

**THE REPRESENTATION OF GOVERNOR'S ELECTION CANDIDATES IN
THE SECOND CAMPAIGN PERIOD OF 2017 IN *THE JAKARTA POST***



*Building
Future
Leaders*

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**A Skripsi Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Degree of
“Sarjana Pendidikan”**

**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
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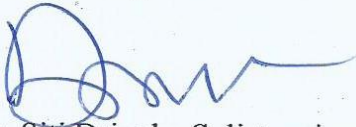
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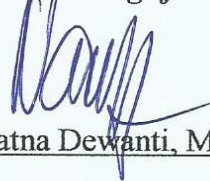
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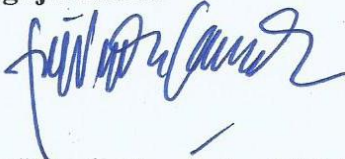
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ABSTRAK

WITA ADI PUSPITASARI. 2017. Representasi Calon Pemilihan Gubernur dalam Periode Kampanye Kedua 2017 di Jakarta Post. Skripsi. Jakarta: Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta. Juli 2017.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana para calon pemilihan gubernur direpresentasikan dalam koran daring Jakarta Post dengan menggunakan analisis transitifiti menurut paham M.A.K Halliday. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan analisis konten. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah daring artikel koran Jakarta Post terkait dengan berita pemilihan gubernur khususnya di periode kampanye kedua yang diterbitkan dari 7 Maret sampai 15 April diambil enam artikel pilihan. Hasil menunjukkan relational proses sebagai proses yang paling banyak ditemukan di dalam ke-enam artikel tersebut dengan kandidat pertama direpresentasikan sebagai kandidat yang memiliki beberapa kasus sosial dan juga mengandalkan media sosial sebagai alat untuk menarik pemilih di dalam masa kampanye kedua. Sebagai tambahan, kandidat pertama juga direpresentasikan dengan menggunakan istilah seperti gubernur berlidah tajam dan gubernur yang siap tempur. Sedangkan, kandidat kedua direpresentasikan sebagai kandidat yang mengandalkan profil sebagai muslim untuk menarik pemilih khususnya pemilih yang beragama Islam.

Kata kunci: *representasi, analisis transitifiti, kandidat pemilihan gubernur, periode kampanye kedua, jakarta post.*

ABSTRACT

WITA ADI PUSPITASARI. 2017. The Representation of Governor Election Candidates in The Second Campaign Period of 2017 in Jakarta Post.A Skripsi. Jakarta: English Education Study Program, English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Jakarta. July 2017.

This research is aimed to identify how the governor's election candidates are represented in The Jakarta Post online newspaper by using the transitivity analysis of M.A.K Halliday. This study uses a qualitative approach and content analysis. The data source of this research is newspaper online articles of The Jakarta Post regarding governor election issues in the second campaign period published from 7th March until 15th April 2017 which were taken six selected articles. The result showed relational process as a dominant process in these articles represents the candidate one as a candidate who has involved in several social cases and relies on social media to attract voters in the second campaign period. In addition, the candidate one is represented uses terms such as the sharp-tongued and embattled governor. Meanwhile, the candidate two is represented as a candidate who relies on his profile as a Muslim figure to attract voter especially Muslim voters.

Keywords: *representation, transitivity analysis, governor's election candidates, second campaign period, the jakarta post.*

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Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin, the researcher expresses her highest gratitude to Allah SWT and The holy prophet Muhammad. The researcher also thank to my beloved parents, my sisters and brother, for supporting, loving and motivating the researcher can eventually complete this skripsi.

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Jakarta, Agustus 2017

W.A.P

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

This study focuses on representation of governor's election candidates in the second campaign period in The Jakarta Post online newspaper. Representation is a part of the process how meaning is produced. Hall (1997) stated that representation is the production of meaning through language. In study of language and making meaning of the text, it is essential to deal with transitivity system. Transitivity is the study to get the meaning from a text. "Transitivity is the study of what people are depicted as doing and refers, broadly, to who does what to whom and how" (Machin & Mayr 2012). This is aimed to describe who are the participants in a clause who made and got an action. Transitivity has become one of the tools to analyze meaning from a text. This type of analysis is offered by the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) proposed by M.A.K Halliday.

Systemic Functional Linguistic is an approach which concerns for this study because it is a framework for describing language as process of making a meaning. In creating the meaning, SFL has three metafunctions of language: ideational, interpersonal and textual function. This study focuses on the ideational function which is represented by transitivity system. The ideational function deals with what happened in the text. (Halliday, 2004, p.29) stated that ideational function is a tool to analyze how speaker or writer in describing experience of the phenomena of the real

world. In other words, this functions to convey new information for the unknown hearer and reader.

In transitivity system there are six process types: material process, mental process, relational process, behavioral process and existential process (Halliday 2004). Each process types realized in verbal group. Action verb represents material process, mental phenomena represents mental process, verbal verb represents verbal process, linking verb represents relational process, behavioral verb represents behavioral process and the last “there” and “non” represents existential process. Each process is also followed by its participants and circumstances. (Halliday, 2004) described the material process has actor and goal, the verbal process has sayer and target, the mental process has sener and phenomenon, the relational process has carrier-attribute and identified-identifier. The behavioral process has behavior and the existential process has existent. The circumstances are extent, location, manner, cause, accompaniment, matter, role, contingency and angle.

This paper attempts to find types of process in six articles in the Jakarta Post online newspaper. The reason of the writer why chose Jakarta Post newspaper for this research are firstly, newspaper is an information source for the reader towards an issue. The existent of issue, which provided by the newspaper could influence people point of view in interpreting news. The current issue in early 2017 is governor election in the second round. The candidates are Basuki Tjahja Purnama and Djarot Syaiful Hidayat and Anies Baswedan and Sandiaga Uno. For the first candidates are Tjahja Basuki Purnama and Djarot Syaiful Hidayat as well known couples who have

experience in leading Jakarta for 2013-2017. Meanwhile, for the second candidates Anies Baswedan had an experience as Ministry of education and Sandiaga Uno is experienced in building a company or as an entrepreneur. From all regional election, Jakarta governor election is the highlight topic in Indonesia mass media such as newspaper. In winning the election, both candidates Ahok-Djarot and Anies-Sandiaga are fighting to be elected by the society within maximizing their campaign through the second campaign period. There are so many activities which both candidates are doing in the second campaign period which is intended to be elected by the society become the next governor in Jakarta. In portraying and describing candidates' activities, news media has an important role. However, people choose the governor is not regardless from news media which is portraying and describing the candidates in the second campaign period.

Secondly, Jakarta Post news media is an online and printed the most popular English newspaper in Indonesia. Moreover, Jakarta Post in online form is easier to be accessed by the readers and also the users for online form are much more than printed one, because 73% people is online consumer (Biagi, 2010, p. 13). In addition based on survey has been done by UC browser in 2016 there are 95,4% internet users in Indonesia to read the content of the news from smartphone, 15,3% from computer (Liputan6.com). Based on Wikipedia, there are some news which is not published in Jakarta Post printed form but exist in Jakarta Post especially in online form. So, Jakarta Post online newspaper provided more information than printed one.

Newspaper is means to communicate through media, which has main objectives to inform its reader about what is happening in the community, country and world (Kumar, Dinesh 2009). The function of newspaper on this era is not only as the source of information but also as learning media in teaching and learning activity. Educators considered that newspaper in online form is one of the authentic media, especially for reading skills. The use of online newspaper also could help students practice in critical reading skill. (Wallace at.al, 2011) defined critical reading as a process when readers could understand what is being presented. By reading critically, students do not only find the information they need but also the common shared of writers' beliefs and understanding (Wallace et.al, 2011).

The use of online newspaper also needed in English for Journalism and Media Discourse courses in English Education Study Program, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, as learning media. In this digital era, students choose online newspaper because it is easier to be accessed. The Jakarta Post is a popular English online newspaper which is mostly used by students. However, for higher education, students are expected to be able to understand the deeper meaning from the text.

The writer chooses Jakarta Post online towards the issue of governor election, because Jakarta governor election is the highlight topic in Indonesia mass media such as newspaper online. The writer uses transitivity as a tool in analyzing language in the Jakarta Post online newspaper articles towards governor's election candidates in the second campaign issue.

1.2 Research Question

1. How is governor's election candidates in the second campaign period represented in articles *The Jakarta Post* Online Newspaper by using Systematic Functional Linguistics?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

1. To identify how governor's election candidates in the second campaign period are represented in articles *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study is limited to the transitivity analysis of the clauses in six online articles of *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper published March 7 until April 15 2017 to identify the representation of the governor's election candidates, which posted under the candidates' activities in the second campaign period.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The writer hopes this study will be beneficial to the students of English Department as a reference in analyzing news articles which discussed social issues, enrich the readers' knowledge in social issue and know the writer perspective about the governor's election candidates by using transitivity analysis of Systemic Functional Linguistic by M.A.K Halliday. Hopefully, the result of this study would

change the readers' perspective towards media, that they are not only used to provide news, but also used to express political commentary and certain purpose.

1.6 Previous Study

Some studies had been conducted relates to the transitivity analysis are explained below.

The study of transitivity analysis has been conducted by Kumala (2016) was titled the representation of Hijab as Muslim fashion in The Jakarta Globe online media. The results had shown relational is a dominant process in the articles to represent the position hijab as the symbol of Muslim fashion, lifestyle, and identity. Meanwhile, through material, verbal, mental process, the hijab is represented as Muslim fashion that are simple, unique, stylish, modern, trendy, comfortable, as a way to express their beliefs and their styling abilities, and also as an identity of Muslim women who wants to look beautiful and different from wearing the hijab.

The study of transitivity analysis has been conducted by Ramzani (2017) was titled the representation of Islam Nusantara in Thejakartapost.com news articles. The results had shown two dominant processes; Relational process and Verbal process. Then, by the relational process the writer concluded that Islam Nusantara was represented as a concept to counter radical groups that have been growing rapidly nowadays. Meanwhile, by the verbal process thejakartapost.com wants to show their tendencies, and indirectly want the readers to think and respond to Islam Nusantara like the perspective of source persons.

The gaps of this study with the previous study are the data, the data source and the purpose of the study. This study identifies how governors' election candidates in the second campaign period in six articles Thejakartapost.com by analyzing participant types, process types and circumstantial elements using transitivity analysis M.A.K. Halliday.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter the writer will explain about representation, systemic functional linguistic, transitivity system and profile of The Jakarta Post.

2.1 Representation

Representation is the production of meaning through language (Hall, 1997). He added representation is an essential part of the process by which meaning is produced and exchanged between members of a culture. Hall (2006) stated that representation is involved in the use of language, of signs and images which stand for or represent things. It is also a statement or act which made to influence opinion or action.

Hall (1997) stated there are three approaches to explain the work of representation in making meaning through language: reflective, intentional approach and constructionist approach. Reflective approach is thought to lie in the object, person, idea or event in the world, and language functions. It is like a mirror to reflect the true meaning as it already exists in the world. Intentional approach is how speaker or writer makes their own unique meaning in seeing world through language. It is flawed when people seems be a unique source of meanings in language and express themselves in private language. But the essence of language is to communicate and it is not a private game. Meanwhile, Constructionist approach is recognized as social

character of language. This approaches notice the material world. It acknowledges that users of language cannot fix meaning in language. It is the language system that people using to represents their own concepts.

Fairclough (2003) stated that representation is one of the aspects of meaning in texts which corresponds to the categories of Genres, Discourse and Social Practice. In addition Fairclough (2003) added all aspect such as physical words (its processed, objects, relations, spatial and temporal parameters), mental words (thought, feelings, sensations and so forth) and aspects social world can be represented by clause. Halliday (2004) the clause is represented by using transitivity which relates to process which consists of material, verbal, mental, behavioral, relational, and existential process, participant, and circumstance. Transitivity has become one of the tools to analyze meaning from a text. This type of analysis is offered by the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) proposed by M.A.K Halliday.

2.2 Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics is a potent framework for describing and modeling language as a resource for making meaning and choices (Cunanan, 2011). In line with that (Tuckyta & Sujatna, 2012, p. 2) stated that SFL concerns language as a system of meaning. So, when people use language, their language acts produce or more technically construct meaning. Language is shaped based on the needs of personal and the social which is required to serve. It also enables human beings to build a mental picture of reality, to get know what is going on around and inside them

(Cunanan, 2011). In addition Malmkjaer (1991, p. 141) cited in Cunanan 2011 view language as an instrument by means of which people can enter into a communicative relations with one another. It is a social semiotic which is a system for making meanings. O'Donnel (2011,p. 2) added that SFL is more closely aligned with sociology, it explores language as a paradigmatic system for social context to achieve particular goals. (Hall,G 2016) described "SFL treats language as a paradigmatic system for social interaction – a system of choices created and made by language users for communicating meaning in various social context. In other words, SFL has system that explore human brains system and the way language work in social interaction (Wulandari, 2015, p.8).

In Systemic Functional Linguistic, M.A.K Halliday identified three metafunction of language 1) Textual metafunction, is the use of language to signify discourse, the textual metafunction classified into thematic structure and information structure 2) Interpersonal metafunction, the use of language to express social and personal relations, this metafunction is signified by modality and mood as their main element 3) Ideational metafunction, the language use to express content and to communicate information.

2.3 Ideational Metafunction

In study of language and making meaning of the text it is essential to deal with ideational functional of language. This metafunction also known as clause as representation (Halliday, 2004). Ideational metafunction consist of logical and

experiential function (Haratyan, F 2011, p.2). The ideational metafunction represents our experience of the world. In other words, it will consider the clause from the point of view of its experiential meaning. In experiential terms, the clauses refer to the action and the thing that has happened (Thompson, 1996). In line with (Thompson, 1996), Martin et al (1997) explained that ideational metafunction looking for the processes to know what is the meaning in the text.

The ideational metafunction realized in the field of the text, that is what to be talked and written about; the long and the short term goals of the text. (Gerot and Wignell 1994) stated that ideational metafunction is about phenomena, things and the circumstance surrounding the occurrence. In other words, ideational metafunction seeing the process which refer to participants and circumstances. This metafunction is represented by transitivity system (Wang, J 2010, p. 2)

2.4 Transitivity System

(Machin&Mayr, 2012) stated that transitivity is a study of people role as doing and refers. A transitivity analysis of clause structure shows us who is mainly given a subject (agent/participant) or object (affected/patient). Halliday cited in (Cunanan 2011 p. 72) that transitivity system is a part of ideational metafunction which concerns with the idea transmission. The function of transitivity is to representing processes or experiences like actions, events, feeling and attitude. Bustam 2011, p.22 stated there are three main components of what Halliday calls a transitivity process, those are circumstance, processes and participants. However the

central of transitivity is process (Halliday&Matthiesen, 2004, p. 177). To represent human experience there are six processes, these are: Material, Mental, Relational, Behavioral, Verbal and Existential. Further, the writer will explain the process, circumstances and participants by M.A.K Halliday.

2.4.1 Material Process

Material processes are process of doing and happening. Doing is represented by a transitive material clause and happening is represented by intransitive material clause. There are two main participants '*actor* and *goal*'. Actor is the one that perform the action. Meanwhile, goal is the one undergoes the process. Material also has two other participants '*range*' and '*beneficiary*'. The range is the material process is usually called as Scope. The form of Material process is Actor + Process + Goal or Actor + Process + Scope

Table 2.1. : Examples of Material Processes

Anies	Attended	mass prayers and Quran recitals
Ahok	Paid	a visit
Actor	Material Process	Goal

Beneficiary is the one to whom or for whom the process is said to take place. In material process there are two kinds of beneficiary '*recipient*' and '*client*'. Recipient is one that goods are given to. Meanwhile, client is one that services are done for. These involve verbs such as give, offer, send, buy and take.

Table 2.2 : Example of Recipient and Client in Material Process

Ahok	Paid	a visit	for sick resident
The resident	Clean	the village	for visitors
Actor	Material Process	Goal	Client
Actor	Material Process	Goal	Recipient

There is another participant in material process, it is Initiator (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004). From this sentence the writer will give the example “ *He made the books fall* “. Here, he is not the actor. The actual made is done by the book. He is instigator of the action or initiator. The examples below can ensure the difference between actor and inisiator.

Ahok	Changed	the schedule	Ahok	made	schedule	changed
Actor		Goal	Initiator		Actor	

In addition some clauses may contain circumstantial elements to show that process happens in certain circumstance. The circumstances that usually occur in material are extent, location, cause, manner, matter, role and accompaniment.

2.4.2 Mental Process

Mental process is a process of feeling, thinking, and perceiving. The participants in mental process are Sensor and Phenomenon. Sensor is conscious being that feels, thinks or perceives. Phenomenon is that which is felt by the Sensor. On the other hand, there may be a phenomenon and no Sensor “She only does it to annoy”, because she knows it teases where the implied Sensor of annoy and teases is “people”. The particular circumstance that usually occur are similar with circumstance in Material Process (Eggins, 2004, p. 233). The Mental Process configured as Sensor + Process + Phenomenon.

Table 2.3. Example of Mental Process

The two candidates	Consider	the social media platforms to be the real battlefield
Sensor	Mental Process	Phenomenon

2.4.3 Relational Process

Relational processes involve states of being and having. There are two kinds of process in relational process. 1) Identifying processes which establish an identity consist of Token and Value 2) Attributing Processes which assign a quality consist of Carrier and Attribute. Each has its own characteristic Participant Functions. Usually, they are classified into three sub-classification named Intensive, Possessive and Circumstantial.

Table 2.4. Example of Identifying Process

Intensive	Most Ahok's voters	Were	educated people
Possessive	The talk show	Is	Ahok's
Circumstantial	Wednesday's debate	will be	the candidates' final chance
	Identified	Relational	Identifier

Table 2.5. Example of Attributing Process

Intensive	Anies	is	a moderate Muslim figure
Possessive	Anies and Ahok	will have	three days of campaigning left
Circumstantial	The talk show	will be launched	on Thursday
	Carrier	Relational	Attribute

2.4.4 Behavioral Process

Behavioral process is a process of psychological and psychological behavior like breathing, smiling, laughing, dreaming, treating etc. Unlike from mental process,

behavioral process is one of doing not sensing. This process is midway between material and mental process. The behavioral processes of clause have one participant only. The participant who is behaving, called Behavior, it is typically a conscious being like Senser, but the process functions more like the one of doing. Rarely a further Participant occur named Behavior as with *salty tears* in *cry salty tears*, a sigh in breathe a sigh, blood in sweet blood .

Table 2.6. Example of Behavioral Process

The audience	Laugh	in the program	for Anies’s jokes
Behaver	Behavioral Process	Circumstance	Behavior

2.4.5 Existential Process

Existential process is the process of something happens or exists and has one participant only named existent. This process is expressed by verb of existing “be”, “there”, “exist”. However, the word *there* is frequently used in this process, as a participant in the clause (Opara, 2012, p. 113). In addition there is another grammatical form for this process, the existent as a subject and usually a circumstantial adjunct.

Table 2.7. Example of Existential Process

There	Are	some problem
There	Is	a way to solve

	Process	Existent
--	----------------	-----------------

All of us	Were	in the show
Existent	Process	Circumstantial Adjunct

2.4.6 Verbal Process

Verbal process is a process of saying. The verbal process is expressed by the verbs like talk, say, ask, reply, suggest, praise and insult. It has participant named Sayer who is the doer of the process of verbalization. The process also has other Participants named Receiver, Verbiage, and Target. Receiver is the person whom the verbalization is addressed; verbiage is a name for the verbalization itself for example 'He told me *what I want to know*'. Verbiage represents what the Sayer said but instead of representing it as a quotation of what the actual words used (Quoted) or the proposition expressed in those words (Reported). Target is the person or thing which is targeted by the process. Lexical verbs which accept a Target include: describe, explain, praise, flatter, blame, condemn, castigate.

Table 2.8. Example of Verbal Processes

Yunarto	Said	"they would fight over the low-income voters,"	to Jakarta Post
Sayer	Verbal Process	Verbiage (Quoted)	Receiver

Yunarto	Said	they would focus on winning that segment	on social media
Sayer	Verbal Process	Verbiage (Reported)	Circumstance

2.5 Circumstance

Circumstance appears in all types of process and has the same significance wherever it appears. It is expressed either as adverbial group of prepositional phrases. The types of circumstance are extent, location, manner, cause, accompaniment, matter and role (Eggs 2004). Moreover, Halliday (2004: 261-276) differentiate circumstances into four types based on their purpose in a clause. Those are enhancing (Extent, Location, Manner, Cause, and Contingency), extending (accompaniment), elaborating (role), and projection (Matter and Angle).

2.5.1 Extent

Extent construes the extent of the unfolding of the process in space-time: the distance in space over which the purpose unfolds or the duration in time during which the process unfolds. The interrogative forms for Extents are *How long? How many, How far?* The typical structure is a nominal group with a qualifier, either definite e.g.

five days, or indefinite, e.g. many miles, along way this occurs either with or without prepositions, the most usual preposition is *for*.

2.5.2 Location

Location construes the location of the unfolding of the process in space-time : the place where it unfolds or the time when it unfolds. The general interrogative of Location is Where? When?. The typical structure is an adverbial group or prepositional phrases for examples *are down, underneath, by the door, in Canada, long ago, before sunset, on Wednesday*.

2.5.3 Manner

The circumstantial element of manner construes the way in which the process is actualized. Manner comprises four subcategories: Means, Quality, Comparison and Degree.

2.5.4 Cause

Cause tells about why. It divides into three subtypes which construes the cause why the process is actualized. Reason tells what causes the Process and is probed by why or how, it represents the reason for which a process takes place, what causes it and they have the sense of “because”. For example, *the sheep died of thirst*.

2.5.5 Accompaniment

Accompaniment tells about with or without who or what and it can be probed by who or what else? For example, ‘I go to the cinema *with my friends*’. “*With my friends*” here is the circumstance of accompaniment.

2.5.6 Matter

Matter tells about ‘what’ or ‘with reference to what’ and is probed by *what about?*. This process is related to the Mental Process especially the cognitive subtype and Verbal Process since the circumstantial equivalent of the Verbiage which is described, referred to or narrated. For example “We are talking *about functional grammar*”. “*About functional grammar*” here is the circumstance of matter.

2.5.7 Role

Role tells about be and become. It has two categories named Guise and Product. Guise usually tells about what as and is probed by *as what ?* For example I am working in the Solaria café *as a chef*. Product refers to a probe what into with the meaning of ‘become’. For example ‘ They cut the pizza *in eight pieces*.

2.5.8 Contingency

Contingency specifies an on which the actualized of the process depends on what. There are three subtypes, those are condition, concession and default.

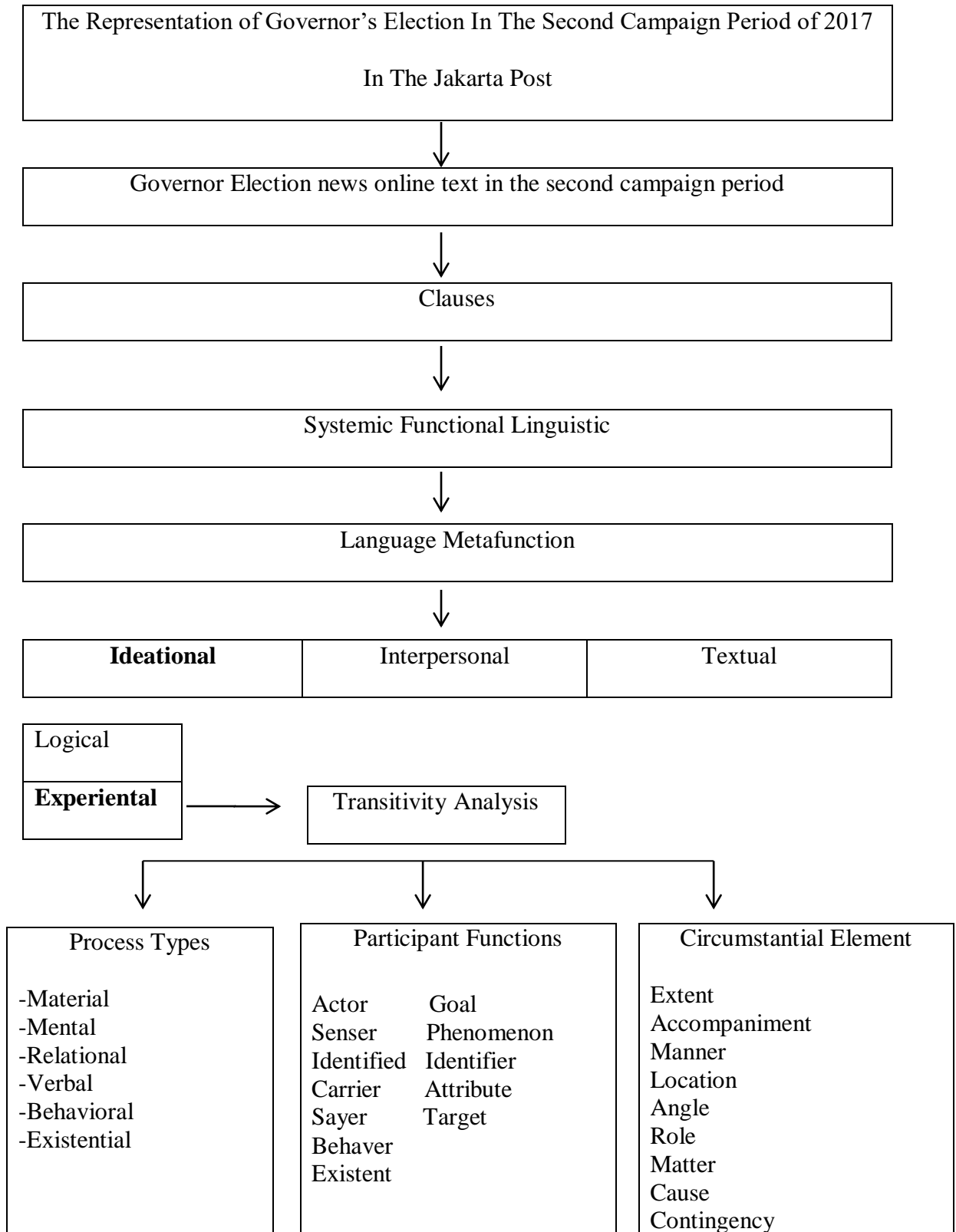
2.5.9 Angle

Angle is related ether to the Sayer of a Verbal clause, with the sense of as ... says or to senser of a Mental clause, with the sense of ‘as ... thinks’. The former is called as source since it is used to represent the source of information. It is expressed by complex peropotion such as according to and in the words of. The latter is called viewpoint because it is used to represents the information given by the clause from someone’s perception. It is expressed by preposition *to* or by complex preposition such as *in the opinion of* and *from the standpoint of*.

2.6 The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is one of the daily English newspaper published in Indonesia was launched in 1983 by PT. Bina Media Tenggara. The Jakarta Post was established by collaboration of four media Indonesia under the urging of Minister Information Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. Besides daily edition, the Jakarta Post also provided Sunday and online edition which the contents are not provided in the daily edition. The Jakarta Post is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. The Jakarta Post paper edition is divided into headline, national, city, the archipelago, editorial, opinion, world, business, Jplus, entertainment and features.

2.7 Theoretical Framework



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter aims to describe the steps in conducting this research. It is divided into five sections: Method of the study, source of the data, data of the study, data collection procedure, data analysis procedure.

3.1 Research Design

The study is a content analysis by analyzing clauses or sentences which indicate governor's election candidates in the Jakarta Post. Content analysis is a research method for making replicable and valid inferences from data to their context (Krippendorff, 1980 cited in Prasad B, 2008). Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2012). In other words qualitative research is designed to obtain information concerning the current status phenomena. This research has a purpose to describe the participants, process types and circumstances which are involved in the Governor's election news in Jakarta Post in order to identify how the Jakarta Post represents governor's election candidates. The sources of the data are six article text from thejakartapost.com started from 7 March until 15 April. The study focuses on participants, process types and circumstances on the chosen articles based on transitivity analysis by M.A.K Halliday.

3.2 Data and Source of the Data

1. Data of the Study

The data of this study are word, phrase, clause level and nominal group in the Jakarta Post that represents Governor's Election Candidates 2017.

2. Data Source

The sources of the data in this study are six articles of *Thejakartapost.com* from March 7 until 15 April 2017. The six articles were chosen by purposeful sample, where the research actively selects the most productive sample to answer the research question (Marshall, 1996, p.523). These are 6 articles from Thejakartapost.com online newspaper.

NO.	Article Title	Publication Date
1.	Low-income voters critical for both Ahok, Anies: Analyst	March 13, 2017
2.	Jakarta gubernatorial candidates fight smear campaigns on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter	March 23, 2017
3	Ahok, Anies gear up for final election debate	April 12, 2017
4	Anies redoubles efforts, Ahok on 'silent campaign'	March 22, 2017
5	Ahok-Anies final face-off loses steam	April 13, 2017
6.	Ahok, Anies try out jokes on live TV	April 10, 2017

3.3 Data Collection Procedure

1. Reading each text thoroughly regarding the governor's election issues in the second campaign period from thejakartapost.com.
2. Selecting six selected sampling text regarding the governor's election issues in the second campaign period in thejakartapost.com.
3. Determining the clauses, participants, process types and circumstances of the articles based on M.A.K Halliday framework of transitivity analysis.
4. Highlighting the participants, process types and circumstances on the articles based on M.A.K Halliday framework of transitivity analysis.
5. Categorizing the data based participants by nominal group, process types and circumstances
6. Presenting the data in the table based on M.A.K Halliday category of participants by nominal group, process types and circumstances.

3.4 Data Analysis Procedure

1. Reading each article thoroughly regarding the governor's election issues in the second campaign period from thejakartapost.com.
2. Selecting six selected sampling articles regarding the governor's election issues in the second campaign period in thejakartapost.com.
3. Coding the sample articles into A1 until A6
4. Coding the governor's election candidates become candidates one for Ahok and candidates two for Anies.

5. Analyzing the data based on participants by nominal group (Table 3.2)
6. Analyzing the data based on process types by Halliday's Transitivity (Table 3.3)
7. Classifying the data based on each process type (Table 3.4)
8. Interpreting the articles based on the dominant participants types, process types and circumstances of the six articles.
9. Concluding the result.

Table 3.2 Analysis of Nominal Group by M.A.K Halliday&Mathiessen (2004)

A	Candidate 1	NOMINAL GROUP					
		Clause	Deictic	Numerative	Epithet	Classifier	Thing
..							
	Candidate 2						

Table 3.3 Analysis of Transitivity System M.A.K Halliday&Mathiessen (2004)

A...	No	Conjunction	Clause	Process Type

Table 3.4 Categorizing of process types and circumstances.

A... MATERIAL PROCESS							
No.	Conjunction	Actor	Process	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Circumstance
MENTAL PROCESS							
No.	Conjunction	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circumstance		
RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE PROCESS							
No.	Conjunction	Carrier	Process	Attributive	Circumstance		
RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING PROCESS							
No.	Conjunction	Identified	Process	Identifier	Circumstance		
VERBAL PROCESS							
No.	Conjunction	Sayer	Process	Quoted	Reported	Receiver	Circumstance
EXISTENTIAL PROCESS							
No.	Conjunction	Existent	Process	Circumstance			
BEHAVIOUR PROCESS							
No.	Conjunction	Behavior	Process	Circumstance			

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

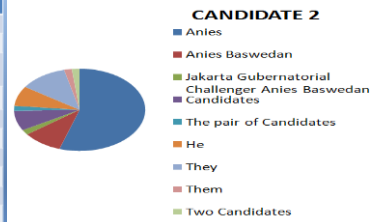
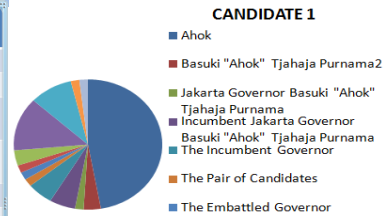
This chapter provides findings and discussion of the representation of Governor’s election candidates in *The Jakarta Post* News Articles by using transitivity system proposed by M.A.K Halliday. This chapter divided into two parts, part one is findings and part two is discussion.

4.1 Findings

From the textual analysis by using Halliday’s transitivity system of six articles from thejakartapost.com, the candidates are represented in participant types, process types and circumstances. They are represented in the table below.

4.1.1 Participants Type for governor’s election candidates

C.1	Participants	TEXT 1	TEXT 2	TEXT 3	TEXT 4	TEXT 5	TEXT 6
1.	Ahok	1	1	5	5	7	6
2.	Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama		1	1			
3.	Jakarta Governor Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama	1					
4.	Incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama				1	1	1
5.	The Incumbent Governor		1	1	1		
6.	The Pair of Candidates			1			
7.	The Embattled Governor				1		
8.	The Sharp Tongued				1		
9.	Candidates			1		1	
10.	He				2		5
11.	They	2		1			2
12.	Them						1
13.	Two candidates						1
C.2	Participants	TEXT 1	TEXT 2	TEXT 3	TEXT 4	TEXT 5	TEXT 6
1.	Anies	1		6	7	7	7
2.	Anies Baswedan	1	1	1		1	1
3.	Jakarta gubernatorial challenger Anies Baswedan				1		
4.	Candidates			2		1	1
5.	The Pair of Candidates			1			
6.	He				1		3
7.	They	2		1	1		2
8.	Them						1
9.	Two Candidates						1
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS		8	4	21	21	18	32



From the table above, the dominant participant types for candidate one is represented by the noun “Ahok”, it dominates the third article, the fourth article, the fifth article and the six article. The first article is dominated by the pronoun “They”. The second article is dominated by the noun “Ahok”, nominal group “ Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama” and “The Incumbent Governor”. Meanwhile, there are some participant types are used by the writer of thejakartapost.com such as “Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama”, “Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama”, ”Incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama, “The Incumbent Governor”, “The Pair of Candidates”, “ The Embattled Governor”, “The Sharp Tongued”, “Candidates”, “He”, “Them”, “Two Candidates” to represent the candidate one.

The dominant participant types for candidate two is represented by noun “Anies”, it dominates the third article, fourth article, fifth article and sixth article. The first article is dominated by the pronoun “They”. Meanwhile, there are some participant types are used by the writer of thejakartapost.com such as “Anies Baswedan”, “Jakarta Gubernatorial Challenger Anies Baswedan”, “Candidates”, “The Pair of Candidates”, “He”, “They”, “Them”, “Two Candidates” to represent the candidate two.

Thus, the dominant participant types of the articles published by thejakartapost.com for candidate one is represented by the noun “Ahok” and for candidate two is represented by the noun “Anies”. On the other hand, the candidate

one has contrastive participant types than the candidate two is represented by the nominal group “The Sharp Tongued” and “The Embattled Governor” in the fourth article.

In the first article, the participant types for candidate one are represented by the noun “Ahok” appears in 1 clause, nominal group “Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama” appears in 1 clause and the pronoun “They” appears in 1 clause. Meanwhile, the participant types for candidate two are represented by the noun “Anies” appears in 1 clause, noun “Anies Baswedan” appears in 1 clause, pronoun “They” appears in 2 clauses.

In the second article, the participant types for candidate one are represented by the noun “Ahok” appears in 1 clause, noun “Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama” appears in 1 clause and nominal group “ The Incumbent Governor” appears in 1 clause. Meanwhile, the participant types for candidate two are represented by the noun “Anies Baswedan” appears in 1 clause.

In the third article, the participant types for candidate one are represented by the noun “Ahok” appears in 5 clauses, noun “Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama” appears in 1 clause, nominal group “The Incumbent Governor” appears in 1 clause, nominal group “The Pair of Candidates” appears in 1 clause, noun “Candidates” appears in 1 clause, pronoun “They” appears in 1 clause. Meanwhile, the participant types for candidate two are represented by the noun “ Anies” appears in 6 clauses,

noun “Anies Baswedan” appears in 1 clause, noun “Candidates” appears in 2 clauses, nominal group “The Pair of Candidates” appears in 1 clause, pronoun “They” appears in 1 clause.

In the fourth article, the participant types for candidate one are presented by the noun “Ahok” appears in 5 clauses, nominal group “Incumbent Governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama”, nominal group “The Incumbent Governor” , nominal group ”The Embattled Governor” appears in 1 clause, nominal group “The Sharp Tongued” appears in 1 clause, pronoun “He” appears in 2 clauses. Meanwhile, the participant types for candidate two are represented by the noun “Anies” appears in 7 clauses, nominal group “Jakarta Gubernatorial Challenger Anies Baswedan” appears in 1 clause, pronoun “He” appears in 1 clause, pronoun “They” appears in 1 clause.

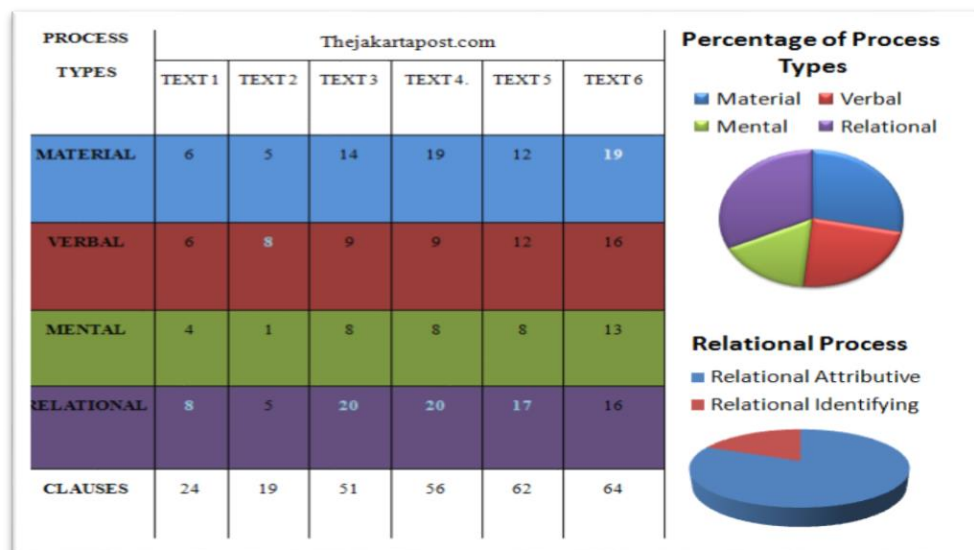
In the fifth article, the participant types for candidate one are represented by the noun “Ahok” appears in 7 clauses, nominal group “Incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama” appears in 1 clause, noun “Candidates” appears in 1 clause. Meanwhile, the participant two are represented by the noun “Anies” in 7 clauses, noun “Anies Baswedan” appears in 1 clause, noun “Candidates” appears in 1 clause.

In the sixth article, the participant types for candidate one are represented by the noun “Ahok” appears in 6 clauses, nominal group “ Incumbent Jakarta Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama” appears in 1 clause, pronoun “He” appears in 5 clauses,

pronoun “They” appears in 2 clauses, pronoun “Them” appears in 1 clause, nominal group “Two Candidates” appears in 1 clause. Meanwhile, the participant two are represented by the noun “Anies” appears in 7 clauses, noun “Anies Baswedan” appears in 1 clause, noun “candidates” appears in 1 clause, pronoun “He” appears in 3 clauses, pronoun “They” appears in 2 clauses, pronoun “Them” appears in 1 clause, nominal group “Two Candidates” appears in 1 clause.

By the nominal group noun and pronoun, it is found that thejakartapost.com serves to identify the candidates are typically definite called “Thing” (Halliday, 2004 p. 325) functions as subject and theme (Halliday, 2004 p. 73). In addition, by the proper noun such as “Ahok” and “Anies” the writer tried to present the familiar names of two candidates for the readers.

4.1.2 The Process Types in the Six Articles



From the table above, the dominant process in the first article is relational process; it also dominates the third article, the fourth article, and fifth article. Meanwhile, the second article is dominated by verbal process and the sixth article is dominated by material process. Thus, the dominant processes of the articles published by thejakartapost.com are relational process, verbal process and material process. The relational process dominates the clauses are found in four articles, which is first, third, fourth and fifth article of thejakartapost.com.

The first article entitled “*Low-income voters critical for both Ahok, Anies: Analyst*” the relational process is presented in the verbal groups “were”, “is striving”, “is developing”, “found”, “had graduated”, “had”, and “was not”.

The verb like “were” and “was not” serve as neutral word. The verbs like “is striving”, is developing serve as phase: time. The verbs like “found” serve as phase: appearance. The verb like “had graduated and “had” serves as sign.

The third article entitled “*Ahok, Anies gear up for final election debate*” the relational process is presented in the verbal groups “will be fixated”, “are set”, “will have”, “was”, “reelected”, “have”, “is”, “to revitalize”, “save”, “would affect”, “would be given”, “is”, “had lost”, “will be”, “would be”, “may be”, “are”, “were”, is being tried”.

The verb like “will be fixated”, “would affect”, “would be given” , “will be”, “may be”, “are set”, “will have” , “reelected”, “is being tried” serves as phase: time.

The verbs like “is”, “are”, “were” serve as neutral word. The verbs like “to revitalize” serves as quality. The verb like “have”, “save” and “had lost” serve as sign.

The fourth article entitled “*Anies redoubles efforts, Ahok on 'silent campaign'*” the relational process is presented in the verbal groups “seen”, “was”, “to move forward”, “have”, “has been”, “has increased”, “have made”, “has been dubbed”, “has switched”, “seems”, “is”, “has filled”, “to appear”, “would be”, “would be match” and “would appear”.

The verb like “is” “was” serves as neutral word. The verb like “seen”, “seems”, “to appear” “would be” “would appear” serves as phase: appearance. The verb like “have”, “have filled”, “has switched”, “has increased”, “have made” serves as indication. The verb like has been and has been dubbed serve as phase : time.

The fifth article entitled “*Ahok-Anies final face-off loses steam*” the relational process is presented in the verbal groups “was not”, “ turned out”, “tobe”, “was”, “were”, “controlled”, “needs”, “seemed”, “has narrowed”, “has”, “would be” and “would influence”.

The verb like “was”, “was not”, “were” serve as neutral word. The verb like “turned out”, “tobe” “would be” “would influence” serve as phase: time. The verb like “controlled” serve as sign. The verb “needs” serve as kind/part. The verb “has” and “has narrowed” serve as indication. Thus, it is found that thejakartapost.com uses the verbal group serving neutral, phase: time, phase: appearance, quality, sign, kind/part, symbol and assignment: projection.

In the first article “*Low-income voters critical for both Ahok, Anies: Analyst*”, the relational-attributive process appears in 4 clauses. The relational-identifying process appears in 4 clauses. In the third article “*Ahok, Anies gear up for final election debate*” The relational-attributive process appears in 13 clauses. The relational-identifying process appears in 7 clauses.

In the fourth article “*Anies redoubles efforts, Ahok on ‘silent campaign’*”, the relational-attributive process appears in 19 clauses. The relational-identifying process appears in 1 clause. Meanwhile, in the fifth article “*Ahok-Anies final face-off loses steam*”, the relational-attributive process appears in 16 clauses. The relational-identifying process appears in 1 clause.

By relational-attributive, it is found that thejakartapost.com serves to characterize the two governor’s candidates. The relational clause serves to characterize and to identify (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p.210).

The verbal process dominates the clause is found in the second article entitled “*Jakarta gubernatorial candidates fight smear campaigns on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter*”. The verbal processes are presented by thejakartapost.com by using words: “said”, “adding”, “continued”, “claimed”, “did not mention”, and “to clarify”. The verbal group “said” appears 3 times serve as neutral quoting. The verb like “adding”, “continued”, “did not mention”, “to clarify”, and “claimed” serve as indicating.

In the second article “*Jakarta gubernatorial candidates fight smear campaigns on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter*”, the statement comes the two candidates supporter appear in 4 clauses from candidate one supporter from social

media volunteers group Jasmey. Meanwhile, from Musa a social media team member of candidate two appear in 2 clauses. There are two kinds of verbiage in this article. The reported speech appears in 6 clauses while the quoted speech appears in 2 clauses. The reported speech is found more in the article posted by thejakartapost.com. According to Haig (2009, p.29) the reported speech is more trustworthiness, since it allows the readers to get the source of the utterance, but reported speech can be changed grammatically modified by writer's perspective. It shows based on the method of reporting the statement; the selected statements from thejakartapost.com can be said as unreliable.

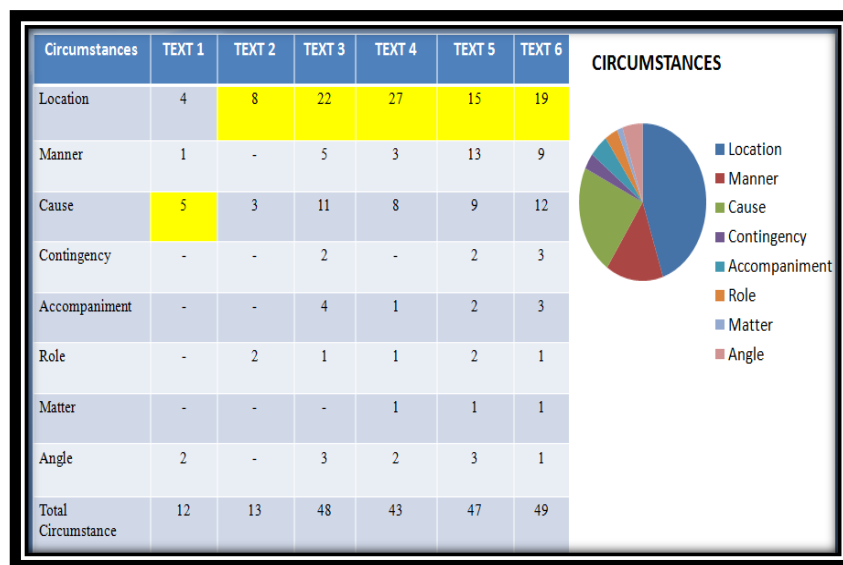
By verbal process, the sayer as the source of information is a part of evidence for the reported information. It is intended to present news as 'factual' or 'objective'. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.252), verbal clause in news reporting allow the reporter to attribute information to sources include, officials, experts, and eye witnesses.

The material process dominates the clause is found in the sixth article entitled "*Ahok-Anies try out jokes on live TV*". The material processes are presented by thejakartapost.com "tried to show", "were challenged", "were given", "went", "to make", "proceeded", "rushed", "to meet", "followed", "did not keep up", "could laugh", "started", "to burst out", "to show off", "watching", "displayed by", "are competing", and "will calculate".

By material process, it is found that thejakartapost.com serves to show the activities of the two candidates. The material clause serves to present the process of

doing and happening in generally or habitually (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p.207).

4.1.3 Circumstances



From the table above, the dominant circumstance is location; it dominates the second article, third article, the fourth article, the fifth article and the sixth article. The first article is dominated by the circumstance of cause. Meanwhile, there are another circumstances such as manner, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter and angle.

In the first article, the circumstance of location appears in 4 clauses, circumstance of manner appears in 1 clause, circumstance of cause appears in 5 clauses, and circumstance of angle appears in 2 clauses. In the second article, the circumstance of location appears in 8 clauses, the circumstance of cause appears in 3

clauses, the circumstance of role appears in 2 clauses. In the third article the circumstance of location appears in 22 clauses, circumstance of manner appears in 5 clauses, circumstance of cause appears in 11 clauses, circumstance of contingency appears in 2 clauses, circumstance of accompaniment appears in 4 clauses, circumstance of role in 1 clause, and circumstance of angle appears in 1 clause.

In the fourth article, the circumstance of location appears in 27 clauses, circumstance of manner appears in 3 clauses, circumstance of cause appears in 8 clauses, circumstance of accompaniment in 1 clause, circumstance of role in 1 clause, circumstance of matter appears in 1 clause, and circumstance of angle appears in 2 clauses. In the fifth article, the circumstance of location appears in 15 clauses, circumstance of manner appears in 13 clauses, circumstance of cause appears in 9 clauses, and circumstance of contingency appears in 2 clauses, circumstance of accompaniment appears in 2 clauses, circumstance of role appears in 2 clauses, circumstance of matter appears in 1 clause and circumstance of angle appears in 3 clauses.

In the sixth article, the circumstance of location appears in 19 clauses, circumstance of manner appears in 9 clauses, circumstance of cause appears in 12 clauses, circumstance of contingency appears in 3 clauses, and circumstance of accompaniment appears in 3 clauses, circumstance of role appears in 1 clause, circumstance of matter appears in 1 clause and circumstance of angle appears in 1 clause.

By the circumstance of location the writer presented the candidates' activities in the second campaign period which followed by place and time. The circumstance of place represents the destination of that movement and may be inherent in the process (Halliday, 2004 p. 195). Meanwhile the circumstance of time functions to construe the chronology (Halliday, 2004 p. 411). In addition the circumstance of cause which dominates the second article represents the cause status of either Theme or Rheme (Halliday, 2004 p. 602).

4.2 Discussion

In this part, the analysis of each media consists of text structure and lexical grammar features.

4.2.1. 'Low income voters critical for both Ahok, Anies' (13 March 2017, 11:13 AM)

A. Text Structure

The first paragraph functions as the orientation of the text. This paragraph informs what candidate one and two are doing in the campaign. The process type in this paragraph are material, by using the verbal groups "are fighting", "to gain", and "to win".

The second paragraph is intended to explain candidate one and candidates two activities. This paragraph informs neutral reported by Executive Director of Chandra

Politika to explain what the two candidates' plan intended to. The process type in this paragraph is verbal, by using neutral quoted with the verbal group "said".

The third paragraph is aimed to add information of Executive Director of Chandra Politika and Jakarta Post, by using neutral quoted with the verbal group "said".

The fourth paragraph functions to inform people's background who will choose candidate one, by using the relational-attributive with the verbal group "found".

The fifth paragraph functions to inform people's background who will choose candidate, by using relational-attributive with the verbal group "had graduated", "had" and "was not".

The sixth paragraph functions to add the information of people's background who will choose candidate one and candidate two from Executive Director of Chandra Politika, by using the verbal process with the verbal group "said" .

The seventh paragraph functions to explain candidate one and candidate two team in winning votes from low income voters by using relational-identifying "is striving" "is developing" as phase time, means that these candidates will fight until the campaign period end.

The eighth paragraph functions to add information from Executive Director of Chandra Politika that in winning low income voters candidate one and candidate two cannot practice vote buying until campaign end, by using verbal process "said" as neutral word.

B. Lexical Grammatical Features

This article tells two candidates' campaign in winning the targeted voters. The writer presents this article using relational process as a dominant process. It occurs in 8 of 24 clauses. The attributive relational process appears in 4 clauses, the identifying relational appears in 4 clauses. The relational process is presented in the verbal groups "were", "is striving", "is developing", "found", "had graduated", "had" and "was not". The relational clause functions to characterize and to identify (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p.210).

The sample of relational clauses in this article are displayed below. (processes in relational clauses are in bold):

(*Clause 18*) Ahok's campaign **is striving** to win the low and middle-class segment|

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.235), the verbal groups "is striving" serve as phase: time. The campaign of candidate one is an identified which followed by the circumstance of purpose "to win the low and middle-class segment. The writer tells the reader that the candidate one focused and targeted the low and middle class segment in positive way. In addition, this is the example from candidate two, as in this clause below:

(*Clause 20*) Anies' team **is developing** their candidate's popularity among upper-income voters

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.235), the verbal groups "is developing" serve as phase: time. The campaign of candidate two is an identified

which followed by the identifier “their candidate’s popularity” and the circumstance of place “among upper-income voters”. The writer tells the reader that the candidate two targeted the upper-income voters with raising his popularity in positive way. From the explanation above the writer shows the difference targeted voters by the two candidates in a neutral and positive way.

4.2.2 Jakarta gubernatorial candidates fight smear campaigns on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter (March, 23 07: 04 AM)

A. Text Structure

The first paragraph functions as the orientation of the article. This paragraph informs that media social platform like facebook, twitter, instagram are places to spread a smear for candidate one and candidate two’s team campaign. The process type in this paragraph is material, by using the verbal groups “are using” and “to spread”.

The second paragraph functions to present that media social team campaign for both candidates disseminating smear campaign. The process type in this paragraph is material with the verbal group “are not promoting”

The third paragraph functions to present opinion from candidate one’s supporter from social media volunteers group Jasmev regarding smear campaign. This paragraph informs that smear campaign is intended to incumbent Governor. The process types in this paragraph are verbal and existential ones, by using the verbal group “said” and “have become”.

The fourth paragraph functions to add information from candidate one's supporter social media volunteers group Jasmev regarding smear campaign on media social toward the candidate one. This paragraph informs that the media social candidate one's team will make a clarification if the smear campaign could affect voters. The process types in this paragraph are verbal, relational and material by using the verbal group "said", "don't have to clarify", "find", and "would make".

The fifth paragraph functions to present adding information from candidate one's supporter social media volunteers group Jasmev regarding smear campaign on media social. This paragraph inform that social media indicating that candidate one had been involved in the e-ID graft mega scandal and then this paragraph also presents clarification from candidate one's supporter social media volunteers group Jasmev about the problem. The process types in this paragraph are verbal, relational and material by the verbal group "continued", "claimed", "did not mention", "had been involved", and "make".

The sixth paragraph functions to present a statement from a social media team member of candidate two. This paragraph informs that candidate two's team had made special efforts to clarify improper content on media social. The process types in this paragraph are verbal and material, by the verbal group "said", "had made" and "to clarify".

C. Lexical grammatical Features

This article informs the smear campaign on social media accounts towards candidate one who had been involved in the e-ID graft mega scandal. The writer presented this article using verbal process as a dominant process. It occurs in 8 clauses from 19 clauses or about 42, 1%. The reported process appears in 6 clauses. Meanwhile, the quoted process appears in 2 clauses. The verbal groups in verbal process found in this article are “said”, “adding”, “continued”, “claimed”, “did not mention”, and “to clarify”. The verbal clause functions to serve a report of what is said (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004, p. 174).

The samples of verbal clause in this article are displayed below. (Processes in verbal clauses are in bold):

(Clause 5) Hariadhi, Ahok's supporter from social media volunteers group Jasmev **said** on Thursday that smear campaigns against the incumbent governor have become more intense.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 252), the verbal groups “said” serves as neutral words of quoting. The statement is in the reported speech form, as it is based on the writer’s interpretation. The “sayer” is candidate one’s supporter from social media volunteers group Jasmev. The writer wants to tell the reader that there is a smear campaign on social media towards the candidate one and have become more intense. To support the statement, the writer presents informant resource from a social media team member of candidate two as in the clause below:

(Clause 17) Musa, a social media team member of candidate two said that the team had made special efforts to clarify improper content on social media.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.252) the verb “said” serves as neutral words of quoting. The statement is in the reported speech form, as it is based on the writer’s interpretation. Thejakartapost.com mentioned the “sayer” of this clause is from a social media team member of candidate two explicitly. The circumstance of purpose “to clarify improper content on social media” it has sense that the writer wants to show the reader that candidate two’s social media team also have involved on the smear campaign which provided the improper content toward the candidate one indirectly.

4.2.3 Ahok, Anies gear up for final election debate (April 12, 2017)

A. Text Structure

The first paragraph functions as orientation of the article. This paragraph informs that the last official governor election debate on Bidakara Hotel on Gatot Subroto, South Jakarta will attract people to watch and decide who will be the next governor. The process types in this paragraph are relational and material, by using the verbal group “will be fixated”, “are set” and “to square off”.

The second paragraph functions to inform that Wednesday’s debate will be the candidates’ final debate. The process types in this paragraph are relational and material, by using the verbal group “will be “and “to persuade”.

The third paragraph functions to inform that two candidates only have three days to campaign before enter the cooling off period. The process type in this paragraph is relational, by using the verbal group “will have”.

The fourth paragraph functions to present the situation and condition of the two candidates in the last debate. The process types in this paragraph are mental and relational process, by using the verbal group “are aware” and “was”.

The fifth paragraph functions to present the candidate one and his running mate are preparing for the debate with examining their finding to support the arguments. The process types in this paragraph are verbal and mental, by using the verbal group “said” and “would examine”.

The sixth paragraph functions to present opinion from candidate two’s running mate about the last debate. This paragraph informs that the last debate would be the last opportunity to attract voters. The process types in this paragraph are verbal, relational and mental, by using the verbal group “said”, “would be” and “estimated”.

The seventh paragraph functions to present preparation of candidate two’s running mate for the last debate which focused on the themes related to the issue in Jakarta. The process types in this paragraph are mental and verbal, by using the verbal group “will focus” and “answering”.

The eighth paragraph functions to present preparation of candidate two’s running mate for the last debate which focused on the related issue in Jakarta in order

to attract undecided voters. The process types in this paragraph are verbal and mental, by using the verbal group “said” and “will focus”.

The ninth paragraph functions to presents swing voters would be the most important voters in the election race. The process types in this paragraph are relational and verbal, by using the verbal group “may be” and “described”.

The tenth paragraph functions to present the atmosphere in the last debate that the pair of candidates is expected to have their own point of view towards the existence issues in Jakarta. The process types in this paragraph are mental and material, by using “are expected” and “to clash”.

The eleventh paragraph functions to inform the topics that would be exist in the last debate and also the questions from marginalized resident for the pair of candidates. The process type in this paragraph is relational, by using the verbal group “is”.

The twelfth paragraph functions to elaborate candidate one’s promises regarding housing for Jakarta resident. The process types in this paragraph are verbal, material and relational, by using the verbal group “has pledged”, “to build”, and “reelected”.

The thirteenth paragraph functions to elaborate candidate two’s program regarding housing with zero down payment for Jakarta resident. The process type in this paragraph is material, by using the verbal group “continues”, “to promote” and “to make”.

The fourteenth paragraph functions to elaborate opinion from the candidate one towards the reclamation issue. This paragraph informs that the candidate one believes the reclamation of North Jakarta Bay is necessary to revitalize in order to save resident from future major disasters. The process type in this paragraph is relational, by using the verbal group “have”, “is”, “to revitalize”, and “save”.

The fifteenth paragraph functions to elaborate candidate two’s promises to stop the controversial project as would affect the residents who living around the bay. This paragraph informs that the candidate two has promised to stop controversial project in North Jakarta Bay in order to save resident who living around the bay. The process types in this paragraph are verbal, material and relational, by using the verbal group “has pledged”, “to stop” and “would affect.

The sixteenth paragraph functions to inform Jakarta General Elections Commission (KPU Jakarta) commissioner Moch.Sidik’s statement that people who would be given the opportunity to ask questions to the candidates in the last debate are marginalized communities. The process type in this paragraph are verbal and relational, by using the verbal group “said”, “were”, “would be given” and “to ask”.

The seventeenth paragraph functions to give additional information related to the statement from Jakarta General Elections Commission (KPU Jakarta) commissioner Moch.Sidik. This paragraph informs that the msarginalized resident have struggled to get access in sharing their inspiration. So, the residents would be given the opportunity to ask questions to the candidates. The process type in this

paragraph are verbal, mental and material, by using the verbal group “said”, “have struggled”, “to get” and “to share”.

The eighteenth paragraph functions to explain the debate format makes both candidates felt different atmosphere and situation on the stage. This paragraph informs that both candidates felt unfamiliar with the debate format as connects most with the communities and responds their questions. The process types in this paragraph are material and relational, by using the verbal group “might put” and “is”.

The nineteenth paragraph functions to present the result of the recent poll. This paragraph informs that the candidate one had lost his status as a front runner to candidate two because of the blasphemy case at the North Jakarta District Court. The process type in this paragraph are material and relational, by using “showed”, “had lost” and “being tried”.

B. Lexical Grammatical Features

This article presents the preparation of the governor election candidates for the final election debate. The writer presented this article using relational process as the dominant process. It occurs in 20 clauses from 49 or about 40, 8%. The attributive relational appears in 12 clauses meanwhile the identifying processes appear in 6 clauses. The verbal groups in relational process found in this article are “will be fixated”, “are set”, “will have”, “was”, “reelected”, “have”, “is”, “to revitalize”, “save”, “would affect”, “would be given”, “is”, “had lost” , “will be”, “would be”,

“may be”, “are”, “were”, and “is being tried”. The relational clause functions to characterize and identify (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p.210).

The samples of relational clause in this article are displayed below. (Processes in relational clauses are in bold):

(*Clause 50*) Ahok **had lost** his front runner status to Anies

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.238), the verbal group “had lost” serves as sign. The carrier is “the candidate one” and the attribute is “front runner status” which is followed by the circumstance of place “to Anies”. The writer presents the problem that candidate one had.

This is another example of relational process as the clause below:

(*Clause 51*) As the former **is being tried** for a blasphemy case at the North Jakarta District Court.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.238), the verbal group “is being tried” serves as the appearance. The identified is “candidate one as the former” and the identifier is “for blasphemy case” which is followed by the circumstance of place “at the North Jakarta District”. The writer presents the candidate one as a candidate who has involved in the blasphemy case at the North Jakarta District Court. The writer gives a fact and shows what happened to the candidate one.

From the clauses above the writer tried to show the readers that the candidate one had a problem and involved in a case. This is also related to the candidate one’s campaign style which has become silent campaign in order to save the candidate one

towards the residents because of the case. In this article, the writer presents the candidate one only. The writer seems presents the problems which candidate one had by showing a fact.

4.2.4 Anies redoubles efforts, Ahok on ‘silent campaign’ (March 22, 2017)

A. Text Structure

The first paragraph functions as orientation. This paragraph informs that both candidates seem changed the strategy in campaigning ahead of Election Day on April 19. The process types in this paragraph are relational and material, by using the verbal group “seems” and “to have changed”.

The second paragraph functions to elaborate why candidate two changed the campaign style. This paragraph informs the efforts of candidate two that he used the second campaign period in order to raise his popularity by introducing himself as a former education and culture minister, to the public. The process types in this paragraph are mental, relational, and material, by using the verbal group “is aware”, “was”, “should use”, and “to move forward”

The third paragraph functions to present the information of M. Taufik, deputy head of the candidate two’s campaign team. This paragraph informs the purpose of candidate two’s campaign which has focused on raising public awareness about their program. The process types in this paragraph are verbal and mental ones, by using the verbal group “said” and “have focused”.

The fourth paragraph functions to elaborate the previous statement from M. Taufik, deputy head of the candidate two's campaign team. This paragraph informs the efforts of candidate two's team in the second campaign which has focused on raising public awareness by letting people know about candidate two's programs. The process types in this paragraph are verbal, mental, material and relational ones, by using the verbal group "told", "are trying", "to reach", "to let know", "have" and "has been".

The fifth paragraph functions to present additional formation related to the previous statement from M. Taufik, deputy head of the candidate two's team regarding the purpose of candidate two's program. This paragraph informs that some program of candidate two have adopted from the previous candidate in the first round, in order to attract 900,000 former supporters of the previous candidate in the first round. The process type in this paragraph is verbal, by using the verbal group "said".

The sixth paragraph functions to present another program of candidate two. This paragraph informs that the candidate two has promised each RW would receive money based on programs; it carries out to develop local communities. The process type in this paragraph are material and verbal, by using the verbal group "have adopted" "have promised" and "would receive".

The seventh paragraph functions to elaborate the efforts of candidate two in campaigning. This paragraph informs one of the strategies of the candidate two is intended to attract Muslim voters by visiting the headquarters of a prominent Muslim

group called Syarikat Islam and made visits to Islamic boarding schools and attended mass prayers and Quran recitals in other places. The process types in this paragraph are relational and material, by using the verbal group “has increased”, “to attract”, “have made” and “attended”.

The eighth paragraph functions to present the temporary result of recent poll numbers. This paragraph informs the position of candidate two which has been dubbed as a favorite in the election with pollsters considering that most of the previous candidate in the first round supporters would likely switch to candidate two’s bandwagon. The process types are relational and mental, by using the verbal group “has been dubbed”, “would switch” and “has switched”.

The ninth paragraph functions to inform the swing voters for the candidate two. This paragraph informs the swing voters of candidate two specifically. Islam Defenders Front (FPI) founder, Rizieq Shihab has switched become candidate two’s supporter. The process type in this paragraph is relational, by using the verbal group “has switched”.

The tenth paragraph functions to present the efforts from the candidate one. This paragraph informs the campaign strategies of candidate one which is more closed to the media and relies on social media to promote his programs. The process type in this paragraph are relational, material, and mental, by using the verbal group “seems”, “is choosing”, “to do”, “are closed”, “rely” and “to promote”.

The eleventh paragraph functions to present the candidate one’s campaign. This paragraph informs that the candidate one’s campaign schedule in the second

campaign is unpublished lately. The process types in this paragraph are verbal and relational, by using the verbal group “told” and “is”.

The twelfth paragraph functions to present the candidate one’s activities while campaigning. This paragraph informs the activities of the candidate one’s team campaign when visiting residents in Jatinegara and Pademangan. The process type in this paragraph is material, by using the verbal group “paid”, “was broadcast” and “visited”.

The thirteenth paragraph functions to present the statement of the candidate one toward the reporters. This paragraph informs the candidate one’s feeling while campaigning that he would be more comfortable if not surrounded by reporters. The process types in this paragraph are verbal, mental, material and relational, by using the verbal group “said”, “was”, “not surrounded by”, “would make” and to greet”.

The fourteenth paragraph functions to present the position of the running mate of the candidate one. This paragraph informs the running mate of the candidate one has same role also by conducting more spot-checks in front of the media. The process type in this paragraph is relational, by using the verbal group “has filled” and “to appear”.

The fifteenth paragraph functions to present the statement from Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) politician Eva Sundari. This paragraph informs the statement from informant resource that the silent campaign is the one of the candidate one’s team strategy in order to save the candidate one from the public because of blasphemy case.

The sixteenth paragraph functions to present opinion from previous informant source. These paragraphs inform the candidate one campaign would be more concrete rather than showed personal marketing. The process types in this paragraph are verbal and relational, by using the verbal group “said” and “would be”.

The seventeenth paragraph functions to elaborate another the candidate one’s strategy in campaigning. This paragraph informs that the candidate one has another strategy which has undertaken “guirella“ tactics on social media to attract young voters.

The eighteenth paragraph functions to present the candidate one’s new program. This paragraph informs the candidate one launched a talk show program called the “Ahok Show” on his media social accounts. The process types in this paragraph are material and relational, by using the verbal group “launched” and “could be watch”

The nineteenth paragraph functions to elaborate the candidate one’s role in the program as stated by the candidate one’s campaign team spokesman Iwet Ramadhan. This paragraph informs the role of the candidate one on the program as a host with presenter Sarah Sechan as his co-host that would bring interesting topic such as free Wi-Fi, open green space and affordable apartments.

B. Lexical Grammatical Features

This article presents the strategy of two candidates’ campaign for the second campaign. The writer presented this article using relational process as a dominant

process. It occurs in 20 clauses from 54 or about 40, 8%. The relational attributive appears in 19 clauses type meanwhile the identifying process appears in 1 clause. The verbal groups in relational process found in this article are “seem”, “was”, “to move forward”, “have”, “has been”, “have made”, “has been dubbed”, “has switched”, “is”, “has filled”, “to appear”, “would be”, “would be watched” and “would appear”. The relational clause functions to characterize and identify (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p.210). The sample of relational clause in this article is displayed below (processes in relational clauses are in bold):

(Clause 1) Two weeks after the campaign period started, Jakarta gubernatorial challenger Anies Baswedan and incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama **seem** to have changed their campaign styles ahead of election day on April 19.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.238), the verbal groups “seem” serves as appearance. The identified is candidate one and candidate two. The writer tells the reader that the two candidates have changed their campaign style. This is one of the examples of the candidate two’s strategy in the second campaign as in the clause below:

(Clause 19) Anies, who was once known as a moderate Muslim figure, **has** also **increased** his efforts to attract Muslim voters.

As mentioned previously about the changing style of governor candidates’ campaign, in this clause the writer tells one of the candidates two’s strategies in campaigning. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.238), the verbal group “has increased” serve as sign. The carrier is the “candidate two, who was once known

as a moderate Muslim figure”, the attribute is “his efforts” which is followed by the circumstance of purpose “to attract Muslims voters”. The writer tells the reader that the candidate two rely on his attribute as Muslim figure to attract Muslim voters indirectly. This is another example of candidate one supporter as the clause below:

(Clause 23) Based on recent poll numbers, Anies **has been dubbed** the favorite in the election with pollsters considering that most of Agus’ former supporters would likely switch to Anies’ bandwagon.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.238), the verbal groups “has been dubbed” serves as sign. In this paragraph the writer gives a fact as stated by the circumstance of angle “based on recent poll numbers” and then the writer tried to give a reason why the previous candidate in the first round supporters would likely switch to candidate two’s bandwagon, it is because the carrier “candidate two” once known as a moderate Muslim figure implicitly. Furthermore, it comes from the candidate one who has different way in attracting voters in the second campaign period. As the statement in this clause below:

(Clause 26) Ahok **seems** to be pivoting away from a high profile campaign as he is choosing to do several activities that are closed to the media and rely on social media to promote his programs he will implement should he be elected.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.238), the verb “seems” serve as appearance. The carrier is the candidate one, the attribute “to be pivoting away” which is followed by the circumstance of place “from a high profile campaign as he is choosing to do several activities that are closed to the media and rely on social media

to promote his programs he will implement should he be elected” seems the writer tried to compare the two candidates strategies campaign. The writer tells the readers that the candidate one’s campaign strategy is closer to media social in order to promote the candidate one’s program.

From the explanation above, the writer tried to show the differences campaign style or strategies which have been done by the two candidates in order to promote their program and attract voters. The writer gives neutral statement and in a positive way in describing the two candidates’ strategies during the campaign.

4.2.5Ahok-Anies final face-off loses steam (April 13, 2017)

A. Text Structure

The first paragraph functions to describe the atmosphere of the final debate. This paragraph informs the atmosphere of the final debate which seems to be tedious because the two candidates lack of substance, offering no concrete or detailed solutions during the two-hour contest. The process type in this paragraph is relational, by using the verbal group “was not” “turned out” and “to be”

The second paragraph functions to present the situation of the final debate. This paragraph informs the atmosphere in the last debate is more tedious. The process type in this paragraph is relational, by using the verbal group “was”.

The third paragraph functions to elaborate the candidates’ performance on the stage at the final debate. This paragraph presents that both candidates serve the questions prepared by a diverse community of Jakarta residents in a short time. The

process types in this paragraph are verbal and material, by using the verbal group “had to respond”, “were permitted”, “to answer” and “failed”.

The fourth paragraph functions to explain the atmosphere of the debate made by the two candidates. This paragraph presents that both candidates are attacking each other with the high sensitive issue such as religion blasphemy, fueling revulsion and bitter resentment among their supporters. The process types in this paragraph are relational, verbal, and material, by using the verbal group “was not, hurled, were, and to address.

The fifth paragraph functions to present the discussion of the candidates in the last debate. This paragraph informs the discussion of two candidates related to transportation, housing, reclamation, education and business issues. The process type in this paragraph is verbal, by using the verbal group “discussed”

The sixth paragraph functions to present the statement of the candidate one in the debate related to the housing issue. This paragraph informs the candidate one’s statement in the debate that has failed in managing housing issue. The process type in this paragraph is verbal and material, by using the verbal group “admitted”, “had failed” and “to build”.

The seventh paragraph functions to present the statement of the candidate one. This paragraph informs the statement of the candidate one regarding housing issue that it was a mistake and the candidate two is trying to fix and hope to the communities to be patient. The process type in this paragraph are verbal, relational,

material and mental, by using the verbal group “said”, “was”, “are trying to fix”, “apologize” and “hope”.

The eighth paragraph functions to present the commentary of the candidate two to the candidate one. This paragraph informs the candidate two commented that a leader should use his or her heart in managing the city. The process types in this paragraph are verbal and material, by using the verbal group “criticized”, “saying” and “should use”.

The ninth paragraph functions to present the program of the running mate of candidate two. This paragraph informs the program of the candidate two’s running mate called OKE-OCE program which its purpose will improve the quality of life for Jakarta’s under-privileged residents. The process types in this paragraph are verbal and material, by using the verbal group “talked”, “claims”, and “will improve”.

The tenth paragraph functions to present the candidate two’s promises towards the resident by the zero down payment program. This paragraph informs that the candidate two gives residents the opportunity to buy their own houses with his “zero down payments” program. The process types in this paragraph are verbal and material, by using the verbal group “promised”, “to not provide” and “give”.

The eleventh paragraph functions to present the netizens’ reaction to the final debate on social media. This paragraph shows the responses for two candidates towards the netizens on social media are much less intense. The process types in this paragraph are relational and verbal, by using the verbal group “questioned”, “commented”, “were” and “controlled”.

The twelfth paragraph functions to present the respond of twitter account towards the candidate two's running mate program. This paragraph informs the netizens who disagree with his idea where the program of OKE OCE needs about Rp 200 million (US\$15,053) in capital. The process types in this paragraph are relational and verbal, by using the verbal group "needs", "disparaged".

The thirteenth paragraph functions to present the opinion of the previous netizens towards OKE OCE the candidate two's running mate program. This paragraph informs the commentary of the netizens by asking on the twitter. The process type in this paragraph is verbal, by using the verbal group "said" and "is talking".

The fourteenth paragraph functions to present the respond of netizens towards program on twitter. This paragraph informs the positive response from the netizens on twitter towards the candidate one's program which followed by the data and statistic to support their arguments. The process types in this paragraph are relational, mental, verbal and material, by using the verbal group "seemed", "to satisfy", "tweeted", "has planned" and "am amazed".

The fifteenth paragraph functions to present the result poll for two candidates. This paragraph informs the gap of two candidates result poll which the candidate two is leading by a whisker, having secured just 47.9 percent of likely voters. The process types in this paragraph are material, verbal and relational, by using the verbal group "shows", "says", "refused" and "has".

The sixteenth paragraph functions to elaborate the result poll from the candidate one. This paragraph informs the gap of the result which the candidate one has secured 46.9 percent of likely voters, while 5.2 percent of respondents refused to provide a response. The process types in this paragraph are verbal and relational, by using the verbal group “says”, “refused” and “has”.

The seventeenth paragraph functions to present the statement from SMRC researcher. This paragraph informs that 87 percent of voters viewed the debates as an important to evaluate the programs offered by the candidates. The process types in this paragraph are verbal and mental, by using the verbal group “said, and “viewed”.

The twentieth paragraph functions to present the statement from pollster Usep S. Ahyar, director of the Populi Center. This paragraph informs that the final debate would influence the undecided and swing voters. The process types in this paragraph are verbal, relational and material, by using the verbal group “told” “would be” and “would influence”.

The twentieth first paragraph presents the voters response for the candidate two. This paragraph informs that voters have bad response towards the candidate two who not to attend a Kompas TV debate moderated by Rosiana Silalahi last week. The process type in this paragraph are “responded” and “said”.

The twentieth second paragraph presents previous statement of the informant source. This paragraph informs the reason why voters responded badly towards the candidate two’s decision not to attend a Kompas TV debate moderated by Rosiana

Silalahi last week. The process types in this paragraph are verbal, relational and mental, by using the verbal group “said”, “was”, “deemed” and “unprepared”.

This article tells the situation of two candidates’ final debate. The situation at the final debate tends to be tedious. The writer presented this article using relational process as a dominant process. It occurs in 17 of 49 clauses. The attributive relational process appears in 16 clauses, the identifying relational appears in 1 clause. The verbal groups in relational process found in this article are “was not”, “turned out”, “to be”, “was”, “were”, “controlled”, “needs”, “seemed”, “has narrowed”, “has”, “would be” and “would influence”.

B. Lexico Grammatical Features

This article tells the situation in the last debate by the two candidates and presents commentary from netizen on social media. The relational clause functions to characterize and identify (Halliday&Matthiessen, 2004, p.210).

The samples of relational clause in this article are displayed below. (Processes in relational clauses are in bold):

(*Clause 40*) Meanwhile, the Ahok-Djarot tactic of presenting data and statistics to support their arguments **seemed** to satisfy some of the city’s netizens.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.238), the verb “seemed” serve as appearance. The carrier is “the candidate one’s tactic of presenting data and statistics to support their arguments” and the circumstance of purpose “to satisfy some of the city’s netizens”. The writer shows that there is a good response from

netizens on social media towards the candidate one presentation. From this clause the writer characterize the candidate one as the governor who has good strategy in attracting voters by using the support data and statistic. Meanwhile, the writer did not characterize the candidate two's presentation on the stage, but the writer characterized the candidate two, as in this clause below :

(Clause 57) The decision not to attend the debate **was** poor strategy as some residents deemed that he [Anies] was scared and unprepared for the debate.

According to Halliday&Matthiessen (2004, p. 238) the verbal “was” serve as neutral word. The carrier is “the decision not to attend the debate”, the attribute is “poor strategy” which is followed by the circumstance of accompaniment “as as some residents deemed that he [Anies] was scared and unprepared for the debate”. The writer tells that in the previous debate the candidate two chose the decision not to attend the debate because of lack of preparation.

From the explanation above, the writer tells the reader the differences in presenting two candidates in the final debate based on the fact. The writer presents the candidate one as a candidate who has good performance on the stage in presenting his argument in the final debate in a positive way. Meanwhile, the writer presents the candidate two as candidate who has bad strategy and lack of preparation in facing the debate segments such as in the previous debate in a negative way.

4.2.6. Ahok, Anies try out jokes on live TV (April 10, 2017)

A. Text Structure

The first paragraph functions as the orientation of this article. This paragraph informs the scheduled show of the two candidates. The process type in this paragraph is material, by using the verbal group “tried to show”.

The second paragraph functions present the situation of the talk show. This paragraph informs that the two candidates were challenged to deliver election-related jokes. The process types in this paragraph are material and verbal, by using the verbal group “were challenged” and “to deliver”.

The third paragraph functions to present the challenge for the each candidate. This paragraph informs that each of the candidates was challenged to deliver a joke. The process types in this paragraph are material and verbal, by using the verbal group “were given” and “to deliver”.

The fourth paragraph functions to present the performance of candidate one in a live stand-up comedy routine program aired on TV. This paragraph informs the performance of candidate one is beginning by saying that he would intentionally make his jokes not funny. The process type in this paragraph is material process, by using the verbal group “makes”.

The fifth paragraph functions to present he statement of candidate one related to the previous paragraph. This paragraph informs that candidate one would not make this program any funnier than the “Ahok Show” jokingly. The process types in this paragraph are material, verbal and mental, by using the verbal group “said”, “don’t want” and “make”.

The sixth paragraph functions to present the topic that candidate one would bring in the live stand-up comedy. This paragraph informs that candidate one would tell about his experience as Jakarta governor to the audience. The process types in this paragraph are material and verbal, by using the verbal group “proceeded “and “to talk”.

The seventh paragraph functions to present candidate one experience as governor of Jakarta. This paragraph informs candidate one’s experiences when he was on impromptu visit. The process type in this paragraph are verbal, relational, and mental, by using the verbal group “said”, “was”, “thought”, and “is”.

The eighth paragraph functions to presents the other topic that candidate one would bring in the live stand-up comedy to the audience. This paragraph inform the candidate one’s experience as deputy governor when he was visiting residents hit by floods and forced to move to the Marunda low-cost apartments in North Jakarta in 2013. The process type in this paragraph is verbal process, by using the verbal group “recited”.

The ninth paragraph functions to elaborate candidate one’s experience related to the previous topic. This paragraph informs the experience of candidate one when he was inside the apartment and encountered a funny experience. The process type in this paragraph are verbal, material and mental, by using the verbal group “said”, “rushed”, “to meet”, “were excited”, “followed” and “thought”.

The tenth paragraph functions to present candidate two’s topic for the stand-up comedy. This paragraph informs that candidate two has tried to make audience

laugh even though he did not keep up with the theme of the challenge. The process types in his paragraph are relational and material, by using the verbal group “tried to make” and “did not keep up”.

The eleventh paragraph functions to present how candidate two started his performance. This paragraph informs that candidate two began the performance by asking the audience to laugh at him. The process type in this paragraph are verbal, mental and material, by using the verbal group “asked”, “said”, “would appreciate” and “could laugh”.

The twelfth paragraph functions to present candidate two’s performance by bringing the topic of ‘nongkrong’. This paragraph informs that Indonesian is proud with the word ‘nongkrong’ had made it onto The New York Times website. The process type in this paragraph are material and relational, by using the verbal group “started”, “is” and “had made”.

The thirteenth paragraph functions to present candidate two’s joke with the topic of nongkrong. This paragraph informs that people nowadays like to nongkrong and The New York Times had defined the word nongkrong. The process type in this paragraph are verbal, mental and relational, by using the verbal group “said”, “like” and “defined”.

The fourteenth paragraph functions to present the other topic that candidate two might bring in the stand-up comedy. This paragraph informs that candidate two had made the audience who consisted mostly young adults laughed when he mentioned the popular dating app Tinder. The process types in this paragraph are

relational and material, by using the verbal group “caused”, “consisted” and “to burst out”.

The fifteenth paragraph functions to present the candidate two’s joke with the topic of Tinder app. This paragraph informs that people nowadays like to use Tinder App and what actually the app was for. The process type in this paragraph are verbal, mental and relational, by using the verbal group “said”, “see”, “turns out”, “wanted” and “did not”.

The sixteenth paragraph functions to present the appearance the stand-up comedy program. This paragraph informs that the situation on this program is full of laugh and different with the previous TV program. The process type in this paragraph are relation, mental and verbal, by using the verbal group “was filled”, “could see” and “said”.

The seventeenth paragraph functions to presents the statement from Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) political analyst Siti Zuhro. This paragraph informs that both candidates should be appreciated. The process type in this paragraph are verbal, relational and material , by using the verbal group “said”, “still managed”, “to show off” and “was”.

The eighteenth paragraph functions to presents the statement of the informant source related to the program. This paragraph informs that this program displayed the competition between the two candidates, but people could see the humorous side of each candidate. The process type in this paragraph are verbal, relational, material and

mental, by using the verbal group “said”, “was intended to show off”, “displayed”, “watching”, “could make” and “feel”.

The nineteenth paragraph functions to presents the opinion from informant source. This paragraph informs that people would interpret the apparent friendliness displayed by the two candidates during the program. The process types in this paragraph are verbal, mental and material, by using the verbal group “said”, “must not misinterpret” and “displayed by”

The twentieth paragraph functions to present the additional opinions from informant source related to the previous paragraph. This paragraph informs that people would not interpret candidates ‘intimacy as their real stance, because they are competing to be the next governor of Jakarta.

B. Lexico Grammatical features

This article informs that the two candidate’s joke contains their experience towards Jakarta resident and current issues on stand-up comedy live TV. This program intended to show the humorous side of each candidate. The writer uses material process as the dominant process. It occurs in 19 clauses of 64 clauses or about 29,7%.The material clause functions to present the doing or happening (Halliday&Matthiessen, 2004, p.207). The verbal groups in material process found in this article are “tried to show”, “were challenged”, “were given”, “went”, “to make”, “proceeded”, “rushed”, “to meet”, “followed”, “did not keep up”, “could laugh”,

“started”, “to burst out”, “to show off”, “watching”, “displayed by”, “are competing” and “will calculate”.

The samples of material clause in this article are displayed below. (Processes in relational clauses are in bold):

(*Clause 1*) Amid one of the most divisive gubernatorial elections in the history of the capital, incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama and his rival Anies Baswedan **tried to show** their lighter sides on Saturday night by taking part in a live stand-up comedy routine program aired on TV.

According to (Halliday and Matthiesen, 2004, p. 238) the verbal group “tried to show” as a material process. The Actor are candidate one and candidate two, the goal “their lighter sides” which is followed by the circumstance of place “on Saturday night by taking part in a live stand-up comedy routine program aired on TV. The writer tells the reader that the two candidates are trying to show their humorous in front of TV, because during this TV only shows the seriousness side of the two candidates. This is one of candidate one’s performance on stand-up comedy live TV as in this clause below:

(*Clause 9*) Ahok **went** first, beginning by saying that he would intentionally make his jokes not funny.

According to Halliday&Matthisen (2004, p.284) the verbal group “went” as an action. The writer tells the reader how the candidate one started his performance. The actor is “candidate one” which is followed by the circumstance of time “beginning by saying that he would intentionally make his jokes not funny”. The

writer tried to tell the reader that actually candidate one would make this program full of laugh. This is another joke that candidate one brought in the stand-up comedy, as in this clause below:

(Clause 10) He then **proceeded** to talk to the audience about his experiences as governor of Jakarta.

From this clause the writer tells the reader that candidate one's jokes contains of his experience as governor of Jakarta. Furthermore comes from candidate two to deliver his jokes, as in this clause below:

(Clause 25) Following Ahok, Anies **tried** his best to make the audience laugh even though he did not keep up with the theme of the challenge.

Candidate one has tried to deliver his joke and make the audience laugh even though he did not keep up with the theme of the challenge. From the clause above, the writer shows the differences of two candidates' strategy and way in delivering their jokes to the audience and made the relaxing atmosphere at the stage. The writer also presents the two candidates in neutral and positive way.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter aims to provide the conclusion and suggestion of this study for further research related to the same topic.

5.1 Conclusion

This study focuses on representation of governor's election candidates in the second campaign period of 2017 in *The Jakarta Post*. This study analyses six articles taken from *thejakartapost.com* online newspaper. This study employs Transitivity system of M.A.K. Halliday's System Functional Linguistic by identifying and analyzing the six articles.

From the six articles the candidates are represented by the nominal group. The candidate one is represented by the nominal group such as "Ahok", "Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama", "Jakarta Governor Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama", "Incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama", "The Incumbent Governor", "The Pair of Candidates", "The Embattled Governor", "The Sharp Tongued", "Candidates", "He", "They", "Them" and "Two Candidates".

For the candidate two is represented by the nominal group such as "Anies", "Anies Baswedan", "Jakarta Gubernatorial Challenger Anies Baswedan",

“Candidates”, “The Pair of Candidates”, “He”, “They”, “Them” and “Two Candidates”. In conclusion the two candidates are represented by the noun, candidate one is represented by the noun “Ahok” and candidate two is represented by the noun “Anies” but there is a contrastive participant types for candidate one which represented by the nominal group “The Sharp Tongued”.

From the six articles the candidates are represented by the three dominant processes, relational, verbal and material processes. Relational process dominates in the first article “*Low-income voters critical for both Ahok, Anies: Analyst*”, third article “*Ahok, Anies gear up for final election debate*” fourth article “*Anies redoubles efforts, Ahok on 'silent campaign*” and the fifth article “*Ahok-Anies final face-off loses steam*”.

The verbal process dominates the second article “*Jakarta gubernatorial candidates fight smear campaigns on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter*”. The material process dominates the sixth article “*Ahok-Anies try out jokes on live TV*”.

Through relational process, the governor’s election candidates are characterized and presented as candidates who want to win targeted voters during the campaign based on writer perspective, informant source and survey. By using relational attributive, the candidate one is represented as the candidate who have involved in several social cases and relies on social media to attract voters. Meanwhile, the candidate two is represented as the candidate who relies on his profile

or attributes as Muslim figure, a former education and culture minister to attract voters especially Muslim voters.

Through verbal process, the writer of the article found source persons mostly from candidate one supporter's volunteer on social media. By using the verbal process the candidate one is presented as the candidate who intended by the smear campaign on media social, it based on the statement from candidate one's volunteer supporter from media social and writer's perspective. In addition the candidate one also represented as candidate who has good strategy in the last debate, it based on the commentary of one of social media account.

Through material process, appears the humorous side of the two candidates in making a joke in the stand-up comedy lives TV. The candidate one and candidate two as candidate who have humorous side in making joke at the stand-up comedy program live TV that make the audience and whole the room full of laugh.

In conclusion, the candidate one is represented as the candidate who has involved in several social issues case, sharp tongued, good strategy in presenting the program for Jakarta and humorous side. Meanwhile, the candidate two is represented as the candidate who relies on his profile or attribute as Muslim figure, a former education and culture minister to attract voters especially Muslim voters and also humorous.

5.2 Suggestion

Media has their own way to deliver news to the readers. Since, there is no media is neutral. M.A.K Halliday's Transitivity allows the researcher to construe the intention of the media by breaking down the clause and interpreting the participant, process types and circumstance. However, the media allows the readers to draw their own conclusion towards the issue being presented, as well as in *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper.

Referring to the result of this study, the researcher recommends for further study to analyze printed or online news article in the discourse practice, to conduct an in-depth-interview to the target readers and the journalist to know the respond of the reader. Hopefully, this study will enhance the reader's critical thinking towards the news being presented by the media.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

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Low-income voters critical for both Ahok, Anies: Analyst

News Desk

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Mon, March 13, 2017 | 11:13 am

Jakarta Governor Basuki "Ahok" TjahajaPurnama and his rival Anies Baswedan are fighting to gain votes from lower-income Jakartans to win the second round of the gubernatorial election, a political researcher said.

The executive director of Charta Politika, YunartoWijaya, said that they would focus on winning that segment because the middle- and upper-class voters have already decided who they would choose in the election.

"They would fight over the low-income voters," Yunarto said as quoted by *kompas.com* on Monday.

(Read also: Anies, Ahok to face off in second round)

Based on the exit poll of the first round of the election, Charta Politika found that most of Ahok's voters were educated people who had at least studied in a university.

Meanwhile, most of Anies' voters had only graduated from high school or had less education than that.

The people whose salaries were more than Rp 4 million (about US\$300) were most likely to vote for Ahok and his running mate DjarotSaifulHidayat, while the voters with incomes of less than Rp 4 million might favor Anies and Sandiaga Uno, Yunarto said.

Therefore, Ahok's campaign is striving to win the low- and middle-class segment while Anies' team is developing their candidate's popularity among upper-income voters, he said.

To win low-income voters, it was not possible for any of the campaign teams to practice vote buying or utter threats during the campaign, Yunarto said. (cal/wit)

Jakarta gubernatorial candidates fight smear campaigns on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter

IndraBudiari

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Thu, March 23, 2017 | 07:04 pm

In the upcoming gubernatorial election, the social media team of the Jakarta gubernatorial candidates are using Facebook, Instagram and Twitter to spread their campaign messaging and consider the social media platforms to be the real battlefield.

They are not promoting programs of Basuki "Ahok" TjahajaPurnama and AniesBaswedan as the Jakarta gubernatorial candidates but instead disseminating smear campaigns.

(Read also: [Campaign social media accounts to close for cooling-off period](#))

Hariadhi, Ahok's supporter from social media volunteers group Jasmev said on Thursday that smear campaigns against the incumbent governor have become more intense.

"I can find a smear campaign every three hours on social media, but we don't have to clarify every single of them," Hariadhi said in a discussion, adding that the team would make clarifications if the smear campaign could affect voters.

"Last week, for example, social media accounts claimed Ahok had been involved in the e-ID graft mega scandal. We then make a clarification that the prosecutor did not mention Ahok's name at all during the hearing," he continued.

Musa, a social media team member of Anies Baswedan, said that the team had made special efforts to clarify improper content on social media. (dan)

Ahok, Anies gear up for final election debate

IndraBudiari

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Wed, April 12, 2017 | 08:54 am

Millions of eyes will be fixated on Bidakara Hotel on Gatot Subroto, South Jakarta, on Wednesday night when Anies Baswedan and Basuki “Ahok” TjahajaPurnama are set to square off in the last official gubernatorial election debate.

Wednesday’s debate will be the candidates’ final chance to persuade more than 7 million voters on the same stage.

After the debate, both Anies and Ahok will only have three days of campaigning left as the gubernatorial race enters its cooling off period.

Both camps are aware of the magnitude of the debate, with Ahok saying he was busy collecting data to support his arguments during the debate.

His running mate, Djarot Saiful Hidayat, said on Tuesday that they would also examine their findings during the campaign trail.

Meanwhile, Anies’ running mate, Sandiaga Uno, said the one and only official debate in the runoff would be a golden opportunity to attract the ever-elusive swing vote, estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands.

According to Sandiaga, Anies will focus on themes related to human interest while answering economic and infrastructure-related questions.

“We will focus our debate on the issues considered most important, especially to undecided voters,” he said on Monday.

Swing voters may be the game changer in an election race, described by many, as one of the tightest in the capitals history.

Under the theme “from residents to Jakarta,” the pair of candidates are expected to clash over their different points of view on a number of basic issues in Jakarta.

Among the topics included in the debate are transportation, housing, reclamation, education and business, with some of the questions drafted by Jakarta residents.

Regarding housing, for instance, Ahok has pledged to build more vertical housing for marginalized and middle-class residents if reelected, with a large part of the apartments to be located in transportation hubs.

On the other hand, Anies continues to promote his zero down payment program to make housing affordable for low and middle income residents.

Anies and Ahok also have opposing opinions on reclamation issues with the incumbent governor believing that reclamation of North Jakarta Bay is necessary to revitalize the bay area as well save residents from future major disasters.

On the other side, Anies has pledged to stop the controversial project as it would affect the livelihoods of those living around the bay.

Jakarta General Elections Commission (KPU Jakarta) commissioner Moch.Sidik said marginalized communities, including street vendors and lowcost apartment residents, were among the people who would be given the opportunity to ask questions to the candidates at Wednesday's debate.

"Marginalized residents have struggled to get access to share their aspirations. We hope to give them that in this debate," Sidik said.

(Read also: KPU Jakarta to engage public in final debate)

The inclusion of residents in a town-hall debate format might put both candidates on unfamiliar ground as it is a difficult format where in the candidate who connects most with the individuals asking the questions fairs best.

A recent poll showed Ahok had lost his frontrunner status to Anies as the former is being tried for a blasphemy case at the North Jakarta District Court.

Anies redoubles efforts, Ahok on 'silent campaign'

Indra Budiari and Callistasia AnggunWijaya

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Wed, March 22, 2017 | 09:05 am

Two weeks after the campaign period started, Jakarta gubernatorial challenger Anies Baswedan and incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama seem to have changed their campaign styles ahead of election day on April 19.

Having garnered 39.95 percent from the total votes in the first round, Anies is aware that his popularity in the capital was unquestionable and he should use the second campaign period to move forward from introducing himself, a former education and culture minister, to the public.

M. Taufik, deputy head of the Anies campaign team, said on Monday that for the last few weeks on the campaign trail Anies and his running mate Sandiaga Uno have focused on raising public awareness about their programs.

“We are trying to reach more people to let them know that Anies and Sandiaga have a lot of good programs for Jakarta. That has been our focus in the second round,” he told *The Jakarta Post*.

Taufik said they also adopted some of Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono’s programs to woo his 900,000 former supporters following his exclusion from the race.

(Read also: [Defeated SBY's son tells supporters to freely vote for Ahok or Anies](#))

Recently Anies and Sandiaga have adopted Agus proposal for a cash assistance program at the community unit (RW) level. They have promised that each RW would receive money based on programs it carries out to develop local communities.

Anies, who was once known as a moderate Muslim figure, has also increased his efforts to attract Muslims voters. Having kicked off their second-round campaign by visiting the headquarters of a prominent Muslim group called Syarikat Islam, Anies

and Sandiaga have since made visits to Islamic boarding schools and attended mass prayers and Quran recitals in other places.

Based on recent poll numbers, Anies has been dubbed the favorite in the election with pollsters considering that most of Agus' former supporters would likely switch to Anies' bandwagon.

Islam Defenders Front (FPI) founder, RizieqShihab, for instance, has switched his support from Agus to Anies.

(Read also: [Muslim voters willing to vote for Ahok-Djarot: Surveys](#))

Meanwhile, Ahok seems to be pivoting away from a high profile campaign as he is choosing to do several activities that are closed to the media and rely on social media to promote his programs he will implement should he be elected.

Unlike the campaign for the first round of the election, in which his campaign team always told the press about his agenda, Ahok's runoff campaign schedule is often unpublished.

On March 9, for instance, unbeknownst to reporters the embattled governor paid a visit to a sick resident in Jatinegara, East Jakarta, an activity that was broadcast live on his Facebook account. Later on, he visited another sick resident in Pademangan, North Jakarta.

The sharp-tongued governor said earlier that he was more comfortable not surrounded by reporters while campaigning as they would make it hard for him to greet residents if it was too crowded.

Meanwhile, since the campaign period began, Djarot has filled Ahok's shoes to appear in front of the media by conducting more spot-checks than Ahok.

Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) politician Eva Sundari said that the "silent campaign" was part of the team's strategy to save the incumbent from the public resistance related to Ahok's blasphemy charges.

"This [Ahok's] campaign would be more concrete, no longer about personal marketing like 'I'm good, please vote for me.' Therefore, Ahok's campaign would be more 'silent' compared to Djarot's," Eva said.

Although he seemed relaxed on his campaign activities, Ahok has undertaken “guerilla” tactics on social media to attract young voters.

Last week, Ahok launched a talk show program called the “Ahok Show,” which could be watched live through his YouTube channel, or on his Facebook, Twitter and Instagram accounts.

Ahok campaign team spokesman IwetRamadhan said the program, in which Ahok would appear as a host with presenter Sarah Sechan as his co-host, would raise popular topics, such as free Wi-Fi, open green space and affordable apartments.

Ahok-Anies final face-off loses steam

Callistasia AnggunWijaya, Ivany Atina Arbi and Agnes Anya

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Thu, April 13, 2017 | 07:04 am

The much-awaited final debate in Jakarta's gubernatorial election was not a fiery display of mutual antipathy as some had expected. Instead, it turned out to be a somewhat tedious affair as the candidates debated the city's multitudinous problems in a manner that lacked substance, offering no concrete or detailed solutions during the two-hour contest.

Compared to the other official debate organized by the Jakarta General Elections Commission (KPU Jakarta) on Jan. 13, last night's "fight night" was decidedly less memorable.

Both incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki "Ahok" TjahajaPurnama and his rival AniesBaswedan had to respond to a plethora of specific questions prepared by a diverse community of Jakartans consisting of fisherfolk, transportation users, low-cost apartment tenants and owners of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). However, Ahok and Anies were only permitted a short amount of time to answer the questions and often failed to fully delineate their positions and policies.

The debate was also not as combative and gung-ho as when the two camps locked horns and took off the gloves during a live debate aired on Metro TV on March 27. In that febrile affair, both teams hurled acrimonious remarks at one another and were quick to address highly sensitive issues including religious blasphemy, fueling revulsion and bitter resentment among their supporters.

Squaring off exactly one week before Jakartans go to the polls, the two remaining candidate pairs, Ahok-DjarotSaifulHidayat and Anies-Sandiaga Uno, discussed transportation, housing, reclamation, education and business issues.

During the debate, which carried the theme "From Residents For Jakarta," Ahok admitted that his administration had failed to build a sufficient number of good

quality low-cost apartments in response to complaints expressed by a resident of the Jatinegara low-cost apartment complex in East Jakarta.

“That was a mistake that we are now trying to fix. I apologize and I hope Bapak and Ibu will be patient,” Ahok said.

Commenting on Ahok’s apology, Anies sarcastically criticized the incumbent, saying that leaders should use their hearts when managing a city.

Later on in the debate, Anies talked about his program “OK OCE,” which he claims will improve the quality of life for Jakarta’s under-privileged residents.

If elected, Anies promised to not only provide good quality low-cost apartments, but also give residents the opportunity to buy their own houses with his “zero down payment” program.

The reaction to the debate on social media was also much less intense. On Twitter, some netizens questioned and commented on the responses given by both camps, but the responses were relatively calm and controlled in their demeanor compared to previous occasions.

However, when Sandiaga discussed his trademark “OK-OCE Mart” program for SMEs, where each mart needs about Rp 200 million (US\$15,053) in capital, a Twitter feed going by the handle @ abetdaniel disparaged Sandiaga’s idea with some degree of venom.

“Sandiaga is talking gibberish. Do you think it’s easy for UMKM [SME] community to have Rp 200 million all at the same time? Please think [before speaking],” he said.

Meanwhile, the Ahok-Djarot tactic of presenting data and statistics to support their arguments seemed to satisfy some of the city’s netizens. “Ahok has planned it well. I am amazed,” @edwinachen tweeted.

Outside the debate arena, the gap between the two candidates has narrowed considerably over the past week. The latest SaifulMujani Research and Consulting (SMRC) survey — with samples taken between March 31 and April 5 — shows Anies leading by a whisker, having secured just 47.9 percent of likely voters.

The survey says Ahok has secured 46.9 percent of likely voters, while 5.2 percent of respondents refused to provide a response. The survey has a margin of error of 4.7 percent.

Deni Irfani, a SMRC researcher, said 87 percent of voters viewed the debates as an important means through which they could weigh and evaluate the programs offered by the candidates.

Separately, pollster Usep S. Ahyar, director of the Populi Center, told The Jakarta Post that the final debate would be decisive and would influence around 10 percent of undecided voters and 15 to 20 percent of swing voters. He made this claim after analyzing voter reaction to the earlier debates held on Metro TV and Kompas TV.

According to a survey conducted by the Populi Center, voters responded badly to Anies and Sandiaga's decision not to attend a Kompas TV debate moderated by Rosiana Silalahi last week.

"The decision not to attend the debate was poor strategy as some residents deemed that he [Anies] was scared and unprepared for the debate," Usep said.

Ahok, Anies try out jokes on live TV

News Desk

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Mon, April 10, 2017 | 08:08 am

Amid one of the most divisive gubernatorial elections in the history of the capital, incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” TjahajaPurnama and his rival Anies Baswedan tried to show their lighter sides on Saturday night by taking part in a live stand-up comedy routine program aired on TV.

During the talk show, Ahok and Anies were challenged to deliver election-related jokes.

Accompanied by their respective running mates Djarot Saiful Hidayat and Sandiaga Uno, each were given two minutes to deliver their best jokes.

Ahok went first, beginning by saying that he would intentionally make his jokes not funny.

“Sorry, but I don’t want to make this program any funnier than ‘The Ahok Show’,” he said with a grin, referring to the name of an online interactive talk show program uploaded to his social media accounts as part of his election campaign.

He then proceeded to talk to the audience about his experiences as governor of Jakarta.

“I was on an impromptu visit the other day when I met a resident who kept frowning. He said he frowned because I would evict him. Then he showed me the invoice of his property tax that said he had to pay nothing. He somehow concluded that zero tax meant that he would be evicted,” said Ahok. “Instead of being happy, he thought he would get evicted. This is all because of the gubernatorial election.”

Ahok then recited a funny experience as deputy governor when he was visiting residents hit by floods and forced to move to the Marunda low-cost apartments in North Jakarta in 2013.

When he was inside the apartment, some civil servants suddenly rushed downstairs to meet the mayor of North Jakarta. “The civil servants were excited to meet their mayor, so I followed them, forgetting that I was the deputy governor at that time. I still thought I was just a regular businessman.” he said, this time drawing a larger laugh.

Following Ahok, Anies tried his best to make the audience laugh even though he did not keep up with the theme of the challenge.

Understanding that he is not a professional comedian, Anies asked the audience to laugh at him before he started his routine. “I would appreciate it if everyone could laugh because this is hard to do,” said Anies.

He started his performance by saying that Jakartans had done themselves proud as the word *nongkrong*, which is Indonesian slang for “hanging out,” had made it onto The New York Times website.

“So many young people like to *nongkrong* these days that The New York Times even defined the word, which according to them means ‘sitting, talking and doing nothing’,” said Anies as the audience giggled.

Anies’ jokes caused the audience, which consisted mostly of young adults, to burst out in laughter when he mentioned the popular dating app Tinder.

“I see teenagers swiping right on their smartphones and it turns out they are playing with Tinder. I wanted to download it too, but I didn’t after I found out what the app was for,” said Anies, jokingly adding that he had seen married people use the app.

The stand-up comedy segment and the whole program was filled with laughter and humorous banter, a stark contrast to the candidates’ previous TV appearances where the public could see a clear antipathy between the two tickets.

Despite all the political brawling, the fact that both candidates still managed to show off their humorous side together was something to be appreciated, said Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) political analyst Siti Zuhro.

“The program was intended to show off the humorous side of each candidate, so even though the program displayed the competition between Ahok and Anies, watching them could make people feel the program was simple and relaxing,” she said.

However, the audience, especially people who will cast their votes in the upcoming election runoff, must not misinterpret the apparent friendliness displayed by the two candidates during the program, Siti added.

“People must not interpret their intimacy as their real stance. They are competing against each other, so they will calculate and memorize each other’s words and actions,” she said.

1. Low income voters critical for both Ahok, Anies : Analyst (March 13, 2017)

A. Nominal Group

A 1	CANDIDATE 1	NOMINAL GROUP					Thing
		Clause	Deictic	Numerative	Epithet	Classifier	
		1					Jakarta Governor Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama
		5					They
		8					They
		14					Ahok
	CANDIDATE 2	1					Anies Baswedan
		5					They
		8					They
		15					Anies

2. Jakarta gubernatorial candidates fight smear campaigns on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter (March 23, 2017)

A. Nominal Group

A 2	CANDIDATE 1	NOMINAL GROUP					
		Clause	Deictic	Numerative	Epithet	Classifier	Thing
		4					Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama
		5	The		Incumbent		Governor
	13					Ahok	
	CANDIDATE 2	4					Anies Baswedan

3. Ahok, Anies gear up for final election debate (April 12, 2017)

A. Nominal Group

A 3	CANDIDATE 1	NOMINAL GROUP					Thing
		Clause	Deictic	Numerative	Epithet	Classifier	
		2					Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama
		6					Ahok
		11					Ahok
		4					They
		21	The	Pair of			Candidates
		24					Ahok
		30					Ahok
		31	The		Incumbent		Governor
		40					Candidates
		49					Ahok
	CANDIDATE 2	2					Anies Baswedan
		6					Anies
		11					They
		15					Anies
		21					Candidates
		27					Anies
		30					Anies
		34					Anies
		40					Candidates

4. Anies redoubles efforts, Ahok on ‘silent campaign’ (March 22, 2017)

A. Nominal Group

A 4	CANDIDATE 1	NOMINAL GROUP					
		Clause	Deictic	Numerative	Epithet	Classifier	Thing
		4			Incumbent		Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama
		26					Ahok
		34	The		Embattled		Governor
		37	The		Sharp		Tongued
		38					He
		43					Ahok
		45	The		Incumbent		
		50					He
		51					Ahok
		52					Ahok
		54					Ahok
		1			Gubernato rial		Jakarta Challenger Anies Baswedan
		3					Anies
		5					He
		7					Anies
		9					Anies

	CANDIDATE 2	10					Anies
		17					They
		19					Anies
		21					Anies
		23					Anies

5. Ahok-Anies final face-off loses steam (April 13, 2017)

A. Nominal Group

A 5	CANDIDATE 1	NOMINAL GROUP					
		Clause	Deictic	Numerative	Epithet	Classifier	Thing
		5			Incumbent		Jakarta Governor “Ahok” Basuki Tjahaja Purnama
		6					Ahok
		13					Ahok
		14					Ahok
		17					Ahok
		42					Ahok
		43					Ahok
		47					Ahok
	50					Candidates	
	CANDIDATE 2	5					Anies Baswedan
		6					Anies
		13					Anies
		22					Anies
		25					Anies

		28					Anies
		30					Candidates
		36					Anies
		57					Anies

6. Ahok, Anies try out jokes on live TV (April 10, 2017)

A. Nominal Group

A 6	CANDIDATE 1	NOMINAL GROUP					
		Clause	Deictic	Numerative	Epithet	Classifier	Thing
		1			Incumbent		Jakarta Governor Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama
		3					Ahok
		6					Ahok
		7					He
		10					He
		12					Ahok
		14					He
		15					He
		17					Ahok
		18					He
		25					Ahok
		53					Ahok
		54					Them

		57		Two			Candidates
		62					They
		63					They
	CANDIDATE 2	1					Anies Baswedan
		2					Anies
		25					Anies
		26					He
		27					Anies
		28					Anies
		31					He
		34					Anies
		38					He
		40					Anies
		47					Candidates
		53					Anies
		54					Them
		57		Two			Candidates
		58					They
		59					They

1. Low income voters critical for both Ahok, Anies : Analyst (March 13, 2017)

a. Process Types

NO	CLAUSE	PROCESS
1.	Jakarta Governor Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama and his rival Anies Baswedan are fighting to gain votes from lower-income Jakartans to win the second round of the gubernatorial election, a political researcher said .	VERBAL
2.	Jakarta Governor Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama and his rival Anies Baswedan are fighting to gain votes from lower-income Jakartans to win the second round of the gubernatorial election	MATERIAL
3.	to gain votes from lower-income Jakartans to win the second round of the gubernatorial election	MATERIAL
4.	The executive director of Charta Politika, YunartoWijaya, said that they would focus on winning that segment because the middle- and upper-class voters have already decided who they would choose in the election.	VERBAL
5.	They would focus on winning that segment	MENTAL
6.	the middle- and upper-class voters have already decided who they would choose in the election.	MENTAL
7.	"They would fight over the low-income voters," Yunarto said as quoted by <i>kompas.com</i> on Monday.	VERBAL
8.	They would fight over the low-income voters	MATERIAL
9.	Based on the exit poll of the first round of the election, Charta Politika found that most of Ahok's voters were educated people who had at least studied in a university.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
10.	most of Ahok's voters were educated people who had at least studied in a university.	RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING

11.	most of Anies' voters had only graduated from high school or had less education than that.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
12.	had less education than that.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUIVE
13.	The people whose salaries were more than Rp 4 million (about US\$300) were most likely to vote for Ahok and his running mate Djarot Saiful Hidayat,	RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING
14.	to vote for Ahok and his running mate Djarot Saiful Hidayat,	MENTAL
15.	the voters with incomes of less than Rp 4 million might favour Anies and Sandiaga Uno, Yunarto said .	VERBAL
16.	the voters with incomes of less than Rp 4 million might favour Anies and Sandiaga Uno	MENTAL
17.	Ahok's campaign is striving to win the low- and middle-class segment while Anies' team is developing their candidate's popularity among upper-income voters, he said .	VERBAL
18.	Ahok's campaign is striving to win the low- and middle-class segment	RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING
19.	to win the low- and middle-class segment	MATERIAL
20.	Anies' team is developing their candidate's popularity among upper-income voters	RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING
21.	To win low-income voters, it was not possible for any of the campaign teams to practice vote buying or utter threats during the campaign, Yunarto said .	VERBAL
22.	To win low-income voters	MATERIAL
23.	It was not possible	RELATIONAL

No.	Conjunction	Actor	Process	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Circumstance
1. 24.	for any of campaign	Jakarta Governor Basuki	are fighting	to practice vote buying or utter threats during the			to gain votes from lower-income Jakartans to win the second round of the gubernatorial election

b. Material Process

		"Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama and his rival Anies Baswedan					
2.			to gain	votes from lower-income Jakartans to win the second round of the gubernatorial election			
4.		for any of the campaign teams	to practice	vote buying or utter threats			during the campaign
5.		They	would fight				over the low-income voters
6.			to win	the low- and middle-class segment			
7.			To win	low-income voters			

c. Mental Process

No.	Conjunction	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circumstance
1.	that	They	would focus		on winning that segment
2.	because	the middle- and upper-class voters	have already decided	who they would choose	in the election.
3.			to vote	for Ahok and his running mate Djarot Saiful Hidayat,	
4.		the voters with incomes of less than Rp 4 million	might favor	Anies and Sandiaga Uno	

d. Relational Attributive Process

No.	Conjunction	Carrier	Process	Attributive	Circumstance
1.		Charta Politika	found	that most of Ahok's voters were educated people who had at least studied in a university.	Based on the exit poll of the first round of the election,
2.		most of Anies' voters	had graduated	from high school or had less education than that.	only
3.	or		had	less education than that.	
4.		It	was not	possible	

e. Relational Identifying Process

No.	Conjunction	Identified	Process	Identifier	Circumstance
		most of Ahok's voters	were	educated people who had at	

				least studied in a university.	
		The people whose salaries were more than Rp 4 million (about US\$300)	were	most likely	to vote for Ahok and his running mate Djarot Saiful Hidayat,
		Ahok's campaign	is striving		to win the low- and middle-class segment
		Anies' team	is developing	their candidate's popularity	among upper-income voters

f. Verbal Process

No	Conjunction	Sayer	Process	Quoted	Reported	Reciever	Circumstance
		a political researcher	said.	Jakarta Governor Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama and his rival Anies Baswedan are fighting to gain votes from lower-income Jakartans to win the second round of the gubernatorial election,			
		The executive	said		that they would focus on winning		

		director of Charta Politika, Yunarto Wijaya,			that segment because the middle- and upper-class voters have already decided who they would choose in the election.		
		Yunarto	said	They would fight over the low-income voters			as quoted by <i>kompas.com</i> on Monday.
		Yunarto	said.	the voters with incomes of less than Rp 4 million might favour Anies and Sandiaga Uno			
		he	said.	Ahok's campaign is striving to win the low- and middle-class segment while Anies' team is developing their candidate's popularity among upper-income voters			
		Yunarto.	said	To win low-income voters, it was not			

2. Jakarta gubernatorial candidates fight smear campaigns on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter (March 23, 2017)

a. Process Type

NO	CLAUSE						PROCESS
				possible for any of the campaign teams to practice vote buying or utter threats during the campaign,			

1.	In the upcoming gubernatorial election, the social media team of the Jakarta gubernatorial candidates are using Facebook, Instagram and Twitter to spread their campaign messaging and consider the social media platforms to be the real battlefield.	MATERIAL
2.	to spread their campaign messaging	MATERIAL
3.	consider the social media platforms to be the real battlefield	MENTAL
4.	They are not promoting programs of Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama and Anies Baswedan as the Jakarta gubernatorial candidates but instead disseminating smear campaigns.	MATERIAL
5.	Hariadhi, Ahok's supporter from social media volunteers group Jasmev said on Thursday that smear campaigns against the incumbent governor have become more intense.	VERBAL
6.	smear campaigns against the incumbent governor have become more intense.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
7.	"I can find a smear campaign every three hours on social media, but we don't have to clarify every single of them," Hariadhi said in a discussion, adding that the team would make clarifications if the smear campaign could affect voters.	VERBAL
8.	adding that the team would make clarifications	VERBAL
9.	the team would make clarifications	MATERIAL
10.	the smear campaign could affect voters.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
11.	I can find a smear campaign every three hours on social media	RELATIONAL

		ATTRIBUTIVE
12.	“Last week, for example, social media accounts claimed Ahok had been involved in the e-ID graft mega scandal. We then make a clarification that the prosecutor did not mention Ahok’s name at all during the hearing,” he continued .	VERBAL
13.	“Last week, for example, social media accounts claimed Ahok had been involved in the e-ID graft mega scandal.	VERBAL
14.	Ahok had been involved in the e-ID graft mega scandal.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
15.	We then make a clarification	MATERIAL
16.	the prosecutor did not mention Ahok’s name at all during the hearing	VERBAL
17.	Musa, a social media team member of Anie Baswedan, said that the team had made special efforts to clarify improper content on social media.	VERBAL
18.	the team had made special efforts to clarify improper content on social media.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
19.	to clarify improper content on social media.	VERBAL

No.	Conjunction	Actor	Process	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Circumstance
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b. Material Process

1.		the social media team of the Jakarta gubernatorial candidates.	are using	Facebook, Instagram and Twitter			In the upcoming gubernatorial election to spread their campaign messaging and consider the social media platforms to be the real battlefield
2.			to spread	their campaign messaging			
3.		They	are not promoting	programs of Basuki "Ahok" Tjahaja Purnama and Anies Baswedan			as the Jakarta gubernatorial candidates but instead disseminating smear campaigns.
4.		the team	would make	clarifications			
5.		We	make	a clarification			then

c. Mental Process

No.	Conjunction	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circumstance
1.			consider	the social media platforms	to be the real battlefield

d. Relational Attributive Process

No.	Conjunction	Carrier	Process	Attributive	Circumstance
1.		smear campaigns against the incumbent governor	have become	more intense.	
2.		the smear campaign	could affect	voters.	
3.		I	can find	a smear campaign	every three hours on social media
4.		Ahok	had been involved		in the e-ID graft mega scandal.
5.		the team	had made	special efforts	to clarify improper content on social media.

e. Relational identifying process

No.	Conjunction	Identified	Process	Identifier	Circumstance

f. Verbal process

No	Conjunction	Sayer	Process	Quoted	Reported	Reciever	Circumstance
1.		Hariadhi, Ahok's supporter from social media volunteers group Jasmev	said		that smear campaigns against the incumbent governor have become more intense.		on Thursday
2.		Hariadhi	said	I can find a smear campaign every three hours on social media,			

				but we don't have to clarify every single of them,"			
3.			adding		that the team would make clarifications		in a discussion, adding that the team would make clarifications if the smear campaign could affect voters
4.		he	continued.	Last week, for example, social media accounts claimed Ahok had been involved in the e-ID graft mega scandal. We then make a clarification that the prosecutor did not mention Ahok's name at			

				all during the hearing,”			
5.		social media accounts	claimed		Ahok had been involved in the e-ID graft mega scandal		Last week, for example
6.		the prosecutor	did not mention		Ahok’s name		at all during the hearing
7		Musa, a social media team member of Anie Baswedan,	said		that the team had made special efforts to clarify improper content on social media.		
8			to clarify		improper content		on social media.

3. Anies redoubles efforts, Ahok on ‘silent campaign’ (March 22, 2017)

a. Process Type

NO	CLAUSE	PROCESS
1.	Millions of eyes will be fixated on Bidakara Hotel on GatotSubroto, South Jakarta on Wednesday night	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
2.	Anies Baswedan and Basuki “Ahok” TjahajaPurnama are set to square off in the last official gubernatorial election debate	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
3.	to square off in the last official gubernatorial election debate	MATERIAL
4.	Wednesday’s debate will be the candidates’ final chance to persuade more than 7 million voters on the same stage.	RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING
5.	to persuade more than 7 million voters on the same stage.	MATERIAL
6.	After the debate, both Anies and Ahok will only have three days of campaigning left as the gubernatorial race enters its cooling off period.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
7.	Both camps are aware of the magnitude of the debate, with Ahok saying he was busy collecting data to support his arguments during the debate.	MENTAL
8.	with Ahok saying he was busy collecting data to support his arguments during the debate.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
9.	to support his arguments during the debate.	MENTAL
10.	His running mate, Djarot Saiful Hidayat, said on Tuesday that they would also examine their findings during the campaign trail.	VERBAL

11.	they would also examine their findings during the campaign trail	MENTAL
12.	Anies' running mate, Sandiaga Uno, said the one and only official debate in the runoff would be a golden opportunity to attract the ever-elusive swing vote, estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands.	VERBAL
13.	the one and only official debate in the runoff would be a golden opportunity to attract the ever-elusive swing vote	RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING
14.	,. estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands	MENTAL
15.	According to Sandiaga, Anies will focus on themes related to human interest while answering economic and infrastructure-related questions.	MENTAL
16.	answering economic and infrastructure-related questions.	VERBAL
17.	We will focus our debate on the issues considered most important, especially to undecided voters," he said on Monday.	VERBAL
18.	We will focus our debate on the issues considered most important, especially to undecided voters	MENTAL
19.	Swing voters may be the game changer in an election race,	RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING
20.	described by many, as one of the tightest in the capitals history.	VERBAL
21.	Under the theme "from residents to Jakarta," the pair of candidates are expected to clash	MENTAL

	over their different points of view on a number of basic issues in Jakarta.	
22.	to clash over their different points of view on a number of basic issues in Jakarta	MATERIAL
23.	Among the topics included in the debate are transportation, housing, reclamation, education and business, with some of the questions drafted by Jakarta residents.	RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING
24.	Regarding housing, for instance, Ahok has pledged to build more vertical housing for marginalized and middle-class residents	VERBAL
25.	to build more vertical housing for marginalized and middle-class residents	MATERIAL
26.	reelected with a large part of the apartments to be located in transportation hubs.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
27.	Anies continues to promote his zero down payment program to make housing affordable for low and middleincome residents.	MATERIAL
28.	to promote his zero down payment program to make housing affordable for low and middleincome residents.	MATERIAL
29.	to make housing affordable for low and middle income residents.	MATERIAL
30.	Anies and Ahok also have opposing opinions on reclamation issues with the incumbent governor believing that reclamation of North Jakarta Bay is necessary to revitalize the bay area as well save residents from future major disasters.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
31.	with the incumbent governor believing that reclamation of North Jakarta Bay is necessary to	RELATIONAL

	revitalize the bay area as well save residents from future major disasters	ATTRIBUTIVE
32.	to revitalize the bay area	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
33.	as well save residents from future major disasters	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
34.	On the other side, Anies has pledged to stop the controversial project as it would affect the livelihoods of those living around the bay.	VERBAL
35.	to stop the controversial project	MATERIAL
36.	it would affect the livelihoods of those living around the bay.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
37.	Jakarta General Elections Commission (KPU Jakarta) commissioner Moch.Sidik said marginalized communities, including street vendors and lowcost apartment residents, were among the people who would be given the opportunity to ask questions to the candidates at Wednesday's debate.	VERBAL
38.	marginalized communities, including street vendors and lowcost apartment residents, were among the people who would be given the opportunity to ask questions to the candidates at Wednesday's debate.	RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING
39.	the people who would be given the opportunity to ask questions to the candidates at Wednesday's debate.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE

40.	to ask questions to the candidates at Wednesday’s debate.	VERBAL
41.	“Marginalized residents have struggled to get access to share their aspirations. We hope to give them that in this debate,” Sidik said .	VERBAL
42.	Marginalized residents have struggled to get access	MATERIAL
43.	to get access	MATERIAL
44.	to share their aspirations.	MATERIAL
45.	We hope to give them that in this debate	MENTAL
46.	to give them that in this debate	MATERIAL
47.	The inclusion of residents in a town-hall debate format might put both candidates on unfamiliar ground	MATERIAL
48.	it is a difficult format where in the candidate who connects most with the individuals asking the questions fairs best.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
49.	A recent poll showed Ahok had lost his front runner status to Anies	MATERIAL
50.	Ahok had lost his front runner status to Anies	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
51.	the former is being tried for a blasphemy case at the North Jakarta District Court.	RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING

No	Conjunction	Actor	Process	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Circumstance
.							

b. Material Process

1.			to square off				in the last official gubernatorial election debate
2.			to persuade	more than 7 million voters			on the same stage.
3.			to clash				over their different points of view on a number of basic issues in Jakarta
4.			to build	more vertical housing			for marginalized and middle-class residents
5.		Anies	continues	.			to promote his zero down payment program to make housing affordable for low and middleincome residents
6.			to promote	his zero down payment program			to make housing affordable for low and middleincome residents.
7.			to make	housing affordable			for low and middle income residents
8.			to stop	the controversial			

				project			
9.			have struggled	Marginalized residents			to get access
10.			to get	access			
11.			to share	their aspirations			
12.			to give	them	that		in this debate
13.		The inclusion of residents in a town-hall debate format	might put	both candidates			on unfamiliar ground
14.		A recent poll	showed	Ahok had lost his front runner status to Anies			

c. Mental Process

No.	Conjunction	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circumstance
1.		Both camps	are aware	of the magnitude of the debate,	with Ahok saying he was busy collecting data to support his arguments during the debate.
2.			to support	his arguments	during the debate.
3.		they	would examine	their findings	Also during the campaign trail
4.			estimated		to be in the hundreds of thousands
5.		Anies	will focus on	themes related to human interest while answering economic and infrastructure-	According to Sandiaga,

				related questions.	
6.		We	will focus	our debate	on the issues considered most important, especially to undecided voters
7.		the pair of candidates in Jakarta.	are expected		Under the theme “from residents to Jakarta over their different points of view on a number of basic issues
8.		We	hope		to give them that in this debate

d. Relational Attributive Process

No.	Conjunction	Carrier	Process	Attributive	Circumstance
1.		Millions of eyes	will be fixated		on Bidakara Hotel on GatotSubroto, South Jakarta on Wednesday night
2.		Anies Baswedan and Basuki “Ahok”	are set		to square off in the last official gubernatorial election

		TjahajaPurnama			debate
3.		, both Anies and Ahok	will have	three days of campaigning left	-After the debate only -as the gubernatorial race enters its cooling off period.
4.		he	was	busy collecting data	-with Ahok saying - to support his arguments during the debate.
5.			reelected		with a large part of the apartments to be located in transportation hubs
6.		Anies and Ahok	have	opposing opinions	-also -on reclamation issues with the incumbent governor believing that reclamation of North Jakarta Bay is necessary to revitalize the bay area as well save residents from future major disasters.
7.		reclamation of North Jakarta Bay	is	necessary	-with the incumbent governor believing that -to revitalize the bay area as well save

					residents from future major disasters
8.		the bay area	to revitalize		
9.		residents	save		-as well -from future major disasters
10.		it	would affect	the livelihoods of those living	around the bay.
11.		the people who	would be given	the opportunity	to ask questions to the candidates at Wednesday's debate.
12.		it	is	a difficult format	where in the candidate who connects most with the individuals asking the questions fairs best.
13.		Ahok	had lost	his front runner status to Anies	

e. Relational Identifying Process

No.	Conjunction	Identified	Process	Identifier	Circumstance
1.		Wednesday's debate	will be	the candidates' final chance	to persuade more than 7 million voters on the same stage.
2.		the one and only official debate in the runoff	would be	a golden opportunity to attract the ever-elusive swing vote	
3.		Swing voters	may be	the game changer in an election race	
4.		Among the topics included in the debate,.	are	transportation, housing, reclamation, education and business	with some of the questions drafted by Jakarta residents
5.		marginalized communities, including street vendors and lowcost apartment residents,	were	among the people who would be given the opportunity to ask questions to the candidates at Wednesday's debate.	
6.		the former	is being		for a blasphemy case at the

			tried		North Jakarta District Court.
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f. Verbal Process

No	Conjunction	Sayer	Process	Quoted	Reported	Reciever	Circumstance
1.		His running mate, Djarot Saiful Hidayat,	said		that they would also examine their findings during the campaign trail.		on Tuesday
2.		Anies' running mate, Sandiaga Uno,	said	the one and only official debate in the runoff would be a golden opportunity to attract the ever-elusive swing vote, estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands.			

3.		.	answering		economic and infrastructure-related questions		
4.		he	said	We will focus our debate on the issues considered most important, especially to undecided voters,”			on Monday.
5.			described				by many, as one of the tightest in the capitals history.
6.		Ahok	has pledged				Regarding housing, for instance to build more vertical housing for marginalized and middle-class residents

7.		Anies	has pledged			to stop the controversial project as it would affect the livelihoods of those living around the bay.	On the other side
8.		Jakarta General Elections Commission (KPU Jakarta) commissioner Moch.Sidik	said	marginalized communities, including street vendors and lowcost apartment residents, were among the people who would be given the opportunity to ask questions to the candidates at Wednesday's debate.			

4. Ahok, Anies gear up for final election debate (April12, 2017)

a. Process Type

NO	CLAUSE					PROCESS	
9.			to ask		questions.	to the candidates at Wednesday's debate	
10.		Sidik	said.	Marginalized residents have struggled to get access to share their aspirations. We hope to give them that in this debate,"			

1.	Two weeks after the campaign period started, Jakarta gubernatorial challenger Anies Baswedan and incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama seem to have changed their campaign styles ahead of election day on April 19.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
2.	to have changed their campaign styles ahead of election day on April 19.	MATERIAL
3.	Having garnered 39.95 percent from the total votes in the first round, Anies is aware	MENTAL
4.	his popularity in the capital was unquestionable	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
5.	he should use the second campaign period to move forward from introducing himself, a former education and culture minister, to the public.	MATERIAL
6.	to move forward from introducing himself, a former education and culture minister, to the public.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
7.	M. Taufik, deputy head of the Anies campaign team, said on Monday that for the last few weeks on the campaign trail Anies and his running mate Sandiaga Uno have focused on raising public awareness about their programs.	VERBAL
8.	for the last few weeks on the campaign trail Anies and his running mate Sandiaga Uno have focused on raising public awareness about their programs.	MENTAL
9.	“We are trying to reach more people to let them know that Anies and Sandiaga have a lot of good programs for Jakarta. That has been our focus in the second round,”he told <i>The Jakarta Post</i> .	VERBAL

10.	We are trying to reach more people to let them know that Anies and Sandiaga have a lot of good programs for Jakarta.	MENTAL
11.	to reach more people to let them know that Anies and Sandiaga have a lot of good programs for Jakarta.	MATERIAL
12.	to let them know	MENTAL
13.	Anies and Sandiaga have a lot of good programs for Jakarta.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
14.	That has been our focus in the second round,	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
15.	Taufik said they also adopted some of Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono's programs to woo his 900,000 former supporters following his exclusion from the race.	VERBAL
16.	Recently Anies and Sandiaga have adopted Agus proposal for a cash assistance program at the community unit (RW) level.	MATERIAL
17.	They have promised	VERBAL
18.	each RW would receive money based on programs it carries out to develop local communities.	MATERIAL
19.	Anies, who was once known as a moderate Muslim figure, has also increased his efforts to attract Muslims voters.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE

20.	to attract Muslims voters	MATERIAL
21.	Having kicked off their second-round campaign by visiting the headquarters of a prominent Muslim group called Syarikat Islam, Anies and Sandiaga have since made visits to Islamic boarding schools	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
22.	attended mass prayers and Quran recitals in other places.	MATERIAL
23.	Based on recent poll numbers, Anies has been dubbed the favorite in the election.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
24.	with pollsters considering that most of Agus' former supporters would likely switch to Anies' bandwagon.	MENTAL
25.	Islam Defenders Front (FPI) founder, Rizieq Shihab, for instance, has switched his support from Agus to Anies.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
26.	Ahok seems to be pivoting away from a high profile campaign	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
27.	He is choosing to do several activities are closed to the media rely on social media to promote his programs he will implement should he be elected.	MATERIAL
28.	to do several activities	MATERIAL
29.	are closed to the media	MENTAL
30.	rely on social media to promote his programs he will implement should he be elected.	MENTAL

31.	to promote his programs he will implement should he be elected.	MATERIAL
32.	Unlike the campaign for the first round of the election, in which his campaign team always told the press about his agenda	VERBAL
33.	Ahok's runoff campaign schedule is often unpublished.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
34.	On March 9, for instance, unbeknownstto reporters the embattled governor paid a visit to a sick resident in Jatinegara, East Jakarta,	MATERIAL
35.	an activity that was broadcast live on his Facebook account.	MATERIAL
36.	Later on, he visited another sick resident in Pademangan, North Jakarta.	MATERIAL
37.	The sharp-tongued governor said earlier that he was more comfortable not surrounded by reporters while campaigning as they would make it hard for him to greet residents if it was too crowded.	VERBAL
38.	he was more comfortable not surrounded by reporters while campaigning	MENTAL
39.	not surrounded by reporters while campaigning	MATERIAL
40.	they would make it hard for him to greet residents if it was too crowded.	MATERIAL
41.	to greet residents.	MATERIAL
42.	it was too crowded	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE

43.	since the campaign period began, Djarot has filled Ahok's shoes to appear in front of the media by conducting more spot-checks than Ahok.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
44.	to appear in front of the media by conducting more spot-checks than Ahok.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
45.	Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) politician Eva Sundari said that the "silent campaign" was part of the team's strategy to save the incumbent from the public resistance related to Ahok's blasphemy charges.	VERBAL
46.	the "silent campaign" was part of the team's strategy to save the incumbent from the public resistance related to Ahok's blasphemy charges.	RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING
47.	"This [Ahok's] campaign would be more concrete, no longer about personal marketing like 'I'm good, please vote for me.' Therefore, Ahok's campaign would be more 'silent' compared to Djarot's," Eva said .	VERBAL
48.	This [Ahok's] campaign would be more concrete,	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE A
49.	Ahok's campaign would be more 'silent' compared to Djarot's	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
50.	He seemed relaxed on his campaign activities	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE

51.	Ahok has undertaken “guerilla” tactics on social media to attract young voters.	MATERIAL
52.	Last week, Ahok launched a talk show program called the “Ahok Show,”	MATERIAL
53.	could be watched live through his YouTube channel, or on his Facebook, Twitter and Instagram accounts.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
54.	Ahok campaign team spokesman Iwet Ramadhan said the program, in which Ahok would appear as a host with presenter Sarah Sechan as his co-host, would raise popular topics, such as free Wi-Fi, open green space and affordable apartments.	VERBAL
55.	the program, in which Ahok would appear as a host with presenter Sarah Sechan as his co-host,	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
56.	would raise popular topics, such as free Wi-Fi, open green space and affordable apartments.	MATERIAL

No.	Conjunction	Actor	Process	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Circumstance
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b. Material Process

1.			to have changed	their campaign styles ahead of election day			on April 19.
2.		he	should use	the second campaign period			to move forward from introducing himself, a former education and culture minister, to the public.
3.			to reach	more people			to let them know that Anies and Sandiaga have a lot of good programs for Jakarta.
4.		Anies and Sandiaga	have adopted	Agus proposal			Recently for a cash assistance program at the community unit (RW) level.
5.		each RW	would receive	money			based on programs it carries out to develop local communities.
6.			to attract	Muslims voters			
7.			attended	mass prayers			in other places.

				and Quran recitals			
8.		He	is choosing				to do several activities are closed to the media and rely on social media to promote his programs he will implement should he be elected.
9.			to do	several activities			
10.			to promote	his programs he will implement should he be elected			
11.		unbeknownst to reporters the embattled governor	paid	a visit to a sick resident			On March 9, for instance in Jatinegara, East Jakarta,,
12.		an activity that	was broadcast	live			on his Facebook account
13.		he	visited	another sick			Later on

				resident			in Pademangan, North Jakarta.
14.			not surrounded by	reporters			while campaigning
15.		they	would make	it hard			for him to greet residents if it was too crowded.
16.			to greet	residents.			
17.		Ahok “	has undertaken	guerilla” tactics			on social media to attract young voters.
18.		Ahok	launched	a talk show program called the “Ahok Show,”			Last week
19.			would raise	popular topics,			such as free Wi-Fi, open green space and affordable apartments.

c. Mental Process

No.	Conjunction	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circumstance
1.	Having garnered 39.95 percent from the total votes in the first round,	Anies	is aware		
2.		Anies and his running mate Sandiaga Uno	have focused on	raising public awareness about their programs.	for the last few weeks on the campaign trail
3.		We	are trying		to reach more people to let them know that Anies and Sandiaga have a lot of good programs for Jakarta.
4.			to let know	them	
5.		.	would switch	to Anies' bandwagon	Likely with pollsters considering that most of Agus' former supporters
6.			are closed		to the media

7.	and		rely		on social media to promote his programs he will implement should he be elected.
8.		he	was	more comfortable not surrounded	by reporters while campaigning
9.					

d. Relational Attributive Process

No.	Conjunction	Carrier	Process	Attributive	Circumstance
1.		Jakarta gubernatorial challenger Anies Baswedan and incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama	seem		Two weeks after the campaign period started, to have changed their campaign styles ahead of election day on April 19.
2.		his popularity in the capital	was	unquestionable	
3.			to move forward	to the public.	from introducing himself, a former

					education and culture minister,
4.		Anies and Sandiaga	have	a lot of good programs	for Jakarta.
5.		That	has been	our focus	in the second round,
6.		Anies, who was once known as a moderate Muslim figure	has increased	his efforts	also to attract Muslims voters.
7.		Anies and Sandiaga	have made	visits	-Having kicked off their second-round campaign by visiting the headquarters of a prominent Muslim group called Syarikat Islam -since -to Islamic boarding schools
8.		Anies	has been dubbed	the favorite	Based on recent poll numbers, in the election
9.					
10.		Islam Defenders Front (FPI)	has switched	his support from Agus to	for instance

		founder, Rizieq Shihab,		Anies.	
11.		Ahok	seems	to be pivoting away	from a high profile campaign
12.		Ahok's runoff campaign schedule	is	unpublished	often
13.		it	was	too crowded	
14.		Djarot	has filled	Ahok's shoes	since the campaign period began, to appear in front of the media by conducting more spot-checks than Ahok.
15.			to appear		in front of the media by conducting more spot-checks than Ahok.
16.		This [Ahok's] campaign	would be	more concrete,	
17.		Ahok's campaign	would be	more 'silent' compared to Djarot's	
18.		He	seemed	relaxed	on his campaign activities

19.			could be watched	live	through his YouTube channel, or on his Facebook, Twitter and Instagram accounts.
20.		the program, in which Ahok	would appear		as a host with presenter Sarah Sechan as his co-host,

e. Relational identifying process

No.	Conjunction	Identified	Process	Identifier	Circumstance
1.		the “silent campaign”	was	part of the team’s strategy to save the incumbent	from the public resistance related to Ahok’s blasphemy charges.

f. Verbal process

No	Conjunction	Sayer	Process	Quoted	Reported	Reciever	Circumstance
1.		M. Taufik, deputy head of the Anies	said		that for the last few weeks on the campaign trail Anies		, on Monday

		campaign team.			and his running mate Sandiaga Uno have focused on raising public awareness about their programs		
2.		he	told	We are trying to reach more people to let them know that Anies and Sandiaga have a lot of good programs for Jakarta. That has been our focus in the second round		<i>The Jakarta Post.</i>	
3.		Taufik	said	they also adopted some of Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono's programs to woo his			

				900,000 former supporters following his exclusion from the race.			
4.		They	have promised				
5.		Unlike the campaign for the first round of the election, in which his campaign team always	told			the press about his agenda	
4.		The sharp-tongued governor	said		that he was more comfortable not surrounded by reporters while campaigning as they would make it hard for him to greet residents if it was		earlier

					too crowded.		
5.		Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) politician Eva Sundari	said		that the “silent campaign” was part of the team’s strategy to save the incumbent from the public resistance related to Ahok’s blasphemy charges.		
6.		Eva.	said	This [Ahok’s] campaign would be more concrete, no longer about personal marketing like ‘I’m good, please vote for me.’ Therefore, Ahok’s campaign would be more ‘silent’			

				compared to Djarot's,"			
7.		Ahok campaign team spokesman Iwet Ramadhan	said	the program, in which Ahok would appear as a host with presenter Sarah Sechan as his co-host, would raise popular topics, such as free Wi-Fi, open green space and affordable apartments.			

5. Ahok-Anies final face-off loses steam (April 13, 2017)

a. Process Type

NO	CLAUSE	PROCESS
1.	The much-awaited final debate in Jakarta’s gubernatorial election was not a fiery display of mutual antipathy as some had expected	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
2.	Instead, it turned out to be a somewhat tedious affair as the candidates debated the city’s multitudinous problems in a manner that lacked substance,	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
3.	to be a somewhat tedious affair as the candidates debated the city’s multitudinous problems in a manner that lacked substance, offering no concrete or detailed solutions during the two-hour contest.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
4.	Compared to the other official debate organized by the Jakarta General Elections Commission (KPU Jakarta) on Jan. 13, last night’s “fight night” was decidedly less memorable.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
5.	Both incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” TjahajaPurnama and his rival Anies Baswedan had to respond to a plethora of specific questions prepared by a diverse community of Jakartans consisting of fisherfolk, transportation users, low-cost apartment tenants and owners of small and medium enterprises (SMEs).	VERBAL
6.	Ahok and Anies were only permitted a short amount of time to answer the questions	MATERIAL
7.	to answer the questions	VERBAL
8.	often failed to fully delineate their positions and policies.	MATERIAL

9.	The debate was also not as combative and gung-ho as when the two camps locked horns and took off the gloves during a live debate aired on Metro TV on March 27.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
10.	In that febrile affair, both teams hurled acrimonious remarks at one another	VERBAL
11.	were quick to address highly sensitive issues including religious blasphemy, fueling revulsion and bitter resentment among their supporters.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
12.	to address highly sensitive issues including religious blasphemy, fueling revulsion and bitter resentment among their supporters.	MATERIAL
13.	Squaring off exactly one week before Jakartans go to the polls, the two remaining candidate pairs, Ahok-Djarot SaifulHidayat and Anies-Sandiaga Uno, discussed transportation, housing, reclamation, education and business issues.	VERBAL
14.	During the debate, which carried the theme “From Residents For Jakarta,” Ahok admitted that his administration had failed to build a sufficient number of good quality low-cost apartments in response to complaints expressed by a resident of the Jatinegara low-cost apartment complex in East Jakarta.	VERBAL
15.	his administration had failed to build a sufficient number of good quality low-cost apartments in response to complaints expressed by a resident of the Jatinegara low-cost apartment complex in East Jakarta.	MATERIAL
16.	to build a sufficient number of good quality low-cost apartments in response to complaints expressed by a resident of the Jatinegara low-cost apartment	MATERIAL

	complex in East Jakarta.	
17.	“That was a mistake that we are now trying to fix. I apologize and I hope Bapak and Ibu will be patient,” Ahok said .	VERBAL
18.	That was a mistake	RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING
19.	we are now trying to fix .	MATERIAL
20.	I apologize	MENTAL
21.	I hope Bapak and Ibu will be patient	MENTAL
22.	Commenting on Ahok’s apology, Anies sarcastically criticized the incumbent	VERBAL
23.	saying that leaders should use their hearts when managing a city.	VERBAL
24.	leaders should use their hearts when managing a city.	MATERIAL
25.	Later on in the debate, Anies talked about his program “OK OCE,”	VERBAL
26.	he claims will improve the quality of life for Jakarta’s under-privileged residents.	VERBAL
27.	will improve the quality of life for Jakarta’s under-privileged residents	MATERIAL
28.	If elected, Anies promised to not only provide good quality low-cost apartments	VERBAL

29.	to not only provide good quality low-cost apartments	MATERIAL
30.	also give residents the opportunity to buy their own houses with his “zero down payment” program.	MATERIAL
31.	The reaction to the debate on social media was also much less intense	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
32.	On Twitter, some netizens questioned	VERBAL
33.	commented on the responses given by both camps	VERBAL
34.	the responses were relatively calm	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
35.	controlled in their demeanor compared to previous occasions.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
36.	when Sandiaga discussed his trademark “OK-OCE Mart” program for SMEs, where each mart needs about Rp 200 million (US\$15,053) in capital,	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
37.	a Twitter feed going by the handle @ abetdaniel disparaged Sandiaga’s idea with some degree of venom.	VERBAL
38.	Sandiaga is talking gibberish. Do you think it’s easy for UMKM [SME] community to have Rp 200 million all at the same time? Please think [before speaking],” he said .	VERBAL
39.	Sandiaga is talking gibberish	VERBAL

40.	the Ahok-Djarot tactic of presenting data and statistics to support their arguments seemed to satisfy some of the city's netizens	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
41.	to satisfy some of the city's netizens	MENTAL
42.	Ahok has planned it well. I am amazed," @edwinachen tweeted .	VERBAL
43.	Ahok has planned it well	MATERIAL
44.	I am amazed	MENTAL
45.	Outside the debate arena, the gap between the two candidates has narrowed considerably over the past week.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
46.	The latest SaifulMujani Research and Consulting (SMRC) survey — with samples taken between March 31 and April 5 — shows Anies leading by a whisker, having secured just 47.9 percent of likely voters.	MATERIAL
47.	The survey says Ahok has secured 46.9 percent of likely voters,	VERBAL
48.	5.2 percent of respondents refused to provide a response	VERBAL
49.	The survey has a margin of error of 4.7 percent.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
50.	DeniIrfani, a SMRC researcher, said 87 percent of voters viewed the debates as an important means through which they could weigh and evaluate the programs offered by the candidates.	VERBAL

51.	87 percent of voters viewed the debates as an important means through which they could weigh and evaluate the programs offered by the candidates.	MENTAL
52.	Separately, pollster Usep S. Ahyar, director of the Populi Center, told The Jakarta Post that the final debate would be decisive and would influence around 10 percent of undecided voters and 15 to 20 percent of swing voters. He made this claim after analyzing voter reaction to the earlier debates held on Metro TV and Kompas TV.	VERBAL
53.	the final debate would be decisive.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
54.	would influence around 10 percent of undecided voters and 15 to 20 percent of swing voters	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
55.	He made this claim after analyzing voter reaction to the earlier debates held on Metro TV and Kompas TV	MATERIAL
56.	According to a survey conducted by the Populi Center, voters responded badly to Anies and Sandiaga’s decision not to attend a Kompas TV debate moderated by RosianaSilalahi last week.	VERBAL
57.	The decision not to attend the debate was poor strategy as some residents deemed that he [Anies] was scared and unprepared for the debate,” Usep said .	VERBAL
58.	The decision not to attend the debate was poor strategy as some residents deemed that he [Anies] was scared and unprepared for the debate	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE

No.	Conjunction	Actor	Process	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Circumstance
59.		some residents	deemed				MENTAL
60.		he [Anies]	was scared				MENTAL
61.			unprepared for the debate				MENTAL

b. Material Process

1.		Ahok and Anies	were permitted	a short amount of time			only to answer the questions
2.			failed				often to fully delineate their positions and policies.
3.			to address	sensitive issues including religious blasphemy, fueling revulsion and bitter resentment among their supporters.			highly
4.		his administration	had failed				to build a sufficient number of good quality low-cost apartments in response to complaints expressed by a resident of the Jatinegara low-cost apartment complex

							in East Jakarta.
5.			to build	a sufficient number of good quality low-cost apartments			in response to complaints expressed by a resident of the Jatinegara low-cost apartment complex in East Jakarta.
6.		we	are trying to fix.				now
7.		leaders	should use	their hearts			when managing a city.
8.			will improve	the quality of life for Jakarta's under-privileged residents			
9.			to not provide	good quality low-cost apartments			only

10.			give	residents the opportunity to buy their own houses			-also -with his “zero down payment” program.
11.		Ahok	has planned	it			well
12.		The latest Saiful Mujani Research and Consulting (SMRC) survey — with samples taken between March 31 and April 5 —	shows.	Anies			leading by a whisker, having secured just 47.9 percent of likely voters
13.		He	made	this claim			after analyzing voter reaction to the earlier debates held on

							Metro TV and Kompas TV
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c. Mental Process

No.	Conjunction	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circumstance
1.		I	apologize		
2.		I	hope	Bapak and Ibu will be patient	
3.			to satisfy	some of the city's netizens	
4.		I	am	amazed	
5.		87 percent of voters	viewed	the debates as an important means	through which they could weigh and evaluate the programs offered by the candidates.
6.		some residents	deemed		
7.		he [Anies]	was scared		

8.			unprepared		for the debate
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d. Relational Attributive Process

No.	Conjunction	Carrier	Process	Attributive	Circumstance
1.		The much-awaited final debate in Jakarta's gubernatorial election	was not	a fiery display of mutual antipathy	as some had expected
2.	Instead	it	turned out		to be a somewhat tedious affair as the candidates debated the city's multitudinous problems in a manner that lacked substance,
3.		a somewhat tedious affair	to be		as the candidates debated the city's multitudinous problems in a manner that lacked substance, offering no concrete or detailed solutions during the two-hour contest.
4.		less memorable.	was		-Compared to the other official debate organized by

					the Jakarta General Elections Commission (KPU Jakarta) on Jan. 13, last night's "fight night" - decidedly
5.		The debate	was not		-also -as combative and gung-ho as when the two camps locked horns and took off the gloves during a live debate aired on Metro TV on March 27.
6.			were	quick	to address highly sensitive issues including religious blasphemy, fueling revulsion and bitter resentment among their supporters.
7.		The reaction to the debate on social media	was	much less intense	Also
8.		the responses	were	calm	relatively
9.			controlled		in their demeanor compared to previous occasions

10.	where	each mart	needs		-when Sandiaga discussed his trademark “OK-OCE Mart” program for SMEs, - about Rp 200 million (US\$15,053) in capital,
11.		the Ahok-Djarot tactic of presenting data and statistics to support their arguments	seemed		to satisfy some of the city’s netizens
12.		the gap between the two candidates	has narrowed		-Outside the debate arena - considerably over the past week.
13.		The survey	has	a margin of error of 4.7 percent	
14.		the final debate	would be	decisive.	
15.			would influence		around 10 percent of undecided voters and 15 to 20 percent of swing voters
16.		The decision not to attend the debates	was	poor strategy	as some residents deemed that he [Anies] was scared and unprepared for the

					debate
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e. Relational identifying process

No.	Conjunction	Identified	Process	Identifier	Circumstance
1.		That	was	a mistake	

f. Verbal process

No	Conjunction	Sayer	Process	Quoted	Reported	Reciever	Circumstance
1.		Both incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” TjahajaPurnama and his rival Anies Baswedan	had to respond		to a plethora of specific questions prepared by a diverse community of Jakartans consisting of fisherfolk, transportation users, low-cost apartment tenants and owners of small and medium enterprises (SMEs).		
2.			to answer		the questions		

3.		both teams	hurled		acrimonious remarks		-In that febrile affair -at one another
4.		the two remaining candidate pairs, Ahok-Djarot SaifulHidayat and Anies-Sandiaga Uno,	discussed		transportation, housing, reclamation, education and business issues.		Squaring off exactly one week before Jakartans go to the polls,
5.		which carried the theme “From Residents For Jakarta,” Ahok	admitted		that his administration had failed to build a sufficient number of good quality low-cost apartments in response to complaints expressed by a resident of the Jatinegara low-cost apartment complex in East Jakarta.		During the debate,
6.		Ahok	said.	That was a mistake			

				that we are now trying to fix. I apologize and I hope Bapak and Ibu will be patient,”			
7.		Anies	criticized	the incumbent			Commenting on Ahok’s apology sarcastically
8.			saying		that leaders should use their hearts when managing a city.		
9.		Anies	talked				Later on in the debate, about his program “OK OCE,”
10.		he	claims		will improve the quality of life for		

					Jakarta's under-privileged residents.		
11.		Anies	promised		to not only provide good quality low-cost apartments		If elected
12.		some netizens	questioned				On Twitter,
13.			commented				on the responses given by both camps
14.		a Twitter feed going by the handle @ abetdaniel	disparaged		Sandiaga's idea		with some degree of venom.
15.		he	said.	Sandiaga is talking gibberish. Do you think it's easy for UMKM [SME] community to have			

				Rp 200 million all at the same time? Please think [before speaking], ”			
16.		Sandiaga	is talking		gibberish		
17.		@edwinachen	tweeted	Ahok has planned it well. I am amazed,”			
18.		The survey	says		Ahok has secured 46.9 percent of likely voters,		
19.		5.2 percent of respondents	refused				to provide a response
20.		DeniIrfani, a SMRC	said		87 percent of voters viewed the debates as an important		

		researcher,			means through which they could weigh and evaluate the programs offered by the candidates.		
21.	Separately,	pollster Usep S. Ahyar, director of the Populi Center,	told		that the final debate would be decisive and would influence around 10 percent of undecided voters and 15 to 20 percent of swing voters. He made this claim after analyzing voter reaction to the earlier debates held on Metro TV and Kompas TV.	The Jakarta Post	
22.		voters	responded			to Anies and Sandiaga's decision not to attend a	-According to a survey conducted by the Populi Center, -badly

6. Ahok, Anies try out jokes on live TV (April 10, 2017)

a. Process Type

NO	CLAUSE					PROCESS	
						Kompas TV debate moderated by RosianaSil alahi last week.	
23.		Usep	said.	The decision not to attend the debate was poor strategy as some residents deemed that he [Anies] was scared and unprepare d for the debate,”			

1.	Amid one of the most divisive gubernatorial elections in the history of the capital, incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” TjahajaPurnama and his rival Anies Baswedan tried to show their lighter sides on Saturday night by taking part in a live stand-up comedy routine program aired on TV.	MATERIAL
2.	During the talk show, Ahok and Anies were challenged to deliver election-related jokes.	MATERIAL
3.	to deliver election-related jokes.	VERBAL
4.	Accompanied by their respective running mates Djarot Saiful Hidayat and Sandiaga Uno, each were given two minutes to deliver their best jokes.	MATERIAL
5.	to deliver their best jokes.	VERBAL
6.	Ahok went first, beginning by saying that he would intentionally make his jokes not funny.	MATERIAL
7.	“Sorry, but I don’t want to make this program any funnier than ‘The Ahok Show’,” he said with a grin, referring to the name of an online interactive talk show program uploaded to his social media accounts as part of his election campaign.	VERBAL
8.	Sorry, but I don’t want to make this program any funnier than ‘The Ahok Show’	MENTAL
9.	to make this program any funnier than ‘The Ahok Show’	MATERIAL
10.	He then proceeded to talk to the audience about his experiences as governor of Jakarta.	MATERIAL
11.	to talk to the audience about his experiences as governor of Jakarta.	VERBAL

12.	I was on an impromptu visit the other day when I met a resident who kept frowning. He said he frowned because I would evict him. Then he showed me the invoice of his property tax that said he had to pay nothing. He somehow concluded that zero tax meant that he would be evicted,” said Ahok. “Instead of being happy, he thought he would get evicted. This is all because of the gubernatorial election.”	VERBAL
13.	I was on an impromptu visit the other day when I met a resident who kept frowning.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
14.	He said he frowned because I would evict him	VERBAL
15.	Instead of being happy, he thought he would get evicted	MENTAL
16.	This is all because of the gubernatorial election	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
17.	Ahok then recited a funny experience as deputy governor when he was visiting residents hit by floods and forced to move to the Marunda low-cost apartments in North Jakarta in 2013.	VERBAL
18.	When he was inside the apartment, some civil servants suddenly rushed downstairs to meet the mayor of North Jakarta. “The civil servants were excited to meet their mayor, so I followed them, forgetting that I was the deputy governor at that time. I still thought I was just a regular businessman.” He said , this time drawing a larger laugh.	VERBAL
19.	When he was inside the apartment, some civil servants suddenly rushed downstairs to meet the mayor of North Jakarta	MATERIAL

20.	to meet the mayor of North Jakarta	MATERIAL
21.	“The civil servants were excited to meet their mayor,	MENTAL
22.	to meet their mayor,	MATERIAL
23.	I followed them, forgetting that I was the deputy governor at that time	MATERIAL
24.	I still thought I was just a regular businessman.”	MENTAL
25.	Following Ahok, Anies tried his best to make the audience laugh even though he did not keep up with the theme of the challenge.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
26.	he did not keep up with the theme of the challenge.	MATERIAL
27.	Understanding that he is not a professional comedian, Anies asked the audience to laugh at him before he started his routine	VERBAL
28.	. “I would appreciate it if everyone could laugh because this is hard to do,” said Anies.	VERBAL
29.	I would appreciate it	MENTAL
30.	everyone could laugh because this is hard to do	MATERIAL

31.	He started his performance by saying that Jakartans had done themselves proud as the word nongkrong,	MATERIAL
32.	which is Indonesian slang for “hanging out	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
33.	had made it onto The New York Times website.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
34.	“So many young people like to nongkrong these days that The New York Times even defined the word, which according to them means ‘sitting, talking and doing nothing” said Anies as the audience giggled.	VERBAL
35.	So many young people like to nongkrong these days	MENTAL
36.	that The New York Times even defined the word, which according to them means ‘sitting, talking and doing nothing	RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING
37.	Anies’ jokes caused the audience,	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
38.	Consisted mostly of young adults, to burst out in laughter when he mentioned the popular dating app Tinder.	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
39.	to burst out in laughter when he mentioned the popular dating app Tinder.	MATERIAL
40.	“I see teenagers swiping right on their smartphones and it turns out they are playing with Tinder. I wanted to download it too, but I didn’t after I found out what the app was for,”	VERBAL

	said Anies, jokingly adding that he had seen married people use the app.	
41.	I see teenagers swiping right on their smartphones	MENTAL
42.	it turns out they are playing with Tinder	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
43.	I wanted to download it too	MENTAL
44.	I didn't after I found out what the app was for	MENTAL
45.	The stand-up comedy segment and the whole program was filled with laughter and humorous banter	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
46.	a stark contrast to the candidates' previous TV appearances where the public could see a clear antipathy between the two tickets.	MENTAL
47.	Despite all the political brawling, the fact that both candidates still managed to show off their humorous side together was something to be appreciated, said Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) political analyst SitiZuhro.	VERBAL
48.	the fact that both candidates still managed to show off their humorous side together was something to be appreciated,	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
49.	to show off their humorous side together	MATERIAL
50.	was something to be appreciated,	RELATIONAL

		ATTRIBUTIVE
51.	“The program was intended to show off the humorous side of each candidate, so even though the program displayed the competition between Ahok and Anies, watching them could make people feel the program was simple and relaxing,” she said .	VERBAL
52.	The program was intended to show off the humorous side of each candidate,	RELATIONAL IDENTIFYING
53.	the program displayed the competition between Ahok and Anies,	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
54.	watching them	MATERIAL
55.	could make people	RELATIONAL ATTRIBUTIVE
56.	feel the program was simple and relaxing	MENTAL
57.	However, the audience, especially people who will cast their votes in the upcoming election runoff, must not misinterpret the apparent friendliness displayed by the two candidates during the program, Siti added .	VERBAL
58.	the audience, especially people who will cast their votes in the upcoming election runoff, must not misinterpret the apparent friendliness displayed by the two candidates during the program,	MENTAL
59.	the apparent friendliness displayed by the two candidates during the program	MATERIAL

No.	Conjunction	Actor	Process	Goal	Range	Beneficiary	Circumstance
60.							VERBAL
61.							MENTAL
62.							MATERIAL
63.							MATERIAL
64.							MENTAL

b. Material Process

1.		Amid one of the most divisive gubernatorial elections in the history of the capital, incumbent Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” TjahajaPurnama and his rival Anies Baswedan	tried to show	their lighter sides			on Saturday night by taking part in a live stand-up comedy routine program aired on TV.
2.		Ahok and Anies	were challenged				-During the talk show -to deliver election-related jokes.
3.		each	were given	two minutes.			-Accompanied by their respective running mates Djarot Saiful

							Hidayat and Sandiaga Uno, -to deliver their best jokes
4.		Ahok,	went				-first -beginning by saying that he would intentionally make his jokes not funny.
5.			to make	this program			any funnier than 'The Ahok Show'
6.		He	proceeded				-then -to talk to the audience about his experiences as governor of Jakarta.
7.		some civil servants	rushed	downstairs			-When he was inside the apartment, suddenly

							-to meet the mayor of North Jakarta
8.			to meet	the mayor of North Jakarta			
9.		,	to meet	their mayor			
10.		I	followed	them			forgetting that I was the deputy governor at that time
11.		he	did not keep up				with the theme of the challenge
12.		everyone	could laugh				because this is hard to do
13.		He	started	his performance			by saying that Jakartans had done themselves proud as the word nongkrong,
14.			to burst out				in laughter when he mentioned the popular dating

							app Tinder.
15.			to show off	their humorous side together			
16.			watching	them			
17.		the apparent friendliness	displayed by				the two candidates during the program
18.		They	are competing	against each other,			
19.	so	they	will calculate				

c. Mental Process

No.	Conjunction	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circumstance
1.	Sorry, but'	I	don't want		to make this program any funnier than 'The Ahok Show
2.		he	thought	he would get	Instead of being

				evicted	happy
3.		The civil servants	were excited		to meet their mayor,
4.		I	thought	I was just a regular businessman	still
5.		I	would appreciate	it	
6.		So many young people	like		to nongkrong these days
7.		I	see	teenagers swiping right	on their smartphones
8.		I	wanted		to download it too
9.		I	didn't		after I found out what the app was for
10.		a stark contrast to the candidates' previous TV appearances	could see	a clear antipathy between the two tickets	where the public

11.		feel		the program was simple and relaxing	
12.		the audience, especially people who will cast their votes in the upcoming election runoff,	must not misinterpret	the apparent friendliness displayed by the two candidates during the program,	
13.		People	must not interpret	their intimacy	as their real stance
14.			memorize	each other's words and actions	

d. Relational Attributive Process

No.	Conjunction	Carrier	Process	Attributive	Circumstance
1.		I	was		on an impromptu visit the other day when I met a resident who kept frowning.
2.		This	is	all because of the gubernatorial election	
3.		Anies	tried	his best	Following Ahok, - to make the audience laugh even though he did not keep up with the theme of the challenge.
4.	which		Is	Indonesian slang for “hanging out	
5.			had made	it	onto The New York Times website.
6.		Anies’ jokes	caused	the audience,	
7.		mostly of young adults,	Consisted		to burst out in laughter when he mentioned the popular dating app Tinder.

8.		it	turns out	they are playing	with Tinder
9.		The stand-up comedy segment and the whole program	was filled		with laughter and humorous banter
10.		the fact that both candidates	still managed		to show off their humorous side together was something to be appreciated,
11.			was	something to be appreciated,	
12.		the program	displayed	the competition between Ahok and Anies,	
13.			could make	people	

e. Relational identifying process

No.	Conjunction	Identified	Process	Identifier	Circumstance
1.		that The New	defined	the word,	-even

		York Times			-which according to them means 'sitting, talking and doing nothing
2.		The program	was intended to show off	the humorous side of each candidate,	

f. Verbal process

No	Conjunction	Sayer	Process	Quoted	Reported	Recipient	Circumstance
1.			to deliver		election-related jokes.		
2.			to deliver		their best jokes.		
3.		he	said	Sorry, but I don't want to make this program any funnier than 'The Ahok			with a grin, referring to the name of an online interactive talk show program uploaded to his social media accounts as part of his election

				Show'			campaign.
4.			to talk			to the audience	about his experiences as governor of Jakarta.
5.		Ahok. “.”	said	I was on an impromptu visit the other day when I met a resident who kept frowning. He said he frowned because I would evict him. Then he showed me the invoice of his property tax that said he had to pay nothing. He somehow concluded that zero tax meant that he would be evicted, Instead of being happy,			

				he thought he would get evicted. This is all because of the gubernatorial election			
6.		He	said	he frowned because I would evict him			
7.		Ahok	recited		a funny experience as deputy governor		-then -when he was visiting residents hit by floods and forced to move to the Marunda low-cost apartments in North Jakarta in 2013.
8.		He	said	When he was inside the apartment, some civil servants suddenly rushed downstairs to meet the mayor			this time drawing a larger laugh.

				of North Jakarta. “The civil servants were excited to meet their mayor, so I followed them, forgetting that I was the deputy governor at that time. I still thought I was just a regular businessman.”			
9.		Anies	asked			the audience	Understanding that he is not a professional comedian -to laugh at him before he started his routine,
10.		Anies.	said	“I would appreciate it if everyone could laugh because this is hard to do,”			

11.		Anies.	said	So many young people like to nongkrong these days that The New York Times even defined the word, which according to them means 'sitting, talking and doing nothing		as the audience giggled
12.		Anies,	said	I see teenagers swiping right on their smartphones and it turns out they are playing with Tinder. I wanted to download it too, but I didn't after I found out what the app		-jokingly -adding that he had seen married people use the app.

				was for,”			
13.		Indonesia n Institute of Sciences (LIPI) political analyst SitiZuhro .	said		the fact that both candidates still managed to show off their humorous side together was something to be appreciated,		Despite all the political brawling
14.		she	said.	The program was intended to show off the humorous side of each candidate, so even though the program displayed the competition between Ahok			

				and Anies, watching them could make people feel the program was simple and relaxing			
15.	However,	Siti	added.	the audience, especially people who will cast their votes in the upcoming election runoff, must not misinterpret the apparent friendliness displayed by the two candidates during the program			
16.		she	said.	People must not interpret their intimacy as their			

				real stance. They are competing against each other, so they will calculate and memorize each other's words and actions,"			
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AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



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She wishes that her skripsi could be beneficial for readers. She also wishes for any suggestions and advices about her skripsi to enrich her knowledge. She can be continued through witaadip@gmail.com or by messages to +6283872137321