

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Mass media is one of communication tools that can be served through printed and online information. As a tool of communication, mass media covers the message and the form into actual news. The content of mass media is arranged by the journalist into brief news. The news that is delivered to the reader must be packaged in a limited text. The elements of the news also decide the quality of the news. Every news has different characteristics and act sequences. The different characteristics and act sequences depend on the style of the writer. Eventually, every discourse in news has different configuration in configuring the news. For instance, there are some examples of news in newspaper.

Coalition says no to fresh demand

Jakarta: The Red-and-white Coalition has maintained its stance that it will not cave in to demands by the rival Great Indonesia Coalition regarding amendments to the 2014 Legislative Institutions (MD3) Law.

Deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, Agus Hermanto of the Democratic Party, said that political factions in the Red-and-White Coalition had rejected the proposal from the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P)-led coalition generated by a series of talks held to end the month long standoff at the legislative body.

“Many of us could not meet the demands, which keep peeling up,” he said, as quoted by *tribunnews.com*.

In addition to an earlier request for leadership positions in the house’s 16 internal bodies, including its 11 commissions, the Great Indonesia Coalition has made a new demand to include a change in lawmakers’ rights, in particular in relation to questioning the government, as stipulated in the MD3 Law and a House internal regulation. (Nov, 15 2014)

Ministry shrugs off massive exodus

Jakarta: The Home Ministry has denied a report that locals from three villages in the relatively newly formed province of North Kalimantan had left their home to live temporarily in Malaysia.

The ministry's director general administration, Agus Mulyana, said that there was no such thing as an exodus occurring and what was deemed as movement was simply the result of a border problem.

"The truth is the three villages, Simantipal, Sinapad and Lumbis Ogong are claimed by the Malaysian government," Agus said in a statement.

He said that the Indonesian and Malaysian government were still negotiating territorial borders in the three villages.

The local military commander in Samarinda, East Kalimantan, reported that there had been an exodus of locals from the three villages across the borders into Malaysian territory.

"They moved across the border for economic reasons. They are working on plots of customary land that they control," head of Samarinda military command Brig. Gen. Nono Suharsono said, as quoted by Antara news agency.

Nono said that such outflows had taken place in the past and would likely continue in the future, especially when the area experienced a prolonged dry spell. (Nov, 15 2014)

Like the statement before that, in configuring news there are some ways. So, between two news above, the writer can find the differences within configuring the news. The act sequences which are used by the writer also differ in both of the discourse of the news.

Theory of Discourse is used to understand the social phenomena as the construction of discourse because the principle of all social phenomena can be analyzed using discourse analysis (Sobur, 2002: 45).

The study of Discourse had been done previously by some researchers. The first research is about *Representation of Saddam Hussein and George W. Bush in Time Magazine 2003: A Critical Discourse Analysis* written by Martani (2013). The second research discusses about A Discourse Analysis of Newspaper Leads in

The Jakarta Post Using Frame Theory written by Haristmawan (2013). The third research is about A Discourse Analysis of Job Vacancy in Joglosemar Newspaper written by Ermanto (2010). The fourth research is A Discourse Analysis of The Girl's In The Summer Dressess' Short Story by Irwin Shaw written by Astuti (2013). The fifth research is about An analysis on Deixis used in Editor's Choice of The Jakarta Post Online Edition written by Zulkarnaen (2014). There are many other researches that can be mentioned here. The difference among the previous researches and the writer's research are on the objective of the study, the theory that is used, and the technique of analyzing the data.

A text or piece of discourse consists of more than one sentence and the sentences combine to form a meaningful whole. The notion that a text should form a 'meaningful whole' that is, convey a complete message is commonsensical, although it is not always easy to determine where one text ends and another begins (McCharty, 1997: 7).

In simply way, discourse is utterances in which the speaker convey something to the hearer (Kleden in Sobur, 2002: 11). Discourse can be served through written or spoken discourse. Written discourse can be formed in letter, story, paper, essay, thesis, news, etc. While, spoken discourse can be formed in speech, debate, movie, dialogue, etc.

Halliday (1985b) suggests that written language is used for action (for example, public sign, product labels, television and radio guides, bills, menus, telephone directories, ballot papers, computer manuals); for information (for example, newspapers, current affairs magazines, advertisements, political pamphlets); and for entertainment (for example, comic strips, fiction books, poetry and drama, newspaper features, film subtitles). These different purposes will be reflected in the characteristics of the texts themselves: letters have different characteristics from newspaper editorials, which have different characteristics from poems, and so on (McCharty: 1997: 9).

In configuring mass media, the writer needs techniques in order to make the information provided interesting. The elements of news are also important. The elements of news must complete, so the news can be understood well by the readers. Therefore, the writer would like to make research about discourse analysis based on the phenomena found. The writer decides to take the data from The Jakarta Post newspaper on the National Scene Column. The researcher is going to give title of the research entitled: **A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL SCENE COLUMN ON THE JAKARTA POST.**

B. Problem of the Study

Based on the phenomena found, the writer formulates the following problem:

1. How are the elements of the discourse of National Scene Column configured?

C. Objective of the Study

Based on the problems above, the writer formulates the objective of the study in the following:

1. To identify the elements of discourse to configure the discourse of National Scene Column in The Jakarta Post.
2. To describe and prove the elements of discourse to prove the discourse of National Scene Column in The Jakarta Post.

D. Limitation of the Study

In conducting the research, the writer limits the problem. The writer deals the data of the research which are taken from The Jakarta Post Newspaper published in May 2015. The writer focuses on the elements of the discourse of National Scene Column in The Jakarta Post.

E. Benefit of the Study

1. Theoretical Benefit

- a. The study contributes to linguistics, particularly in discourse analysis.
- b. The study gives more information about elements in discourse analysis.
- c. The study gives contribution to the knowledge of discourse study of language learning.

2. Practical Benefit

There are some practical benefits, as follows:

- a. The result of this research can help the reader about understanding of discourse analysis.
- b. It will give information more to the reader about linguistics knowledge, especially in discourse.
- c. It can be used by students and teachers in general as the reference. Especially in reading comprehension.
- d. It can be used as the reference to the next writer/reader.

F. Research Paper Organization

The researcher organizes this research into five chapters. Chapter I is introduction, it describes the concept of the research. It consists of background of the study, previous study, problem statement, objective of the study, limitation of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization. Chapter II is previous study and underlying theory. Previous study and underlying theory explain related research and the theory that is used in this research. Chapter III is research method. It contains type of the study, object of the study, type of data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of data analysis. Chapter IV is the research findings and discussion about the non-linguistics context. Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. In this chapter the writer tells conclusion of the research, pedagogical implication, and the suggestion of the writer.