

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the data descriptions, finding, and discussion of framing analysis of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender's issue in Jakarta Globe, Jakarta Post, and Tempo based on Pan and Kosicki's concept.

4.1 Data Description

The data are title, lead, background of information, citation source, statement opinion, closing as Syntax Structure; What, Where, When, Who, Why, How as Script Structure; Paragraph, proposition, sentences, and relation between sentences as Thematic Structure; Words, Idiom, Images/Photos, and Graphic as Rhetoric Structure. The data taken are from

4.1.1 Table of The Jakarta Globe, The Jakarta Post, and tempo

| No. | Jakarta Globe | Jakarta Post | Tempo |
|-----|--|---|--------------------|
| 1. | Nation's Gay, Transgender Community Searches for a Voice in the Mass Media | Commission wants TV, radio free of LGBT | Anti-LGBT Hysteria |

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| 2. | Gay Community Looks to Media to Spread Message of Acceptance | 2. Must Not Support LGBT to Heal Them | 2. Din Syamsudin: We Must Not Hate LGBT Community |
| 3. | Rights Activists Lash Out at MUI's Anti-LGBT Fatwa | 3. MUI Wants Law to Ban LGBT Activities | 3. MUI Rejects All Forms of LGBT Promotion |

4.2 Findings

After the three articles were being analyzed, the writer found that there are differences and similarities between three online newspaper, Jakarta Globe, Jakarta Post, and Tempo within the nine articles towards the LGBT.

| Framing Analysis Elements | Jakarta Globe | Jakarta Post | Tempo |
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| Syntactical Structure (Title, Lead, Background, Citation) | From the syntactical structure, it can be seen from the verb phrase of the title, “Searches for a Voice”, “Looks to”, and “Lash Out” | The title in Jakarta Post such as “Free of LGBT”, “Not Support”, and “Ban LGBT Activities” tells the negative meaning explicitly. | In Tempo, seen from the structure of the title “Anti- LGBT”, “Must Not Hate”, and “Rejects” have an inconsistency words |

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| | <p>expressing the negative meaning in subtle. The journalist takes the source person citation mostly from who support the LGBT activists. In this article, the using of direct quotation is use to strengthen the title. In the lead, the journalist puts the word “such as” to show that media is not only discriminate LGBT but other marginalized groups. The journalist also writes the auxiliary verb, “will,” indicate that the event not yet happened. The statements provided in the Jakarta Globe per article are 8 to 9 statements.</p> | <p>Statement use only from one side source, the religious leaders, MUI and KPAI. The information background given is clearly stated by using direct quotation to strengthen the article. In the lead, the articles have already state the sources in the beginning such as MUI, KPI, and Religious Groups. In Jakarta Post the statements provided per article are 7 statements.</p> | <p>in rejecting LGBT. “Anti-LGBT” has a negative meaning. “Rejects” also has a negative meaning. On the other hand, “Must Not Hate” has a positive meaning towards LGBT. Information background given is clearly stated. The statement also use only from one side source, MUI and KPAI. The statement use mostly indirect quotation. In the lead, the journalist gives the information about LGBT. The statements provided in Tempo per article 3 to 5 statements.</p> |
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| | | | |
| Script Structure (5W+1H Question) | The news gives detail information in the article by what, when, why, who, where, and how that occurred in the article. The journalist writes the news based on the side from who support the LGBT such as, LGBT activists, the founder of the country's first gay group, and civilians. | The Jakarta Post articles are based on the side of state apparatus such as, Commission, Religious Leaders, MUI and KPAI. By give the detail information by what, when, why, who, where, and how. | Tempo also based on the side of state apparatus such as, Commission, MUI and Religious Figures. It is also give the detail information by what, when, why, who, where, and how. |
| Thematic Structure (Paragraphs, Proposition, Sentences, and Relations between sentences, Theme) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The themes of this article are the awareness, society, human and rights. • Paragraph by paragraph in this article describe the more positive and less negative opinion on LGBT issue. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The themes of this article are the banning of LGBT activities, and rejecting the LGBT people. • The coherence from sentence to another sentence can be seen from each statement by some reliable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The themes of this article are discrimination and rejection over LGBT people. • The connection between words and sentences is coherence. • Using fewer pronouns to |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The journalist uses less pronouns to replace the subject as LGBT. | <p>sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph by paragraph described the negatively stigma towards LGBT people. • Using many pronouns to replace the object such as deviant sexual orientation, immoral, sick people and a danger to adolescents. | <p>replace the object.</p> |
| Rhetoric Structure (Words, Idiom, Images/Photos, and Graphic) | <p>There are many positive words which appears such as “can help”, “respect”, “full protection”, and “equal”. There is only one image shows in the article. The image describe some transgender people demonstrate their rights by</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The journalist shows many negative words from the beginning, which reflects the damage causing by the LGBT people such as “brainwashed”, “reject”, “immoral”, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole article does not refer only to the negative stigma, but also in positive opinion. • The journalist does not put the image as a specific purpose or support the article. • From these three |

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| | showing “Freedom of Choice” sign. | <p>“ban”, “deviant sexual behavior”, and “sick people”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two pictures serves in the articles. First, there are some LGBT activists celebrate the International Day Against Homophobia in Central Jakarta holding the rainbow flag as their symbol of LGBT. Second, some transgender demonstrate their rights in Jakarta. | <p>articles serves 3 images. First, some Muslims demonstrate with “Konsolidasi Umat Menghadang LGBT” sign. Second, an image of Din Syamsudin gives a speech. Third, an image of the Chairman of the Indonesian Ulema Council Maruf Amin.</p> |
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4.3 Discussions

4.3.1.1 1st article of Jakarta Globe, “*Nation’s Gay, Transgender Community Searches for a Voice in the Mass Media*”

a. Syntactical Structure

- Headline

“Nation’s Gay, Transgender Community Searches for a Voice in the Mass Media”

In the title, the first noun phrase is “Nation’s Gay”. The word “Nation” modified gay because there is a possessive mark refers the subject. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, “Nation” is a large area of land that is controlled by its own government” which means “Gay” has an organization contains the leader and members. This shows that LGBT is a large organization that has an organized structure of organization. The words “Transgender Community” also part of the “Nation’s Gay”. Then, “Searches for a Voice,” means the journalist wants to seek the support for “Nation’s Gay”.

- Lead

“Yogyakarta. The media wield enormous influence in informing public opinion, and in Indonesia this power has often been used to discriminate against marginalized social groups such as the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community.”

In the lead element, the journalist uses the words “wield enormous”, instead of “make a huge” because these words strengthen the reader that media have a lot of influence or power over other people. The lead first mentions about the media that influence the readers, and then following by mentions the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender people. It means that, LGBT people have been labeled by society that they

groups are marginalized groups in Indonesia. There is also a word “such as” in the lead. The journalist uses the word “such as” to show that media is not only discriminate LGBT but other marginalized groups. This means LGBT is not the only marginalized group by media. The background information is given in the beginning of the article that LGBT portrayed as a sexual aberration or deviant behavior. The article mostly uses direct quotation from people who support the idea about how media portrays LGBT in negative way.

- Background Information

Homosexuality is often portrayed in local media as a sexual aberration or deviant behavior. These and similar other labels are used to denounce the LGBT community through the media, both directly and indirectly.

The background information appeared in this article mostly talk about the stereotypes of LGBT in Indonesia. The phrase “sexual aberration or deviant behavior” has a negative meaning. The writer puts “sexual aberration or deviant behavior” to give an explanation on the lead that LGBT is a marginalized social group in society. The sources of this article are Mira as a LGBT activist, Ashadi Siregar as an executive director of the Yogyakarta Research, Education, and publishing Institute, and Atma Jaya journalism lecturer, D. Danarka Sasangka. These three sources gave another viewpoint of LGBT issue in Indonesia by blaming the media how to wrap the news about LGBT in Indonesia and see the positive side of the LGBT case.

- Citation/Quotation

“When was the last time you read a news report about a crime committed by a heterosexual person, in which the headline made reference to their sexual orientation, like ‘Heterosexual man kills girlfriend,’ for instance?” said Mira, an activist with the Yogyakarta-based LGBT group People Like Us One Heart.

“Media workers are not trained to understand LGBT issues correctly,” he said. “Their reference paradigm is one that has been molded by prevailing religious and cultural values, so what they need is more education on this topic.”

“Unfortunately, there are many transgender people who want to take part in the show,” he said. “It paints an often very negative picture of the transgender community. This is how the mass media shape our reality.”

From the quotation above, the journalist intentionally puts the quotation from Mira, one of LGBT activists, Ashadi Siregar, the executive director of the Yogyakarta Research, Education, and Publishing Institute, and D. Danarka Sasangka, the Atmajaya journalism lecturer. In the article, for all sources implicitly blaming the media about covering the issue of LGBT in media by the direct citation from Ashadi Siregar,

“Media workers are not trained to understand LGBT issues correctly,” he said. “Their reference paradigm is one that has been molded by prevailing religious and cultural values, so what they need is more education on this topic.

Then, D. Danarka Sasangka discusses the television show “Be a man,” that can be cured transgender people to be a man or back into their original gender. This television show is present in media, which means media does not always discriminate LGBT as a negative stereotype. Implicitly, it shows that they are inferior and asking for support on their rights in media which media has a power.

- Closing

Ashadi said there were steps the LGBT community could take to rectify the situation.

“They can help end the stigma in two ways,” he said. “First, by establishing a media-monitoring institute to combat the negative stereotypes, and second, by developing alternative media for advocacy purposes, which will help the LGBT community raise public awareness about the issues it faces.”

In the closing statement, this article keeps writing quotation from Ashadi Siregar. Ashadi gives a statement that the LGBT community need to take steps to change the negative stigma against Indonesian society. It means that Ashadi support the existence of LGBT people.

b. Script Structure

In discussing “what” of this article, the quality of information in the media related to how the journalist reproduces the content of media itself. The meaning of searches for a voice means seeking the support of LGBT rights in the media, which plays a fundamental role in shaping people's minds of Indonesian.

To describe “when”, the journalist does not explain the time directly in the article. Since the article published in July 02, 2010.

The journalist explains “who” by putting the subject and object directly in this article. The main subject discussed in the lead to the opening paragraph is the LGBT activist, Mira. And following to the other subject as follows Ashadi Siregar, the Executive Director of the Yogyakarta Research, Education, and Publishing Institute, and D. Danarka Sasangka, Atma Jaya Journalist Lecturer.

Explaining “why” in this article is because the LGBT issue that viewed negatively by Indonesian people through the media. Media makes the LGBT issue molded by prevailing religious and cultural values. And then “how” in this article is One of the LGBT activists, the executive director of REPI and journalist lecturer appraise that LGBT community should have been able to loud their voice in the media by shaping the public opinion.

c. Thematic Structure

Text begins with lead and background that gives information about the role of media and the negative stigma over LGBT community. Then, followed by statements from several sources that support the LGBT. Paragraph by paragraph in this article describe the more positive and less negative opinion on LGBT issue. The whole revolves around the major theme of this article is change the negative stigma over LGBT. From the paragraph 1 and 2, discuss the same topic. While from paragraph 3 until closing discuss different topics which means it is not relate from paragraph 2 until the end. Its minor themes are awareness, society, and human rights. The whole sentences support from each statements in this article. The journalist uses less pronouns to replace the subject.

d. Rhetoric Structure

In this article, the journalist does not only put many negative words over LGBT stigma, but also statements from some people who look different in positive way in LGBT issues in Indonesia. There are many words which appears

to describe how media shapes the public opinion. The words choice that is used in this articles such as “wield enormous influence”, “marginalized”, “deviant behavior”, “unfortunately”, and “help” reflected that LGBT issue face a negative stereotype in society.

4.3.1.2 2st article of Jakarta Globe, “*Gay Community Looks to Media to Spread Message of Acceptance*”

a. Syntactical Structure

- Headline

“Gay Community Looks to Media to Spread Message of Acceptance”

The word “acceptance” in the title means the action or process of being received in the media. This word is a positive meaning. By writing this headline, the readers will feel curious to know is it true that Gay community acceptable in society through the media. Syntactically, the word “looks and to spread” are the verb of the sentence. Then, “message of acceptance” is the nominal phrase that modified the sentence.

- Lead

Wary of past attacks by hard-liners, the country’s gay and lesbian community chose to mark International Day Against Homophobia on Tuesday quietly, with a view to raise awareness and acceptance through the media.

In the lead, the journalist said put the word “hard-liners” means a group who has a strict perspective of something and becomes loud and violent about one view’s or perspective. The journalist does not mention in detail which groups are the hard-liners.

- Background Information

Hartoyo, general secretary of Ourvoice, a Jakarta-based gay rights group, told the Jakarta Globe that the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community (LGBTIQ) believed a media campaign was the best way to address growing homophobia.

By put the figure of Hartoyo, who support the LGBT community and also one of the LGBT activist means that the journalist want to see from the positive point of view of LGBT community. The background information of this article is a response to the desire of the LGBT's existence which wants to recognize legally.

- Quotation

“Learning from our previous experiences — where LGBTIQ events were attacked by intolerant groups — we now prefer to do a media campaign to introduce the diversity of sexual orientation to the wider community,” he said.

He said the media wielded enormous influence in shaping public opinion, but in the past had often been used to discriminate against marginalized social groups such as the LGBTIQ.

“So we need to work together with a smart media to introduce people to and educate them about what the LGBT community really is about,” he said.

In this quotation, the journalist also mark the statement from Hartoyo in the words “intolerant groups” which already mention it in the lead. By put the words, this article emphasize that LGBT issue is not fully

accepted by people and not and public does not perceives widely open minded towards LGBT issue that has been present in Indonesia.

- Closing

The marriage has since been declared invalid and Rahmat is being investigated by police.

Rohadi said the physical checkup idea would be proposed to the minister and, if accepted, would become one of the requirements for Muslim weddings.

“This policy will only be implemented in Islamic weddings, with brides being checked by female officials and grooms checked by male officials at the Religious Affairs Office,” he said.

These paragraphs mean that in Indonesia, a religion marriage is the most legitimate. Marriage between the two sexes, male and female. By giving this case into the article, the journalist wants the reader look over the uncommon case that comes up lately. Whereas in this article, a statement by Hartoyo that the government needs to respect and provide full protection to all citizens regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.

b. Script Structure

In this article, discussing “what” is the public opinion about LGBT and legitimate marriage over religion and gender identity. To describe “when” the published of the article happened in May 18, 2011. The journalist explains “who” by putting the subject and object directly in the article. The sources of this article are Hartoyo, general secretary of Ourvoice, a Jakarta-based gay rights group.

Dede Oetomo, founder of first gay group in Indonesia. Rohadi Abdul Fatah, director for Islam and Shariah Law at the Ministry of Religious Affairs. Explaining “why” is because the Indonesian people still have not opened their minds about gender equality in the LGBT issue and legitimate marriage in Indonesia itself based on religion. And then “how” by the statement of LGBT activist that the government needed to respect and provide full protection for all citizens regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

c. Thematic Structure

In the content of the article, the journalist intentionally gives the examples of case in Bekasi that have occurred lately.

“Meanwhile, to prevent a repeat of the imposter “wife” case that shocked a Bekasi community last month, the government is mulling a requirement that couples undergo physical examinations before being married.”

The journalist puts the direct and indirect statement from each sources that support paragraph by paragraph. The journalist leading this article through positive opinion from the sources, and used less pronouns to replace the subject.

d. Rhetoric Structure

From the beginning the end of the article, the journalist shown many words that reflects the positive side of LGBT people, and LGBT people in Indonesia should also get the protection and respect although their community in Indonesia has been marginalized. The words choice used in this article such as “raise awareness”, “acceptance”, “respect”, and “full acceptance” this words has a positive meaning.

4.3.1.3 3st article of Jakarta Globe, *“Rights Activists Lash Out at MUI’s Anti-LGBT Fatwa”*

a. Syntax Structure

- **Headline**

“Rights Activists Lash Out at MUI’s Anti-LGBT Fatwa”

In the headline, the journalist puts the words “lash out” as a phrasal verbs, not “attack” or “assault” because the word “lash out” has a meaning of attack someone or something physically or criticize which is verbal or physical attack. The rights activists including LGBT activists criticize the recently fatwa by MUI which makes them unable to remain silent.

- **Lead**

Jakarta. “It’s not easy to be a lesbian in Indonesia,” says 27-year-old Maria, not her real name. “Although the country and your community won’t despise you, there are always those who will hunt you down for just being who you are.”

Maria, who says she began finding herself attracted to other girls during middle school, says she remains fearful about coming out because of the climate of homophobia that persists in conservative Indonesian culture.

“It’s funny that in a democratic country like Indonesia there are still people who keep a limited mind-set toward same-sex relationships,” she says. “Although everybody has their own opinion, I think it’s quite unwise to hate someone just because he or she likes being with someone who

happens to be of the same gender.”

In the lead, the journalist puts one of lesbian women who have experience toward LGBT people in Indonesia. The journalist cites the words of Maria as examples of lesbian women in Indonesia who are struggling from her middle school until now on.

- Background

But hate is not just the only threat that people like Maria face in Indonesia. The country’s LGBT community has long faced discrimination, and even physical violence.

New to that list, though, is the threat of death sanctioned by the Indonesian Council of Ulema, or MUI, the country’s highest Islamic clerical body.

On March 4, the MUI issued a fatwa, or edict, proposing punishments ranging from caning to the death penalty for individuals accused of homosexual acts. It also claims that homosexuality is a serious disease, but that like most other illnesses, it can be cured.

In the background, the journalist gives the information about fatwa or edict by MUI that gives the death penalty for LGBT acts. However, MUI also states that LGBT can be cured. From the fatwa by MUI, the

rights activists or LGBT activists stand up and give their voice, which can be seen in the image of the article.

- Citation

By inveighing against the LGBT community with its latest fatwa, the council is helping to propagate hatred of an already beleaguered community, says LGBT activist Hartoyo.

“Issuing such a fatwa is as same as promoting hatred and motivating people to carry out violence against others,” he said. “If the MUI dislikes homosexuals, it should express its disapproval through other means, in educated and peaceful ways. It shouldn’t shroud its message with hate and violence.”

The journalist puts the direct quotation from one of the LGBT activist, Haryoto. By put the statement from Hartoyo, the journalist wants the reader to know what the LGBT feel not only from those who hate LGBT people. Hartoyo also gave a positive ways to handle this issue, “it should express its disapproval through other means, in educated and peaceful ways. It shouldn’t shroud its message with hate and violence.”

- Closing

Human rights lawyer Todung Mulya Lubis said groups like the MUI should get past the fact that homosexuality exists in Indonesia, and embrace people for their differences.

“No one should ever have their rights be violated. We’re all equal. Human rights don’t differ among people, whatever their sexual orientation,” he said. “The government mustn’t play favorites in protecting its citizens. Be they heterosexual, gay, lesbian or transgender, they must all be protected. We’re all equal in the eyes of the law.”

The MUI has called for the death penalty for LGBT activities.

In the closing of the article, the journalist gives a statement from

Human Rights Lawyer that MUI cannot denying that in Indonesia LGBT people has been existed and their rights should be equal in the eyes of law.

It can be seen by put the words “their differences”, “equal”, and “protected”.

b. Script Structure

In discussing “what” of this article is a ruling on a point of Islamic law given by a recognized authority (Fatwa) toward LGBT acts in Indonesia. And then describing “when” of the article published on March 15, 2015. The journalist explains “who” are the Indonesian Council of Ulema, or MUI and the LGBT activist, Hartoyo. The question “why” is because the threat of death sanctioned by the Indonesian Council of Ulema, or MUI, the country’s highest Islamic clerical body. “How” question is by the statement from Maria, a 27 years old lesbian. The MUI issued a fatwa or edict, proposing punishments ranging from caning to the death penalty for individuals accused of homosexual acts.

c. Thematic Structure

From each paragraph coherence from one another, but in the end of the article, the journalist put the statement from Lubis that LGBT rights should not be differ and protect in the eyes of the law. But, the journalist repeats the MUI’s fatwa in the end of the phrase.

d. Rhetoric Structure



The journalist shows the image of transgender people who demonstrate their rights with the signboard. This picture stresses the signboard to attract reader's attention by the "Freedom of Choice" sign. This image shows that LGBT wants support of their rights.

The words choice that are used in this article such as, "a limited mind-set", "hate", "death penalty", "can be cured", "peaceful ways", "educate" these words has a positive and negative meaning.

4.3.2.1 1st Article of Jakarta Post, *"Commission wants TV, radio free of LGBT"*

a. Syntax Structure

- **Headline**

"Commission wants TV, radio free of LGBT"

From the headline, "Commission wants TV, radio free of LGBT", is written in bigger font than the lead and the content to attract reader's attention. The journalist puts the word "free" which meant there are no content about LGBT in TV, or even in radio. The journalist puts "Commission" as a subject instead of "political leaders" or "minister"

because commission is an Indonesian independent agency to improve the effectiveness of the implementation of community protection. LGBT as an object of the phrase were targeted from the object of this issue.

- Lead

Hostility against the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community continues, with the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) being the latest agency to enact a discriminatory rule against LGBT people.

In the lead, the article discussed the debate between LGBT people and KPI. The journalist made this statement in the lead, because as the beginning of the information about the rules that have been defined KPI in TV and radio broadcasting in Indonesia. As the words “hostility against”, and “discriminatory rule against” has a negative meaning which arouse the reader to want to know what KPI and LGBT people debated.

- Background Information

In a statement published on its official website, the KPI said it discouraged broadcasters, television and radio stations from running programs that promote the activities of the LGBT community as part of an effort to protect children and teenagers from exposure to their lifestyle.

The KPI issued the ban following a closed-door meeting between the agency and the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) on the issue of deviant sexual orientation.

In the background of this article, the journalist gives the information about the program that eliminates the issue of deviant sexual orientation in television and radio by KPI (Komisi Perlindungan Indonesia) and KPAI (Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia). In this article, maintaining the program in television or radio could protect children from LGBT lifestyle. This program is fully support from both of commissions, KPI and KPAI. The journalist also put the issue of celebrity figure, Tessy—who had been banned from performing on television because he dressed like a woman besides he is a man. This

indicates that LGBT's issue appeared from long time ago, but still considered normal and was not interfere the audience. It is because LGBT issue is an issue that transcends that community and affects all of the society in Indonesia these days.

- Quotation

“The P3 [broadcasting code of conduct] and SPS [broadcasting program standards] regulations have made clear the values and norms of decency and courtesy. It is also clear with regard to the banning of programs that encourage children and teenagers to adopt indecent behaviors” KPI deputy chairman Idy Muzayyad said.

From the quotation above, present the statement from KPI deputy chairman, Idy Muzayyad. The journalist writes this as a direct quotation to make the reader more trust to the journalist that there is the broadcasting regulation program, which has rules and norms in viewership on television and radio.

Erlinda said the commission was concerned that many young boys were starting to cross dress or adopt feminine characteristics because they had been 'brainwashed' by these television programs.

The KPAI has stated clearly we reject any LGBT campaigns or propaganda because it goes against our regulations that promote child protection. The commission demands that the government protect our children from deviant sexual orientation,' she said.

The journalist also put the direct quotation from Erlina, KPAI spokesperson, that she represents KPAI to give the protection to the children who also became one of television viewers in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) commissioner Muhammad Nurkhoiron has lambasted the KPI'™s ban and said the commission should instead encourage programs that could shed light on the LGBT community.

'In Komnas HAM'™s perspective, the LGBT community is a vulnerable minority group that is often discriminated against not just by the public, but sometimes by their own families, because they are seen as second-class people. The media should be doing more to provide educational information on the LGBT community so that people realize they must be protected and given the same rights as everyone else,' he said.

In this article, the journalist also put the direct statement from the side of Komnas HAM. This quotation stated from Komnas HAM commissioner, Muhammad Nurkhoiron who gave a statement that he support LGBT rights in Indonesia by telling the society what LGBT is. The statement made an excuse to protect the LGBT community and media should be stressing the educational information about LGBT seen from the point of human rights.

- *Closing*

Although the State Palace has yet to publicly comment on the discrimination against the LGBT community, Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister Luhut Pandjaitan stepped up on Friday and became the first government official to defend the LGBT community by saying that, as citizens of the state, they had equal rights.

In the lead and background of this article, the journalist shows the negative opinion towards LGBT community sourced from the commissioners KPI and KPAI. On the other side, in the closing statement the journalist puts statement from Coordinating Political, Legal and Security, Affairs Minister, Luhut Pandjaitan that he defend the LGBT people to get the equal rights. However, the journalist does not put the direct quotation from Luhut Pandjaitan, which not strengthen the closing of this article.

b. Script Structure

In this article, the journalist delivers completely the structure 5W + 1H. As the beginning, the article discuss about the regulation of program standards in television and

radio in Indonesia. It is also banning the program, which contains the LGBT's theme "what". "when" of the article published on February 14, 2016 in Jakarta. The sources of this article are KPI Deputy Chairman, Idy Muzayyad, KPAI Spokesperson, Erlinda, National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) commissioner, Muhammad Nurkhoiron, Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister, Luhut Pandjaitan. The article discuss of "why" is the commissioners KPI and KPAI considered that the issue of LGBT affects Indonesian audience, including children, and LGBT-themed in television can affect children's mental. Therefore, shows on television must be protected from the LGBT theme. And then "how" by The KPI and Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) issued the regulation and ban following the issue of deviant sexual orientation in television.

c. Thematic Structure

Text begins with lead "...*the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) being the latest agency to enact a discriminatory rule against LGBT people.*" Then, following the direct statement from KPI and KPAI commissioners about the program regulations in television. But, in the end of the article, the journalist put the different statement from another source, which does not coherence from the beginning of the article. Paragraph by paragraph described the contra towards LGBT community that appears in television these days. The journalist used pronouns to replace the subject "minority group", and the journalist writes the label of LGBT people as "immoral", and "a danger to adolescents"

e. Rhetoric Structure

The journalist shows many negative words from the beginning, which reflects the damage causing by the LGBT people. The words choice that are used “discriminatory rule against”, “banning”, “brainwashed”, “reject”, “deviant sexual orientation”, “immoral”, and “a danger to adolescents”. This means really reflected that LGBT people marginalized and regarded very negatively on society.

4.3.2.2 2nd article of Jakarta Post, “*Must Not Support LGBT to Heal Them: Religious Leaders*”

- Headline

“*Must Not Support LGBT to Heal Them: Religious Leaders*”

From the headline, the journalist put “Must not support” which has negative meaning. The headlines have already explained the attitudes against LGBT. In fact, *Jakarta Post* expressly give the title of "must not support" as the emphasis that this article did not fully support to the LGBT community. Syntactically, the modal auxiliaries “must” is typically a strong, serious, “no nonsense” word. Referring that “must not” is a strong words to say no to LGBT. The journalist puts the words “:Religious leaders” means the indication of this article based on the religious leaders, which in Indonesia always lead to the religion groups.

- Lead

Religious groups have openly rejected all forms of support for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) activities, claiming that such rejection would help cure LGBT people of the tendency.

In the lead, the journalist reinforces the title by using the phrase *“Religious groups have openly rejected all forms of support”*. The journalist did not describe the religious leaders itself because the journalist point of what is the point on the lead, that is “rejected”. Through the indirect statement from the religious leaders, they are stated that rejection is the best idea to cure the LGBT people.

- Background Information

In a joint statement issued on Thursday, the groups said they rejected all forms of propaganda on and promotion of LGBT legalization and development in the country, stating that LGBT behavior was disturbing and against religious teachings and the Constitution.

The groups consist of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), the Indonesia Catholics Bishops Conference (KWI), the Council of Buddhist Communities (Walubi) and the Confucian Supreme Council of Indonesia (Matakin).

The journalist repeated the word “rejected” from the beginning of this article and it refers to the religious leaders or group. It means that, the journalist writing this article based on whom the majority in this country that has a lot of religious groups as mentioned by the author. The background contains the religious leaders group in Indonesia that has been appeared in the headline. The whole information from each religious leaders in the article became the basis source of the article.

- Quotation

The importance of not encouraging LGBT values and behaviors are key in helping LGBT people get "back on track to normalcy", MUI chief of religious tolerance Yusnar Yusuf said.

LGBT behaviors are spread through social interaction and thus must be prevented, he said.

This statement did not strengthen the article because the journalist puts the indirect quotation.

"It is important now to invite everyone to think positively about them in that they are sick people who need to be healed," Yusnar said in a press conference on Thursday.

This statement the journalist put the direct quotation to strengthen the article. The MUI chief, Yusnar Yusuf, gave the suggestion to help the LGBT people. But Yusnar replace the subject by calling the LGBT people as "sick people" indicates that Yusnar labeled them negatively.

- Closing

Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) also issue a discriminatory rule against LGBT people by urging broadcasters, television and radio stations from running programs that promote the activities of LGBT.

The government has also taken a negative stance on the issue as ministers of the President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo administration said the state would protect LGBT rights but still condemned the LGBT community, saying the people were diseased and a threat to the nation's values.

In the closing, the journalist gave the information that Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) issued a discriminatory rule against the

LGBT people. The journalist also puts the negative stance towards the LGBT people in Indonesia by not support them.

b. Script Structure

In this element discuss about 5W+1H, “what” of this article discuss about A joint statement from a various side towards helping the LGBT people in Indonesia. “When” of the article published on February 18, 2016 in Jakarta. The sources of this article “who” are Yusnar Yusuf, the MUI chief. PC. Siswantoko, the Catholic Priest. And Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI). “Why” MUI and other religious leaders organizations assess that the LGBT community is contrary to the constitution and the law. “How” MUI and a number of religious leaders issued an opinion against the LGBT community. By rejected all forms of propaganda on and promotion of LGBT legalization in Indonesia.

c. Thematic Structure

The journalist described LGBT people as a negative group from the beginning of the article. The coherence from sentence to another sentence can be seen from each statement by some reliable sources. Paragraph by paragraph described the negatively stigma towards LGBT people. The journalist used more pronouns to replace the subject, such as “sick people”, “deviant sexual behavior”, and ”social disease”.

d. Rhetoric Structure

The journalist shown many negative opinion and words from various sources towards rejecting the LGBT people. In the paragraph 12, the journalist stressing the phrase “LGBT activities were haram and urged the prosecution of LGBT people.” Although, this statement put by indirect quotation from MUI and several Muslim organization.



In the image of this article, the image shown many people who are carrying the colorful flags that is the LGBT’s symbolic. From the information that the journalist gave, they are some LGBT activists, which celebrate the International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia at the Hotel Indonesia traffic circle in Central Jakarta. In fact, this image did not relate with the article that contra to the LGBT people. The journalist puts the image of some LGBT activists with the lead, “Must not support LGBT

to heal them: Religious leaders” to show the readers that the promotion and propaganda of LGBT’s have been going on until these days.

4.2.2.3 3rd article of Jakarta Post, “*MUI Wants Law to Ban LGBT Activities*”

a. Syntax Structure

- **Headline**

“MUI Wants Law to Ban LGBT Activities”

By the way the journalist writes the headline which MUI as a subject and LGBT as an object and “wants to ban” as a verb phrase indicate that the subject responded negatively by use the word “ban”.

- **Lead**

Fight for rights: Transsexuals stage a peaceful rally in Jakarta to urge the state to do more to protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people.

In the lead, the journalist gives information related to the image that appeared in this article. Some transgender people who referred to LGBT people voiced their rights in public audiences. The journalist puts the word “urge” as a strong desire to fight their rights.

- **Background Information**

The Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) has called for legislation to ban lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) activities in Indonesia.

Indonesia is one of the largest countries that the majority people mostly Muslim. The journalist put the statement from MUI, as the reliable

source of this article make the readers to be convinced that any LGBT activities has been banned.

- Quotation

"We want a stern prohibition of LGBT activities and other deviant sexual activities and legislation that categorizes them as crime," MUI chairman Maruf Amin said on Wednesday as quoted by Antara news agency.

"The fatwa states that homosexuality, whether lesbian or gay, and sodomy is legally haram and a form of crime," Maruf said.

This statement indicating that MUI and a number of organizations assess, the LGBT community is contrary to the constitution and the law. In this fatwa, the MUI declared the LGBT activities forbidden because it is a crime. The word “crime” is an action that constitutes an offense that may be prosecuted and punished by law. That means a negative meaning.

"We cannot be hostile and hate them, as they are also citizens of the state, but it doesn't mean that we condone and allow for the LGBT movement to shift the religious values and the identity of the nation," he added.

The statement from MUI chairman, Maruf Amin stated that LGBT is a crime, powered by the statement from Lukman. Lukman stated that “it doesn’t mean that we condone and allow for the LGBT movement to shift the religious values...” The meaning of “crime” which stated by Maruf Amin is LGBT could shift the religious values and the identity of nation that made religion is a cornerstone of Indonesian people.

- Closing

Lukman said the ministry was currently in the process of developing optimized pre-marriage courses for couples, consultation and guidance

for families as well as mediation in family problems. In doing so, the ministry would collaborate with the Religious Guidance Counseling Agency (BPA) and religious community organizations.

In the closing, the ministry was currently developing the optimization of pre-marriage courses for couples who want to get married, consultation and guidance for families and business mediation for problems of family. This process avoids more lgbt people which will increase in Indonesia.

b. Script Structure

In answering the “what question, in Jakarta Post article, the discussion is about the legislation to ban Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) activities in Indonesia and the criminal punishment of any people who engaged in sexual activities related to LGBT community. Meanwhile, to answer the “where” part is the Jakarta Post stating the location in Indonesia. Information of “when” was happened in February 17, 2016. Then the “who” in this article is transgender people. The Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) chairman, Maruf Amin. And Religious Affairs Minister Lukman Hakim Saifuddin. “Why” question in the article is the reason is because LGBT phenomenon was a societal problem that threatened religious life, constancy in the institution of family, and the character of the nation.

c. Thematic Structure

In thematic structure, as usual news, the news first part describes newsworthy event or leads that support the headline, followed events and editorial statement supported by statement of source (source).

d. Rhetoric Structure

In this picture, it can be seen that the group of transgender people stage their rights with a lot of sign in their hands saying “LGBT Berhak atas Pekerjaan”, “Hentikan Perampasan Kerja”, and “Hak Kerja Waria = Tugas Negara”. These signs indicated that their community cannot get any job in Indonesia because they are transgender or marginalized as an LGBT community. The word choices that are used in this article such as, “crime”, “legally haram”, “legislation to ban”, and “LGBT activities”.



4.3.3.1 1st article of Tempo, “Anti-LGBT Hysteria”

a. Syntax Structure

- Headline

“Anti-LGBT Hysteria”

The word “Anti” has negative meaning which means contra or against the idea. The journalist stressing the “Anti-LGBT” showing the reader that this article did not pro towards the LGBT people. The sign hyphen needed in the words “Anti-LGBT” to link and combine the subject “LGBT”. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, “Hysteria” means a situation in which many people behave or react in an extreme or uncontrolled way because of fear, anger, etc. It means that the article discuss about the reaction in an uncontrolled way towards the LGBT in Indonesia.

- Lead

The recent anti-LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) ruckus should not be taken lightly. Debates surrounding the issue have not only turned absurd but also become hotbeds of hate speech and intimidation.

The journalist stressing that the issue cannot be underestimated. The journalist puts the word “hotbeds” as a noun, which means a situation that is ideal for the right situation to be discussed. The way the journalist writes the sentences in the lead to make the readers easy to imagine how this LGBT issue has become the recently debated topics and not to be taken lightly. It can be seen from the lead, the journalist intends to disapproval against LGBTs.

- Background Information

It all began with a community poster from University of Indonesia's Support Group and Resource Center on Sexuality Studies. The poster offering counseling for LGBT teens triggered outrage on the Internet. Some feel that the campus should not disgrace itself through such

a forum. The debates became hostile as some formal media accommodated anti-LGBT slurs.

Most worrisome of all were the statements of public officials, who proposed banning LGBT students from campuses which were later taken back as well as those coming from religious figures. Commission for Missing Persons and Victims of Violence (Kontras) records showed that 17 state officials, either executive or legislative, had issued discriminative statements against LGBTs. Several civil organizations even proposed drafting anti-LGBT laws.

The journalist begins with an informative cases that have been entered into the world of education in Indonesia. The journalist also gives an information that in media there are some people who support the LGBT counseling and the impact of disagreement towards LGBT in internet. Then, following by indirect statement from executive and legislative government stated negatively to LGBT people. The sources of this article are the Commission for Indonesian Broadcasting and Child Protection, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the national police in Indonesia. From each sources stated that LGBT must be immediately removed from media and even in society. The information background given is not clearly stated because the journalist did not put the direct statement from each sources.

- Quotation

The journalist does not put the direct quotation from any sources. This indicate that whole statement does not strength for support each sentence.

- Closing

The police already have National Police Chief's Memo No. SE/06X/2015 regarding hate speech, which among others stipulates that hate speech is

an effort to instigate hate against individuals and/or communities who may be distinguished from the mainstream culture in various aspects including sexual orientation. Armed with this, the police can at least make sure that no individuals or group lives under threat just because they are different.

The journalist puts the indirect statement from police side, which in this case there should be no harm that endangers each other. But in the end journalist put the phrase “just because they are different.” The pronoun “they” of this phrase indicate the LGBT people who being labeled as marginalized group and majority people. It is reflected that the journalist still distinguishing between both groups.

b. Script Structure

The article discuss about considering on removing sexual orientation-related issues from its disease-classification system “what”. The “why” in this article is the disagreement over the emergence of counseling for lgbt teenagers and entered in Internet forums. Side of public officials and government also gave a statement issued discriminative against LGBTs. “How”, the statements of public officials, who proposed banning LGBT students to hold counseling on LGBT teens in campus. Several civil organizations even proposed drafting anti-LGBT laws. In TV stations, the Commission for Indonesian Broadcasting and Child Protection also disallowed male show hosts from engaging in effeminate mannerisms. The article published on March 03, 2016 “when” in Jakarta. And then the source are University of Indonesia's Support Group and Resource Center on Sexuality Studies, the Commision for Indonesian Broadcasting and Child Protection, World Health Organization (WHO) and National Police.

c. Thematic Structure

The journalist described LGBT people as a negative group from the beginning of the article. The coherence from sentence to another sentence can be seen from each statement by some reliable sources. Paragraph by paragraph described the negatively stigma towards LGBT people. The journalist does not use pronouns to replace the subject of LGBT.

d. Rhetoric Structure

From the beginning, there are many words, which appear to describe the negative effect by LGBT community. The journalist mostly repeats the word “hate speech” in the article. Another negative words show in this article are “intimidation”, “contagious”, and “anti-LGBT”.

In paragraph 5, the journalist give suggested to the government take immediate action against LGBT community in labeling their community. It can be seen by the way the journalist writes the phrase “whether deviant sexual orientations are ‘diseases’, whether they are contagious or not, ... whether LGBTs are the most vulnerable to HIV/AIDS”

As such, it is time the government, together with experts, tackle proportionate and proper debates on whether deviant sexual orientations are 'diseases', whether they are contagious or not, whether they are congenital or socially constructed, whether they pose threats to children, whether LGBTs are the most vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, etc.

4.3.3.2 2nd article of Tempo, “Din Syamsudin: We Must Not Hate LGBT Community”

a. Syntax Structure

- Headline

“Din Syamsudin: We Must Not Hate LGBT Community”

The word “we” as a subject and pronoun referring to the majority people or civilians. “Must not hate,” indicating to the positive words because it include the word “not” to the object of “LGBT Community”.

- Lead

Chairman of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) Din Syamsudin said that homosexuality is forbidden in Islam. However, he urged both the government and religious institutions to "reach out" to the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community through dialog instead of taking extreme, oppressive measures.

The statement from Din Syamsudin, the Chairman of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) shows the readers how this issue should be resolved. This sentence supports the headline of this article from a reliable source. The words “reach out” that the journalist puts the marks quote is a phrasal verb, which means metaphorical sense to attempt to communicate the LGBTs with society.

- Background Information

Related the plan to formulate a law to ban LGBT activities, Din said that the move is not needed in the near future. According to him, preventive approach is the most appropriate way to deal with the issue.

He also urged the state and community organizations to find ways to address the issue.

He also urged Moslems not to mock the LGBT community.

The background information appeared in this article mostly talk about preventive approach to deal in this issue. Din Syamsudin, who represent the Islamic community think about how this marginalized communities can be handled properly without taking oppressive measures.

- Citation

"I don't reject the plan, but it takes time," Di said in Jakarta on Friday (4/3).

"I think we can use dialog, persuasive ways, and educative ways to approach the LGBT community," he said.

This quotation presents that Din Syamsudin made a various ways to approach the LGBT community in society. The journalist wrote this as a direct quotation to make the reader more trust to the journalist that one that represent the Islamic community in Indonesia can take this issue without any extreme measures.

- Closing

In the meantime, Deputy Chairman of the National Commission of Human Rights said that the most important thing is that the state has to protect the LGBT community from violence actions against them.

By reading the sentence of the closing, this shows how LGBT people should also be protect from violence who against them. "He also urged Moslems", this sentence means Indonesia is one of the countries whose population is majority Moslems, which the most disagree with the LGBT community. The words "The most important thing is" stressing by the journalist to convince the readers of what the source urged.

b. Script Structure

The article discuss about "what" various ways to approach the LGBT community in appropriate way to deal with the issue. By a preventive approach such as use a dialog, persuasive ways, and educative ways to approach the LGBT

community “how”. “Why”, because LGBTs phenomenon which is seen disturbing the public and forbidden in Islam. The article published on March 05, 2016 in Jakarta. The source of this article are Din Syamsudin, the Chairman of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), and Deputy Chairman of the National Commission of Human Rights.

c. Thematic Structure

By the way of the journalist wrote this article, paragraph-by-paragraph related by the statement from the source, which indicated, to the positive opinion towards the LGBT people. The journalist does not use the pronoun to replace the subject, because what the journalist stressing is the issue not the subject.

d. Rhetoric Structure

The journalist shown many positive words such as “must not hate”, “don’t reject”, “preventive approach”, “most appropriate way”, and “not to mock”.



In the image of this article shown Din Syamsudin, the Chairman of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) delivered a speech in some event. The journalist does not put the image as a specific purpose, it just because Din Syamsudin as subject of this article.

4.3.3.3 3rd article of Tempo, “*MUI Rejects All Forms of LGBT Promotion*”

a. Syntax Structure

- **Headline**

“MUI Rejects All Forms of LGBT Promotion”

Syntactically, the word “rejects” as a verb indicates the negative meaning. As the topic of this study, MUI is known as the subject and the LGBT is known as an object.

- **Lead**

The Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) rejects all forms of propaganda, promotion and support towards lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) in Indonesia.

The statement from MUI, which appears in the lead, supports the headlined of this article. The journalist puts the statement from MUI as a source of this article.

- Background Information

Maruf said LGBT activities contradict with the first and second principle of Pancasila, Article 29 paragraph 1 and Article 28 J of the 1954 Constitution as well as Law No. 1/1974 about marriage. LGBT activities also contradict with MUI Fatwa No. 57/2014 about lesbian, gay, sodomy and molestation.

The information background given in this article is clearly stated by the explanation of the Law and MUI fatwa. The article shown that the Law in Indonesia cannot be avoided.

- Citation

“In this fatwa, it is stated that homosexual, either lesbian or gay, and sodomy are forbidden and a form of criminal offense,” said Maruf.

The direct statement from Maruf Amin, the MUI chairman, strengthen the readers by gave the opinion that LGBT is a criminal offense.

- Closing

Previously, Social Minister Khofifah Indar Parawansa said LGBT community targeted underprivileged children. “Last month, I came to Lombok and there were underprivileged junior high school students who were given gifts. Two weeks after that, they became different. They started wearing lipsticks,” said Khofifah on Wednesday.

Khofifah also found out that those children could become victims of trafficking. Therefore, this problem must be viewed as a whole. “They are being trafficked by using the poverty of their families. I worry that there is some kind of social modification at work here,” she said, adding that the government must return the function of LGBT community to their original function.

The journalist puts another cases in the closing. Besides the LGBT issue comes up recently, trafficking also discussed which refers to the LGBT issue.

b. Script Structure

The article discusses about the prohibition towards the LGBT activities and campaign in Indonesia “what”. The sources in this article are Marif Amin, the MUI Chairman, and Khofifah Indar Parawansa, the Social Minister” who”. The activities are a dangerous disease and can become sources of infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS. And then “how”, by the MUI gave a statement of rejection to all forms of propaganda, promotion and support towards LGBT in Indonesia.



c. Thematic Structure

The article begins from the lead of rejection towards LGBT. The journalist did not write the phrase, which has connotations of threats. “Reject” is the strong negative word that the journalist wrote.

d. Rhetoric Structure

The picture appeared in the article shows the Chairman of the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI), Maruf Amin. The picture does not indicate any purpose to support the article.

The word choice that are used in this article such as, “rejects”, “forbidden”, “contradicts”, “criminal offense”, and “a dangerous disease” which whole words has a negative meaning towards the LGBT issue.