rheme, as the reminder part of a clause, to construct a message. Hence, the configuration of message should be Theme + Rheme.

In SFL there are three kinds of Themes, topical, interpersonal and textual theme. The topical theme has Topical Unmarked and Marked. Theme, Topical Unmarked functions as the subject in a declarative clause. This means that the subject is the element which is chosen as theme, such as personal pronoun: you, they, she, it, I; impersonal pronoun: there, it; and nominal group. Topical Unmarked can also be identified as auxiliary in an interrogative polar and Wh-element in Wh-interrogative. The other topical theme is topical marked. It is theme of others besides subject. The usual form of the marked theme is an adverbial group or prepositional phrase that functions as adjunct in the clause, such as: in the corner, at the beginning, etc. This topical theme summarized in the table bellow:

	Function	Class	Clause example
Unmarked theme		Nominal group: pronoun as head	I # had a little nut-tree She # went to the baker's
	Subject	Nominal group: common or proper noun as head	London bridge #is fallen down
		Nominalization	What I want #is a

			proper cup of coffee
Marked theme	Adjunct	Adverbial group: prepositional phrase	On Saturday night # I lost my wife
	Complement	Nominal group: nominalization	A bag-pudding # the king did make what they could not eat that night # the Queen next morning fried

<div align="right">Adopted from Halliday 1985 p. 44</div>

The second theme is Interpersonal theme, which is represented by modal adjunct, such as obviously, from my point of view, certainly, etc.; finite verb such in yes/no interrogative clause; and the vocative element like sir, Mary, Dear, etc.

The textual theme may have any combination of continuities, which are a set of item such as yes, no, well, oh, as the signal of new move is beginning; structural, one of the obligatorily thematic elements for instance and, or, but, yet, while, before, unless, since, etc.; and conjunctive theme, such however, conversely, moreover, likewise, besides, in any case, etc. (Halliday, 1985).

For example:

On the other hand	May be	It would be less crowded
Textual	Interpersonal	
Theme		Rheme

<div align="right">Adopted from Halliday, 1985 p.56</div>

G. Press

People have different opinions about press. Print media has been known collectively as "press"(Emery et. Al. 1968). The statement is different from what

Mott writes. He derives press into five categories, they are (1)news paper, (2)general magazine and reviews, (3) class, trade and professional journal, (4) news magazines and magazines and (5) radio and television (Mott, 1965 p.5).

Like other mass media, press makes daily life easier for us in some ways. First, it informs and helps us keep a watch on our world. Second, press sets our agendas and helps structure our life. By deciding what stories are given in newspapers and magazines, press schedules what we talk about and what we think about. Third, press helps us to connect with various groups in society. Fourth, press helps us to socialize us. It teaches us norms and values and it participates in our socialization. Fifth, press is used to persuade us and to benefit. Six, press entertains us. Means that even though newspapers is a prime medium of information, it is also contains entertainment features such as puzzles, comics, crossword and horoscopes.

H. American Press System

Freedom of press which is stated as one point in Declaration of Human Right is considered as great achievement for America since it passed quiet long struggle to be applicated. When America had its independence, "Declaration of Independence" July 4, 1776, freedom of expression had not been an issue to be proposed. None of the politician and the composer of the independence script took account of freedom of expression, moreover freedom of the press. Neither in the 1787 when congress of America composed the constitution, there was not any progression at all. Meanwhile, at the same time a monumental statement

expressed by a popular politician and the future president, Thomas Jefferson: "When it is left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspaper, or newspaper without a government, I should not be hesitate to prefer the latter."(Armada: 1993; Rachmadi: 1990).

The fact showed that in the beginning of America's independence, this states had not been able to provide rights especially freedom of the press. America was still uncertain with the importance of composing freedom of the press into the constitution. It was still a big question for the founders of Constitution toward the necessity of the right.

Before the Constitution ratification in 1971, there were changing here and there in provision of the Constitution. In 1971, there was a proposal of James Madison amendments toward the Constitution and was ratified by the states. The very remarkable proposal was known as *Bill of Rights*. It was the very first time the press got its constitutional provision which cleared the way ahead (Welch.1986). since then for many years the supreme court applied the law guarantee of expressing opinion, inclusive of freedom of the press which is composed as the *first Amendment*; "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise there of; or abridging the freedom of speech, or the press; or the rights of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances"

The amendment guarded totally and was a foundation of the free press to a free press. It was applied much and widely to defend press right in conveying their work and opinion. Press was being –weapon in facing many problems

related to liberty. The first Amendment became very popular and influenced for almost 2 decades. The press does not need government's prior approval to establish. The press has opportunities to convey what it thinks, is deserving and what to publish is left to press' integrity and credibility and the norms and values growing in the society. American appreciates the way citizen express freely opinion as long as he does not violates the law. This condition makes the press assumed to be quite frank and open.

However, it was not simply as expected by the press that the condition will long lasting be applied. In fact, the free press has to face the condition that makes it restricted. The borderline of its freedom is in question. This because of the existence of other right which also has a powerful influence in the Constitution. It is hardly justified in the ninth Amendment: The enumeration in the Constitution of certain right shall not be construed to deny of disparage other restrained by the people"

Since then, the application of the first Amendment for the American press world was restricted. Practically states, the press cannot no longer absolutely exercise its liberty without restriction though there is a provision for its freedom. There is a punishment after publishing materials which is libelous or obscene, for example. Yet, the Supreme Court said the city cannot shut down the paper because this would be prior restrain of future issues (Welch: 1986).

Moreover, there was an article in law magazine "Harvard Law Review " stated about the invasion of the press toward one's privacy. The writers, Samuel B. Warren and Louis Brendeis, lawyer who then became Chief Justices say that

"the press is overstepping in every direction the obvious bounds of property and decency…... Modern enterprise and invention have, though invasions upon (man's) privacy, subjected him to mental pain distress, for greater than could be inflicted by more bodily injury". Then Americans has known the concept of right *of privacy* which is included as one of America's law concept characteristic (Armada: 1993).

The right to a free press can also conflict with person's right to privacy when the press publishes personal information. However, the Supreme Court has permitted the press to publish factual information. The press needs freedom to publish information that is a matter of public record, so that citizens can scrutinize the working of the judicial system (Welch: 1986).

Many Americans felt that press had too far explored throughout their personal territory. They sue the press to the court by demanding an amount of money or being poisoned to compensate the damage the press causes, which mostly psychological damage. At the time Americans put their privacy on the top of life and became a very vital point that cannot be violated. Since then, there was no day without press suing. If they were granted some of them, could probably make the press go bankrupt.

American free press stepped very long experiences, it passed big changing here and there related to the Constitution , less and more trustworthy from the citizen and also changing related to Court's law guarantee.

Back to its foundation of the free press*, first Amendment*, courts grant much less protection for libelous and obscene material because they traditionally

considered such material irrelevant to the exposition of ideas and search for truth proposed by the formers of the first Amendment. This protection is necessary for the press, according to the Justice Brenan, because "the central meaning of first Amendment 'is that individual should have the right to criticize officials' conduct (Welch: 1980).

To protect reporters who refuse in publishing the sources' identity in their writings, they should pass "shield laws ". Most of them said that the reporters' need for confidentiality is not as great as the juridical system's need for information about crimes .Most court agreed with this statement. (Armada: 1993; Welch; 1986).

I. Magazine

Magazine, the most specialized of the mass media, give readers a wide rage of publication reflecting the many diverse interests in our popular culture (vincent Dellaperuto in wilson: 1995).

Magazines tend to be human interest since it provides many issues being discussed in society. For those readers who values the critical, selective service given by the editorial staffs of these publications (Mott: 1969)

The specialty of magazine that distinguishes from other prominent printed media is that the focusing on narrow topics such as politics, sports, or fashion. Even news- oriented magazines cover the news in a more specialized manner than

newspaper. Magazines are also often used as forums for opinion, not strictly for news.

Kinds of content categories of magazine vary largely in order to maintain social need of information; therefore, there are at least five categories of its content, namely:

1. General Consumer Magazines

   The movement is away from broad, general appeal to the more specialized. These magazines are generally shelved at the corner news-stand or local bookstore. Beside, the consumers can acquire trough a subscription or a single- copy purchase or by obtaining a free copy. People, time, readers digest, Newsweek, sport illustrated are better known as consumer magazines.

2. Business Publications/ Trade publications

   They serve a particular business, industry or a profession. They are not sold on news- stand, and their readership is limited to those in the profession or business. Some of them are put out by professional organizations, which publish the magazines as a service to their members.

3. Literary Review and Academic Journal

   They are funded by universities, foundations, or professional organizations and published by non profit organizations. The publications cover the entire range of literary and academic interests, including some journals.

4. Newsletters

Their coverage area may be broad or narrow. It might deal with one particular business or government agency or it might report on a business function that crosses industry lines, most newsletters try to provide their readers inside information, news that they could not normally get elsewhere. A personal tone between writer and reader is the achievement of them.

5. Public Relation Magazines

They are published by sponsoring companies and are designed to be circulated among the company's employees, dealers, customers, and stockholders (Dominick: 1996 5th ed.)

However, regarding its function, magazine is an effective medium in sharing information and it can be read. A magazine is more persistent and attentive than any other medium; it is less perishable, provokes result and receives reactions (Mott: 1969; River: 1964).

J. REVIEW OF OTHER RELATED STUDIES

Many researchers have been conducted to observed language as a text taken from printed media. The studies in analyzing text are mostly based of SFL taken as additional references or sources.

Riwanti, in her thesis "An Analysis of American Citizens Judgment towards Hillary Clinton, The first Lady of America (2000), explores the text writers' emotional degree that range from positive to negative to reveal American's judgment towards Hillary Clinton. The data are taken from letters in

letter to editor column in time magazine which discuss about Hillary as the first lady. The researcher applied in Affect discusses their judgment. To find the object of research, Riwanti concern on the Genre and the element of SFL. she draws conclusion after analyzing the Genres and lexicogrammar to find out the degree of emotion which breaks into five categories of degree. The judgment is between positive and negative points. SFL makes possibly the success of conducting the research because its component of registers studies how the relationships among the participants occur in a text is.

Having the same theory in conducting the study, the researcher takes the research conducted by Sri Riwanti to enlarge knowledge about SFL and to make an appropriate and valid result. Moreover, the researcher wants to develop widely the components of SFL in understanding the Affect as one component of register. Not only on the affect, the researcher tried to concern the other register's components.

However Sri Riwanti's work can be a worth reference to the research since affect itself as one point of register has closed relationship in defining the ideology of the written text.

So worth is the research which is observed by Hisyam Fahmi "The Analysis of Genres and Ideology of Letters to The Editor in the Tempo Weekly Magazine (2002)" for this research. It has many similarities to this research, the same object and theory, encourage the researcher to take Hisyam's work as reference. He takes Genres and ideology as the research object applying SFL.

The differences from Riwanti and Hisyam's works are the topic of research. The researcher focuses on the perspective of the writer. One thing that the researcher wants to develop further is the way the researcher observing the component of SFL to find the genre and ideology.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Type of Research

This study belongs to descriptive research since the researcher collected, classified, analyzed and interpreted the data. It is in accordance with what Surakhmad (1994) states that a descriptive method is a research method by ways of collecting data, arranging or classifying, analyzing and interpreting data.

There are many types of research. The selection of a certain research type is determined by the basis of research objectives. Regarding this fact, the researcher adopted the qualitative research with descriptive method since the purpose of this research is to describe the facts or phenomena systematically and accurately.

The qualitative research is essentially an investigate process; someone investigates a kind of social phenomena by contrasting, comparing, replicating, cataloguing or classifying the object (Miles & Huberman, 1984). It means that it is a type of research which does not include any calculation or enumeration, since the data produced as words.

Therefore, this research was concerned with the description of the lexicogrammar and text of news texts in order to determine the writer's perspective of each text.

B. Source of Data and Data

According to Arikunto (1985) data source refers to the subject from which the data are obtained. The method used belongs to the document review, that is gathering and analyzing of document produced in the course of everyday events (Marshal, 1995 p.85). Patton also states that it consists of detailed description of situations, events, people interaction and observed behaviors; direct quotation from people about their experiences, attitudes, beliefs and thought; and passages of documents, correspondence, records and case history (1980).

Meanwhile, the data are materials that are used in research. Arikunto defines "Data adalah segala fakta dan angka yang dapat digunakan bahkan untuk mencari informasi…" (1991, p.9). Data themselves may be in the forms of discourse, sentences, clause, phrase, or word which can be obtained from magazine, newspaper, book, etc.

The texts, as the source of the data, were taken from Review magazine June 28, 2001 edition and Asiaweek magazine May 12, 2000 edition. Both texts exposed Abdurrahman Wahid act as the president of Indonesia. The researcher determined the writer's perspective of both texts. The data of this research was lexicogrammar (including nominal group, verbal group, transitivity, clause system, MOOD system, modality, and theme) and text structure.

C. Sample and Technique of Sampling

Sample constitutes the object of research that is capability of representing the population in the whole (Sudaryanto, 1988). The technique of sampling is a technique of choosing the sample (Hadi, 1983).

Considering the nature of qualitative research, the research used purposive sampling. The researcher selected samples based on certain criteria. The criteria which were used by the researcher were articles which have same topic from different medium. The articles, which were analyzed, were exposing Abdurrahman Wahid act as the president of Indonesia. The researcher took two data from Review magazine published on June 28, 2001 and Asiaweek magazine published on May 12, 2000. They were **'No Method to His Action'** and **'Time of Danger'**.

D. Research Procedure

Research procedure is a description of the ways that the researcher takes in conducting the research. The research was arranged as follows:

1. Collecting news texts which discussed Abdurrahman Wahid as the president of Indonesia.

2. Analyzing the data according to the contextual configuration in the frame of SFL.

3. Interpreting the genre and ideologies of the texts

4. Drawing the conclusion.

E. Technique of Collecting Data

The researcher applied the observation method to collect the data. Then, it was followed by the technique of recording (Sudaryanto, 1988). It means that, to get the data, first, the researcher observed them by reading the news texts in Review and Asiweek magazine. Then, the researcher noted the texts as data.

F. Technique of Analyzing Data

After classifying the data, the researcher analyzed them in the ways as follows:

1. Describing the texts

2. Determining the staging

3. Determining the genres and ideologies of the texts

4. Interpreting the perspective of the writer

5. Drawing the conclusion

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

There are some steps will be taken to do this analysis. Firstly, the texts will be divided into two versions according to the name of each magazine (Asiaweek and Review magazine). Each analysis covers steps such as a) Data description that consists of contextual configuration, Lexico-grammar description and data interpretation is meant to determine the *Affect,* b) discussion employs the general discussion of the texts having been analyzed.

A. Description and Interpretation of The Data

Text I

1. Data Description

a. Contextual configuration

This text is located on page 20 and 21 in editorial column, written by Ann M. Morrison (www.asiaweek.com). The title of this text is TIME OF DANGER written in big size. There is a picture, precisely a caricature, drawing Wahid sit on an open key grenade where the grenade marks as Indonesia. This picture gives a supported theme to the title that Indonesia is in dangerous condition under Wahid's leadership.

b. Lexico-grammar description

1) Clause System

Kind of clause	Clause number	Total	%
Ellipsis	1,29,40,	4	8%
Simplex	2,3,5,9,10,11,15,18,20,21,27,29,30,31,33,34,35,37,38,42,44,45,47,49,51	25	46%
Complex	4,6,7,8,12,13,14,16,17,19,22,23,24,25,26,28,32,36,43,46,48,50,52,53,54	25	46%
		64	100%

2) Nominal Group

Type of nominal group	Clause number	Total	%
Simplex	1,2,3,4a,4b5,6a,6b,7a,7b,7c,8a,8b,9,10, 11,12a,12b,12c,12d,13a,13b,14a,14b,15, 16a,16b,17a,17b,18,19a,21,22a,22b,22c, 23a,23b,24a,24b,25a,25b,26a,26b,27,28a, 28b,30,31,32a,33,34,35,36a,36b,36c,38, 39,40,41,42,43a,43b,43c,44,45,46a,46b, 48b,49,50a,50b,51,52a,52b,52c,53a,53b, 54a,54b	79	91%
Complex	19b,20,23c,29,32b,37,47,48a	8	9%
		87	100%

3) Verbal Group

Type of verbal group	Clause number	Total	%
Simplex	2,3,4a,4b,5,6a,7a,7c,8a,8b,9,10,11,12a,12b,12c,12d,13a,13b,15,16a,17a,17b,18,19a,19b,20,22c,23b,23c,23d,24a,24b,25a,25b,26a,26b,28a,28b,29,31,32b,33,34,35,36a,36c,37,38,42,43a,43b,43c,44,46a,46b,47,48a,48b,49,50a,50b,51,52a,52b,54a	68	84%
Complex	6b,14a,14b,21,22a,22b,23a,27,30,36b,45,53a,54b	13	16%
		81	100%

4) Type of interdependency and Logico Semantic Relation
   a) Paratactic (1, 2, 3, …..)

Type of logico semantic relation	Clause number	Total	%
Elaboration	6(a-b), 7(a-b),25(a-b)	3	37,5%
Extension	22(b-c),23(a-b),50(a-b), 52(b-c),53(a-b)	5	62,5%
		8	100%

   b) Hypotactic (α, β, χ, …..)

Type of logico semantic relation	Clause number	Total	%
Elaboration	4(a-b),12(a-b-c),16(a-b), 24(a-b),46(a-b)	5	20,8%
Enhancement	7(b-c),8(a-b),12(c-d), 14(a-b),17(a-b),19(a-b), 22(a-b),23(b-c),28(a-b), 32(a-b),36(a-b), 43(a-b) 48(a-b),52(a-b),54(b-a)	14	58,4
Extension	36(b-c), ,43(b-c)	2	8,3%
Locution	13(a-b),26(a-b),	3	12,5%
		24	100%

5) Mood System

Type of Mood System	Clause number	Total	%
Indicative Declarative: Proposition	1,2,3,4a,4b,5,6a,6b,7a,7b,7c,8a,8b,9,10,11 ,12a,12b,12c, 12d,13a,13b,14a,14b,15, 16a,16b,17a,17b,18,19a, 19b,20,21,22a,22b,22c,23a,23b,23c,24a,24b,25a,25b, 26a,26b,27,28a,28b,30,31, 32a,32b,33,34,35,36a,36b, 36c,37,38,39,40,41,42,43a, 43b,43c,44,45,46a,47,48a, 48b,49,50a,50b,51,52a,52b, 52c,53b,54a	83	95,4%
Indicative, Declarative : Proposal	29,46b,53a,54b	4	4,6%
		87	100%

6) Transitivity System

Type of process	Clause number	Total	%
Material Process	2,5,7a,7b,12d,13b,15,16a, 19b,22a,22b,22c,23b,23c, 24b,28a,32b,33,36c,38,42, 43c,46a,48b,52b	25	32,1%
Attributive Relational Process	3,11,21,23a,25b,26b,31,36a, 37,43a,44,47,52b	13	15,7%
Verbal Process	26a,34	2	2,5%
Mental Process	4b,19a,27,46b,53a,54b	6	7,6%
Verbal Behavior Process	4a,6b,8a,8b,9,12b,12c,13a, 14a,14b,17a,17b,18,28a,29, 30,35,36b,43b,48a,50a,50b	22	28,2%
Mental Behavior Process	52c	1	1,2%
Identifying Relational Process	6a,10,20,24a,25a,45,49,51, 54a	9	11,5%
Existential Process	12a	1	1,2%
		78	100%

7) Types of Adjunct

Types of adjunct	Clause number	Total	%
Circumstance:Cause; Reason	2, 14a, 36b,	3	7,7%
Circumstance:Manner; Means	2, 42, 54b	3	7,7%
Circumsatnce:Location; Time	6b, 7b, 13a, 27, 30, 35, 42	7	17,9%
Circumpstance:Location; Place	7a, 9, 22a, 24b, 36c, 38, 43c, 52b, 54b	9	23,1%
Circumstance:Manner; Quality	12b, 19a, 33, 42, 43a, 43c[1], 43c[2], 45, 46b, 54a	10	25,7%
Circumstance; Role	17b, 20	2	5,1%
Circumstance; Accompaniment	28b	1	2,6%
Circumstance:Manner; Comparison	37, 38	2	5,1%
Circumstance:Cause; Condition	52b, 53a	2	5,1%
		39	100%

8) Thematization

Kinds of theme	Clause number	Total	%
Theme: Topical, Unmarked	2^1,2^2,3,4a,5,6b,7c,8a,9,12a, 12b,12c,13a,13b,14a,14b,15, 17b,18,19a,20,21,22a,23a, 24a,24b,26b,27,28a,30,33, 35,36b,37,38,43a,44,47,52a, 53a	40	50%
Theme: Topical, Marked	4b,6a,7a,9,10,11,16a,25a, 25b,26a,29,31,36a,45,46b, 48a,51,54b	18	22,5%
Textual	6b,7c,12b,12c,13a,13b,14a, 14b,18,23a,29,34,36b,42, 43a,43b,43c,46a,49,50a, 52c,54a	22	27,5%
		80	100%

9) Polarity and Modality

The text is dominated by positive polarity. The negative polarity could find in clause 12a, 12b, 15 and 49. There are eight modality found in the text, both Modalization and Modulation.

Modalization	Modulation
Cl. 11 : Low Modalization	Cl. 2 : High Modulation
Cl. 26a : Low Modalization	Cl 28a : Medium Modulation
Cl. 43c : Medium Modalization	Cl. 29 : High Modulation
Cl. 46a : Low Modalization	Cl. 45 : Medium Modulation

10) Technicality

1. His allies-cum-rivals (cl. 2) 2. The latest of political maneuvering (cl. 3) 3. Wahid's government (cl. 5) 4. Economic ministers(cl.6b) 5. a miffed parliament (cl. 8a) 6. Lawmakers (cl. 9) 7. corruption charges (cl. 9) 8. a non-function cabinet (cl.10)	20. nepotism, corruption and political patronage (cl.18) 21. presidential election (cl.20) 22. the ex-ruling party, Golkar (cl.20) 23. this product of reconciliation politics (cl.21) 24. the interest of voters(cl.24a) 25. political instability (cl.25 26. political capital

9. local politician (cl.10)	27. the goodwill of the international community (cl.30)
10. the core of the country's administration (cl.10)	28. Indonesia's nascent civil society (cl.31)
11. a non-function system (cl.11)	29. communism (cl.32b)
12. his partners-cum-rivals (cl.12a)	30. the credibility of his public declarations (cl.34)
13. the ruling coalition(cl.12a)	31. key rivals (cl.48a)
14. political reform (cl.12d)	32. the military's powerful boss, Gen. Wiranto (cl.48a)
15. economic restructuring (cl.12d)	33. ex-oppositionist (cl.52a)
16. cabinet vacancies (cl.13b)	34. ostensible democratic reformers (cl.52)
17. members from their own parties (cl.13b	
18. presidential prerogative (cl.17a)	
19. Muslim organization, Nahdlatul Ulama (cl.18)	

11) Nominalization

1. Jakarta's failure to meet promised targets (cl. 3)

2. His vaunted desire to eliminate

3. The military's historically overweening role

4. Lat year's milestone presidential election

5. Indonesia's critical challenges

6. The president's erratic style of government

7. His attention to improve issue

8. His often conflicting statement

9. Getting-to-know-you trips to neighboring ASEAN countries

10. Smoothly running government

12) Metaphor

Metaphor is the variation in the expression of meanings. The text employs ideational metaphor, occurs in the clauses in which non human participants do some activities.

- But at the same time, his critics insist (Cl. 13a)

- even as his critics try to dictate who should be on it. (Cl. 14b)

- It also cats doubt on his vaunted desire (Cl. 19a)

- This product of "reconciliation politics" has proven a headache for both Wahid and the political parties. (Cl. 21)

- Yet hope has triumphed over tragedy often enough in Indonesia's recent past. (Cl. 27)

- His attention to important issues frequently wavers. (Cl.33)

- And his often-conflicting statements undermine the credibility of his public declarations. (Cl. 34)

- Even visits to small Arab sultanates, such as Abu Dhabi, help maintain Indonesia's profile in the Muslim world. (Cl. 38)

- But the criticism died down (Cl. 43a)

- But that by itself does not constitute governing. (Cl. 49)

a. Interpretation on Register

1) Field

      The first text is about the writer's perspective on Wahid's act as the first president of Indonesia at the beginning of the reformation era. This text content of nine paragraphs, discussed about political condition in Indonesia under Wahid's presidency which is entering the critical condition. The writer revealed several cases in the text about economical condition, inside the government and Wahid's action in running his leadership to draw the writer's perspective about Indonesia, especially Abdurrahman Wahid's act. The title of the text, "TIME OF DANGER" stressed what the writer focuses on. Here is the beginning of the writer's perspective on the political condition under Wahid's leadership.

      The writer who is male constructs his idea through ellipsis (8%), simplex clause (46%) and Complex clause (46%). Looking to the quantity of simplex and complex clause, it seems that the writer tried to extend some information that is easy to understand by the readers. Complex clause in the text build paratactic elaboration relation (37,5%) and Paratactic Extension relation (62,5%) showing that the writer extends the detail information. Hypotactic Elaboration relation (20,8%) drew the same condition by revealing the cause, Hypotactic Enhancement relation (58,4%) in which the writer focuses on the meaning by qualifying it with reference to the condition.

Hypotactic Extension relation (8,3%) indicated that he tried to give more explanation to the case he revealed and Hypotactic Locution relation (12,5%) implicitly showed the writer's attitude on Wahid government.

The text itself consists of more simplex nominal groups (91%) than the complex one (9%). The verbal groups are distributed in more simplex forms (84%) and less complex forms (16%). The adjunct groups used in the text are Circumstance Cause Reason (7,7%), Circumstance Cause Condition (5,1%), Circumstance Manner Means (7,7%), Circumstance Manner Quality (25,7%), Circumstance Manner Comparison (5,1%), Circumstance Location Time (17,8%), Circumstance Location Place (23,1%), Circumstance Role (5,1%) and Circumstance Accompaniment (2,6%). From the Thematic Structure, we can see the unmarked topical take more proportion (50%) than marked topical (22,5%) and the textual one (27,5%).

Based on the transitivity system, the text employs seven kinds of processes which are dominated by Material Process (32,1%) besides Verbal Behavior Process (28,2%), Attributive Relational Process (15,7%), Identifying Relational Process (11,5%), Mental Process (7,6%), Verbal Process (2,5%), Mental Behavior Process (1,2%) and Existential Process (1,2%).

Further the type of genre used by the writer is clarified through the text staging as follows:

Clause Number	Staging	Rhetorical Function
1-2	Thesis	Stating the writer's perspective on Wahid's Government
3-9	Preview	Describing the political condition in Indonesia
10-11	Argument	Describing the definition of a non-function system
12-23	Elaboration	Clarifying the argument by comparing it with the condition of Wahid's Government and Wahid himself
24-25	Argument	Stating the writer's opinion on political instability
26-29	Elaboration	Clarifying the argument by giving some suggest to Wahid and other politician to make cooperation with capable candidates
30-34	Addition	Drawing the writer's view on Wahid
35-41	Addition	Drawing Wahid's act during the IMF debacle
42-46	Addition	Giving a comparison between Wahid and the president of Philippine
47-48	Argument	Stating the writer's view on Wahid skill as a politician
49-52	Elaboration	Clarifying the writer's argument by telling the fact that he is not like constitute on the government
53-54	Re-iteration	Restarting the writer's view on Wahid's government with adding some suggestion to Wahid and generally to other politician

In terms of text staging, the text begins with the thesis which describes the writer's perspective on Wahid's government. Then the writer drew the fact that the political condition in Indonesia is in disorder. It is drew in the third clause, *the latest round of political maneuvering in Indonesia is enough to turn one's stomach*. Then, to support it, the writer drawn the economical condition in Indonesia. As an impact of that, Wahid fired two of his economic ministers, where it raised question on it. Next, the writer gave explanation on "A non-functioned cabinet", and then the writer compared it with the condition of Wahid and his cabinet.

Further, the writer describes his view about political instability refers to the development of economy in Indonesia under Wahid's government. Then, in clause 26, the writer revealed a kind of joke that could rise from the society because of this condition.

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To support his argument the writer gives an additional fact that shows the condition of Wahid's government and his act to face it. Moreover, the writer makes a comparison between Wahid and President of Philippine, Fidel Ramos. It indicates the writer's opinion that Indonesia is different from other countries in Asia. At the end of the text, the writer's restating the thesis and then adding a suggestion to Wahid and generally to other politicians.

Considering that the text generally contains of thesis-argument-elaboration-thesis, the text seems to employ an **Exposition Genre**.

2) Tenor

a) Status

The status of this text is unequal. It is proved by large number of Indicative Declarative Proposition clauses used by the writer. In this case, the reader is a recipient of information. However, the writer tries to create a close relationship with the reader by featuring of three interrogatives (cl 39, 40,41) and four proposals (cl 49,46b,53a,54b) in the text.

Based on the exposition genre used, the writer describes some facts to support his argument. It means that the writer indirectly forces the reader to accept his view.

b) Contact

It can be stated that the writer considers the readers as the ones who will accept his argument with the same view, although not all the readers are the same perspective with the writer. This can be identified through the most

simplex clause in order to make the text easier to interpret. And furthermore, it mostly drew the political condition in Indonesia from the writer's view.

The existence of less number of technicalities and metaphors in the text are understandable for the reader. It means that this text is quite familiar.

c) Affect

The affect deals with the judgment of the writer toward Wahid. The writer's judgment is negative. It can be seen from the appearance of nominalization which constructs negative sense. Although most of the clauses are stated in positive polarity, the existence of indicative declarative functioning as proposition indicated that the writer's judgment is negative. It also drawn by the employment of negative polarity in clause 12b, 12c, 15 and 49. Finally, the negative judgment fully feels through the exposition genre.

4) Mode

Mode consists of channel and media. Channel discusses whether the text uses spoken or written language, including the rhetorical function of language, i.e. persuasive, expository, didactic and so forth. It can be identified through nominal group, verbal group, clause system and lexical density (Halliday, 1985). Reference to Halliday, this text used Written Channel to extend the information. This text consists of 54 clauses, in the form of simplex and complex clauses and 4 ellipses with the same number between simplex and complex one. The collaboration between ellipsis, simplex and complex clause is intended to give complete description of the writer's perspective.

The absence of imperative clause in the text means that it is not spoken language. The most accurate data in declarative proposition show that it is not spontaneously spoken, although, there are also three interrogatives in clause 39, 40 and 41. Moreover, the employment of technicality and metaphor is understandable

b) Interpretation on Ideology

The writer's ideology in the first the text is **Left Antagonist**. It is showed from the interpretation of its genre and the description of its lexicogrammar. In the register interpretation, the writer gives a negative judgment towards Wahid. The employment of the exposition genre which is putting in some one side argument, drew the writer's ideology. The argument proves the negative judgment that supported by some clauses describe idea against Wahid.

Text II

1. Data Description

a) Contextual Configuration

This text is located on page 20 and 21 in Review Magazine. The title of this text is NO METHOD TO HIS ACTION, written by John McBeth. The title is written in a big bold big size. There are two picture placed to support the meaning. The first picture is drawing Abdurrahman Wahid and Marzuki Darrusman standing side by side. The second picture views Ginanjar Kartasasmita interviewed by some journalists. By the photographer, the second picture signed as Wahid's target. Both picture strengthen the text by revealing Wahid, Marzuki and Ginanjar as main participants inside the text.

b) Lexico-grammar Description

1) Clause System

Kind of Clause	Clause Number	Total	%
Ellipsis	1	1	1,8%
Simplex	5,11,15,16,17,20,21,23,30,32,33,35,37,38,41,42,51	17	30,9%
Complex	2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,12,13,14,18,19,22,24,25,26,27, 28,29,31,34,36,39,40,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,52, 53,54,55	37	67,3%
	Total	55	100%

2) Nominal Group

Type of nominal group	Clause number	Total	%
Simplex	1, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b, 4a, 5, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 6e, 6f, 6g, 7b, 7c, 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, 9a, 9b, 9c, 10a, 10b, 10c, 11, 12a, 12b, 12d, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15, 16, 17, 18a, 18b, 19a, 19b, 20, 21, 22a, 22b, 22c, 23, 24a, 24b, 25a, 25b, 25c, 26a, 27a, 27b, 28a, 28c, 28d, 29a, 29b, 30, 31a, 31b, 32, 33, 34a, 34b, 35, 36a, 36b, 36c, 37, 39a, 39b, 40a, 40b, 41, 42, 43a, 43b, 44q, 44b, 45a, 45b, 46a, 46b, 46c, 47a, 47b, 48a, 48b, 49a, 49b, 49c,50a, 50b, 51, 52a, 52b, 53a, 53b, 53c, 54a, 54b, 55a, 55c, 55d	106	92,2%
Complex	3a, 4c, 22c, 26b, 34b, 38, 41, 43c, 47a	9	7,8%
		115	100%

3) Verbal Group

Type of Verbal Group	Clause Numbar	Total	%
Simplex	2a, 2b, 3a, 4a, 4b, 4c, 5, 6a, 6b, 6e, 7a, 7b, 8b, 8c, 8d, 9a, 9b, 9c, 10a, 10b, 11, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 14a, 15, 16, 17, 18a, 18b, 19a, 19b, 20, 21, 22a, 22b, 22c, 23, 24a, 24b, 25a, 25c, 26a, 26b, 27a, 28c, 28d, 30, 31b, 32, 34a, 34b, 35, 36a, 36c, 37, 38, 39b, 40a, 40b, 41, 42, 43a, 43b, 45a, 45b, 47, 48a, 49a, 49b, 49c, 50a, 50b, 52a, 53a, 53c, 54b, 55b, 55c, 55d	83	75,5
Complex	3b, 6c, 6d, 6g, 7c, 8a, 10c, 14b, 25b, 27b, 28a, 28b, 29a, 29b, 31a, 33, 36b, 39a, 46a, 46b, 46c, 48b, 51, 52b, 53b, 54b, 55a	27	24,5%
	Total	110	100%

4) Type of Interdependency and Logico Semantic Relation
   a) Paratactic (1, 2, 3, …..)

Type of Logico Semantic	Clause Number	Total	%
Enhancement	3(a-b), 53(a-b)	2	7,4%
Locution	4(a-c), 7(a-b), 9(a-b), 12(a-b), 13(a-b), 18(a-b), 28(a-c), 44(a-b), 46(a-b),50(a-b), 31(a-b), 36(a-c), 53(a-c)	13	48,2%
Extension	6(d-f), 8(a-b), 8(b-c), 22(a-b-c), 25(a-c), 36(a-b), 46(b-c), 55(a-d)	8	29,6%
Elaboration	14(a-b), 19(a-b), 24(a-b), 27(a-b)	4	14,8%
	Total	27	100%

   b) Hypotactic (α, β, χ, …..)

Type of Logico Semantic	Clause Number	Total	%
Enhancement	4(a-b), 6(b-c), 6(c-d), 6(d-3), 6(f-g), 7(a-c), 8(b-d), 9(b-c), 10(a-b), 10(a-c), 12(c-d), 25(a-b), 26(a-b), 28(a-b), 39(a-b), 40(a-b), 43(b-c), 47(a-b), 49(a-b), 52(a-b), 54(a-b), 55(a-b), 55(b-c)	23	71,9%
Locution	6(a-b), 29(a-b), 48(a-b)	5	9,3%
Idea	43(a-b), 45(a-b)	2	6,3%
Elaboration	12(b-c), 28(c-d), 34(a-b), 49(b-c)	4	12,5%
	Total	32	100%

5) MOOD System

Type of MOOD	Clause Number	Total	%
Indicative; Declarative; Proposal	3a,	1	0,8%
Indicative; Declarative; Proposition	1, 2a, 2b, 4a, 4b, 4c, 5, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 6e, 6f, 6g, 7a, 7b, 7c, 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d, 9a, 9b, 9c, 10a, 10b, 10c, 11, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15, 16, 17, 18a, 18b, 19a, 19b, 20, 21, 22a, 22b, 22c, 23, 24a, 24b, 25a, 25b, 25c, 26a, 26b, 26c, 27a, 27b, 28a, 28b, 28c, 28d, 29a, 29b, 30, 31a, 31b, 32, 33, 34a, 34b, 35, 36a, 36b, 36c, 38, 39a, 39b, 40a, 40b, 41, 42, 43a, 43b, 43c, 44a, 44b, 45a, 45b, 46a, 46b, 46c, 47a, 47b, 48a, 48b, 49a, 49b, 49c, 50a, 50b, 51, 52a, 52b, 53a, 53b, 53c, 54a, 54b, 55a, 55b, 55c, 55d	114	97,5%
Interrogative	3b, 37	2	1,7%
	Total	117	100%

6) Transitivity System

Type of Process	Clause Number	Total	%
Material Process	2a, 3b, 4b, 6d, 10c, 12b, 12d, 17, 19b, 25b, 25c, 28d, 29b, 31a, 33, 37, 39a, 40b, 47a, 49a, 50a, 54a	22	20%
Verbal Behavior Process	2b, 4a, 6a, 6e, 6g, 10b, 14b, 21, 28d, 31b, 40a, 41, 46b, 46c, 48a, 48b, 49b, 52b, 54b, 55a	21	19,1%
Verbal Process	3a, 4c, 7a, 12a, 13b, 18b, 28c, 36c, 44b, 50b, 51, 53c	12	10,9%
Identification Relational Process	5, 6b, 11, 12c, 13a, 15, 16, 19a, 24b, 34a, 36b, 42, 43c, 44a, 53a	15	13,5%
Mental Behavior Process	6c, 24a, 55b, 55d	4	3,9%
Existential Process	7b, 14a, 18a, 20, 38, 39b, 45b	7	6,3%
Mental Process	7c, 8a, 10a, 22a, 22b, 22c, 26b, 26c, 28a, 30, 36a, 45a, 46a, 49c, 52a, 53a	16	14,5%
Attributive Relational Process	23, 25a, 26a, 27a, 27b, 29a, 32, 34b, 35, 43a, 43b, 47b, 55c	13	11,8%
	Total	110	100%

7) Type of Adjucnt

Adjucnt	Clause Number	Total	%
Circumstance; Cause: Condition	2a, 14b, 17, 22c, 29a, 31a, 45b	7	15,6%
Circumstance: Location; Time	3a, 4a, 4c, 27a, 55d	5	11,2%
Circumstance: Location; Place	7b, 12d, 29b, 33, 39a, 40b, 47a, 50a, 51, 52a	10	22,2%
Circumstance: Manner; Quality	17, 18a, 26c, 30, 33, 35, 45a, 48b, 54a	9	20%
Circumstance: Role	21, 28d, 53a, 54b	4	8,9%
Circumstance: Angle	24a	1	2,2%

Circumstance: Manner; Comparison	24b, 25a, 28a	3	6,7%
Circumstance: Extent	26a, 28b	2	4,4%
Circumstance: Cause; Purpose	41, 55d	2	4,4%
Circumstance: Cause; Concession	42, 48a	2	4,4%
	Total	45	100%

8) Thematization

Kind of Theme	Clause Number	Total	%
Unmark	2a, 4b, 4c, 5, 6a, 6b, 6c, 7a, 7b, 8a, 10c, 11, $12a^1$, $12a^2$, 12b, 12d, 13a, 13b, 14b, 15, 16, 17, 18a, 18b, 19a, 19b, 21, 22a, 22b, $22c^1$, $22c^2$, $24a^1$, $24a^2$, $25a^1$, $25a^2$, 25b, $25c^1$, $25c^2$, 26a, 26b, 26c, $27a^1$, $27a^2$, 27b, 28b, 28d, 29a, 31a, 31b, 32, 33, 34a, 34b, 35, 36a, 36c, 37, 40a, 41, 42, 43a, 43b, 43c, 44a, 44b, 45a, 46a, 46b, 46c, $48a^1$, $48a^2$, 48b, 49a, 50a, 51, 52b, 53a, 53c, 54a, 55a, 55c	81	65,9%
Marked	3a, 14a, 20, 28c, 38, 39b, 45b	7	5,7%
Textual	3b, 4a, 6d, 6g, 7c, 10a, 12c, 12d, 17, 22c, 23, 24b, 26c, 28a, 28d, 29b, 30, 33, 34b, 35, 36b, 39a, 43b, 43c, 45a, 46c, 47a, 47b, 48a, 49c, 52a, 53a, 54a, 54b, 55d	35	28,4%
	Total	123	100%

9) Polarity and Modality

The text is dominated by positive polarity. The negative polarity could find

in clause 24b and 50a.

There are seven modality found in the text, both Modalization and Modulation.

Modalization	Modulation
Cl. 24a :Low Modalization	Cl. 4b : Medium Modulation
Cl. 29a : Low Modalization	Cl. 25b : Medium Modulation
Cl. 31a : Low Modalization	Cl. 53b : Medium Modulation
Cl. 50a : Low Modalization	

10) Technicality

- President	- A masterful political tactician
- Attorney-General	- Army affairs
- The corruption and Tax evasion case	- Recent Indonesian politics
	- Democracy
- Era economic	- The political process
- Former finance minister	- An authoritarian
- A cabinet reshuffle	- A jurisdiction issue
- The corruption of Soeharto's new order regime	- The case in the Supreme Court
	- Former armed forces commander
- The former ruling Golkar	- The September 1999 militia rampage
- A reformist bent	
- A fine political line	- A senior Golkar official
- The president political agenda	- Deputy of the people consultative assembly
- His legitimacy	
- Indonesia's hottest cabinet seat	- Indonesia's highest legislative body
- A concoction of half thought	- The state-owned Pertamina Oil Company
- Concepts of policies	
- The international community	- The ex-minister
- Economic improvement	- The cabinet's role
- Parliament	- The flipside of the political coin
- Vice-president	- The part of the public
- The first chairman of the Indonesian Commission on Human Rights	An autocrat
-	

11) Nominalizations

- Contradiction with our mission to go after corruptors

- Wahid's handling of his relations with the military

- Wahid's concerted efforts

- A reversal of his earlier moves

12) Metaphor

- This ideology comes out in bits and pieces

- Similarly, Wahid's handling of his relations with the military about his long-burnished reputation as a masterful political tactician

- What he succeeded in doing was driving the military into the arms of someone who was much more willing to listen.

2. Data interpretation

a) Interpretation on Register

1) Field

    The second text is not so different from the first text. This text contains the writer's perspective on Wahid's act as the first president of Indonesia in the reform era, precisely, a transition period from new order era to reform era. This text content of 55 clauses both simplex and complex, discussed about President Abdurrahman Wahid moves to fill the reform era mission. The writer revealed several cases showed that President Abdurrahman Wahid has a wrong way if he wants to reach the reform objectives. It is the way the writer draw his perspective about Abdurrahman Wahid's act. The title of the text, "NO METHOD TO HIS ACTION" stressed what the writer focuses on. Here is the beginning of the writer's perspective on Wahid's leadership.

    The writer who is male constructs his idea through ellipsis (1,8%), simplex clause (30,9%) and Complex clause (67,3%). The quantity of both simplex and complex clause indicated that the writer tried to use a familiar language to spread complex information he has. The complex clause in this text used to reveal the information from Marzuki's interviewed. Complex

clause in the text build paratactic elaboration relation (14,8%), Paratactic Extension relation (29,6%) and Paratactic enhancement relation (7,4%) showing that the writer extend the detail information referring to the update condition in Indonesia's government. Then, Paratactic locution relation (48,2%) indicated the writer tried to reveal his idea about Wahid by exposing the words from someone who has the same idea with him. Hypotactic Enhancement relation (71,9%) in which the writer focuses on the meaning by qualifying it with reference to the condition. Hypotactic Elaboration relation (12,5%) drawn the same condition by revealing the cause, Hypotactic Locution relation (p,3%) and Hypotactic Projection Idea Relation (6,3%) showed that the writer seemed to reveal the same idea with the main participants, Marzuki, and implicitly showed the writer's attitude on Wahid government.

The text itself consists of more simplex nominal group (92,2%) than the complex one (7,8%). The verbal groups are distributed in more simplex forms (75,5%) and less complex forms (24,5%). The adjunct groups used in the text are Circumstance Cause Condition (15,6%), Circumstance Cause Concession (4,4%), Circumstance Cause Purpose (4,4%), Circumstance Location Time (11,2%), Circumstance Location Place (22,2%), Circumstance Manner Quality (20%), Circumstance Manner Comparison (6,7%), Circumstance Role (8,9%), Circumstance Angle (2,2%), Circumstance Extent (4,4%), and Circumstance Role (5,1%). From the Thematic Structure, we can

see the unmarked topical take more proportion (65,9%) than marked topical
(5,7%) and the textual one (28,4%).

Based on the transitivity system, the text employs eight kinds of
processes. The text is dominated by Material Process (20%) besides Verbal
Behavior Process (19,1%), Verbal Process (10,9%), Attributive Relational
Process (13,5%), Identifying Relational Process (11,8%), Mental Process
(14,5%), Mental Behavior Process (3,9%) and Existential Process (6,3%).

Further the type of genre used by the writer is clarified through the
text staging as follows:

Clause Number	Staging	Rhetorical Function
1-2	Thesis	Stating the writer's perspective on Wahid
3-5	Argument	Describing the condition happened on corruption and tax-evasion cases
6-11	Elaboration	Clarifying the argument by giving explanation about the condition in the cabinet and the progress of the cases itself
12-13	Argument	Stating the writer's view on Wahid referring to the progress of the case and the political condition
14-22	Elaboration	Giving explanation to strengthen the argument, telling that Wahid's ideology come out bits and pieces and not the same way with the definition of reformation
23-24	Addition	Adding explanation about Wahid attitude
25-29	Elaboration	Describing the writer's view on Wahid plans since he become President of Indonesia, referring to the political condition in Indonesia recently
30-32	Argument	Stating the writer's view on Wahid, when he made a cooperation with military forces
33-42	Elaboration	Clarifying the argument by telling the situation on the military forces it self
43-45	Argument	Stating the writer's opinion on Kastasasmita
46-51	Elaboration	Giving explanation about the rumor of Kartasasmita's case
52-54	Addition	Giving explanation, implicit suggestion, about the political condition under Wahid leadership
55	Re-iteration	Restarting the writer's view on Wahid

Based on the text staging, the text begins with the thesis which
describes the writer's perspective on Wahid's act in his leadership. At the
beginning, the writer reveals the corruption and tax-evasion case against

Kartasasmita. It is indicated that President Wahid did not take an efficient act to resolve the case. It is hardly showed in clause 3b, *What progress had been made in the corruption and tax-evasion cases against powerful Suharto-era economic tsar Ginandjar Kartasasmita and former Finance Minister Fuad Bawazir?* Then, to support it, the writer generally explains the condition related to the case itself. Likewise, the writer reveals Marzuki's opinion related to that case, *"There was no contradiction with our mission to go after corrupters."* This indicates that the writer implicitly has the same idea with Marzuki.

Further, the writer describes his view that referring to his explanation above, Wahid could not produce a good result to keep his political agenda. It is clearly stated in clause 13 and 14, *"This is where he made the faulty decision to base his legitimacy in the legal area," he says. "There was no method to his actions.*

To support his argument the writer gives an explanation that aims to make a statement that Wahid's ideology is inconsistent. Then, the writer describes Wahid's plan to introduce politics to a kindergarten. This is the way the writer showed his view on Wahid. Clause 26 stated clearly about Wahid mistake.

The writer also explains about Wahid's efforts handling the military side. The writer views it as a contradiction terms as Wahid is a masterful politician.

As an addition, the writer gives more explanation about Kartasasmita. In this case, Wahid needs a sophisticated method to reach Kartasamita. Here, the writer's perspective in Wahid stated again clearly, and also proves that many of Wahid's action as a President of Indonesia are not in line with the definition of reformation itself.

At the end of text, the writer's restating the thesis then re-anticipates what that Wahid is going to.

Considering that the text generally contains thesis-argument-elaboration-thesis, the writer seems to employ an **Exposition Genre** in his text.

2) Tenor

a) Status

The status of this text is unequal. It is proved by most indicative declarative proposition were used by the writer. In this case, the reader is a recipient of information. The existent of Interrogatives (Clause 3b and 37) and Proposal (Clause 3a) indicated that the writer tried to share the information he has to the recipient. In another words, the writer tries to create a close relationship with the reader

Based on the exposition genre used, the writer indirectly forces the reader to accept his view by describing some fact and condition recently to support his argument.

b) Contact

The existence of less number of technicalities and metaphors in the text is understandable for the readers. It means that this text is quite familiar. It indicates that the writer considers the readers as the one who will accept his argument, although not all the readers have the same view with the writer.

This can be identified through the most simplex Nominal group used by the writer in order to make the text easier to interpret. Less number of simplex clause than the complex one shows that the writer provides complex information to make clear his view.

The existence of less number of technicalities and metaphors in the text are understandable for the reader. It means that this text is quite familiar.

c) Affect

The affect deals with the judgment of the writer through Wahid. The writer's judgment is negative. It can be seen from the appearance of nominalization which constructs negative sense. Although most of the clauses are stated in positive polarity, the existence of indicative declarative functioning as proposition indicated that the writer's judgment is negative. Finally, the negative judgment fully feels through the exposition genre.

4) Mode

This text used Written Channel to extend the information. This text consists of 55 clauses, in the form of simplex and complex clauses and 4 ellipses with the same number between simplex and complex one. The collaboration

between ellipsis, simplex and complex clause is intended to give complete description of the writer's perspective.

The absence of imperative in the text means that it is not spoken language. The most accurate data in declarative proposition show that it is not spontaneously spoken, although, there are also three interrogative in clause 39, 40 and 41. Moreover, the employment of technicality and metaphor is understandable

c) Interpretation on Ideology

The writer's ideology in this text is **Left Antagonist**. It showed from the interpretation of its genre and the description of its lexicogrammar. In the register interpretation, the writer gives a negative judgment towards Wahid. The employment of the exposition genre which is putting in some one side argument, drawn the writer's ideology. The argument prove the negative judgment that supported by some clauses describe idea against Wahid.

B. Discussion

This subchapter is concerned with the general interpretation of the two texts based on the data description and the interpretation above related to the three problem statements: Lexicogrammar, Genre and the affect.

1. Lexicogrammar System

There are some similarities and differences found in the texts which include the elements in lexicogrammar. Both texts are similar in expressing the writers' idea by generally employing complex clauses, having the higher number rather than the simplex one, even though, in the first text, the number of simplex and complex clauses is in the same level. Both texts are dominated by simplex nominal groups (NG) to represent Participants (subject and object). Besides, the dominance also belongs to simplex verbal groups (VG) in the texts and less complex verbal groups.

The existence of VG in both texts indicates Processes accompanied by the Circumstances, formed into complex and simplex adjuncts. To expose Participants and Processes, the first text applies circumstances of location (time and space), Role, manner (quality, means and comparison), cause (condition and reason), and accompaniment. The second text also contributes the same circumstances except accompaniment. The second text also used circumstance cause (purpose and concession), extent and angle.

The texts are constructed by dominant complex clause system resulting from the logical semantic relation of expansion and projection. This fact proved that the two texts contained with units of information. The use of hypotactic enhancement relations showed the way the writers use in making clauses by reference to time, place, manner, cause or condition. The presence of locution in the texts reflects the media in which the texts are exchange. Locution is found in both of texts except idea only found in the second text.

Polarity in the texts is dominated by the form of positive polarity. Although the positive polarities are dominant, they are less representative to show a positive judgment in both texts. On the contrary, the judgment in the texts can be negative. However, there are also negative polarity found in text 1 (clause 12b, 12c, 15 and 49) and text 2 (24b and 50a). Moreover, the presence of less number of negative modality proves that the judgment is negative. The negative modality only found in text 2. There are three negative modalities found in text 2, in collaboration with process: can't (24a and 50a), would not (25b).

To elect the topic of message in typical way, the writers of both texts build up their message in clauses realized through the use of unmarked themes in greater number. Textual themes take position as the second dominant one while the last themes in both texts are marked. The selection of the unmarked themes indicates that both writers have a strong tendency.

Regarding the transitivity system, material process takes the biggest number, emerges from both texts. This process is applied to show the activities done by Abdurrahman Wahid, as the president of Indonesia. The use of attributive

relational process and identifying relational process are functioned to provide a relationship to identify the deeds of the participants in the texts. In addition, mental behavior and mental process are employed by both texts, which indicate that the writers are in the effort to influence the readers.

Therefore, both texts take verbal and verbal behavior processes intended to expose the sayings of participants and verbal doing. This is the way the writers choose to express some statements from participants who negatively respond to Wahid deed. Besides, existential process of both texts is also embodied to show what existence may occur.

Considering the MOOD system, both texts are similarly dominated by indicative declaration functioning as proposition clauses. This kind of MOOD system is used by the writers in providing information and statements in constructing the texts. The writers want to describe Wahid act that followed by the mush of political condition. This description is really drawn the perspective of both writers on Wahid act. Indicative interrogative proposition appears in both texts. This showed that both writers tried to make a close relation with the readers by sharing his idea. Indicative declaration proposal is found in both texts even in a small number.

The presence of some nominalizations in both texts becomes the certain tendency in simplifying the writers' complex idea. There are also some technical terms in both texts to make the language familiar to the readers. Less metaphor used by the writers' is meant to make the texts easier to understand.

Finally, considering the lexicogrammar description, negative assessment is found in both texts. The significant aspects from lexicogrammar, determining negative assessment, are the certain circumstances, the choice of VG, the element of NG (Deictic, Epithet, Classifiers, and Qualifiers), the existence of nominalization, the employment of technical terms, the negative meaning of simplex and complex clauses, ellipsis, minor clauses and the selection of Themes.

2. The Genre

To build the two texts, the writer employs exposition genre which containing thesis and some one-sided argument as its main elements.

In the first text, the writer states, as his thesis, *for the Indonesia's sake, Wahid must work with his allies-cum rivals* (2). This clause then supported by the next clause, *the latest round of political maneuvering in Indonesia is enough to turn one's stomach*, to strengthen his opinion. This thesis argued with some argument revealing a detail situation under Wahid leadership. Some addition placed to make the explanation clear. As a result, in the last part of the texts, the writer concludes that Wahid must cooperate with other politician to run his government.

In the second text, the thesis found in the second clause, *in an exclusive interview, Marzuki Darusman paints an insider's portrait of a delusionary, obsessed President Wahid.* The thesis is argued with the argument that showed Abdurrahman Wahid has no method in his action, and more, he did not concern

on the critical condition of politic by making an act that not support his government. At the end of the texts, the writer puts his conclusion on Wahid compare with the definition of a democrat itself.

3. Affect

Considering the lexicogrammar analysis, affect of both texts is negative which means negative assessment or judgment. The negative judgment is addressed to President Abdurrahman Wahid who does not run the government well in the reformation era. In the first text, this negative judgment realized from the existence of Indicative Declarative functioned as proposition that the writer's statement. The use of modality indicated the degree of writer's judgment. The negative polarity in clause 12b, 12c, 15 and 49 clearly represent the writer's view on Wahid. Other elements that indicate negative judgment are NG, VG (processes), kinds of circumstances.

In the second text, the negative judgment firstly feels in the ellipsis "NO METHOD TO HIS ACTION", functioned as the title of the text. Like the first text, the second text is dominated by positive polarity which constructs negative sense. The existence of negative polarity in clause 24b, *According to Marzuki, the president still can't make up his mind*, directly represent the writer's view on Wahid. The negative view also realized from VG, NG, indicative declarative proposition and kinds of circumstances.

4. <u>The writer's perspective towards Wahid act</u>

The writer's perspective is comparing Abdurrahman Wahid with the terms of ideal leader. The Writers see that Wahid is not managing the government properly. His decision did not support the restructuring activities, on the contrary, brought new problem in political atmosphere in Indonesia. In the writer's view, Wahid actually is a skillful politician, in fact, he seemed to run an experiment about leadership that did not in line with the problem that should be solved as implicitly stated in text 1 clause 6, *The IMF commits the money, but Wahid decides anyway to fire two of his economic ministers*. The same idea stated in text 2 clause 12b-12c, *it reached a point where it became impossible to produce the faster result that were needed to keep up with the president's political agenda, which became more demanding as he lurched deeper into crisis*.

As a sophisticated politician, Wahid did not give any real important policy process. It seems that he only gives instant decisions to rectify problems. More, Wahid leaved the important of making cooperation with other individual in the government. This makes his relationship with other politician worst. The criticisms on his policy come even from the society that did not understand politics properly. As the result, both of the writers have the same perspective on Wahid. That is no method in his action in order to run the government after the new order era.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter covers conclusions and recommendation illustrated from the result of the data analysis. Both are explained as follows.

A. Conclusion

Regarding the structure of the research, the conclusions are the last step to take. The conclusions are the answer to the problem statements. Noting the problem statements and the result analysis of the data, some conclusions are shown as follows:

1. The lexicogrammar system of both text

Both texts are constructed in the form of complex and simplex clause system. They also embody less detail of NG (participants) and VG (processes). Kinds of circumstance of both texts are described in a more detailed way. Circumstances locate the processes in location, manner, cause, role, accompaniment, extent and angle.

In making statement, both of texts are dominated by indicative declarative proposition clauses. This kind of MOOD system is used by the writers in providing information and statements in constructing the texts. Indicative

interrogative proposition also appears in both texts. This showed that both writers tried to make a close relation with the readers by sharing his idea. Indicative declaration proposal is found in both texts even in a small number.

The texts are constructed by dominant complex clause system resulting from the logic semantic relation of expansion and projection. This fact proved that the two texts contained of units of information. The use of hypotactic enhancement relations showed the way the writers in making clauses by reference to time, place, manner, cause or condition. Locution is found in both of texts except idea only found in the second text.

Polarity in the texts is dominantly in the form of positive polarity. Negative polarity also found in the two texts even in less number of clauses. To elect the topic of message in typical way, the writers of both texts build up their message in clauses realized through the use of unmarked themes in greater number. Textual themes take position as the second dominant one while the last themes in both texts are marked. The employment of unmarked themes indicates that both writers have a strong tendency in negative view on Wahid.

In the transitivity realization of the texts, material process takes the biggest number. They also use other less dominant processes such as verbal, mental, verbal behavior, mental behavior, attributive relational, identifying relational, and existential.

Finally, considering the lexicogrammar description, negative assessment is found in both texts. The significant aspects from lexicogrammar, determining negative assessment, are the certain circumstances, the choice of VG, the element

of NG (Deictic, Epithet, Classifiers, and Qualifiers), the existence of nominalization, the employment of technical terms, the negative meaning of simplex and complex clauses, ellipsis, minor clauses and the selection of Themes.

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The writer employs exposition genre which consists of thesis and some one-sided argument as its main elements.

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4. The writer's perspective towards Wahid action

The writer's perspective can be said as their disagreement on how Abdurrahman Wahid runs the government. The Writers see that Wahid does not manage the government properly. His decision did not support the restructuring

activities, on the contrary, he brought new problem in the political atmosphere in Indonesia. In the writer's view, Wahid is actually a skillful political tactician, in fact, he seemed to run an experiment about leadership that did not in line with the problem that should be solved as implicitly stated in text 1 clause 6, *The IMF commits the money, but Wahid decides anyway to fire two of his economic ministers*. The same idea stated in text 2 clause 12b-12c, *it reached a point where it became impossible to produce the faster result that were needed to keep up with the president's political agenda, which became more demanding as he lurched deeper into crisis*.

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B. Recommendation

This research analyses the affect of both texts (Asiaweek and Review magazine) revealing the writer's perspective on Wahid act as the president of Indonesia in the reformation era. This research is expected to be a medium to communicate the writer's tendency in political language. Besides, the result of this

research is intended to be used as an additional reference for those who are interested in linguistic analysis focusing on affect.

This research might not produce a maximum achievement because of the texts are difficult and complicated. And it is close to being imperfect. In that way, the researcher proposes to offer a recommendation for the other researchers to do a research in the similar field and texts.

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www.asiaweek.com

Mood system
Datum I
1. Time of danger ⟶ Elipsis
2. Simplex : Ind. Decl. Proposition

For the Indonesia's sake,	Wahid	must	work	with his allies-cum-rivals.
Adj.	S	F	P	Adj
Re-	Mood			-sidue
Cir. Cause, Reason	Actor	Material Process		Cir: Accompaniment
Theme:Top. Unmark	Unm	Rheme		

3. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

The latest round of political maneuvering in Indonesia	is	enough [to turn one's stomach.]
S	F	C
MO OD		Residue
Carrier	A.R.P	Attribute
Theme: Top. Unmarked	Rheme	

4. Complex
a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

The International Monetary Fund	complains	about Jakarta's failure to meet promised target
S	F	P	C
MOOD	Residue	
Behaver	Verb.beh.Pr	Verbiage
Theme: Top. Unmarked	Rheme	

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

jeopardizing	$400 million in loan
P	C
Residue	
Mental Pr.	Phenomenon
Theme:Top Marked	Rheme

5. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

President Abdurrahman Wahid's government	Scrambles.	
S	F	P
MOOD	Residue	
Actor	Material Pr.	
Theme:Top.Unmarked	rheme	

6. Complex
a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

The IMF	Commits		the money
S	F	P	C
MOOD	Residue		
Actor	Material Process		Goal
Theme:Top.Marked	Rheme		

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

But	Wahid	Decides		Anyway	to fire	two of his economic ministers.
Conj.	S	F	P	Adj	P	C
	MOOD			Residue		
	Behaver	Verbal beh-.		Cir.Manner:Quality	-avior Pr	Receiver
Textual	Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme				

7. Complex

a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

The Rupiah	Falls		below 8.000 to the dollar,
S	F	P	Adj
MOOD		Residue	
Actor	Mat. Pro.		Cir: Manner; Quality
Theme.Top.Marked	Rheme		

c. Its lowest level (Minor Clause)

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

since	Wahid	Took		power	Seven months ago
Conj.	S	F	P	C	
Re-	MOOD		-sidue		
	Actor	Mat. Pr.		Range	Cir.Loc.Time
Textual	Unm	Rheme			

8. Complex

a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

A miffed parliament	Summons		the president
S	F	P	C
MOOD		Residue	
Behaver	Verbal Behavior Pr.		Receiver
Theme.Top.Unmarked	Rheme		

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

to explain	His move
P	C
Residue	
Verb.Behavior.Pr.	Verbiage
Rheme	

9. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

In a closed-door meeting,	the folksy cleric	parries		lawmakers' queries
Adjunct	S	F	P	C
Re-	MOOD		-Sidue	
Cir.Loc.Place	Behaver	Ver. Behaver pr.		verbiage
Theme.Top.Marked	Unm	Rheme		

by smearing the ministers with corruption charges.
Cir.manner.quality

10. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

"A non-functioning cabinet"	Is	how one leading … country's administration
S	F	C
MOOD		Residue
Value	I.R.P	Token
Theme.Top.Marked	Rheme	

11. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

A non-functioning system	May	be	a better way to described things.
S	F	P	C
MOOD		Residue	
Carrier	A.R.P		Attribute
Theme:Top.Marked	Rheme		

12. Complex

a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

There	Is	something highly hypocritical… in the ruling coalition:
S	F	C
MOOD		Residue
	Ex. Pro.	Existent
Theme:Top.Unmarked	Rheme	

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

That	he	is not managing		the government	properly
Conj.	S	F	P	C	Adj.
Re-	MOOD		-sidue		
	Behaver	Ver.Beh. Pro.		Phenomenon	Cir.Man.Quality
Textual	Unm	Rheme			

c. Ind. Decl. Proposition

That	he	has not chosen		the best people
Conj.	S	F	P	C
Re-	MOOD		-sidue	
	Behaver	Ver.Beh,Pro		Receiver
Tx	Unm	Rheme		

d. Ind. Decl. Proposition

to undertake	political reform or economic restructuring
P	C
Residue	
Mat. Pro.	Range
Rheme	

13. Complex
a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

But at the same time,	his critics	Insist	
Adj.	S	F	P
Resi-	MOOD		-due
Cir.Loc.Time	Behaver	Verb. Behavior. Pr.	
Textual	Unm	Rheme	

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

That	he	Fill		cabinet vacancies with members from their own parties.
Conj.	S	F	P	C
Re-	MOOD	-sidue		
	Actor	Mat. Pr.		Range
Textual	Unm	Rheme		

14. Complex
a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

In other words,	the president	is being chided		for not assembling a good team
Conj.	S	F	P	Adj.
Re-	MOOD		-sidue	
	Receiver	Ver.Beh.Pro.		Cir.Cause.Reason
Textual	Unm	Rheme		

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

even as	his critics	try to dictate	who should be on it.
Conj.	S	P	C
Residue			
	Behaver	Verb.behave.Pr.	Receiver
Textual	Unm	Rheme	

15. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

Wahid himself	is not helping	
S	F	P
MOOD		Residue
Actor	Mat. Pr	
Theme.Top.Unmarked	Rheme	

16. Complex
a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

He	got rid of		a respected banker,
S	F	P	C
MOOD		Residue	
Actor	Mat. Pr.		Goal
Theme.Top. Marked	Rheme		

b. Laksamana Sukardi, as investment chief, and businessman Jusuf Kalla as trade and industry chief (Minor Clause)

17. Complex

a Ind. Decl. Proposition

Citing	presidential prerogative,
P	C
Residue	
Verb. Behavior Pr.	Verbiage
Rheme	

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

He	named		as replacements and academic and an ambassador
S	F	P	Adj.
MOOD		Residue	
Behaver	Verb. Behavior Pr.		Cir;Manner:Quality
Unm	Rheme		

18. simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

That	the former…. general	raises		questions…. political patronage.
Conj.	S	F	P	C
Re-	MOOD		-sidue	
	Behaver	Verb.beh.pro		Verbiage
Textual	Unm	Rheme		

19. Complex

a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

It	also	casts		doubt on his vaunted desire
S	Adj.	F	P	C
MO-	Re-	-OD	-sidue	
Senser		Mental Pr.		Phenomenon
Theme.Top.Un marked	Rheme			

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

To eliminate	the military's historically overweening rolein national affairs
P	C
Residue	
Mat. Pr.	Goal
Rheme	

20. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

The cabinet,	cobbled….election,	comprises		Muslims and nationalists,	as …Golkar.
S		F	P	C	Adj.
MO-	Re-	-OD	-sidue		
Value		I.R.P.		Token	Cir;Manner: Comparion
Theme.Top.Unmarked		rheme			

21. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

This product of "reconciliation politics"	has proven		a headache for both Wahid andthe political parties
S	F	P	C
MOOD		Residue	
Carrier	ARP		Attribute
Theme.Top.Unmarked	Rheme		

22. Complex

a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

The parties	have spent		much time and energy pasturing	in public
S	F	P	C	Adj.
MOOD		Residue		
Actor	Mat. Pr.		Range	Cir.Loc.Place
Theme.Top. Unmarked	Rheme			

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

while	maneuvering to maintain	their clout
Conj.	P	C
Residue		
	Mat. Pr.	Range
Rheme		

c. Ind. Decl. Proposition

and	advance	their own agendas
Conj.	P	C
Residue		
	Mat. Pr.	Range
Rheme		

23. Complex

a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

Meanwhile,	Wahid	is	too busy consolidating power
Conj.	S	F	C
Re-	MOOD		-sidue
	Carrier	A.R.P.	Attribute
Textual	Unm	Rheme	

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

and	fending off	their sniping
Conj.	P	C
Residue		
	Mat. Pr.	Range
Rheme		

c. Ind. Decl. Proposition

to focus on	Indonesias's critical economic challenges.
P	C
Residue	
Mat. Pr.	Phenomenon
Rheme	

24. Complex
a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

Lost in all this	are	the interest of the voters
S	F	C
MOOD		Residue
Attribute	A.R.P.	Carrier
Theme.Top.Unmarked	Rheme	

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

who	put	them all	in power
S/Wh	P	C	Adj.
MOOD		Residue	
Actor	Mat. Pr.	Goal	Cir.Place
Theme.top. unmarked	Rheme		

25. Complex
a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

Political instability	means		economic uncertainty, and popular aspiration
S	F	P	C
MOOD		Residue	
Value		I.R.P.	Token
Theme.Top.Marked	Rheme		

for a growing economy and a stable,
Cir.Cause.Purpose

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

professional government	seem	increasingly quixotic
S	F	C
MOOD		Residue
Carrier	A.R.P.	Attribute
Theme.top.marked	Rheme	

26. Complex
a Ind. Decl. Proposition

Cynics	would say	
S	F	P
MOOD		Residue
Sayer	Verbal Pr.	
Theme.Top. marked	Rheme	

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

It	is	Too much to expect politician…. greed for the sake of their nation
S	F	C
MOOD		Residue
Carrier	A.R.P.	Attribute
Theme.Top. Unmarked	Rheme	

27. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

Yet	hope	has triumphed		over tragedy often enough	in Indonesia's recent past.
Adj.	S	F	P	C	Adj.
Re-	MOOD		-sidue		
	Senser	Mental Pr.		Phenomenon	Cir.Loc:time
Theme.Top. Unmarked	Rheme				

28. Complex
a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

The political parties	should allow		Wahid
S	F	P	C
MOOD		Residue	
Behaver	Verb.beh.Pr		Receiver
Theme.Top.Unmarked	Rheme		

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

to work	with the team that he wants.
P	Adj.
Residue	
Mat. Pr.	Cir;Accompaniment
Rheme	

29. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposal

The president,	in turn,	must choose		the most capable candidates,
S		F	P	Comple-
MO-	Re-	-OD	-sidue	
Behaver		ver.Beh.Pr		Receiver
Theme.Top.Marked	Textual	Rheme		

And	not just those to whom he feels closest.
Conj.	-ment

30. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

In this many years a public…. government,	Wahid	has amassed		much political capital.
Adj.	S	F	P	C
Re-	MOOD		-sidue	
Cir.Loc.Time	Behaver	Verb.Beh.Pr		Verbiage
Theme.Top:Unmarked	Rheme			

31. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

He	has	the goodwill of the international community,
S	F	Comple-
MOOD		Residue
Carrier	Att.Rel.Pr.	Attribute
Theme.Top: Marked	Rheme	

and	even of Indonesia's nascent civil society.
	-ment

32. Complex

a. But the president's erratic of governing – witness his frequent references to groups out to "get" his government and his laudable, if ill-timed, proposal ⟶ Minor Clause

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

to end	country's decades-old ban on communism
P	C
Residue	
Mat. Pr.	Goal
Rheme	

33. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

His attention to important issues	frequently	wavers.	
S	Adj.	F	P
MO-	Resi-	-OD	-due
Senser	Cir.Manner.Quality	Ment. Pr.	
Theme.Top.Unmarked	Rheme		

34. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

And	his often-conflicting statements	undermine	the credibility of his public declarations.
Conj.	S	P	C
Re-	MOOD	-sidue	
	Sayer	Verbal Pr.	Verbiage
Textual	Rheme		

35. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

During the IMF debacle,	Wahid	barred		his economic … overseas trips.
Adj.	S	F	P	C
Re-	MOOD	-sidue		
Cir.Loc:Time	Behaver	Verb.Beh.Pr	Verbiage	
Theme.Top:unmarked	Rheme			

36. Complex

a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

That	Is	ironic,
S	F	C
MOOD		Residue
Carrier	A.R.P.	Attribute
Theme.Top:marked	Rheme	

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

since	the president himself	has been		loudly	criticize	for spending too much time abroad,
Adj.	S	F	P	Adj.	P	Adj
Re-	MOOD		-sidue			
	Receiver	Verb.Beh.		Cir.Man:Qual.	Process	Cir:cause;Reason
Textual	Unm	Rheme				

c. Ind. Decl. Proposition

given	the array of problems	at home
P	C	Adj
Residue		
Mat. Pr.	Range	Cir.Loc.Place
Rheme		

37. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

Getting-to-know-you trips to neighboring ASEAN countries	are	understandable,
S	F	C
MOOD		Residue
Carrier	A.R.P.	Attribute
Theme.Top:Unmarked	Rheme	

as is journey to Japan, a key aid donor.
Cir.Manner:Comparison

38. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

Even visits to small Arab sultanates,	such as Abu Dhabi,	help	maintain
S	Adj.	F	P
MO-	Re-	OD	-sidue
Actor		Mat. Pr.	
Theme.Top.Unmarked	Rheme		

Indonesia's profile	in the Muslim world.
C	Adj
Range	Cir.Loc.Place

39. But South Africa? (Minor Clause)
40. Cuba? (Minor Clause)
41. And soon, a planned speech at Harvard University and jaunt through Eastern Europe? (Minor Clause)

42. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

In fact,	then	Philippine president Fidel Ramos	also	raised		concerns
Adjunct	Conj.	S	Adj.	F	P	C
Re-	MO-		-si-	-OD	-due	
		Actor		Mat. Pr.		Range
Textual	Rheme					

during the early part of his administration	with his many trips abroad.
Adj	Adj
Cir.Loc.Time	Cir.Manner.Means

43. Complex
a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

But	the criticism	died		down
Conj.	S	F	P	Adj
Re-	MOOD		-sidue	
	Carrier	A.R.P.		Cir.Manner:quality
Textual	Unm	Rheme		

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

after	Ramos	showed	
Conj.	S	F	P
Re-	MOOD		-sidue
	Behaver	Verb.Beh.Pr.	
Textual	Rheme		

c. Ind. Decl. Proposition

That	his government	could function		well	with or without him Physically	at the helm
Conj.	S	F	P	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Re-	MOOD		-sidue			
	Actor	Mat.Pr.		Cir.Man: quality.	Cir.Manner:Quality	Cir.Loc.Place
Textual	Rheme					

44. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

Wahid	remains		A long way from that happy state of affairs
S	F	P	C
MOOD	Residue		
Carrier	Att.Rel. Pr.		Attribute
Theme.Top.Unmarked			

45. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

His priority	should be		to set up an efficient,	smoothly running government
S	F	P	C	Adj.
MOOD	Residue			
Value	I.R.P.		Token	Cir.Manner.Quality
Theme.Top.Marked				

46. Complex
a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

Then	he	can make		all the forays
Conj.	S	F	P	C
Re-	MOOD		-sidue	
	Actor	Mat. Pr.		Goal
Textual	Rheme			

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

he	wants		without fear of flak.
S	F	P	Adj.
MOOD	Residue		
Senser	Mental.Pr.		Cir.Manner.Quality
Theme.Top.Marked	Rheme		

47. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

The president's political skills	are	well known
S	F	C
MOOD		Residue
Carrier	A.R.P.	Attribute
Theme.Top.Unmarked	Rheme	

48. Complex
a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

He	outmaneuvered		key rivals as well as the military's powerful boss, Gen. Wiranto,
S	F	P	C
MOOD	Residue		
Behaver	Verb.Beh.Pr.		Verbiage
Theme. Top.Marked	Rheme		

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

to land	the top job
P	C
Residue	
Mat. Pr.	Goal
Rheme	

49. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

But	that by itself	does not	constitute	governing.
Conj.	S	F	P	C
Re-	MOOD		-sidue	
	Token	Id.Rel.Pro		Value
Textual	Rheme			

50. Complex
a Ind. Decl. Proposition

Nor	does	making	airy statements
	F	P	C
		Residue	
	Ver.Beh.Pr		Verbiage
Textual	Rheme		

b Ind. Decl. Proposition

or	tossing	around blame and allegations.
Conj.	P	C
Residue		
	Ver.Beh.Pr	Verbiage
Rheme		

51. Simplex: Ind. Decl. Proposition

What counts	Is	direction.
S	F	C
MOOD		Residue
Token	I.R.P.	Value
Theme.Top.Marked		

52. Complex
a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

It	is	tragic to see…. democratic reformers either fail
S	F	C
MOOD		Residue
Carrier	A.R.P	Attribute
Theme.Top. Unmarked	Rheme	

b. Ind. Decl. Proposition

to leave	their old habits	behind	in favor of practical responsibilities
P	C	Adj.	Adj.
Residue			
Mat. Pr.	Range	Cir.Loc.Plc	Cir.Cause.Condition
Rheme			

c. Ind. Decl. Proposition

or worse,	Adopt	the very practices of their discredited predecessors.
Conj.-adj.	P	C
Residue		
	Ment. Beh.Pr.	Phenomenon
Textual	Rheme	

53. Complex
a. Ind. Decl. Proposal

Wahid	needs to find		a better way to work with allies and rivals	in the ruling coalition,
S	F	P	C	
MOOD	Residue			
Senser	Mental Pr.		Phenomenon:Meta	Cir.Cause.Cond.
Theme. Top. Unmarked	Rheme			

b. and they with him. (Minor Clause)

54. Complex
a. Ind. Decl. Proposition

If	this	Is	Really	a new Indonesia,
Conj.	S	F	Adj	C
Re-	MOOD		-sidue	
	Value	I.R.P.	Cir.Man Qual.	Token
Textual	Rheme			

b. Ind. Decl. Proposal

its leaders	need to put		That	beyond doubt	through their actions
S	F	P	C	Adj.	Adj.
MOOD	Residue				
Senser	Mental. Pr.		Phen	Cir.Place	Cir.Manner.Means
Theme.Top.Marked	Rheme				

Datum II
1. 'No method [to his actions'] ⟶ Elipsis
2. Complex
   a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

In an exclusives interview,	Marzuki Darusman	paints		an insider's portrait of a delusionary,
Adj	S	F	P	C
Re		Mood		Sidue
Cir. Couse : Cond	Actor	Mat.P		Range
Theme : Top : Unmark	Rheme			

   b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

obsessed	president Wahid.
P	C
Residue	
Ver.Beh.Pr	Behaver
Rheme	

3. Complex
   a. Indicative Declarative Proposal

Week in, week out,	president Abdurrahman Wahid	would	ask	attorney-general Mark2	the same pers. Guest
Adj	S	F	P	C	
Re-	MOOD			Sidue	
Cir:Loc:Time	Sayer		Verb. Pro	Receiver	Verbiage
Theme:Top:Mark	Rheme				

   b. Indicative Interrogative

What	Progress	had been	Made	in the corruption and tax-evasion casesagainst powerful Suharto-era economic tsar Ginandjar Kartasasmita and former Finance Minister Fuad Bawazir?
Adj/wh	S	F	P	Adj.
Re-	Mood		Sidue	
	Actor	Mat. Pro		Cir:Matter
Theme Textual	Rheme			

4. Complex
   a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

"Every time	I		Met	him,
Adj	S	F	P	C
Re-	Mood		Sidue	
Cir:Loc:Time	Behaver	Ver.Beh.Pr		Receiver
Theme:Text	Rheme			

   b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

He	would	bring	It	up,"
S	F	P	C	
Mood		Residue		
Actor	Mat. Pro		Range	Cess
Th.Tp. Unmark	Rheme			

c. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Says		Marzuki	over a late afternoon glass of red wine.
F	P		Adj.
MO	Re-	OD	Sidue
Verb Pro		Sayer	Cir:Loc;Time
Th:Tp:Unmark			Rheme

5. Simplex : Indicative Declarative Proposition

"All I could tell him	was	we were still trying to build a case."
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
Token	I.R.P	Value
Th:Tp:Unmark	Rheme	

6. Complex

a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Marzuki,	fired		by Wahid earlier this month in a cabinet reshuffle that also saw three other
S	F	P	C
MO	Resi-		
Behaver	V.B.P.		Behaver
Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme		

Other officials lose their posts,	insists	
	F	P
	Od	-Due
	Verb. Beh.Pro	

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

That Kartasasmita and Bawazir	were	the only figures
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
Token	I.R.P	Value
Theme:Top:Unmarked	Rheme	

c. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Wahid	seemed to take		a personal interest in –Kartasasmita
S	F	P	C
Mood		Residue	
Behaver	Ment.Beh.Pr.		Penomenon
Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme		

d. Indicative Declarative Proposition

because	he	was	perceived	by the president
Conj.	S	F	P	C
Re-	Mood		Sidue	
	Goal	Mat. Pro		Actor
Th:Tx	Rheme			

e. Indicative Declarative Proposition

to symbolize	the corruption of Suharto's new order regime,
P	C
Residue	
Ver.Beh.Pr	Verbiage
Rheme	

f. and Bawazir ⟶ Minor Clause

g. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Because	he	was	Suspected of	plotting to overthrow the president.
Conj	S	F	P	C
Re-	Mood		Sidue	
	Receiver	Verb. Beh. Pro	Verbiage	
Th:Tx	Rheme			

7. Complex
   a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Marzuki	says	
S	F	P
Mood	Residue	
Sayer	Verbal Process	
Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme	

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

the names of other people the president wanted prosecuted only	cropped up		in conversation
S	F	P	Adj.
Mood		Residue	
Existent	Existential Pr.		Cir;Place
Th:Tp:Unmark	Rheme		

c. Indicative Declarative Proposition

When	he	was	"thinking out loud."
Conj	S	F	P
Re-	Mood		Sidue
	Beh.	Mental Pr.	
Th:Tx	Rheme		

8. Complex
   a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Many of those people	were	believed	by the public to be corrupt anyway,
S	F	P	C
Mood		Residue	
Phenomenon	Mental Pro		Senser
Th:Tp:Unmarked	Rheme		

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

But	making accusations and getting them to stick	proved to be		a difficult
Conj	S	F	P	C
Re-	MOOD		-sidue	
	Carrier	Att.Rel.Pro.		Attribute
Tx	Theme Topical Unmarked	Rheme		

c. Indicative Declarative Proposition

And	at times	frustating	challenge for Marzuki,
Conj	Adj	P	C
Residue			
	Cir:Loc;Time	V.B.P.	Verbiage
Tx	Rheme		

d. Indicative Declarative Proposition

A consummate insider whose senior position	in the former ruling Golkar party	belies	
S	Adj	F	P
MO-		-OD	Resi-
Behaver	Cir:Loc:Time	Ment.Proc	
Th:Tp:Unmarked		Rheme	

A reformist bent and an ability [to walk a fine political line.]
C
-due
Phenomenon

9. Complex

a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

"There	was	no contradiction with our mission to go after corrupters,"
S	F	C
Mood	Residue	
	Ex.Pt	Existent
Th:M	Rheme	

b Indicative Declarative Proposition

"He	says,	
S	F	P
Mood	Residue	
Sayer	Verbal.Pro	
Th:Tp:Un	Rheme	

c. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Denying	that he was ever under any pressure from Wahid to do anything improper.
P	C
Residue	
Ver.B.P	Verbiage
Rheme	

10. Complex

  a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

"But	While	the president	Wanted		immediate action
Conj	Adj	S	F	P	C
Re-		Mood		Sidue	
		Senser	Ment. P		Phenomenon: Micro
Th:Tx	Rheme				

  b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

To resolves	cases,
P	C
Residue	
Ver.Beh.Pr.	Verbiage
Rheme	

  c. Indicative Declarative Proposition

we	had to find		concrete evidence.
S	F	P	C
Mood	Residue		
Actor	Mat.Pro		Range
Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme		

11. Simplex: Indicative Declarative Proposition

That	was	where we diverged."
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
Value	I.R.P	Token
Th:Tp:U	Rheme	

12. Complex

  a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Finally,	Marzuki	says	
Adj	S	F	P
Re-	Mood		Sidue
	Sayer	Ver. Pr.	
Th:Tp:Unm.	Th:Tp;Unm	Rheme	

  b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

It	Reached	a point [where it became impossible to produce the faster result that were needed to keep up with the president's political agenda,]
S	F	P	C
MOOD	Residue	
Actor	Mat.Pr.	Goal
Th.Top. Unm	Rheme	

c. Indicative Declarative Proposition

which	became		more demanding
Conj	F	P	C
Mood		Residue	
Taken	I.R.P		Value
Th:Tx	Rheme		

d. Indicative Declarative Proposition

as	he	lurched.		deeper into crisis
Conj	S	F / P		Adj
Re-	MOOD		-sidue	
	Actor	Mat. Pro.		Cir:Place
Tx	Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme		

13. Complex

a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

"This	Is	where he made the faulty decision to base his legitimacy in the legal area,"
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
Token	I.R.P	Value
Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme	

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

he	says.	
S	F	P
Mood		Residue
Sayer	Verb. Pro	
Th:Tp:Unm.	Rheme	

14. Complex

a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

"There	was	no method to his actions,
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
	Ex. Pr.	Existent
Th:Ma	Rheme	

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

he	was	simply	reacting to	evens.
S	F	Adj	P	Comp
Mood		Residue		
Beh	Ver.	Cir:Cause:Cond	Beh.Pro	Verbiage
Th:Tp:U	Rheme			

15. Simplex: Indicative Declarative Proposition

That	's	not reform.	
S	F	C	
Mood		Residue	
Value	IRP	Token	
Th:Tp:U	Rheme		

16. Simplex: Indicative Declarative Proposition

Reform	means		taking initiatives."
S	F	P	C
Mood		Residue	
Token	I.R.P		Value
Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme		

17. Simplex: Indicative Declarative Proposition

Indeed,	after 18 months in Indonesia's hottest cabinet seat,	the unflappable Marzuki	now
Adj	Adj	S	Adj
	Re-	Mo-	Si-
C.M.Q	Cir:Loc:Time	Actor	Cir:Loc:Time
Th:Tx	Theme: Topical: Unmarked		

Paints	the picture of a delusionary, self-destructing president alienating allies for unfathomable r abandoning reform for a political agenda –and seemingly incapable of defining a coherent of Indonesia's future
F P	C
Od	Due
Mat.P	Range
Rheme	

18. Complex
   a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

"His ideology	comes out		in bits and pieces,
S	F	P	Adj.
Mood		Residue	
Existent	Ex.Pro		Cir:Loc:Manuer:Quality
Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme		

   b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Marzuki	says	
S	F	P
Mood		Residue
Sayer	Verb. Pro	
Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme	

19. Complex
   a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

"It	's	a concoction of half throught-through concepts of policies –
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
Token	IRP	Value
Tp:U	Rheme	

   b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

he	doesn't	give	any real importance to policy pro
S	F	P	C
Mood		Residue	
Actor	Mat. Pro		Range
Th:Tp:Un	Rheme		

20. Simplex: Indicative Declarative Proposition

There	are	only instant decisions to rectify problems.'
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
	Ex. Pro	Existent
Th:M	Rheme	

21. Simplex: Indicative Declarative Proposition

Marzuki	described	it	as a presidency out of tune with the times and based merely on simple beliefs of how things should be.
S	F	P	C	Adj.
Mood		Residue	
Behaver	Ver.B.Pr	Verbiage	Cir:Role
Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme		

22. Complex
   a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

"He	wanted	the right people in cabinet,
S	F	P	C
Mood		Residue
Senser	Ment.Pro	Phenomenon:Macro
Th:Top:Unm	Rheme	

   b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

He	wanted to rectify	Indonesia's position in the international community
S	F	P	C
Mood		Residue
Senser	Ment.Pr.	Phenomenon:Macro
Th:Top:Unm	Rheme	

c. Indicative Declarative Proposition

but also	single-handedly	destroy		his relations [with the only person he could call a friend: vice president Megawati soekarno Putri]
Conj.Adj	S	F	P	C
Re-	Mood			Sidue
	Actor	Mat.P		Goal
Th:Tp:U	Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme		

26. Complex

a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Wahid's worst mistake,…,		was	in the early months of his presidency,
S		F	Adj
Mood			Residue
Carner		A.R.P	Cir:Extent
Th:Tp:Unmarked		Rheme	

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Marzuki	Believes
S	F / P
MOOD	Residue
Senser	Ment.Pro
Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme

c. Indicative Declarative Proposition

when	He	Publicly	likened		the newly empowered parliament to a kindergarten.
Conj	S	Adj	F	P	C
Re-	Mo	Si-	Od		Due
	Senser	Cir:M:Qual	Ment.P		Phenomenon : Micro
Th:Tx	Th:Tp: Unm	Rheme			

27. Complex

a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

After that,	it	was	all downhill for someone who has stead fastly refused to recognize that-after the iron-fisted Suharto,
Conj.Adj	S	F	C
Re-	Mood		Sidue
Cir:Loc:Time	Carrier	ARP	Attribute
Th:Tp:Unm	Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme	

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

his	Was	always	going to be	a diminished presidency.
S	F		P	C
Mood		Residue		
Carrier	Att.		Rel. Pro.	Range
Th:Tp:U	Rheme			

28. Complex
  a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

"If	He	had wanted to rule		like Suharto
Conj	S	F	P	Adj.
Re-	Mood		Sidue	
	Senser	Ment. Pro		Cir:Man;Comparation
Th:Tp:Tx	Rheme			

  b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

it	would have	taken	Him	a bit of time to build up the authority,"
	F	P	C	Adj
Mood		Residue		
Actor	Mat. Pro		Goal	Cir: Extent
Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme			

  c. Indicative Declarative Proposition

says	Marzuki,	.
F	P	S	C

says		Marzuki,	.
F	P	S	C
Mo	Re-	Od	Sidue
V. P		Sayer	
M		Rheme	

  d. Indicative Declarative Proposition

whom	the former president	chose	as the first chairman of the Indonesian Commission on Human Rights
Conj	S	F / P	Adj.
Re-	MOOD	-sidue	
	Receiver	V.B.P	Cir:Role
Tx	Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme	

29. Complex
  a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

"He	may have	gradually	established
S	F / P	Adj	P
Mood	Residue		
Carrier	ARP	Cir:C:Cond.	Pro
Tp:U	Rheme		

  b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

that if	he	had	started out	on the track [in building up the government authority that Suharto. enjoyed."]
Conj	S	F	P	Adj
Re-	Mood		Sidue	
	Actor	Mat. Pro		Cir:Place
Th:Tx	Rheme			

30. Simplex: Indicative Declarative Proposition

Similarly,	Wahid's handling of his relation with the military raises		doubts	about his long- burnished reputation as a masterful political tactician
Adj	S		F	P	C
Re-	MOOD		Sidue	
C:M:Q	Senser		Men.P	Phenomenon:Micro
Th:Tx	Rheme			

31. Complex
   a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

"Somewhere along the line	he	may have overstepped	the boundary that separates reform and the impression that he was starting to meddle in army affairs,"
Adj	S	F	P	C
Re-	Mood		Sidue	
Cir:Cause:Cond	Actor	Mat. Pro		Range
Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme			

   b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Marzuki	acknowledge.	
S	F	P
Mood		Residue
Behaver	Verbal. B. Pro	
Th:Tp:U	Rheme	

32. Simplex: Indicative Declarative Proposition

"That	was	crucial"
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
Carrier	ARP	Attribute
Th:Unm	Rheme	

33. Simplex: Indicative Declarative Proposition

Indeed,	what	he succeeded in doing	was	driving	the military	into the arms of someone who was much more willing to listen.
Adj	Wh	S	F	P	C	Adj.
Re-	Mood		Sidue			
C.M.Q	Actor		Mat.Pro.	Range	Cir:Place	
Th:Tx	Th:Tp:Unm		Rheme			

34. Complex
   a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

That	was	Megawati,
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
Token	IRP	Value
Th.Top,Unm	Rheme	

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

whose	new-found willingness to assume the presidency Marzuki		describes	As "the most critical development in recent Indonesian politics."
Conj	S		F / P	C
Re-	MOOD		-sidue	
	Carrier		ARP	Attribute
Tx	Th:Tp:Unmarked		Rheme	

35. Simplex: Indicative Declarative Proposition

Surprisingly,	Marzuki the politician	is	much more charitable about Wahid's concerted efforts to persuade his disillusioned generals to back a state of emergency –a reversal of his earlier moves to get the military put of politics.
Adj	S	F	C
Re-	Mood		Sidue
Cir:M:Qua	Carrier	ARP	Attribute
Th:Tx	Th:Tp:Unm		Rheme

36. Complex

a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

"I	don't	know	whether it's a contradiction in terms
S	F	P	C
Mood		Residue	
Senser	Ment. Pro		Phenomenon:Micro
Th.Tp.Unm	Rheme		

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

but	does	democracy	mean	you just passively ride out the political process?"
Conj	F	S	P	C
Re-	MOOD		-sidue	
	I.R	Token	Pr.	Value
Tx.	Rheme			

c. Indicative Declarative Proposition

he	asks.	
S	F	P
Mood		Residue
Sayer	Verb. Pro	
Th:Tp:U	Rheme	

37. Simplex: Indicative Declarative Proposition

"The fact that you're taking action to balance out the forces,	Does	That	Make	you	a democrat or an authoritarian?
S	F	S	P	C	C
Mood			Residue		
Actor	Mat		Pro.	Recipient	Goal
Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme				

38. Simplex: Indicative Declarative Proposition

There	's	very thin line."
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
	Ext.Pr	Existent
Marked		Rheme

39. Complex

a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

If	the military	has come		out of the current crisis so far smelling like roses,
Conj	S	F	P	Adj.
Re-	Mood		Sidue	
	Actor	Mat. Pro		Cir:Place
Tx	Rheme			

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

bad odours	persist,	such as the case of Kartasasmita, a long-retired air vice-marshal.
S	F	P
Mood		Residue
Existent	Ext.Pr	
Th.Tp.Mark	Rheme	

40. Complex

a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Marzuki	criticize	Elements in the military for intervening on behalf of the former minister,
S	F	P	C
	Mood	Residue
Behver	V.B.P	Verbiage
Th. Tp.Un	Rheme	

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Creating	A jurisdiction issue that has now stalled the case	in the Supreme Court.
P	C	Adj
Residue		
Mat. Pro	Goal	Cir: Loc : Place
Rheme		

41. Simplex: Indicative Declarative Proposition

He	blames	the same legal officers, who he claims are loyal to former armed forces Commander,Gen. Wiranto,
S	F	P	C
Mood		Residue
Behaver	V. B. Pro	Verbiage
Th:Un	Rheme	

for blocking the prosecution of generals responsible for the September 1999 militia rampage in East Timor
Adj.
Circumstance: Cause: Purpose

42. Simplex: Indicative Declarative Proposition

In spite of every thing,	these	are	things that have been jumped over and never touched by the reform process."
Adj	S	F	C
Re-	MOOD		Sidue
Cir.Cause: concess	Token	IRP	Value
Theme.Top.Unm.	Rheme		

43. Complex

a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Marzuki	makes	It	Clear	
S	F	P	C	
MOOD		Residue		
Attribute	ARP	Carrier	Attribute	
Th:Tp:U	Rheme			

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

that	he	had	few qualms about prosecuting Kartasasmita,
Conj	S	F	C
Re-	Mood		Sidue
	Carrier	ARP	Atribute
Tex.	Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme	

c. Indicative Declarative Proposition

even though	he	was	a senior Golkar official and deputy chairman of the People's Consultative Assembly, Indonesia's highest legislative body.
Conj.	S	F	C
Re-	Mood		Sidue
	Token	IRP	Value
Th:Tx	Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme	

44. Complex

a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

"It	wasn't	just the president,"
S	F	C
MOOD		Residue
Token	IRP	Value
Un	Rheme	

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

he	says.	
S	F	P
Mood		Residue
Sayer	Ver. Pro	
Th:Tp:Un	Rheme	

45. Complex
a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

"Personally,	I	thought	
Adj	S	F	P
Re-	Mood		Sidue
Cir.M.Qua	Senser	Ment.Pro	
Th. Tx	Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme	

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

There	was	some historic background to Kartasasmita's involvement	in major cases.
S	F	C	Adj.
Mood		Residue	
	Ex. Pro	Existent	Cir. Cause : cond
Th.Tp.Mark	Rheme		

46. Complex
a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

I	didn't	think
S	F	P
Mood		Residue
Senser	Mental Process	
Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme	

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

I	was	going	against Golkar's interest
S	F	P	C
Mood		Residue	
Behaver	V.B.P.		Verbiage
Th.Tp.un	Rheme		

c. Indicative Declarative Proposition

and	anyway by then Golkar	Had	decided	he was dispensable."
Conj	S	F	P	C
Re-		Mood	Sidue	
	Behaver	Ver.Beh.Pro		Verbiage
Th.Tx	Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme		

47. Complex
a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

In the end,	the vital evidence needed to prosecute Kartasasmita	came from		the state-owned Pertamina oil company and not from the Sukarto family,
Adj	S	F	P	Adj.
Re-	MOOD		Sidue	
Cir.Loc:time	Actor	Mat.P		Cir:Loc:Place
Th.Tx	Rheme			

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

though	They	are	still angry at the ex-minister for leading the cabinet's role in precipitating Suharto's May 1998 downfall.	
Conj	S	F	C	
Re-	Mood		Sidue	
	Carier	ARP	Attribute	
Tx	Rheme			

48. Complex

a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

In fact,	despite rumours to the contrary,	Marzuki	indicates,	
Adj	Adj	S	F	P
Re-		Mood		Sidue
	Cir: Cause:Concession	Behaver	Ver.B. Pro	
Textual	Th:Tp:Unm	Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme	

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

the Suhartos	apparently	didn't	respond to request	for information
S	Adj	F	P	C
MO-	Re-	-OD	Sidue	
Behaver	C.Mn:Qual	Verbal Behavior Process		Verbiage
Th TpUnm	Rheme			

49. Complex

a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

It	took	more than a year,
S	F	P	C
Mood	Residue	
Actor	Mat.P	Goal
Th.Top.Un	Rheme	

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

to build	a case against Kartasasmita
P	C
Residue	
Ver.Beh.Pro	Verbiage
Rheme	

c. Indicative Declarative Proposition

who	thought	he was untouchable –and may still be.
Wh/S	F	P	C
MOOD	Residue	
Senser	Ment. Pro	Phenomenon
Tx	Rheme	

50. Complex
    a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

You	can't	pin	him	down	on ordinary misdeeds,	such as commissions and marks up,"
S	F	P	C	P	Adj.	
Mood		Residue				
Actor	Mat.p		Goal	Pro	Cir;Place	
Th.Tp.Un	Rheme					

    b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Says	Marzuki.
F / P	C
MOOD	Residue
Verb.Pr.	Verbiage
Rheme	

51. Simplex: Indicative Declarative Proposition

"We	're	talking	here	about sophisticated methods of benefiting from projects that are not readily apparent."
S	F	P	Adj	C
Mood		Residue		
Sayer	Verb.P		Cir.Loc Place	Verbiage
Th,Tp.U	Rheme			

52. Complex
    a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Although	he first	learned	from journalist that he had been fired,
Conj	S	F	P	Adj
Re-	Mood		Sidue
	Senser	Ment.Pro	Cir:Place
Th.Tx	Rheme		

b. Ind. Decl. Pro

Marzuki	refuses to indulge	in rancour.
S	F	P	C
Mood		Residue
Behaver	Ver.Beh.Pr	Verbiage
Th:Tp;Un	Rheme	

53. Complex
    a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

"The fillip side of the political coin	is	that if there was still goodwill on the part of the public,
S	F	C
Mood		Residue
Token	I.R.P	Value
Th:Tp:Un	Rheme	

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Then	the president	would be	seen	As the saviour of the country and by definition a democrat,"
Conj	S	F	P	Adj.
Re-	Mood		Residue	
	Phenomenon	Ment. Pro		Cir: Role
Th:Tx	Rheme			

c. Indicative Declarative Proposition

He	says.	
S	F	P
Mood		Residue
Sayer	Ver.Pro	
Th:Tp:Un	Rheme	

54. Complex

a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

But	if	the goodwill	Is	completely	eroded,
Con.		S	F	Adj	P
Re-	-si-	Mood		-due	
		Actor	Mat.	C:M;Qual	Pro
Th:Tx		Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme		

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

then	You	end up being perceived		as an autocrat who is only concerned with his survival."
Conj	S	F	P	Adj.
Re-	Mood	Sidue		
	Phemomenon	V.B.P		Cir:Role
Th:Tx	Rheme			

55. Complex

a. Indicative Declarative Proposition

Abdurrahman Wahid	may have	Deluded	himself
S	F	P	C
Mood		Residue	
Behaver	Ver.ber.Pro		Verbiage
Th:Tp:Unm	Rheme		

b. Indicative Declarative Proposition

into thinking
P
Residue
Men.Beh.Pro
Rheme

c. Indicative Declarative Proposition

he	still	has	himself the support of the silent majority,
S		F	C
MO-	-si-	-OD	-sidue
Carrier		ARP	
Th:TP:Unm	Rheme		

d. Indicative Declarative Proposition

But	for most Indonesians	the goodwill the once had	was	used up	a long time ago.
Conj		S	F	P	Adj.
Re-		Mood		-sidue	
	Cir.Cause:Propose	Phenomenon		Ment.Beh.Pro	Cir.Loc:Time
Tx	Rheme				

Datum I
1. Time [of danger] → Elipsis
       | |
       T   Q

2. Simplex
   For the Indonesia's sake, Wahid must work with his allies-cum-rivals.
        | | | | | | | |
        D   D   T   T   α^modal   β^event   D   T

3. Simplex
   The latest round [of political maneuvering in Indonesia] is enough [to turn one's stomach.]
       | | | Q   ⌒   Q
       D   C   T   α^o β^event

4. Complex
   α   a. The International Monetary Fund complains about Jakarta's failure [to meet promised
   ┊ | | | | ⌒ | | Q
   ┊   D   C   C   T   α^o β^event
   ┊   targets.]
   =β   b. jeopardizing $400 million [in loan.]
              ⌒ | | Q
           α^o β^event   N   T

5. Simplex
   President Abdurrahman Wahid's government scrambles.
           | | ⌒
           D   T   α^o β^event

6. Complex
   1   a. The IMF commits   the money,
   ┊ | | ⌒ | |
   ┊   D T α^o β^event D   T

     =2   b. but Wahid decides anyway to fire   two [of his economic ministers.]
              | ⌒   ⌒ | Q
              D   α^o β^event   β^perf. χ^event T

7. Complex
   1 a. The Rupiah falls bellow 8.000 to the dollar,
           | | ⌒
           D   T α^o β^event
   α =2 b. its lowest level
             | | |
             D   C   T

   ^xβ   c. since Wahid took power seven months ago.
              | ⌒ | |
              T   α^- β^event

8. Complex

α   a. A miffed parliament summons the president

       D   C   T   α°   β^{event} D   T

^{x}β   b. to explain his move.

         α°   β^{event} D   T

9. Simplex

In   a closed-door meeting, the folksy cleric parries lawmakers' queries by smearing the

     D   C   T   D   C   T   α° β^{event} D   T   α° β^{event} D

ministers with corruption charges.

    T

10. Simplex

"A non-functioning cabinet" is how one leading local politician recently described the core

    D   C   T   α°   β^{event} T

of the country's administration.

11. Simplex

A non-functioning system may be   a better way [to described things.]

  D   C   T   α^{modal} β^{event} D   C T   Q

12. Complex

αa. There is something highly hypocritical about the charges leveled at Wahid by his

           α°   β^{event} Q

       partners-cum-rivals in the ruling coalition:

$^{=}$β b. that he is not managing the government properly,

       α°   β$^{cont.}$ χ^{event} D   T

α $^{=}$χc. that he has not chosen   the best people

         α$^{perf.}$ β^{-} χ^{event} D   C   T

^{x}β   d. to undertake political reform or economic restructuring

       β$^{perf.}$ χ^{event} C   T   C   T

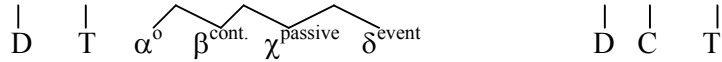13. Complex

α   a. But at the same time, his critics insist

            D   C   T   D   T   α°   β^{event}

$^{"}$β   b. that he fill   cabinet vacancies with members from their own parties.

       α°   β^{event} D   T

14. Complex

α   a. In other words, the president is being chided for not assembling a good team

$$D \quad T \quad \alpha^o \quad \beta^{cont.} \quad \chi^{passive} \quad \delta^{event} \qquad D \quad C \quad T$$

ˣβ   b. even as his critics try to dictate <u>who should be on it</u>.

$$D \quad T \quad \alpha^o \quad \beta^{event} \quad \beta^{perf.} \quad \chi^{event} \qquad T$$
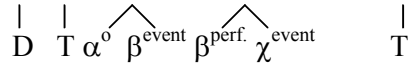
15. Simplex

Wahid himself is not helping.

$$T \qquad \alpha^o \quad \beta^{cont.} \quad \chi^{event}$$
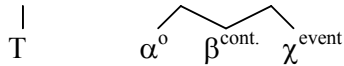
16. Complex

α   a. He <u>got rid of</u> a respected banker,

$$\alpha^- \quad \beta^{event} \quad D \quad C \quad T$$

⁼β   b. Laksamana Sukardi, as investment chief, and businessman Jusuf Kalla as <u>trade and</u>

$$T \qquad\qquad C \quad T \qquad C \qquad T \qquad C$$

<u>industry</u> chief.

$$T$$

17. Complex

ˣβ   a. Citing presidential prerogative,

$$\alpha^{cont.} \quad \beta^{event} \quad C \qquad T$$
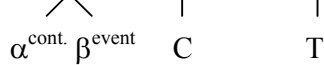
α   b. he named as replacements and academic and an ambassador.

$$\alpha^- \quad \beta^{event} \qquad T \qquad T \qquad D \quad T$$

18. Simplex

That [<u>the former hails from Wahid's own Muslim organization, Nahdlatul Ulama, and the latter is a retired general</u>] raises questions about Wahid's stance [<u>against nepotism, corruption</u>

$$T \qquad\qquad \alpha^o \quad \beta^{event} \quad T \qquad D \quad T \qquad\qquad Q$$

<u>and political patronage.</u>]

19. Complex

α   a. It also cats doubt on his vaunted desire

$$\alpha^o \quad \beta^{event} \quad T \quad D \quad C \quad T$$

ˣβ   b. to eliminate the <u>military's historically</u> overweening role <u>in national affairs</u>.

$$\beta^{perf.} \quad \chi^{event} \quad D \qquad C \qquad C \quad T \qquad Q$$

20. Simplex

  α   =β

The cabinet, ⟨⟨cobbled together from the various parties contesting last year's milestone

  | | | | | | | |

D T   α⁻ β^event   D   C   T β^cont. γ^event D C   C

presidential election,⟩⟩ comprises Muslims and nationalists, as well as soldiers and stalwarts

            ⌊   +   α° β^event +   +   +   +

            C

[from ex-ruling party, Golkar.]

           |

           Q

21. Simplex

This product <u>of "reconciliation politics"</u> has proven   a headache <u>for both Wahid and the</u>

  | | | |

D T   Q   α^perf. β⁻ χ^event D T   Q

<u>political parties.</u>

22. Complex

     α   a. The parties have spent much time and energy pasturing <u>in public</u>

        | | | | |

        D   T α^perf. β⁻ χ^event   T   T   Q

1 ^xβ   b. while maneuvering to maintain their clout

                      β^imp. χ^event   β^perf. χ^event D   T

+2   c. and advance their own agendas.

                           | | |

               α°   β^event D C   T

23. Complex

    1 a. Meanwhile, Wahid is too busy consolidating power

                                          |

                α°   β^cont.   γ^event   T

α +2 b. and fending off their sniping

                       | |

       β^cont. γ^event   D   T

^xβ   c. to focus on Indonesias's critical economic challenges.

                      | | | |

     B^perf. γ^event   D   C   C   T

24. Complex

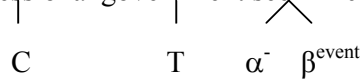   α   a. Lost in all this are   the interests [of the voters]

                         α° β^event D   T   Q

=β   b. who put them all [in power.]

                  | |

      α° β^event T   Q

25. Complex

1 a. Political instability means economic uncertainty, and popular aspiration [for a growing

            C   T α^o β^{event} C   T   C   T   Q

    economy and a stable,]

$^=$2 b. professional government seem increasingly quixotic.

           C   T α^- β^{event}

26. Complex

α a. Cynics would say

        T α^{modal} β^{event}
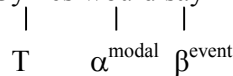
$^{"}\beta$ b. it is too much to expect politician –especially with so many new power –to put aside

      α^o β^{event} $\beta^{perf.}$ γ^{event} T

    their ambition and greed [for the sake of their nation.]

       D   T   T   Q
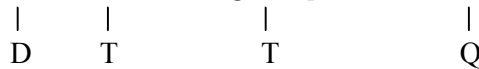
27. Simplex

Yet hope has triumphed over tragedy often enough in Indonesia's recent past.

      $\alpha^{perf.}$ β^- γ^{event} T
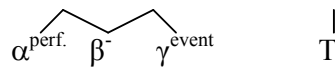
28. Complex

α a. The political parties should allow Wahid

       D   C   T α^{modal} β^{event} T
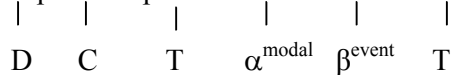
$^x\beta$ b. to work with the team [that he wants.]

   $\beta^{perf.}$ γ^{event} D   T   Q

29. Simplex

The president, in turn, must choose the most capable candidates, and not just those [to whom

   D   T α^{modal} β^{event} D E   C   T   T   Q

he feels closest.]

30. Simplex

In this many years as a public intellectual and a critic of the government, Wahid has amassed

    D   N   T   D C   T   D T   Q   T $\alpha^{perf.}$ β^- γ^{event}

much political capital.

    E   C   T
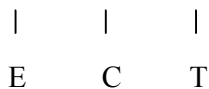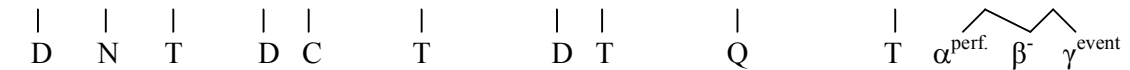
31. Simplex

He has   the goodwill [of the international community and even of Indonesia's nascent civil
    ∧ | | |
α° β^event D   T   Q
society.]

32. Complex

α a. But the president's erratic of governing – witness his frequent references [to groups out
             | | | | | | | |
             D   C   T   Q   D C   T   Q
          to "get" his government and his laudable,] if ill-timed, ⟶ Minor Clause

ˣβ b., proposal to end   the country's <u>decades-old</u> ban [on communism.]
                            ∧ | | | | |
                    β^perf. γ^event D   C   C   T   Q

33. Simplex

His attention [to important issues frequently] wavers.
  | | | ∧
  D   T   Q   α° β^event

34. Simplex

And his often-conflicting statements undermine the credibility [of his public declarations.]
       | | | ∧ | | |
      D   E   T   α° β^event D   T   Q

35. Simplex

During the IMF debacle, Wahid barred his economic minister [from making any overseas trips.]
       | | | | ∧ | | | |
       D C   T   T α⁻ β^event D   C   T   Q

36. Complex

α a. That   is   ironic,
                   ∧
           α° β^event
α ˣβ b. since the president himself has been loudly criticize for spending too much time abroad,
                  | | ∧   ∧
                D   T   α^perf. β⁻   γ^passive   δ^event
ˣβ   c. given   the array [of problems at home.]
           ∧ | | |
      α⁻ β^event D   T   Q

37. Simplex

Getting-to-know-you trips [to neighboring ASEAN countries] are understandable, as is
               | | ∧
               T   Q   α° β^event
a journey [to Japan,] a key aid donor.
  | | | | | | |
  D   T   Q   D C C   T

38. Simplexs
   Even visits to small Arab sultanates, such as Abu Dhabi, help maintain Indonesia's profile [in

        | | ∧ | |
        T   Q   α° βevent   D   T
   the Muslim world.]

        |
        Q

39. But South Africa? ⟶ Elipsis

              |
              T
40. Cuba?   ⟶ Elipsis
   |
   T

41. And soon, a planned speech [at Harvard University and jaunt through Eastern
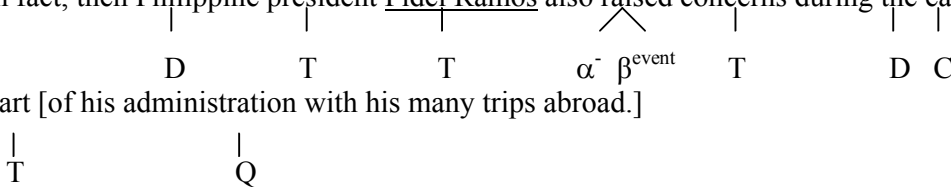
              | | | |
              D   C   T   Q

   Europe?] ⟶

42. Simplex
   In fact, then Philippine president Fidel Ramos also raised concerns during the early

              | | | ∧ | | |
              D   T   T   α⁻ βevent   T   D C
   part [of his administration with his many trips abroad.]

        | |
        T   Q

43. Complex
   α a. But the criticism died down
              | | ∧
              D   T   α⁻ βevent
 α ˣβ b. after Ramos showed
              | ∧
              T   α⁻ βevent
 "β   c. that his government could function well with or without him physically at the helm.
              | | | | | |
              D   T   αmodal   βevent   T   T

44. Simplex
   Wahid remains a long way [from that happy state of affairs.]
        | ∧ | | | |
        T   α° βevent D E T   Q

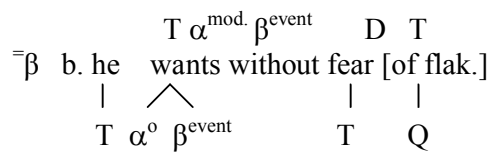45. Simplex
   His priority should be   to set up   an efficient, smoothly running government.
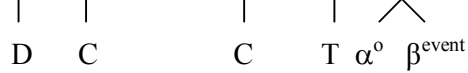 | | | | ∧ | | | | |
        D   T   αmodal βevent βperf. γevent D   T   E   C   T

46. Complex

α a. Then he can make all the forays

    T α$^{mod.}$ β^{event} D T

⁼β b. he wants without fear [of flak.]

    T α° β^{event} T Q

47. Simplex

The president's political skills are well known.

  D C   C T α° β^{event}

48. Complex

  α

α a. He outmaneuvered <u>key rivals</u> as well as the military's powerful boss,

   T α⁻ β^{event} T   D C C   T

  ⁼β

 ⟨⟨Gen. Wiranto,⟩⟩

   |

   T
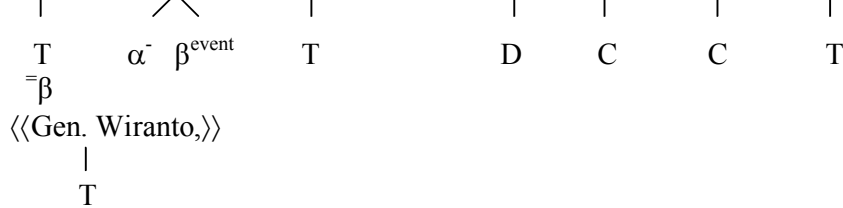
ˣβ b. to land the top job.

  β$^{perf.}$ γ^{event} D C T
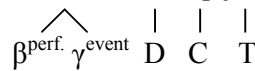
49. Simplex

But that by itself does not constitute governing.

   T   α° β^{event} T

50. Complex

 1 a. Nor does making airy statements

      α$^{cont.}$ β^{event} C T

⁺2 b. or tossing around blame and allegations.

   α$^{cont.}$ β^{event} T   T

51. Simplex

What counts is direction.

   T α° β^{event} T
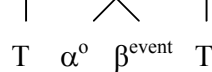
52. Complex

 α a. It is tragic [to see ex-oppositionists and ostensible democratic reformers either fail]

   α° β^{event} T   Q

1 ˣβ b. to leave their old habits [behind in favor of practical responsibilities]

   β$^{perf.}$ γ^{event} D C T   Q

$^{+}$2   c. or worse, adopt   the very practices [of their discredited predecessors.]

α° β^{event} D C   T   Q

53. Complex

1   a. Wahid needs to find   a better way [to work with allies and rivals in the ruling coalition,]

α° β^{event} β$^{perf.}$ γ^{event} D   C   T   Q

$^{+}$2 b. and they with him.   ⟶ Elipsis

       T   T

54. Complex

^{x}β a. If this is really   a new Indonesia,

α° β^{event} D C   T

α b. its leaders need   to put that beyond doubt [through their actions.]

D T α° β^{event} β$^{perf.}$ γ^{event} T   Q

Datum II

1. 'No method [to his actions'] ———▶ Elipsis

      T   Q

2. Complex

  "1 a. In an exclusives interview, <u>Marzuki Darusman</u> paints   an insider's portrait [of a

          D   C   T   T α^{ϕ} β^{event} D   C   T   Q

    delusionary,]

    2   b. obsessed president Wahid.

         α^{-} β^{event} C   T

3. Complex

   1 a. Week in, week out, president <u>Abdurrahman Wahid</u> would ask attorney-general

                             C   T α^{modal} β^{event}

    Marzuki the same persistent question:

            D E   C   T

   ˣ2 b. What progress had been made in the corruption and tax-evasion cases <u>against powerful</u>

           $\alpha^{perf.}$ β^{-} $\chi^{passive}$ δ^{event} D   T   C   T

    <u>Suharto-era economic tsar Ginandjar Kartasasmita and former Finance Minister Fuad</u>

                          Q

    <u>Bawazir?</u>

4. complex

  1 ˣβ a. "Every time I met him,

           T α^{-} β^{event} T

  α b. he would bring it up,"

         α^{modal} β^{event}

  "2   c. says Marzuki over a late afternoon glass [of red wine.]

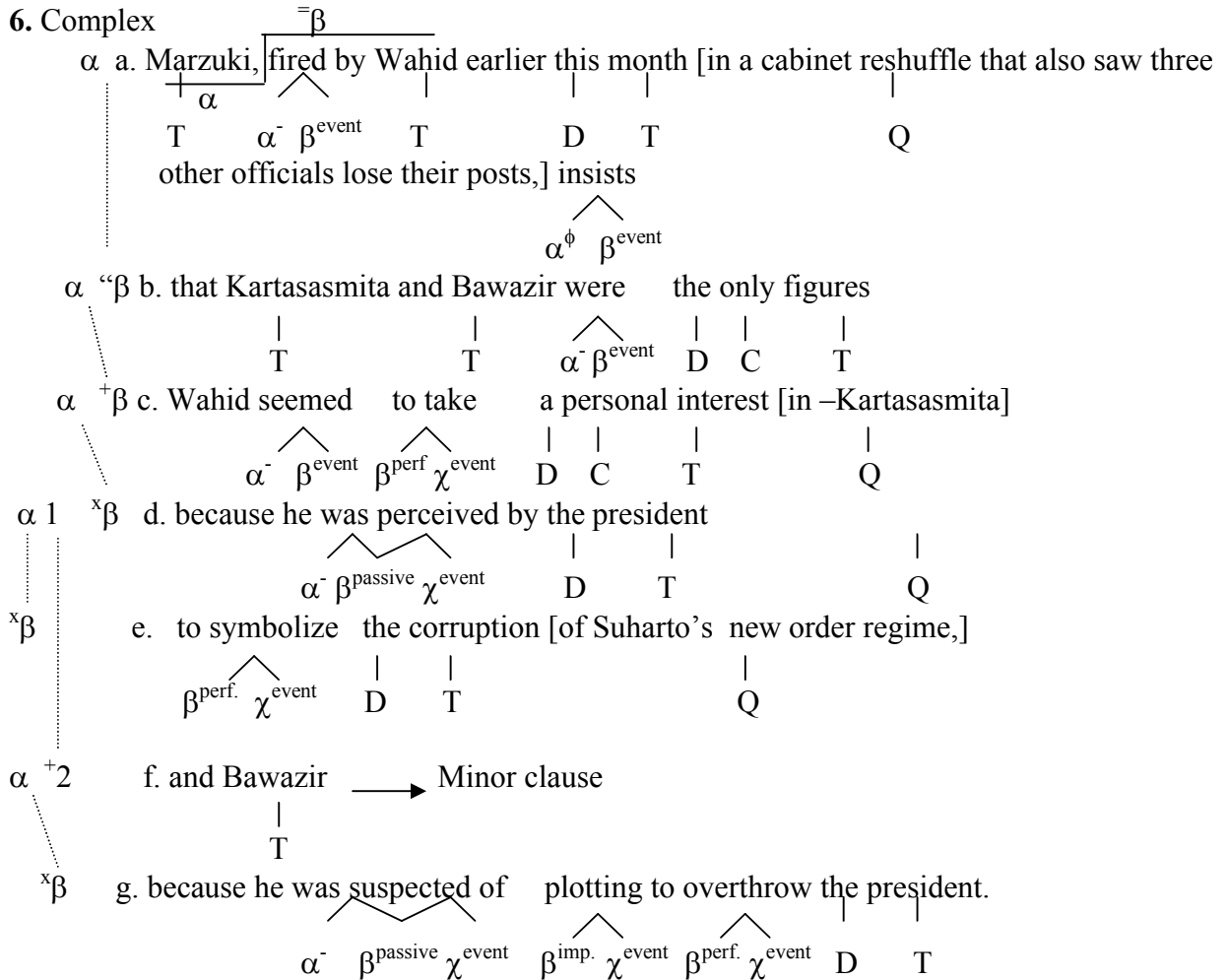 α^{ϕ} β^{event} D E   C   T   Q

5. Simplex

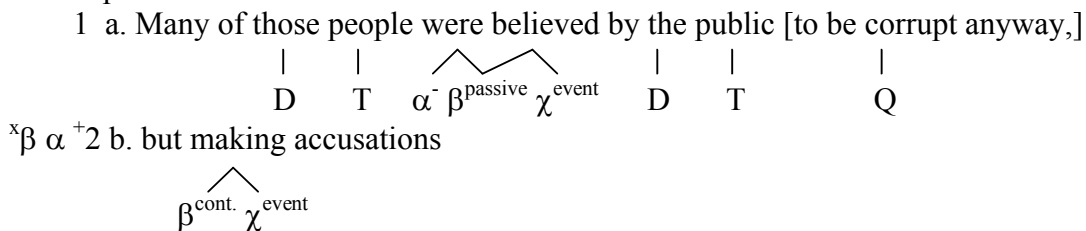<u>All I could tell him</u> was <u>we were still trying to build a case</u>.

      T α^{-} β^{event} T

6. Complex

$^=\beta$

α a. Marzuki, fired by Wahid earlier this month [in a cabinet reshuffle that also saw three

$+\alpha$

     T α^- β^{event} T   D   T   Q

   other officials lose their posts,] insists

                            α^ϕ β^{event}

α "β b. that Kartasasmita and Bawazir were   the only figures

            T   T α^- β^{event} D C   T

α $^+\beta$ c. Wahid seemed   to take   a personal interest [in −Kartasasmita]

         α^- β^{event} β^{perf} χ^{event} D C   T   Q

α 1 $^x\beta$ d. because he was perceived by the president

                α^- $\beta^{passive}$ χ^{event} D   T   Q

$^x\beta$ e. to symbolize the corruption [of Suharto's new order regime,]

        $\beta^{perf.}$ χ^{event} D   T   Q

α $^+2$ f. and Bawazir   ⟶ Minor clause

                    T

  $^x\beta$ g. because he was suspected of   plotting to overthrow the president.

           α^- $\beta^{passive}$ χ^{event} $\beta^{imp.}$ χ^{event} $\beta^{perf.}$ χ^{event} D   T

7. Complex

α 1 a. Marzuki says

              α^ϕ β^{event}

  "2 b. the names [of other people the president wanted prosecuted] only cropped up in

        D T   Q α^- β^{event}

    conversation

  $^x\beta$ c. when he   was "thinking out loud."

               T α^- $\beta^{cont.}$ χ^{event}

8. Complex

   1 a. Many of those people were believed by the public [to be corrupt anyway,]

              D   T α^- $\beta^{passive}$ χ^{event} D   T   Q

$^x\beta$ α $^+2$ b. but making accusations

       $\beta^{cont.}$ χ^{event}

⁺β c. and getting them <u>to stick proved to be</u> a difficult

        β^{cont.} χ^{event} T   β^{perf.} χ^{event}   D   T

⁺χ d. and at times frustating challenge [for Marzuki,]

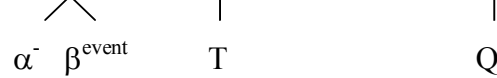   β^{Cont.} χ^{event}   T   Q

α   c. a consummate insider [whose senior position in the former ruling Golkar party] belies
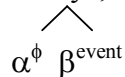
      D   C   T   Q   α^φ β^{event}

a reformist bent and an ability [to walk a fine political line.]

      D   C   T   D   T   Q

9. Complex

    1 a. "There was no contradiction [with our mission to go after corrupters,"]

               α⁻ β^{event}   T   Q
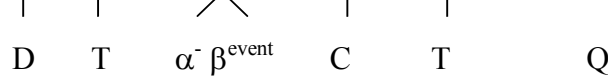
α " 2 b. "He says,

          α^φ β^{event}

ˣβ c. denying that he   was <u>ever under any pressure from Wahid to do anything improper</u>.
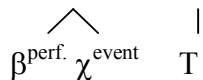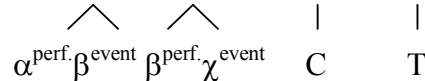
    β^{cont.} χ^{event}   T α⁻ β^{event}   T

10. Complex

  ˣβ α a. "But while the president wanted immediate action

                         D   T   α⁻ β^{event} C   T   Q

  ˣβ b. to resolves cases,

    β^{perf.} χ^{event}   T

α   c. we had   to find concrete evidence.

          α^{perf.}β^{event} β^{perf.}χ^{event} C   T
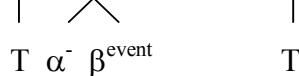
11. Simplex

That was <u>where we diverged</u>."

 T α⁻ β^{event}   T

12. Complex

    1 a. Finally, Marzuki says

               α^φ β^{event}

α ‟2 b. it reached a point [where it became impossible to produce the faster result that were

α⁻ βᵉᵛᵉⁿᵗ D T   Q

needed to keep up with the president's political agenda,]

⁼β α   c. which became more demanding

α⁻ βᵉᵛᵉⁿᵗ

ˣβ d. as he lurched deeper into crisis.

α⁻   βᵉᵛᵉⁿᵗ   T
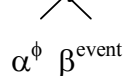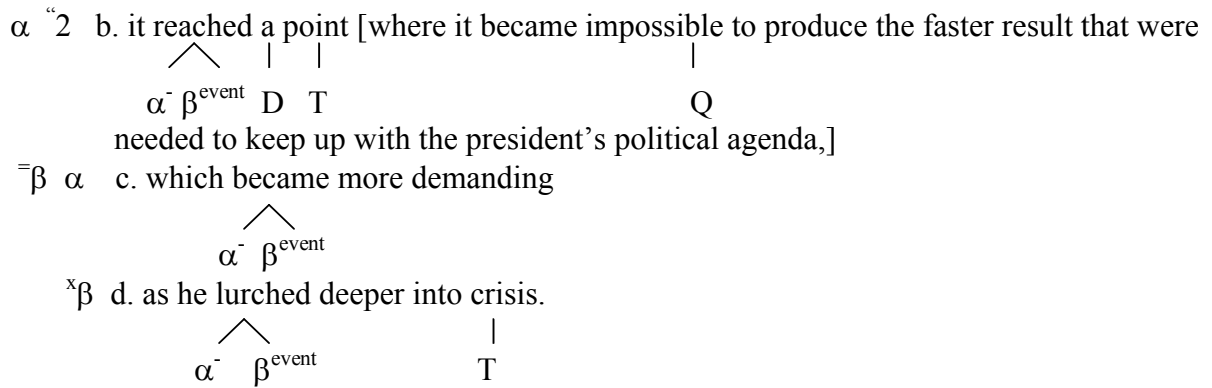
13. Complex
1 a. "This is where he made the faulty decision to base his legitimacy in the legal area,"

α^φ βᵉᵛᵉⁿᵗ   T

‟2 b. he says.

α^φ βᵉᵛᵉⁿᵗ
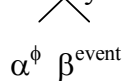
14. Complex
1 a. "There was no method [to his actions,]

α⁻ βᵉᵛᵉⁿᵗ   Q

⁼2 b. he was simply reacting to evens.

α⁻   βᶜᵒⁿᵗ·   χᵉᵛᵉⁿᵗ   T
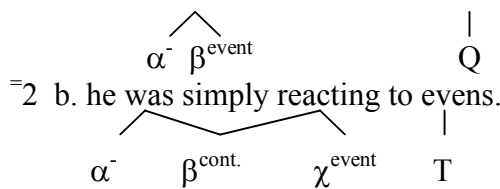
15. Simplex
That's not reform.

α^φ βᵉᵛᵉⁿᵗ   T
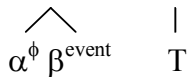
16. Simplex
Reform means taking initiatives."

T   α^φ βᵉᵛᵉⁿᵗ   T
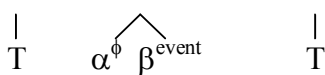
17. Simplex
Indeed, after 18 months [in Indonesia's hottest cabinet seat,] the unflappable Marzuki now paints
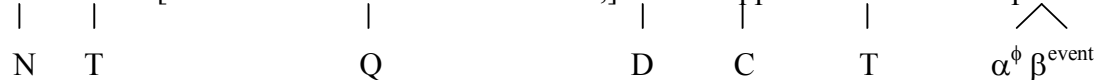
N   T   Q   D   C   T   α^φ βᵉᵛᵉⁿᵗ

the picture [of a delusionary, self-destructing president alienating allies for unfathomable

D   T   Q

reasons abandoning reform for a political agenda –and seemingly incapable of defining a coherent visions of Indonesia's future.]

18. Complex

    1 a. "His ideology comes out in bits and pieces,"

           D   T α^{ϕ} β^{event} T   T

"2 b. Marzuki says.

        T α^{ϕ} β^{event}

19. Complex

    1 a. "It's   a concoction [of half throught-through concepts of policies −]

        α^{ϕ} β^{event} D   T   Q

    =2   b. he doesn't give any real importance <u>to policy process</u>.

           α^{ϕ} β^{event} C   T   T

20. Simplex

There are only instant decisions [to rectify problems."]

    α^{ϕ} β^{event} C   T   Q
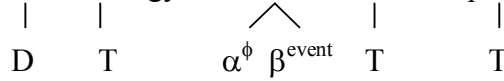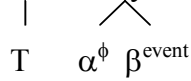
21. Simplex

Marzuki described it as a presidency out of tune with the times and based merely on simple

    α^{-} β^{event} T   D T   D T   C

beliefs [of how things should be.]

  T   Q

22. Complex

    1 a. "He wanted the right people [in cabinet,]

        α^{-} β^{event} D C   T   Q
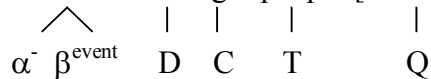
  +2 b. he wanted to rectify Indonesia's position [in the international community]

      α^{-} β^{event} $\beta^{perf.}$ χ^{event} D   T   Q

  +3 c. and, in a very general sense, he wanted economic improvement [for the people."]

           D E C   T α^{-} β^{event} C   T   Q

23. Simplex

But that   's <u>as far as it went</u>.

    T α^{ϕ} β^{event} T
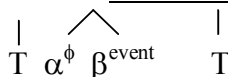
24. Complex

    1 a. According to Marzuki, the president still can't make up his mind,

                T   D   T α^{modal} β^{event} D T
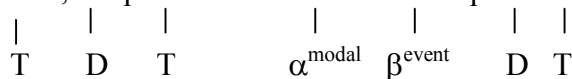
⁼2 b. for example, what his attitude [towards the International Monetary Fund] should be.

      | | | | |

      D T   Q α^{modal} β^{event}
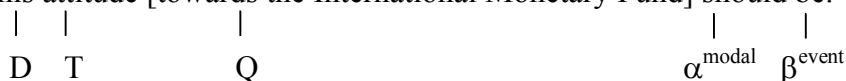
25. Complex

1 α a. Like many seasoned observers, the former <u>attorney-general</u> finds it incomprehensible

         | | | | | |

        E   C   T   D   C   T α^{ϕ} β^{event}

^xβ b. that a leader [with a minority following] would not only <u>set out</u> to alienate parliament,

       | | | | |

      D T   Q α^{modal} β^{event} $\beta^{perf.}$ χ^{event} T

⁺2 c. but also single-handedly destroy his relations [with the only person he could call a
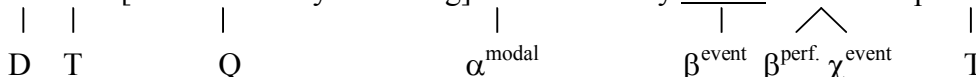
                           | | |

          α^{ϕ} β^{event} D   T   Q
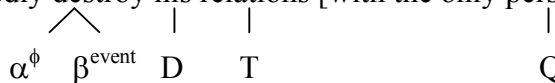
      friend: vice-president Megawati soekarno Putri.]

26. Complex

     α   ⁼β

α a. Wahid's worst mistake, ⟪Marzuki believes,⟫ was in the early months <u>of his presidency</u>,

      | | | | | | | |

      D   C   T   T α^{ϕ} β^{event} α^{-} β^{event} D E   T   Q
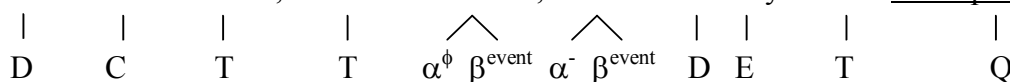
^xβ b. when he <u>publicly likened</u> the newly empowered parliament [to a kindergarten.]

                       | | | | |

         α^{-} β^{event} D   E   C   T   Q
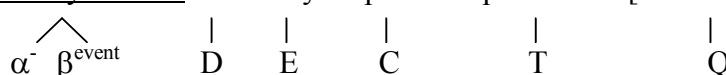
27. Complex

    1 a. After that, it was all downhill [for someone who has stead fastly refused to recognize

                       | |

        α^{-} β^{event} T   Q

      that after the iron-fisted Suharto,]

⁼2 b. his was always going to be a diminished presidency.

                                  | | |

       α^{-} $\beta^{cont.}$ χ^{event} D   C   T

28. Complex

  1 ^xβ a. "If he had wanted to rule like Suharto
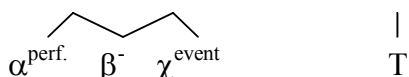
                                     |

      $\alpha^{perf.}$ β^{-} χ^{event} T

     α b. it would have taken him a bit of time to build up the authority,"

        |

    α^{modal} β^{-} χ^{event}
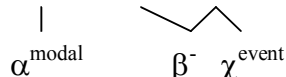
α ¨2   c. says Marzuki,
        ∧   α |
    α^φ β^event   T

=β   d. whom the former president chose as the first chairman [of the Indonesian
              | | | ∧ | | | |
              D   C   T   α^φ β^event D   C   T   Q
       Commission on Human Rights.]

29. Complex
    α a. "He may have gradually established
       |
       α^modal   β^-   χ^event

'β   b. that if he had started out on the track [in building up the government authority that
            ∧   ∧ | | |
         α^perf. β^- χ^event D T   Q
       Suharto enjoyed."]

30. Simplex
Similarly, Wahid's handling [of his relation with the military] raises doubts [about his
              | | | ∧ | |
              D   T   Q   α^φ β^event T   Q
long-burnished reputation as a masterful political tactician.]

31. Complex
    ¨β a. "Somewhere along the line he may have overstepped the boundary [that separates
                                | | | ∧ | | |
                                D T   α^modal   β^- χ^event D   T   Q
       reform and the impression that he was starting to meddle in army affairs,"]

    α b. Marzuki acknowledge.
          | ∧
          T   α^φ β^event

32. Simplex
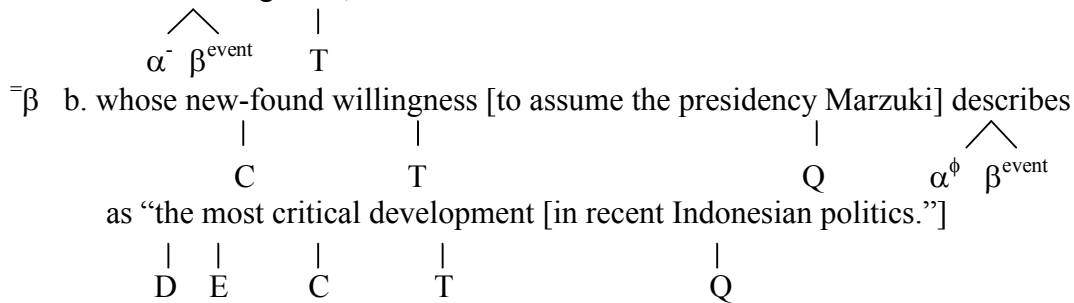"That   was crucial"
   | ∧
   T   α^- β^event

33. Simplex
Indeed, what he succeeded in doing was driving   the military [into the arms of someone who
             | ∧   ∧ | | |
             T   α^- β^cont. χ^event   D   T   Q

was much more willing to listen.]

34. Simplex

α a. That was Megawati,

α⁻ βevent   T

=β b. whose new-found willingness [to assume the presidency Marzuki] describes

C   T   Q   αᵠ βevent

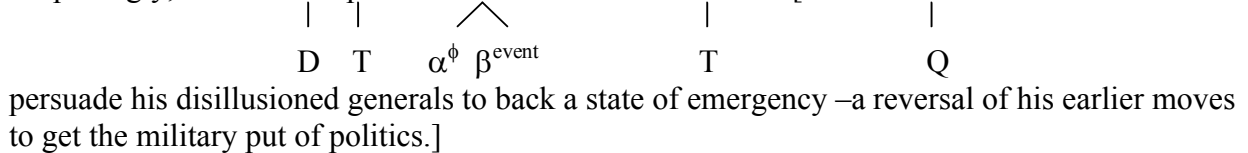as "the most critical development [in recent Indonesian politics."]

D E   C   T   Q

35. Simplex

Surprisingly, Marzuki the politician is much more charitable [about Wahid's concerted efforts to

D T   αᵠ βevent   T   Q

persuade his disillusioned generals to back a state of emergency –a reversal of his earlier moves
to get the military put of politics.]

36. Complex

"β 1 a. "I don't know whether it's a contradiction in terms

αᵠ βevent   T

⁺2 b. but does democracy mean   you just passively ride out the political process?"

αᵠ   βᵠ   χevent   T   D   C   T

α c. he   asks.

T   αᵠ βevent
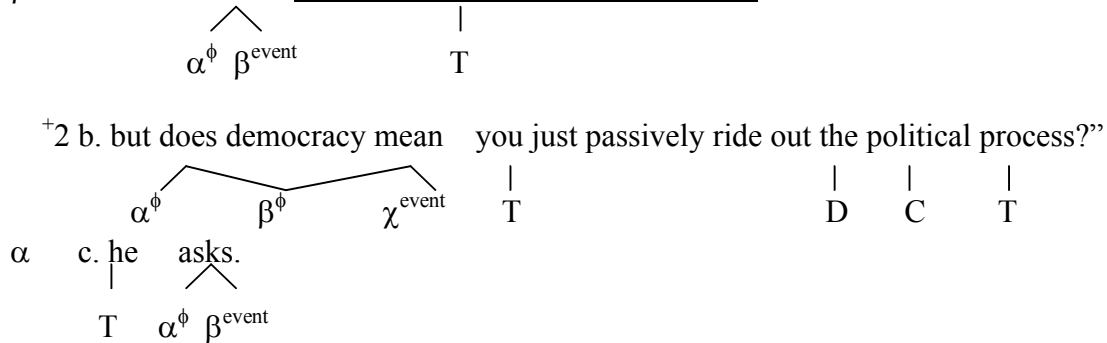
37. Simplex

"The mere fact [that you're taking action to balance out the forces,]

D   C T   Q

does that make you a democrat or an authoritarian?

αᵠ βevent   D T   D   T
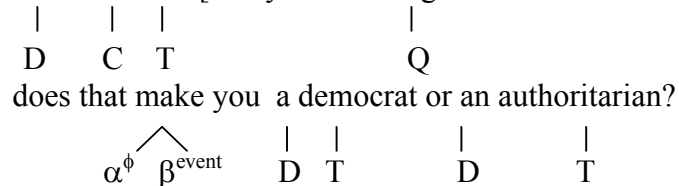
38. Simplex

There's   a very thin line."

αᵠ βevent   D E C T

39. Complex

ˣβ a. If the military has come out of the current crisis so far smelling like roses,

D   T   αperf. βᵠ χevent D   C   T

α   b. bad odours persist, such as the case of Kartasasmita, a long-retired air vice-marshal,
     | | ⌒ | | | |
     D   T   α^φ β^event   D   C   C   T

40. Complex
   α a. Marzuki criticize elements <u>in the military for intervening on behalf of the former minister,</u>
            ⌒ | |
         α^φ β^event   T   Q
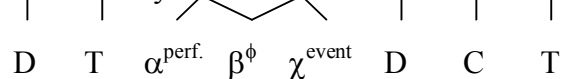   ^x β b. creating   a jurisdiction issue [that has now stalled the case in the Supreme Court.]
          ⌒ | | | |
      β^cont. χ^event   D   C   T   Q

41. Simplex
α He blames the same legal officers,…, for blocking the prosecution [of generals responsible for
     ⌒ | | | | ⌒ | | |
  α^φ β^event D   E   C   T   β^cont. χ^event D   T   Q
the September 1999 militia rampage in East Timor <u>commander</u>

^=β   Who he claims are <u>loyal to former armed forces Gen. Wiranto,</u>
           ⌒ |
      α^φ β^event   T

42. Simplex
"In spite of every thing, these are things [that have been jumped over and never touched by the
                           | ⌒ | |
                          T α^φ β^event T   Q
reform process."]

43. Complex
   α a. Marzuki makes   it clear
           ⌒ |
        α^φ   β^event   T
α ^' β b. that he had   few qualms [about prosecuting Kartasasmita,]
           ⌒ | | |
       α^- β^event   N   T   Q
 ^x β   c. even though he was   a senior Golkar official and deputy chairman [of the People's
            ⌒ | | | | | | |
        α^- β^event D   E   C   T   C   T   Q
         Consultative Assembly, Indonesia's highest legislative body.]
44. Complex
   ^"1 a. "It wasn't just the president,"
           ⌒ | |
        α^- β^event   D   T
   2   b. he says.
           ⌒
        α^φ β^event

45. Complex
   α a. "Personally, I thought

                 α⁻ β^{event}
  'β b. there was some historic background [to Kartasasmita's involvement in major cases.]

          α⁻ β^{event} D   C   T   Q

46. Complex.
    1 a. I didn't think
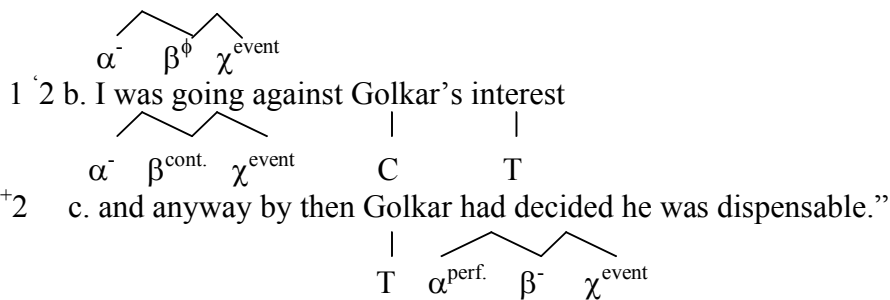
         α⁻ β^{φ} χ^{event}
   1 '2 b. I was going against Golkar's interest

        α⁻ β$^{cont.}$ χ^{event} C   T
  ⁺2   c. and anyway by then Golkar had decided he was dispensable."

                      T α$^{perf.}$ β⁻ χ^{event}

47. Complex
   α a. In the end, the vital evidence needed [to prosecute Kartasasmita] <u>came from</u> the <u>state-</u>

           D C   C   T   Q   α⁻ β^{event} D E
   <u>owned</u> Pertamina oil company and not from the Sukarto family,

         C   C   T   D   C   T
     ˣβ b. though they are still angry at the ex-minister [for leading the cabinet's role in

         α^{φ} β^{event} D   T   Q
   precipating Suharto's May 1998 downfall.]

48. Complex.
   α a. In fact, despite rumours to the contrary, Marzuki indicates,

                    T

   "β b. the Suhartos apparently didn't respond to request for information.

       D   T   α⁻   β^{φ} χ^{event} β$^{perf.}$ χ^{event} T

49. Complex
  α a. It took more than   a year

      α⁻ β^{event} D T

α ^xβ b. to build   a case [against Kartasasmita,]

β^{perf.} χ^{event}   D T   Q

=β   c. who thought <u>he was untouchable – and may still be.</u>

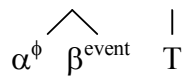α⁻ β^{event}   T
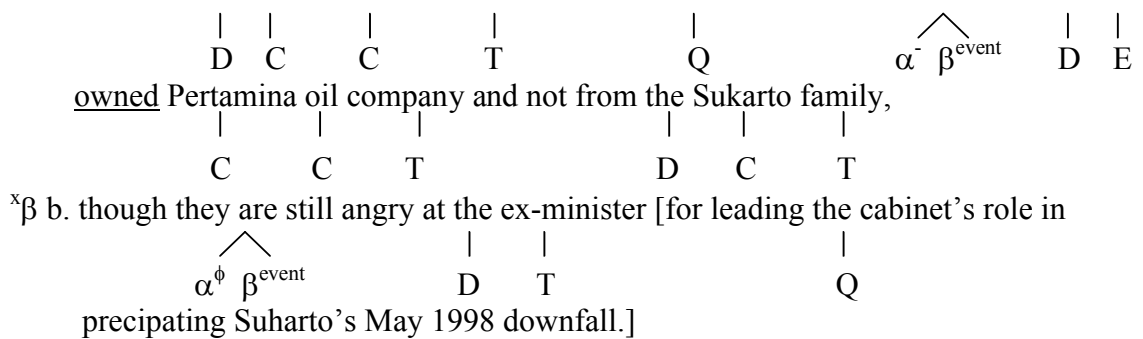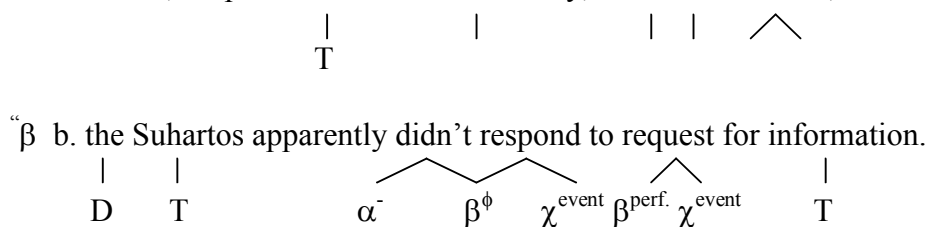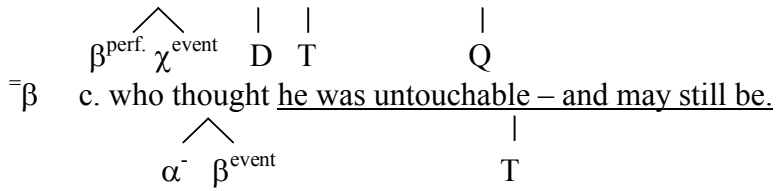
50. Complex

"2 a. "You can't pin   him down on ordinary misdeeds, such as commissions and marks up,"

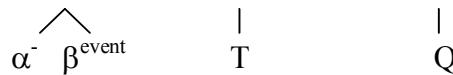α^{modal} β^{event} T

1 b. says Marzuki.

α^φ β^{event}   T
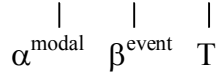
51. Simplex

"We're talking here about sophisticated methods [of benefiting from projects that are not readily

α^φ β^{cont.}   χ^{event}   C   T   Q

apparent."]

52. Complex

^xβ a. Although he first learned from journalist [that he had been fired,]

α⁻ β^{event}   T   Q

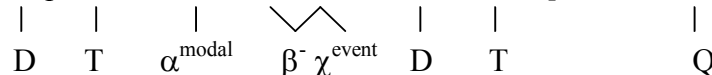α b. Marzuki refuses to indulge in rancour.

α^φ β^{event}   β^{perf.} χ^{event}
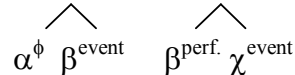
53. Complex

"β 1 a. "The <u>flip side</u> [of the political coin] is <u>that if there was still goodwill on the part of the</u>

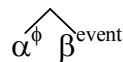D   T   Q   α^φ β^{event}   T

<u>public,</u>

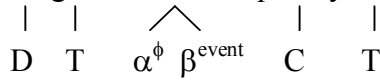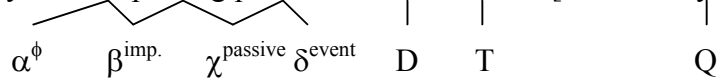^x2 b. then the president would be seen as the saviour [of the country and by definition a

D   T   α^{modal}   β⁻ χ^{event} D   T   Q

democrat,"]

α   c. he says.

α^φ β^{event}

54. Complex

α a. "But if the goodwill is completely eroded,

          D   T   α$^\phi$ β^{event} C   T

^{x}β b. then you end up being perceived as an autocrat [who is only concerned with his survival."]

     α$^\phi$ β$^{imp.}$ χ^{passive} δ^{event} D   T   Q

55. Complex

1   α a. Abdurrahman Wahid may have deluded himself

              α^{modal} β$^-$ χ^{event} T

  α ^{x}β b. into thinking

        β$^{cont.}$ χ^{event}
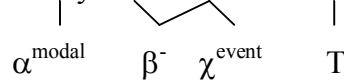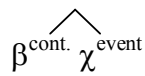
  ^{x}β   c. he still has   the support [of the silent majority,]

         α$^\phi$ β^{event} D T   Q
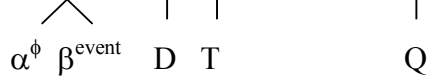
$^+$2   d. but for most Indonesians the goodwill he once had was used up a long time ago.

                  T   α$^-$ β^{event} D C T