

**A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS: *LALOLA EASTER'S*  
“JOKOWI MUST SHOW COMMITMENT TO KPK”**

**A GRADUATING PAPER**

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of Gaining  
the Bachelor Degree In English Literature



**By :**

**RAHAYU SETIANDINI**

13150056

**ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN KALIJAGA  
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## A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this study is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this study. Other writer's opinions or findings included in the study are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, Mei 18<sup>th</sup> 2017

The Writer,



**RAHAYU SETIANDINI**

Student No. 13150056

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
**SUNAN KALIJAGA**  
YOGYAKARTA



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA  
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Telp. (0274) 513949 Fax. (0274) 552883 Yogyakarta 55281

PENGESAHAN TUGAS AKHIR

Nomor : B-289/Un.02/DA/PP.00.9/06/2017

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yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh:

Nama : RAHAYU SETIANDINI  
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 13150056  
Telah diujikan pada : Selasa, 30 Mei 2017  
Nilai ujian Tugas Akhir : A/B

dinyatakan telah diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

TIM UJIAN TUGAS AKHIR

Ketua Sidang

Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum.  
NIP. 19810416 200901 1 006

Penguji I

Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., MA  
NIP. 19800411 200912 1 003

Penguji II

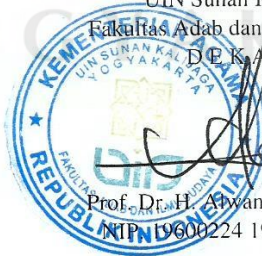
Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A  
NIP. 19780309 201101 1 003

Yogyakarta, 30 Mei 2017

UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

DEKAN



Prof. Dr. H. Awan Khoiri, M.A.  
NIP. 19600224 198803 1 001



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA  
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA  
Jl. MarsdaAdisucipto Yogyakarta 55281 Telp./Fak. (0274)513949  
Web : <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> E-mail : [adab@uin-suka.ac.id](mailto:adab@uin-suka.ac.id)

NOTA DINAS

Hal : Skripsi

a.n. Rahayu Setiandini

Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Di Yogyakarta

*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi  
saudari :

Nama : RAHAYU SETIANDINI

NIM : 13150056

Prodi : Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

Judul :

**A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS: LALOLA EASTER'S "JOKOWI MUST  
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Atas perhatian yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terimakasih.

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Yogyakarta, 18 Mei 2017

Pembimbing,

Dr. Ubaidillah, S. S, M. Hum

NIP. 19810416 2009001 1 006

## ABSTRACT

### A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS: LALOLA EASTER'S "*JOKOWI MUST SHOW COMMITMENT TO KPK*"

By:

*RAHAYU SETIANDINI*

In Indonesia, corruption case still becomes a big problem for long time especially in government itself. Then, the issue of the dilution power of KPK due to KPK's law revision caused Lalola Easter as activist of Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) wrote opinion talked about a draft of law revision of KPK. The subject and the object of study is the text itself. This research has two problem statements that are; How does Lalola Easter organize the opinion to make reader understand about the text; and How the social cognition and the context social that influences Lalola Easter wrote the opinion. To find the answers of the problem statements, the writer uses Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) theory by Teun A. van Dijk. The result of the analysis, the researcher uncovers Lalola Easter's opinion text through applying semantic, syntax, stylistic, and rhetoric in order. In social cognition, she wants to deliver crucial problem that happens in Indonesia, especially about corruption. Lalola explains KPK's law revision issue to make people aware about KPK and corruption case in Indonesia. In social context, Lalola wants to House of Representative (DPR) does not do amendment in KPK's law. Although the power is in DPR and president she still gives her opinion about the issue through the opinion text. She has an access to write the opinion because Lalola is an anti-corruption activist.

**Keywords:** *discourse analysis, corruption, KPK, van Dijk theory*

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## ABSTRAK

### A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS: LALOLA EASTER'S "*JOKOWI MUST SHOW COMMITMENT TO KPK*"

Oleh:

*RAHAYU SETIANDINI*

Di Indonesia, kasus korupsi masih menjadi masalah besar dalam waktu yang lama khususnya di pemerintahan Indonesia sendiri. Lalu, ketika isu dari pelemahan kekuatan KPK karena revisi undang-undang tentang KPK menyebabkan Lalola Easter sebagai aktivis *Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW)* menulis opini dengan judul "*Jokowi Must Show Commitment to KPK*" yang dipublikasikan dalam Koran online *The Jakarta Post*. Opini tersebut berisi tentang rencana revisi undang-undang KPK. Subyek dan obyek dari penelitian ini adalah teks itu sendiri. Penelitian ini memiliki dua rumusan makalah yaitu; Bagaimana Lalola Easter menyusun opini untuk membuat pembaca mengerti tentang teks opini tersebut; dan Bagaimana kognisi sosial dan konteks sosial yang mempengaruhi Lalola Easter menulis opini tersebut. Untuk menjawab rumusan masalah tersebut, penulis menggunakan teori analisis wacana Teun A. van Dijk. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah peneliti dapat membongkar teks opini Lalola Easter melalui penerapan semantic, sintaks, stylistic, dan retorik secara berurutan. Dalam kognisi sosial, ia ingin menyampaikan masalah krusial yang terjadi di Indonesia, terutama tentang korupsi. Lalola menjelaskan isu tentang revisi UU KPK untuk membuat masyarakat peduli tentang KPK dan kasus korupsi di Indonesia. Dalam sosial konteks, Lalola ingin DPR tidak melakukan amandemen terhadap UU KPK. Meskipun kekuatan ada di DPR dan presiden tetapi dia tetap memberi opininya tentang isu tersebut melalui teks opini. Ia memiliki akses untuk menulis opini karena Lalola adalah aktifis anti korupsi.

**Kata kunci:** *analisis wacana, korupsi, KPK, teori van Dijk*

## **MOTTO**

**For indeed, with hardship (will be) ease**

**(Q.S Al Insyrah: 5)**

**I may fall down and get hurt but I still run endlessly towards my  
dream**

**(Young Forever - BTS)**

**The KEY is hard work!**



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## **DEDICATION**

Sincerely, I dedicate my thesis:

To my parents who always give me supports in my life. Your wise advices always give me spirit to face this harsh world. Thank you for everything that you have done to me. I love you more than you know.

To my family, thank you and I love you.

To my teachers and lecturers in my life, thank you for knowledge that you have given to me.

To my own self, well done! It is just start line. Believe me, you will fully bloom after your hardships. You are too young to give up in everything that you afford for. Never mind!





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Rahayu Setiandini

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Figure 1. Structure of news schema



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Table 1: organization structure of ICW

Table 2: analysis of news schema

Table 3: analysis of microstructure



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|   |       |   |
|---|-------|---|
| 1 | KPK   | Corruption Eradication Commision          |
| 2 | ICW   | Indonesia Corruption Watch                |
| 3 | DPR   | House of Representative                   |
| 4 | CDA   | Critical Discourse Analysis               |
| 5 | DA    | Discourse Analysis                        |
| 6 | UNCAC | UN Convention Against Corruption          |
| 7 | PPATK | Financial Transaction and Analysis Centre |

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of Study

Human life cannot be separated from news and information. Since the day of the beginning of human life, they are able to exchange news through everything around them. For example when human had not found the paper, they use sound to communicate and exchange news with others. Furthermore, when paper was invented, people began to use paper as a tool for exchanging news and information. By the development of times, paper has been used in delivering news through a magazine or newspaper.

News according to Cambridge Advance Learner Dictionary (2008) is “information or reports about recent events”. Through news, people can know everything that happens in the world. People can see news in many mass media like newspaper. In modern era, people can access newspaper via internet. It calls Electronic newspaper (E-newspaper). Electronic newspaper is a self-contained, reusable, and refreshable version of a traditional newspaper that acquires and holds on information electronically. (<http://searchmobilecomputing.techtarget.com/>). There are some parts or sections of newspaper such as news section, opinion section, entertainment section, sport section, and classified section (<http://openhighschoolcourses.org/>).

Now, without wasting the time to buy newspaper, people can know information and news easily and quickly. People in modern era are used to know news and information that happens in the world. It can urge advancement of the people even country.

In Indonesia, there is newspaper which uses English called Jakarta Post. It printed in paper and published in web (electronic newspaper). There is history in Jakarta Post, it can be seen in the history of Jakarta Post (<http://www.thejakartapost.com/>)

“The year 1983 marked an important milestone in the history of media publishing in Indonesia when the first issue of *The Jakarta Post* appeared on April 25. The new English daily is unique, not only in its goal, which is to improve the standard of English language media in Indonesia, but also in bringing together four competing media publishers into producing a quality newspaper with an Indonesian perspective. The objective of the new publication was to present to the public a newspaper of the highest quality that would provide its readers with all the news that was not only fit to print, but that would deepen their insight into the very workings of this vast archipelago, its people and its government, as members of the great family of nations.”

This research uses opinion in Jakarta post electronic newspaper. The opinion under title “*Jokowi must show commitment to KPK*” written by Lalola Easter is the subject in this research and the text itself as the object. This research uses opinion that has corruption theme because it is one of problems that every country has, especially in Indonesia. In this country, corruption is big problem that has no ending. It reason why government built special institute to decrease corruption in Indonesia calls KPK (*Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi*).



*“Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) dibentuk berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2002 tentang Komisi Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi, KPK diberi amanat melakukan pemberantasan korupsi secara profesional, intensif, dan berkesinambungan. KPK merupakan lembaga negara yang bersifat independen, yang dalam melaksanakan tugas dan wewenangnya bebas dari kekuasaan manapun.” (<http://www.kpk.go.id>).*

However KPK was built in Indonesia, corruption in this country still always grows and exists. Based on the reason, this research interested to analyze opinion about corruption in Jakarta Post through discourse analysis.

The reason why the researcher choose Lalola's opinion is because her opinion about reaction about hot issue in Indonesia early 2016, KPK's law revision. Her opinion text is not too strict, she uses parable in the text and explains how danger KPK's authority when the drafts officially release. She also explains Jokowi's reaction that does not clear enough according to Lalola's opinion text. So, the researcher wonders how Lalola conveys her opinion about that issue since she is an anti-corruption activist in Indonesia Corruption Watch.

The writer of the opinion “Jokowi must Show Commitment to KPK” is Lalola Easter. She as the writer of opinion “Jokowi must Show Commitment to KPK” is an activist of Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW). She writes the article to publish her opinion about how Jokowi must be done to protect Indonesia from corruption through KPK. However, there is an issue about law revised in KPK and it will decrease KPK's power in government.

This issue becomes hot topic in Indonesian society early 2016. There are many pro and contra.

Many of Indonesian people do not agree with the law revision. Especially activists, they write many opinions in mass media include Lalola Easter with her opinion “Jokowi must Show Commitment to KPK”. In her opinion, Lalola uses the diction, structure to make reader understand about her opinion but some words uses metaphor and diction that make reader confuse to read the opinion. In this research, the researcher analyzes the opinion in order to know the implicit meaning of the opinion.

This research uses Teun A. van Dijk’s theory, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to analyze the opinion. A discourse is what makes a text bound. A text is a piece of communication that has been in a written record (Nunan, 1993: 6). Discourse is the whole complicated process of linguistic interaction between people uttering and comprehending text (Fowler, 1986: 86). So, a discourse is the highest linguistic process among clause, phrase and sentence. It must be unite in one to other sentences. Analyzing the discourse is not only about the text but must give attention to context, situation, and others. Terminology of Discourse analysis from van Dijk can be found in “*Aims of Critical Discourse Analysis*”.

“Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) has become the general label for a study of text and talk, emerging from critical linguistics, critical semiotics and in general from socio-politically conscious and oppositional way of investigating language, discourse and communication. As is the case many fields, approaches, and

subdisciplines in language and discourse studies, however, it is not easy precisely delimit the special principles, aims, theories or methods of CDA.” (van Dijk, 1995: 17)

Van Dijk also explains about Critical Discourse Analysis in “*Critical Discourse Analysis: A Sociocognitive Approach*”

“Discourse analysis is tied to define the concept of discourse.” Such a definition would have to consist of the whole discipline of discourse studies, in the same way as linguistics provide many dominations of the definition of ‘languages’. In the my view, it hardly makes to define fundamental notions such as , language, cognition, interaction, power, or society.” (van Dijk, 2002: 66-67)

The discourse is what the researcher interpretation about the text. The theory must be applied to give clearly definition about the discourse. The text, cognition and context in society must be connecting each other to analyze a discourse. If all of aspect applies as well, the fundamental notions of discourse can be revealed.

The opinion that investigated in this research includes news discourse. News discourse is organized so that the most important or relevant information is put in the most prominent position, both in the text as a whole, and in the sentences (van Dijk, 1988: 53). Dissemination of news in modern era is very easy and fast. Since it spreads easily, then people should be careful with any news there. Especially Muslim, there is explanation about news in holly Al-Qur’an. As explained in the Al-Qur’an Surah 49 (Al Hujaraat) verse 6 below:

Al Hujaraat verse 6

يٰۤاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ ءَامَنُوْا اِنْ جَاءَكُمْ فَاسِقٌ بِّنَا فَتَبَيَّنُوْا اَنْ تُصِيبُوْا قَوْمًا  
بِجَهْلَةٍ فَتُصْحَبُوْا عَلٰى مَا فَعَلْتُمْ نُّذٰمِيْنَ



*"O ye who believe! If a wicked person comes to you bringing a message (news), then check carefully so that you do not inflict a disaster to a people without knowing the circumstances that cause you regret what you did."*

In mass media, sometimes the news not suitable in real condition. The journalist plays with the words in their news but in holy Al-Qur'an surah An-Nisa verse 63 explained that Allah knows whatever in people hearts. In this research also want to know implicit meaning that text has by using van Dijk's critical discourse analysis. Here is surah An-Nisa verse 63

An-Nisa verse 63

أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ يَعْلَمُ اللَّهُ مَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ فَأَعْرِضْ عَنْهُمْ  
وَعِظْهُمْ وَقُلْ لَهُمْ فِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا ﴿٦٣﴾

*"Those men, -Allah knows what is in their hearts; so keep clear of them, but admonish them, and speak to them a word to reach their very souls."*

This research can find out the news in the opinion that researched carefully through an approach that the writer does. By investigating and analyzing the opinion, this research is not only about linguistic study but also social and communication study applied by Teun A. van Dijk's critical discourse analysis theory.

## 1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background that is described above, this research has two problem statements in this study:

- a. How does Lalola Easter organize the opinion to make reader understand about the text?
- b. How the social cognition and social context that influence Lalola Easter writes the opinion?

## 1.3 Objective of Study

In agreement with problem statements, the objectives of this study are:

- a. To describe how Lalola Easter organize the opinion to make reader understand about the Lalola's opinion text.
- b. To know the social cognition and social context in Indonesia that influences Lalola Easter writes the opinion.

## 1.4 Significances of Study

The significance of this study is to understand how Lalola Easter conveys meaning and message through her opinion in Jakarta Post "Jokowi Must Show Commitment to KPK". This research gives understanding in linguistics especially on critical discourse analysis, development of news in mass media. Practically, this research gives understanding how opinion text constructs discourse and readers can understand the message and the aim of Lalola Easter's opinion. The most important significance of this research is to

provide awareness of condition and problem in Indonesia's government, especially in KPK as institution that can control and decrease corruption in Indonesia, practically in government.

### 1.5 Literature Review

Based on the study that writer does, there are five theses that have same theoretical framework and research focus with the writer. This research has not found a scientific paper or thesis that addresses online media opinion on Jakarta post especially opinion under title "*Jokowi must show commitment to KPK*" using discourse analysis of Teun A. van Dijk. The theses are the selected studies related to it as follows:

First thesis is entitled Hatem Bazian's "*Religious Authority, State Power, and Revolutions: A Discourse Analysis*". It is written in 2014 by Kamal Abdul Aziz, student of English Literature, Faculty of Letters and Cultural Science UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. He discusses his research on how the opinion of Hatem Bazian "Religious Authority, State Power, and Revolutions" was published by Al Jazeera on 15 September 2013.

The similarities of this research are on the subject of study and the theory that uses in thesis, Critical Discourse Analysis by Teun A. Van Dijk. The difference of this research is the object and theme of the news. In the Kamal Abdul Aziz's thesis discussed about structure of the text, the writer, and the reader. Kamal Abdul Aziz draws out relationship between them in



Hateem's opinion. Then he relates with social cognition that happens in Middle East. Hateem's opinion is critics that religious scholar joining political affairs. Many readers don't agree with Hateem's opinion. It is seen in reader's comment to Hateem's opinion. The conclusion of the thesis is a whole of the opinion concerned of the text itself, the writer, and the reader of the opinion.

The second paper is thesis from Khuriyati, entitled "*Analisis Wacana Terhadap Teks Berita Tuntutan Pembubaran FPI Pada SKH Kompas Edisi Februari 2012*". She is student of Communication and Islamic Broadcasting, Faculty of Dakwah UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Her thesis is about analysis about news in newspaper uses discourse analysis. The subject of the thesis is similarities with this research but the theory is different. The theory of this research is Teun A. Van Dijk theory but Khuriyati's thesis uses Theo Van Leeuwen.

The thesis discussed about news analysis practically in inclusive and exclusive to analyze that news. The inclusive and exclusive strategy is deal with critical discourse analysis by Theo Van Leeuwen. The conclusion of this thesis is the news about dispersion of FPI, KOMPAS indirectly squeeze out FPI. Inclusive strategy gives more contribution than exclusive strategy. It indicated that Kompas does not release the actor that has relation with FPI.

The third literature review is "*Analisis Wacana Van Dijk dalam Berita 'Sebuah Kegilaan di Simpang Craft' di Majalah Pantau*" written by

Tia Agnes Astuti. She is student of Communication and Islamic Broadcasting, Faculty of Dakwah UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta. The thesis talks about news in Pantau Magazine entitled “*Kegilaan di Simbang Craft*” by Chik Rini. The news uses literary styles “*gaya sastra*”, Tom Wolfe calls it *new journalism*. Same with this research, Tia’s research also uses Van Dijk’s theory to analyze the news. Conclusion of this research explains the text not only emerges from reality itself but also reality from phenomenon that constructs by someone behind the discourse text itself.

The last literature review is written by Hermina in 2014. She is student of communication science from Mulawarman University. Her journal entitled “*Analisis Wacana Berita Kisah-Kisah Dari Perbatasan Negara (Liputan Khusus Edisi Minggu 12 Juni 2011 Kaltim Post)*”. The journal talks about text meaning of news discourse, social cognition, and context social in the news “*Kisah-Kisah dari Perbatasan Negara*”. In Hermina’s research, she found many conditional sentences, synonym words, and metaphor in that news.

The journal also uses Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) model by Teun a. van Dijk. It uses observation method, descriptive qualitative with theoretical approach by Michel Foucault and Louis Althusser. The conclusion of the journal reveals that text in the news “*Kisah-kisah dari Perbatasan Negara*” can describe story in the border area of state especially in Long

Apari. The theory and the subject of Hermina's research are same with this research.

## **1.6 Theoretical Approach**

This research analyzes the opinion from Lalola Easter about critics to Jokowi because his commitment to regard policy about KPK's law does not consistent. The study of this research is some linguistic studies such as semantic, syntax, stylistic, and rhetoric. This research is also contributes to communication studies, social context and political study especially about corruption in Indonesia. The theory applied in this research is Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) by Teun A. van Dijk. His theory talks about three dimensions in discourse such as dimension of text, social cognition, and social context.

Discourse analysis denotes a theoretical and methodological approach to language and language use. The discourse analysis is different of most other discipline social science and the humanity, because it combines linguistic study with communication study. News as discourse has particular analysis. In this research the first analysis is about linguistics study to analyze the text. Linguistics in general, and especially grammars, usually focuses only on abstract sentence structures, and considered discourse as an aspect of actual language use (Van Dijk, 1988: 24).

The first dimension of van Dijk theory is about text. In this research uses some elements to analyze the opinion text. Those are the elements to analyze the text.

### **1. Macrostructure (thematic structure)**

The thematic organization of news discourse plays a crucial role. Therefore, this systematic analysis of the textual structures of news begins with an explication of notions like theme or topic (van Dijk, 1988: 31). It can become reference to identify what the journalist or opinion writer to express his/ her opinion and know what he/she wants through the opinion. Theme can be analyzed by macrostructure. Macrostructure is the element to show the theme (main idea) of the text (1988: 30).

Topic and theme are crucial to understand the text. These are in a text indeed plays a central role. Without them it would be impossible to grasp what the text is about globally (1988: 35). Theme and topic can know overall about relationships, hierarchy, and organization. Its need to answer problem statement that the researcher states.

### **2. Superstructure (schema)**

The superstructure aims to describe a schema. It explains the order of news from begin until the end of the text. It also connects with macrostructure that show elements of text structured and organized becoming a unit meaning. The schema determines how the topic of a text could or should be ordered

and, hence, how sequences and sentences should appear in the text (van Dijk, 1988: 51).

In the news, there are two major schemata that must be analyzed. Those are summary and story (van Dijk, 1988: 52). Summary usually show what journalist want to deliver to the reader. It consists of headline and lead in summarizing the news text. Headline defines a specific sequence in a news text, in which variable global content may be inserted. It is easy to find because it is different in its size, style, font, and color. Lead may be expressed in separately and boldly printed leads or may coincide with the first, thematic sentence of the text (van Dijk: 53-54)

Then story, it contains whole meaning of the news/opinion information. Situation is process or plot that happens in the text. Story has situation and comments as its parts. Episode that contains main event and consequence and have main information and background that contains context in situation influences the situation. The episode and background are part of story in schema.

Episode relates to the topic, actual situation, and concrete event. Its consequences are used to show the coherence or cause and effect relation. It sometimes has the same position as the main event. Background is about context that influences the situation which happens when journalist writes the opinion. The last part is comment. It sometimes called as opinions and evaluation of the journalist or newspaper itself (van Dijk 1988: 56-57).

By definition according to van Dijk's in *News as Discourse* the news schema also determines the overall ordering of topics in the text and there by organizes the topics and the realization of the thematic structure. Under specific constraints, such as those of relevance, transformations are possible (van Dijk, 1988: 56).

### 3. Microstructure

Microstructure is the smallest part of text in discourse analysis such as word, phrase, clause, and sentence. Teun A. van Dijk explains in the *news of discourse*, microstructure analysis contains semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetoric analysis as the discussion focus.

#### a. Semantic

Semantic is study about meaning in the written or spoken. M.A.K Halliday explains about semantic concept in *Language as Social Semiotic* (Halliday, 1978: 135).

“There is a concept of a text as a kind of super-sentence, something that is larger than a sentence but of the same nature. But this is to misrepresent the essential quality of a text. Obviously one cannot quarrel with the use of the term ‘text’ to refer to a string of sentences that realize a text; but it is important to stress that the sentences are, in fact, the realization of text rather than constituting the text itself. Text is a semantic concept.”

So, semantic is about meaning behind the text. It can uncover implicit meaning from a sentence or some sentences. Someone must understand the text in order to interpret the semantic meaning of the text.

In Van Dijk's CDA theory, a meaning comes from relation inter-sentence or inter-proposition which constructs certain meaning of the text.

Analyzing text through semantic in CDA theory uses some elements such as background, detail, purpose, and presupposition.

Background is element of news that can influence meaning which will show to public. This element also can uncover the purpose of the journalist since background is depends on journalist who write the text. Then about detail, it relates with information control from communicator. Communicator is writer of the opinion. She shows information gives the writer advantage or can not give communicator damage.

The next is about purpose. This element quit similar with detail. However, it shows good things or something which give advantage to communicator explicitly and bad things implicitly. The last one is about presupposition. It is a statement used to support meaning of a text by giving credible premise (van Dijk, 1988: 63).

#### b. Syntax

Syntax explains the words in relationship with other words or other elements as statement unit (Chaer, 2012: 206). There are some elements in syntax analysis. Syntax covers sentence structure, coherence, and pronoun to manipulate a text to its reader (van Dijk, 1988: 25). The text sometimes can manipulate understanding the reader about the content. This research identifies syntax elements in the text to give more understanding to the text.

First analysis in syntax is sentence structure. Analysis of sentence structure views form of active and passive sentence that are used in the text



to decide the implied meaning. Sentence is not only about grammatical but also determines meaning that form by sentence structure.

In this part also analyses coherence, it is about relation among sentences. For example proposition “college students’ demonstration” and “case of KPK’s dilution power” two sentences that describe different fact can relate if used word ‘caused’ and there is no relate if used word ‘and’. The last one is about pronoun. It is element that can show where is someone position in a discourse. Journalist can use “I”, “We”, “They” and so on as pronoun in a discourse.

#### c. Stylistic

Stylistic is style of writing. Teun A. van Dijk explains in *News as discourse* about the style.

*“Style was defined as an indication or marker of social properties of speakers and of the sociocultural situation of the speech event. Thus, age, gender, status, class, or ethnic backgrounds were the social factors that also determine language use variations. Variations were examined primarily at the levels of surface structure, such as phonology, morphology, syntax, and the lexicon. Depending on various social dimensions, language users may have recourse to different sound patterns, sentence patterns, or words to express a given meaning.” (van Dijk, 1988:72-73)*

Style of writing also called diction. In writing, style diction that used shows certain attitude and ideology. Style diction relates with lexicon. This element shows how journalist chooses the words from many possible words that exist. A fact generally has some words that make reference to the fact. For example word “murder” has other words such as “manslaughter” and “homicide”.



#### d. Rhetoric

According to Aristotle in *News as Discourse* specified the various structures of discourse and indicated their effectiveness in processes of persuasion in public contexts (van Dijk, 1988: 18). The discourse relates to rhetoric as other disciplines in discourse analytical approach. Disciplines such as speech communication and interest in rhetoric and persuasive language also became integrated in the wider context of discourse analytical approaches (Rollof & Miller, 1980). Rhetoric can analyze not only about the particular word, phrase, clause or sentences but about the graphic also.

The study of the media and mass communication was increasingly involved in a discourse analytical approach to various media genres. Contributions in this last field have already been reviewed and will be detailed in following section (van Dijk, 1988: 23). In this research, the researcher uses rhetoric to analyze some words, phrases or sentences that need to analyze with rhetoric. There are two elements in this analysis, graphic and metaphor.

Graphic is element where the most important thing exists. The journalist usually uses bold, italic, or underline to mark the most important thing in the text. The using of caption, raster, drawing, or table also has important meaning in the text. Metaphor includes rhetoric analysis. The journalist is not only delivering main of the text through the text but also through allegory, proverb, religious advice and so on (van Dijk , 1988: 82-90).

#### 4. Social Cognition

Critical discourse analysis not only focuses in text structure but about how the text produced also. In van Dijk's view, discourse analysis not only text dimension because discourse structure signs some meanings, opinion, and ideology. Discourse analysis needs social cognition analysis to know how to break implicit meaning from text. According to van Dijk's CDA theory, social cognition approach based on assumption that text does not has meaning but the meaning itself given by process of mental awareness from language user (Crowley and Mitchell, 1994: 108). Therefore, this research needs analysis of social cognition and journalist strategy when produce any news.

In van Dijk's theory, social cognition has main relationship with process news production. The process also implies that most of the information used to write a news text from certain discourse such as report, declarations, interviews, meetings, press conferences, other media messages, press releases, or parliamentary debates (Dijk, 1988: 96). Most of news production occurs in mental process from journalist's social cognition.

According to van Dijk there are two models or principles that can be used as basic of news production. The first, that the model must have a perspective or point of view, depending on the position of the journalist. Second, the model may be specified by personal opinions and emotions about squatters, the police, demonstrations and evictions.

Journalist uses models to understand event that reported. According to van Dijk the first strategy must do is selection (Van Dijk, 1988: 115). It is the

most effective strategy of complex source text processing that show how is source, event, and information put in news selected by journalist. Second is reproduction. It is used when journalist choose information to show, copy, or not to use anymore. The third is summarization. It is about how reality that complex to be understands with summarizing. The last one is local transformation. It is the way how to an event will show in news.

## 5. Social Context Analysis

### a. Power

Power generally based on possession of source worth such as money, status, and knowledge. Power involves control, namely by (member of) one group over (those of) other group (van Dijk, 1993: 254). In addition, there is persuasive control. It is the act of someone who indirectly controls to the affect the mental such as belief, attitude, and knowledge. To distinguish such power from legitimate and acceptable forms of power, and lacking another adequate term, discourse analysis using term dominance.

### b. Access

Van Dijk explains in *Discourse and Society* discourse analysis gives big attention on access among each society group. Elite community has more access than other community. Community or someone who has authority has big chance to access public media. They will influence society awareness. Access may be organized to enhance its impact: given the crucial role of the media, powerful social actors and institutions have organized their media

access by press officers, press releases, press conferences, PR departments, and so on (van Dijk, 1993: 256). Not only huge community or organization that has huge access but also member or part in huge community or organization can access in society.

## **1.7 Method of Research**

According to *Buku Panduan Akademik* method of research is an appropriate term to explain about the research (Fuad Arif, dkk, 2013: 21). To analyzes the research needs method that suitable with this research. The methods will use as reference to get the optimal and responsible result.

### **1.7.1 Type of Research**

In this research uses qualitative method. The meaning of qualitative method is the data that uses is a qualitative data (not number or statistic) but verbal message (text or document) (Rakhmat, 2000: 36). In this research, the data is an opinion text. So, qualitative method is suitable with this research. With this method, the text will be explained more elaborated.

### **1.7.2 Data Sources**

The primary data of this research is an opinion text published in The Jakarta Post written by Lalola Easter “Jokowi Must Show Commitment to KPK”.

### 1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

This research uses document analysis and observation as the data collection technique because this research uses library method. Observation enable the researcher to draws a conclusion of meaning and viewpoint of respondent, case, event, or process that observed (Alwasilah, 2002:155). To do this research, the first what the writer do is finding the data source (Lalola Easter's "Jokowi Must Show Commitment to KPK"), then reading closely reading and identifying words, phrases, sentences, and paragraph to involved analysis text. Those are as process that observed.

This research also uses document analysis. According to Guba and Lincoln (1981), quoted by Chaedar Alwasilah in *Pokoknya Kualitatif* (2002:155), document is a thing that written or recorded except records that served in particularly requested by researcher. The opinion text includes a document. This analysis it is to identify the opinion text. This research also uses interview method. The researcher interviews Lalola Easter as writer of the opinion to find information about her and the opinion also.

### 1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

In analyzing the data, this research uses descriptive analysis method. To identify the data, the writer is analyzed, explains, and interpret by using the theoretical approach. Then draw a conclusion from the research. As explained in the theoretical approach, this research uses Teun A. van Dijk's

discourse analysis theory which is divided into three types namely dimension of text, social cognition and context.

### **1.8 Paper Organization**

This research is written into four chapters. The first chapter is Introduction, it discusses about the background of study, research questions, objectives of study, significance of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter contains biography of Lalola Easter, biography Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), and case of dilution power of KPK as supporting data to the discussion. The reason why the second chapter contains about Lalola Easter, ICW, and KPK is because the data support the social cognition and social context in this research. The third chapter is discussion, contains the analysis of data toward three dimensions. The last chapter is conclusion and suggestion.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **4.1 Conclusion**

This research applies Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) theory by Teun A. van Dijk to uncover Lalola Easter's opinion. This theory focuses in three dimension of text. The dimensions include text, social cognition, and social context. This research uses opinion text entitle "Jokowi must Show Commitment to KPK" which published in Jakarta Post on March 06, 2016 as data.

The first dimension is text which has some parts such as macrostructure (theme), superstructure (schema), and microstructure (linguistic analysis). The theme is about dilution power of KPK. Lalola Easter organizes her opinion into three parts of schema, there are opening, content and closing. In the opening, description paragraph explains how worried Lalola when the law revision happens. Then, contents of her opinion are about how the law revision became disputation among citizen especially anti-corruption activist and Jokowi's reaction about the KPK law revision. The closing is about what Jokowi must do to strengthen KPK.

This research deals with microstructure (linguistic analysis) that makes and help reader understand the communicator messages. It is applying semantic, syntax, stylistic, and rhetoric. In semantic, the researcher analysis about background, detail, purpose, and presupposition. Syntax has elements like



sentences structure, coherence, and pronoun. Stylistic is about lexicon. Rhetoric is about graphic and metaphor. The analysis of the first problem statement is Lalola Easter organizes her opinion that explained above. She writes her opinion to public generally and to people who have good understanding about KPK's law particularly.

The second and third dimension answers the second problem statement. There are social cognition and social context dimension. In social cognition, the researcher finds information about Lalola Easter such as biography, her organization, her track record in against corruption, and her background also. She wants to deliver crucial problem that happens in Indonesia, especially about corruption. Lalola explains KPK's law revision issue to make people aware about KPK and corruption case in Indonesia. Her role as communicator is neutral without bring her organization name.

In social context, there are power and access. Lalola wants to House of Representative (DPR) does not do amendment in KPK's law. Although the power is in DPR and president but she still gives her opinion about the issue through the opinion text. She has more access to deliver her opinion because she is an anti-corruptor activist and member of Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) that has important position in the organization.



## 4.2 Suggestion

Based on the result of the research, there are suggestions for the readers and/or next researcher:

1. For the readers, even if this is English literature thesis, it relates with communication study especially news as discourse. If you interested to this study, make sure you read all parts of the opinion text.
2. For the next researcher, you can explore a discourse widely or make analysis from more than one news/ opinion text. It can help explore discourse about something widely.

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## APENDICES

### Primary data

NEWS • NATIONAL

# Jokowi must show commitment to KPK

Lalola Easter  
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Sun, March 6, 2016 | 08:31 am

**Topics**

Regardless of all the euphoria around the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) for the past year, the anti-graft body is facing yet another attempt to strip it of its authorities, especially those pertaining to investigation and prosecution. This attempt takes form in the most legitimate way, namely a legislative process to revise the KPK Law.

Admittedly, the current KPK Law is imperfect. However, it is sufficient to support the KPK's work in combating corruption and therefore, revising the law is uncalled for. Not only is it unnecessary, but the substance of the revision draft is also problematic, which only shows that the drafters intend to weaken the KPK.

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www.thejakartapost.com/news/2016/03/06/jokowi-must-show-commitment-kpk.html

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Since the KPK Law revision was listed in the 2016 National Legislation Program, there have been two drafts circulated among the public. The first was on Feb. 2 and the second on Feb. 10. Neither looks likely to strengthen the KPK.

There are several crucial issues in both drafts, which will directly and adversely affect the way the KPK works, such as the establishment of a supervision body. The mooted new organ is very problematic because of possible conflicts of interest facing its members, who are appointed and answer to the President, if the KPK investigates graft cases involving government agencies.

Instead of exercising its control mechanism, the supervision body appears as another superior body to the KPK, above the five commissioners elected by the House of Representatives.

The drafts also propose that the KPK no longer be allowed to prosecute corruption cases, be able to select independent investigators and terminate investigations. These changes will only put the KPK on the same platform as the National Police and Attorney General's Office.

Were that allowed to happen, the KPK will lose the sense of its original content: an independent body that is able to coordinate and supervise other law enforcement agencies in investigating corruption cases. The two drafts are far from the idea of empowering the KPK. They instead incapacitate the commission.


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**Indonesia wants Singapore to respect Indonesia laws in detention of captain**

**Academia**



**There are more than 200 suspicious transactions throughout 2015, mostly involving state officials.**

After all the fuss about whether to revise or not to revise the present KPK Law, President Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo has answered the call, by not answering it clearly enough. Presidential spokesman Johan Budi says the President opposes the revision. However, instead of saying so with a clear and distinct message, the President has merely postponed deliberation of the KPK Law amendment.


The delay itself has confused the public. They must wonder if the President is willing to withdraw the revision of the KPK Law from the Prolegnas 2016 or have it discussed some other time in the future. If the latter happens, it's going to be like a ticking time bomb that could be exploded should the 'right' timing to threaten the KPK comes.

Instead of revising the KPK Law, it would be more timely and fruitful for both the government and the House to pay more attention to the revision of the Anticorruption Law and deliberation of an asset recovery bill and limitation of cash transaction bill. The three laws are crucial to support corruption eradication, besides being in line with the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).

The UNCAC, for example, mandates state parties to regulate illicit enrichment norms within its national law, a mandate Indonesian has not incorporated into its Anticorruption Law. This norm aims to seize unexplained wealth and illicit enrichment committed by governmental officials, law enforcers and other parties regulated by the law.


**Head of the ASEAN Studies Program at The Habibie Center**  
**ASEAN still the cornerstone of Indonesia's foreign policy**

**Life**



**Ivana Trump writing memoir about her children with Donald**

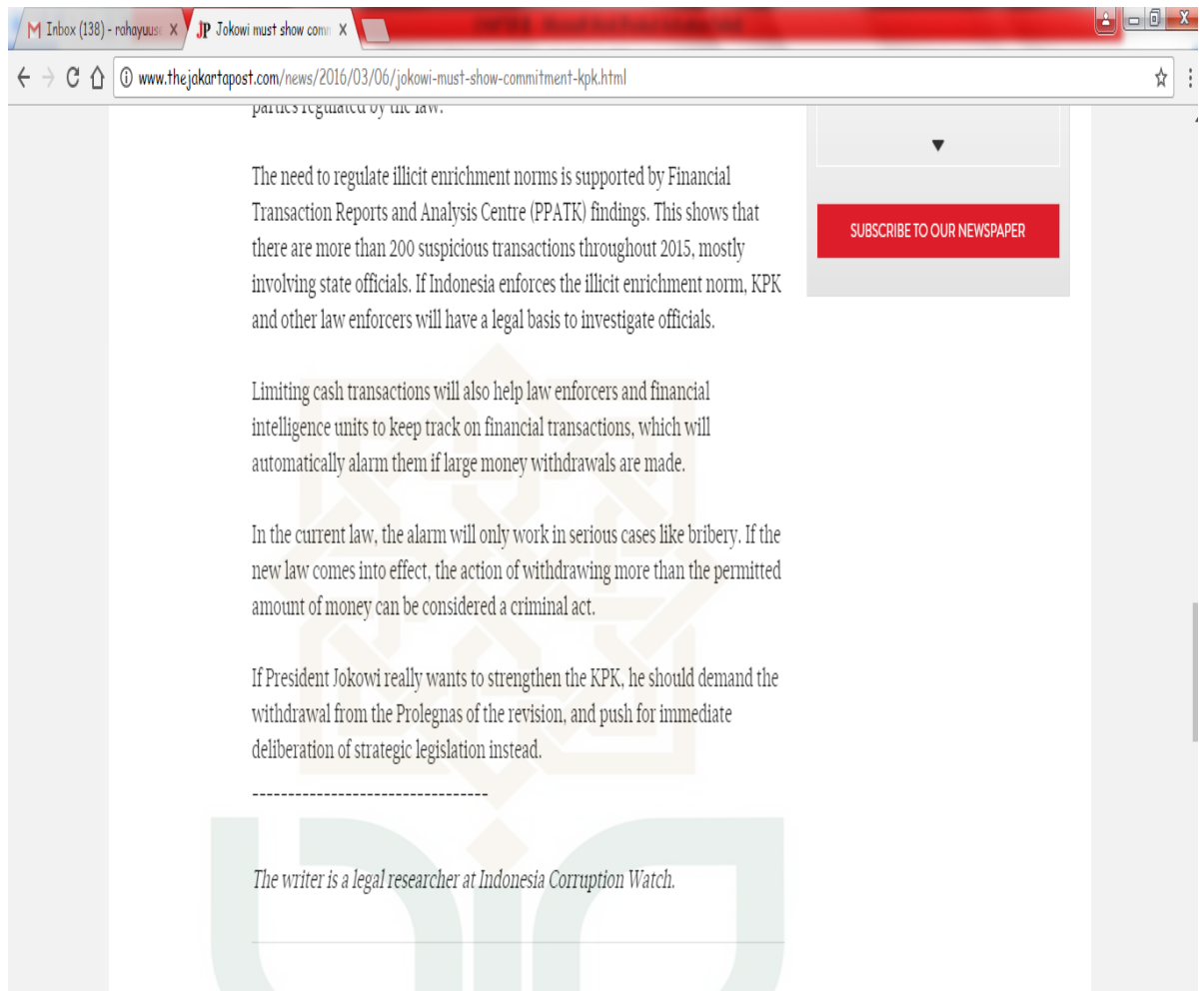
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## Interview with Lalola Easter

Google

Gmail

COMPOSE

Inbox (173)

Starred

Important

Sent Mail

Drafts (1)

Circles

Imao/Trash

Rahayu

Make a call

Also try our mobile apps for [Android](#) and [iOS](#)

Lalola Easter

to me

Mar 31

Indonesian > English Translate message Turn off for: Indonesian x

Halo Rahayu,

Maaf lama merespon, kebetulan sedang ada banyak kegiatan minggu ini.

1. Mini Biografi

Lalola Easter, atau biasa disapa Lola, adalah anggota Divisi Hukum dan Monitoring Peradilan di Indonesia Corruption Watch. Sejak berkeliah, perempuan kelahiran Jakarta, 15 April 1990 ini sudah menunjukkan ketertarikannya pada dunia advokasi dan gerakan masyarakat sipil. Ketertarikan ini dimulai sejak Lola turut aktif dalam unit pers mahasiswa, Media Parahyangan pada 2008. Sejak bergabung dengan ICW pada 2013, Lola semakin aktif melakukan advokasi dan penelitian. Hingga kini, ia sudah banyak diundang sebagai narasumber di berbagai forum terkait anti korupsi, turut dalam fellowship ke Washington DC melalui program YSEALI Professional Fellows 2016, dan menulis di media massa.

2. Motivasi bergabung dengan ICW

Alasannya ketika hampir lulus kuliah simpel: tidak mau kerja kantor. Saya mau bekerja sesuai kesenangan saya: marah-marah sama pemerintah sembari terus belajar. Kombinasi itu saya dapatkan di ICW. Kultur organisasi yang egaliter dan sangat mendukung perkembangan potensi diri saya, membuat saya betah berkarya di ICW. Alasan yang lebih muluk, saya sudah muak lihat korupsi di Indonesia, dan intrigued untuk cari jalan menjawab permasalahan itu.

3. Alasan menulis opini

Konteks ketika saya menulis opini tersebut adalah, KPK sedang berada dalam krisis yang luar biasa, karena pasca penghentian Abraham Samad dan Bambang Widjojanto (ketika itu adalah Pimpinan KPK), KPK nyaris diluluh-lantakan melalui Revisi UU KPK. Ketika itu, satu-satunya jalan untuk menghentikan Revisi UU KPK ini dibahas di DPR adalah, meminta agar Pemerintah -dalam hal ini Presiden Jokowi- untuk menolak pembahasan Revisi UU KPK di DPR RI. Setelah didesak banyak pihak, akhirnya Presiden Jokowi memutuskan untuk menunda pembahasan tersebut.

4. Inspirasi menulis opini

Tidak ada yang spesifik, karena pada saat saya menulis opini ini, media memang sedang gencar-gencarnya memberitakan tentang Revisi UU KPK. Rasanya tidak keliru kalau saya mengklaim bahwa seluruh media nasional meliput isu Revisi UU KPK, sehingga hampir semua pemberitaan di media massa yang membahas tentang Revisi UU KPK, menjadi inspirasi saya. Selain itu, saya dan teman-teman di ICW juga aktif meminta pandangan dan berdiskusi dengan pakar-pakar hukum dan aktivis anti korupsi lainnya dalam merespon isu Revisi UU KPK ini.

5. Pertimbangan memilih Jakarta Post

Berdasarkan pembelajaran di ICW sendiri, informasi untuk WNA yang bermukim di Indonesia tentang kerja ICW dan pemberantasan korupsi secara umum, masih sangat terbatas. Sehingga, koran The Jakarta Post menjadi salah satu media yang sangat strategis untuk menjawab tantangan tersebut, terutama karena banyak kantor-kantor perwakilan (lembaga) negara asing yang membaca The Jakarta Post.

6. Tujuan menulis opini

Jawabannya kurang lebih sama dengan poin 5, ingin menyampaikan permasalahan yang krusial dan berpotensi mempengaruhi keseluruhan konstelasi ekonomi, hukum dan politik di Indonesia. Amplifikasi isu itu penting, karena hal ini juga dilakukan sebagai bentuk advokasi, minimal pengambil kebijakan secara khusus, dan publik secara luas, dapat memahami kondisi yang terjadi ketika itu, yaitu pelemahan KPK melalui rencana Revisi UU KPK.

lalola.easter

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## News in Jakarta Post

### *"KPK Urges Jokowi Throw out Law Revision*

*Several "superheroes" from the Coalition of Anti-Corruption Societies hold a protest opposing a planned revision of the Corruption Eradication Commission Law on Car Free Day in Jakarta on Sunday.(Antara/M. Agung Rajasa)*

*Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) commissioners met President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo on Monday to try to persuade him to reject a revision of the KPK Law, on the back of fears that the revision will cripple the KPK's power in the fight against corruption.*

*KPK chairman Agus Rahardjo and commissioners Basaria Panjaitan and Laode Muhammad met with Jokowi on Monday morning at the State Palace before the President's meeting with House speakers and the legislative council in the afternoon.*

*The commissioners met with the President to discuss the revision of the 2002 Law on the KPK included in the House National Legislation Program (Prolegnas) and discussed at the legislative council earlier this month.*

*KPK commissioners strongly oppose the plan to revise the Law, which is widely expected to weaken the antigraft commission.*

*Agus said over the weekend that he would resign his position if the government and the House proceeded with the amendment to the law.*

*"We will convince the President to delay and reject the revision," Agus told kompas.com last week.*

*Jokowi will meet with House speakers and legislative council members at the State Palace at 1:30 p.m. on Monday. The House will hold a plenary meeting on Tuesday to decide whether to proceed with the revision discussion. Jokowi agreed to delay the revision in October last year; however, in a subsequent working meeting with the legislative council, Law and Human Rights Minister Yasonna Laoly approved the inclusion of the revision in the list of priority laws.*

*Separately, a forum of professors from various universities in Indonesia issued a joint statement opposing the revision of the KPK Law. The professors said that the revision was a wrong and unwise step, and contravened the much-needed anticorruption spirit.*

*"Mr. President, we believe that the KPK is still needed by this country to*

*clean up corruption and help President Joko Widodo to realize good governance and clean government," the forum said in a statement. The forum consists of prominent figures such as Sulistyowati Irianto and Hamdi Muluk, Rhenald Kasali from the University of Indonesia, Hariadi Kartodihardjo and Didik Suharjito from the Bogor Institute of Agriculture, Maria SW Sumardjono from Gadjah Mada University, Saldi Isra from Andalas University, Firmanzah from Paramadina University, Todung Mulya Lubis from the University of Melbourne in Australia and Ahmad Syafii Maarif from Yogyakarta State University.*

*"To save corruption eradication in Indonesia, we ask the President to reject the revision of the the KPK Law being discussed at the House," the statement said, adding that the rejection could be in the form of not issuing a Presidential Decree or not sending a government representative to the discussion at the House.*

*The forum also urged Jokowi to remind all political parties in the government coalition to oppose the planned revision. With Jokowi's party, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), as the main driver, seven out of 10 factions at the House currently back the revision."*

## Second news

### *"KPK Law Revision Thrown into Confusion*

*As the House of Representatives fails to reach agreement over its plan to amend the law governing the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the administration of President Joko '□æJokowi'□□ Widodo continues to oscillate between supporting the House'□™s amendments and proclaiming its opposition.*

*With Jokowi maintaining his silence over the planned amendments, one of his most senior ministers has said that Jokowi would only support the House'□™s plan if it agreed to four specific provisions.*

*Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister Luhut Pandjaitan said that one of key proposals the government emphasized was that the KPK'□™s wiretapping authority must remain free of any interference, including from an oversight committee such as that currently proposed by the House. '□æThe wiretapping will be under the authority of the KPK,'€ • Luhut said.*

*In regard to the issue of halting ongoing probes, Luhut said the KPK should only make the decision after the person of interest was deceased or had suffered a terminal illnesses that would prevent them from standing trial.*

*Another proposal from the government was that the KPK be invested with the authority to recruit independent investigators, Luhut said.*

*Luhut was quick to add that the current batch of KPK leaders, who have publicly opposed any amendment to the KPK's authority, could not reject the government's proposals because they were only authorized to implement the law.*

*Presidential spokesman Johan Budi, a former KPK commissioner, meanwhile, maintained that Jokowi had remained consistent in supporting the nation's anticorruption campaign and would withdraw from the deliberations if the draft bill included provisions that could weaken the KPK.*

*'The President is open to the possibility of reviewing the government's support for the revision. He will probably do it next week because he has just returned home from a working visit to the US,' Johan said on Friday.*

*Johan was quick to emphasize that he was only conveying the President's message and was not representing the government or the ministers. Johan's gesture suggests that the government may be split on the issue and raises the speculation that the President could once again use public opinion to shield him from political pressure over the controversial plan.*

*Early last year, Jokowi's prolonged indecisiveness on the nomination of Comr. Gen. Budi Gunawan as National Police chief led to a standoff between the KPK and the National Police and drained much of his political capital.*

*Speaking to the media in his capacity as a former KPK commissioner, Johan challenged one of Luhut's proposals, saying that the ability to stop an investigation would allow outsiders to meddle with the KPK's work.*

*Friday also saw more confusion when Johan, after checking with State Secretary Pratikno, denied a statement from Luhut that claimed Jokowi had signed a directive allowing the House to press ahead with its amendment plan, even though the House has thus far failed to officially adopt the draft bill.*

*The President can only issue such a directive if the House has officially adopted a legislative proposal.*

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*Following another delay to adopt the KPK amendments on Friday, the House requested a meeting with Jokowi and urged the President to be firm in his commitment to the House's<sup>TM</sup> revisions.*

*House Deputy Speaker Fadli Zon said leaders from the legislative body (Baleg) planned to consult with Jokowi to clarify the government's<sup>TM</sup> stance on the issue.*

*Fadli said he was concerned that the government might criticize the legislative body for pushing through with the amendments.*

*He said that legislators would prefer not to waste time making amendments if the government planned to reject their work.*

*'The government must be clear in its stance. If they endorse it, then say so. If not, then just say no. We don't<sup>TM</sup> want this to drag on,' Fadli told reporters."*

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Rahayu Setiandini  
 Address : Karang Jati RT 03/03, Desa Mertasari,  
 Kec. Purwanegara, Kab. Banjarnegara,  
 Jawa Tengah  
 Cell Phone : +6285878798163  
 e-mail : [rahayuuse@gmail.com](mailto:rahayuuse@gmail.com)



## PERSONAL INFORMATION

Date of Birth : August, 08 1995  
 Place of Birth : Banjarnegara  
 Citizenship : Indonesian

## EDUCATION

2001-2007 : SD Negeri 1 Mertasari  
 2007-2010 : SMP Negeri 2 Purwanegara  
 2010-2013 : SMK Negeri 1 Bawang, Banjarnegara  
 2013-2017 : State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

## ACTIVITIES

Member of Koperasi Mahasiswa UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta  
 Member of Lembaga Pers Kopma UIN Sunan Kalijaga (LPKM)

## INTERNSHIP

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