

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

In globalization era, media become the tools to communication. The use of media is not only giving news, but also for propaganda, it could be movements or advertising products. Media publish many things with fact and opinion about an issue, including labour, but one media and another has a different perspective. The media can also construct someone's image and show it to the public which is not all the media report the news as it is.

People access the events, news and many information media provide and believe it as a truth. People in the world can be easily influenced by an opinion that has been modified by mass media to establish the relationship between discourse, power and ideology (Fairclough, 2013). Because ideology requires reproduction, not all of the ideology served by media is accurate because sometime it is constructed. A certain group with a particular need will create some issues and get what they wants through news manipulation.

Media are required to deliver the neutral information, but media is a producer of political and social information that to be loyal to its owner (Julianto, 2013:3). Based on this point of view, there is no media that are completely neutral. Media are owned by a particular group to dominate the dominant group.

One issue discussed in media is about labour. Most of them were reported about labour demonstration, demands of labour, conflict labour with the

company, etc. Some media report labour unfairly. Indonesian labour is positioned more as objects than subjects. However, there are also media that frame labour based on labour's side by focusing on Indonesian labour's right and intimidation of labour.

According to Alfa Gumilang, after the labour movement on October 30<sup>th</sup> in the centre of the industrial area, President Joko Widodo was ready to socialize *PP Pengupahan*. This issue can be read positively if big media reports it. Mass media which owned by employers tends to encourage "investment". Labour movements rarely report on the main page of media, except when the issue of the termination which usually appears at the end of the year. The room of the media in further marginalized the voice of the labour (Gumilang, 2015:6).

By discussing media portraying of Indonesian labour, people will know and understand which part of the news about Indonesian labour is emphasized, how the reality of their image is constructed. In every news that relates to labour demonstration in Indonesia, media more frequently explain their anarchism instead of their minimal wage and their contribution to the company.

The labour demonstration way frequently derived from various policies, as the rise of fuel price, low wages, outsourcing system, etc. Based on Indonesia Indicator journal in 2015, the high of fuel price is the main triggered of labour movement in Indonesia during the year 2014-2015. This issue has become the biggest issue among labour since the beginning of the administration of President Jokowi . Of the 12.042 news about labour issues, the impact of fuel price occupies

the portion of 28 % in the media. As much as 22 % the media is reporting about the demands of labour for a decent of living.

Labour demonstration in Indonesia is constituted by social inequality of labour that they receive by the company. This led to creating internal conflicts which may extend, so labour will ask their rights through oration and demonstration. Gurr (1970) proposed that the gap between expectation and reality become a trigger in social movement. This gap also experienced by labour, they feel their rights and obligation is not enough. Demonstration of labour was done in various ways such as strike and long march to the National Palace.

Anna Wahidah researched a case and explained that labour do the strike and protest to government because they have goals and one of it rejects the labour cost that considered low for their life (2013:3). These condition cause dissatisfaction of labour as a result of expectations for a decent life and their full time of working are not in accordance with the salary given by the company.

Every year, the employment in Indonesia is characterized by the collective action of labour by demonstration and show their existence. Indrasari (2015) in Akatiga reported that the high of labour action invited more reaction from society and public. After observed, responses that occurring in social media tend to negative responses to labour action. Some of the responses are also from workers in Indonesia, and they feel the salary is sufficient and appropriate for labour.

Therefore, the writer intends to examine labour demonstration in newspaper online, considering the development of technology and information

very rapidly in these days, so that people were more likely to access the internet for new issues and news.

In this study, the writer investigates the image of Indonesian labour from the perspective of The Jakarta Post. This newspaper is small but influential newspaper oriented toward local English speaking and the diplomatic community. The goal of publishing this newspaper does not only provide news for the fast-growing foreign community in Indonesia but also more importantly one that would be able to provide. Analyzing the articles that related to image of Indonesian labour will show how Jakarta Post frame the news about the issue and construct the image of Indonesian labour. The writer chooses The Jakarta Post as the data source because it is non-native newspaper which is coherent and readable newspaper for native readers.

The study is aimed to analyze how media framed the issue of labour in Indonesia by using Systemic Functional Linguistic by M.A.K Halliday. By using SFL's concept, it can be seen how the journalist constructs the image of Indonesian labour, especially the demonstration, strike and protest to government through the verbal group, nominal group and adverbial group. This study is analyze using three steps: ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions. It starts with chunking every clause.

There has been previous studies that is related to this study. A study by Syarief Darmoyo in 2001 entitled *Aksi Buruh dalam Media: Analisa framing pemogokan buruh dalam pemberitaan Kompas dan Media Indonesia*. The aimed of this thesis is to understand how labour strike and demonstration of labour in

Indonesia represents in media by using framing analysis. This study applied content analysis. The finding of the study is Kompas and Media Indonesia tends to use the labour strike as the main news. Both of newspaper using straight news format which framed the labour strike with anarchism. Last, he found that both Kompas and Media Indonesia oriented to the events rather than issues in reports labour strike.

Launa in the Social Democracy Journal Vol. 10, entitled *Buruh dan Politik* (2011) proposed the relationship between Indonesian labour organization and politic became really grow up in the era of President Soekarno. This condition has changed in the New Order under Soeharto, the labour organization as important pillar of political power were collapse. This journal summarized the discussion between social activist and some element of Indonesian labour movement that since the beginning, labour movement have radicalization but up and down. This is why most of media Indonesia reports every movement and demonstration of labour with radicalism.

Another previous study has been done by Nurlaeli (2015). Her thesis entitled *The Image of Indonesian Migrant Workers in The Star Online and The Jakarta Post* applied framing analysis of Entmant's concept. This study found that the Indonesian migrant workers constructed by *The Star Online* negatively as the criminals and unskilled workers trouble for Malaysian marriages and threat to local security. While positive images constructed by the Jakarta Post, that not all of them are maids and they are seen as her for giving contribution to Malaysia, Indonesian and their family.

## **1.2 Research Question**

Therefore the research problem to be analyzed is as follows:

How is Indonesian labour portrayed in The Jakarta Post newspaper?

## **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

This study is aimed at analyzing how The Jakarta Post online media portray Indonesian labour.

## **1.4 Scope of the Study**

This study limits to analyze Indonesian labour portrayed in *The Jakarta Post* media using Systemic Functional Language theory by M.A.K Halliday, focusing on ideational metafunction. The source that will be analyzed in this study: The Jakarta Post newspaper online media ([thejakartapost.com](http://thejakartapost.com)).

## **1.5 Significance of The Study**

This study will be beneficial to students of English Department in analyzing printed media, especially using Systemic Functional Linguistic theory. This study also shows the portrayal of Indonesian labour in the newspaper.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### **2.1 Indonesian Labour**

Labour is the main elements of production, and they become an asset of economic matters, because without them, some activities in factory such production and distribution cannot be run smoothly. Marx stated (1985), in society there are two groups in the relations of production, they are a group as owner and group as a worker (in Sutinah, 2009:2). This relationship is called as a class structure in the industrial. Labour in this industrial known as a working class which produces and create products for a company.

Labour have important role in economical and political aspect. Labour is aware of their contribution in economical growth, that is why they always want their demand to be fulfilled. The politician uses their demand to attract labour and gain their support in political election. So, labour also can not be separated from political word.

Labours were united and formed an organization, named International Labour Organization. By tripartite U.N agency, ILO brings together governments, employers, and workers representatives of 187 members to set labour standards, develop policies and devices programmes promoting decent work for all women and men (<http://www.ilo.org/>).

Basically, labour is a man who uses their power and ability to receive income, either money or another thing from employers. The Law of Employment (No. 13 th 2003), worker is the main capital and the implementation of development in Pancasila's society. In the Indonesian culture, worker and labour are different. Labour is connoted as a lowly 'worker' and works using muscle, while worker label for people who have high profession and works using their brain (Sugiarto, 2014). Labels for labour and worker are well-known in society till now.

According to William Wilson (<http://www.heritage.org>), since 2000, Indonesia is included in one of developing countries which are lower in average income, education level, life expectancy and healthy level but higher in population growth rate and unemployment figure. Due to high rate of unemployment in developing countries, most people especially those who have no high education do not have other choices in choosing their work except become a labor. So, most of the occupation of Indonesia is labour.

Indonesia and the International Labour Organization have collaborated very closely since 1950 ([ilo.org](http://ilo.org)). Using the unique tripartite structure; between Indonesian labor organizations, employers, and the government which is called Industrial Relations, the ILO focus on its tripartite. One of the focuses of Industrial Relations is tripartite constituents effectively engage in social dialogue to apply labour regulations and international labour standards.

The relationship between labour, company and the government is called Industrial Relations which is based on Pancasila. This Industrial Relations itself



has some law regulation between the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, the Indonesian Employers' Organization and the trade unions of labour (ilo.org).

There are many organization on behalf of the union of labour to fight for their rights. The labour organizations will be the main force of Indonesian politics. Ideological labour organizations will be able to fight for the interests of workers' rights, not just a matter of purely normative. If the labour organizations into a new political party, it can colour the birth of the state policy related to the improvement of the lives of workers and the public at large.

According to Indonesia Investments (2015), Indonesia is currently experiencing a process of slowing economic growth which has already resulted in roughly 26.000 layoffs so far this year. As a large portion of the Indonesian population lives just about the poverty line, high inflation can give rise to a higher poverty figure.

Nowadays, labour in Indonesia has the same principle. They feel the same way about what their rights and obligation. In this context, not only the labour but other people who care about the fate of labour in Indonesia. There are so many associations that relates with Indonesian labour. This union or association is against the violence of employers and government to demand labour's welfare.

In every Mayday, Indonesian labour always do the demonstration to fight their rights. Diverse demands of labour, such as outsourcing system and minimal wage were done by demonstration. Mirah Sumirat, Chairman of the Indonesian Association of Trade Unions stated in Indonesian Investments said that the tens of thousand of Indonesian labour who participate in the demonstration are not

seeking anarchy or a coup but simply request that the government will make more efforts to protect the interest of the people (in Rustika, 2015).

Based on Indonesia Indicator analyzed, labour fight to get appropriate the quality of their life. Rustika mentioned that the demands by the labour closely related with efforts to improve their welfare, in this case low wages (2013:3). The demonstration of labour is a practical way to get media attention and reported by many perspectives. They demonstrate in the National Palace or in the capitol and ask the government to hear their oration about labour's demands.

Christopher Martin in his book *Labor and the Corporate Media* stated "the media aren't just being fair" (2004:38). This statement is to describe his analyzed about the situation of U.S. labour. Martin also proposed labour actually subverted the relentlessly commercial frame in media (1997). Every demonstration of labour are always shot by media.

Sometime, demonstration of labour in Indonesia framed as negative action by media. Crigler stated that "construction emphasis on political signification and process how people creating image about politic reality" (in Sobur, 2006:27). Therefore, media that consumed by people has construct reality. So, many people think the image of Indonesian labour is worse, while labour do demonstration to get their rights as workers. Because the hard working of labour makes our nation the best, people have to respect them.

## 2.2 Systemic Functional Linguistic Theory

Systemic Functional Linguistic is a tool for people to help them to deliver message in social interaction. It explores how language is used in social context based on the goal. The study of language intends to follow the transformation of language. SFL does not only concern on the language structure but also on how the structure constructs the meaning through the clause. The study of SFL theory is based on M.A.K Halliday.

Halliday developed a theory of the fundamental functions of language, in which he analysed lexicogrammar into three broad metafunctions: Ideational metafunction which express the process, Interpersonal metafunction which express the exchange, and Textual metafunction which express the message. Those three metafunctions are concerned with a different mode of the meaning of a clause.

In the SFL theory, the study focuses on the clause of a sentence. According to M.A.K Halliday, a clause is a significant unit in a lexicogrammar because it functions as representation, exchange, and message (Halliday, 2004:10). Clause as representation means that a clause functions as a representation of human experience in both internal and external reality. Clause as exchange means that a clause functions as a relationship or interaction between the author and the readers. Clause as message means that a clause functions as a focusing placement where the main message is put at the top of the sentence.

### 2.2.1. Ideational metafunction

The ideational metafunction is about the natural world in the sense, including our own consciousness. Halliday (2004) cited, Ideational metafunction is expressed action, event, feeling, and attitude by using the transitivity systems which focuses on the clause which close will be focus on the process. In every clause, there must be a process which constructs something image. The ideational metafunction relates to the context of the culture.

In the ideational metafunction, a clause is analyzed into *process, participants, and circumstances*. Every clause in English has a verb and in SFL every clause must have a process. Halliday and Matthiesen argue that “process typically realized by verbal group, participant realized by nominal group and circumstance realized by adverbial group or prepositional phrase” (2004:17).

There are six types of process: material, mental, relational, behavioural, verbal, existential. Those are:

#### a. Material Process

Material process is a process of doing and causing. It constructs the event as taking place through some input of energy.

Material process is a part of process that occurs in external world. Actor is the participants in material process. The other element is goal which is the process extended.

The type of table:

Sentence/Clause	Conjunction	Actor	Process	Goal	Range	Circumstance

The participant in material process, such as agent, affected, recipient, beneficiary, and force are called “actor” who does the action in the process. This actor has target to receive the impact of actor’s action which is called “goal”.

b. Mental Process

Mental process is a process of sensing, thinking and feeling. Mental process concerned with the human consciousness and perception. Senser is the human participant in mental process and phenomenon which is perceived. The type of table:

Sen./Clause	Conj.	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circumstance

The main participant in mental process is experience or sometime called “senser” who does sensing. The direct object within a clause or the senser feel is called “phenomenon”.

c. Relational Process

Relational process is a process of being and becoming. This process is to characterize and identity. There are three main types of relation: intensive, possessive and circumstantial. Each of them comes with two modes: attributive and identifying. The participants are carrier and attribute. The type of table:

Sentence / clause	Conj.	Identified	Process	Identifier	Circumstance

Sentence / clause	Conj.	Carrier	Process	Attribute	Circumstance

Halliday (2004) argue that the relational process could be divided into “attributive” and “identifying relational process”. The participants in the attributive are carrier and attribute. “Attribute” refers to the entity which is described, while “carrier” refers to the carrier of the attribute. Things that get identification called “identifier” and identification called “identified”.

#### d. Verbal Process

Verbal process is a process of saying. The participant in this process represents the speaker as sayer. The process in verbal clause is realized by a verbal group. There are two forms in this process: direct and indirect speech. The table as follows:

Sentence/Clause	Sayer	Process	Target	Receiver	Circumstance

People who utter the words in this process called “sayer”. There are two participants beside sayer, receiver, and verbiage.

#### e. Behavioural Process

Behavioural process is processes of physiological and psychological behaviour (Halliday, 2004:248). This process

regarded as a mixture of material process and mental process, include smiling, dreaming, crying. The type of table:

Sentence/Clause	Conjunction	Behavior	Process	Circumstance

In behavioral process, the participants are like “actor” and “sensor” in material and mental process, called “behave”.

#### f. Existential Process

Existential process is a process of existing which represents something exists of happening. Existential processes typically employ the verb be and the participants in an existential are called existent (Halliday, 2004: 275). The type of table:

Sentence/Clause	Conjunction	Participant	Process	Existent	Circumstance

This process marks the word “there” which indicates existence. Things that exist called “existent”. The circumstantial contains time and place.

### 2.2.2 Interpersonal metafunction

Interpersonal meaning corresponds to clause as exchange. The interpersonal metafunction is about the social world, especially the relationship between the writer and the readers. This metafunction relates to context of situation. The interpersonal metafunction also expressed how

the message is delivered through the writer's attitude and judgement. According to Eva Sujatna, interpersonal is realized by mood and residue, mood itself consists of subject and finite (2012:4). The subject is realized by nominal group while the finite is the part of the verbal group. Every clause has a finite verb.

Beside the mood, there is also the residue which is the remainder of the clause. According to Halliday, the residue consists of three kinds of element: predicator, compliment, adjunct (2004:121). The predicator is realized by the non-finite of verbal group. The compliment is typically realized by the nominal group, while adjunct is realized by adverbial group or prepositional phrase.

### **2.2.3 Textual metafunction**

The textual metafunction is an expression of relationship between language and its environment. It means that it express how language organized in relation to its context. According to Deterding & Poedjosoedarmo (2001:106) mentioned that "textual meaning is expressed by thematic structure...". The thematic structure in textual metafunctions contains information, management, resources and genre. The textual metafunction is about the verbal world, especially the flow of the information in the text.

Textual metafunction relates to the verbal context. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) point out "to analyze and discuss textual meanings we need a distinct metalanguage: we call theme and rheme" (in Butt, 1999:1).



According to Halliday (2004), theme is concerned with what the speaker is going to say. Theme always starts from the beginning of the clause and functions to carry and organize the main discourse. Theme is considered as the point of departure of a message.

### **2.3 Mass media**

Nowadays, society can't be separated with mass media. People in the society consume mass media everyday, through newspaper, magazine, television, or even internet. Mass media have a crucial role in shaping society's thinking. Sara A. Jones stated that the media can be considered an important political actor in term of public thinks and feels about some events, or organization whether it is a political candidate, government official, a war or a social group (Jones, 2007:14). The media can construct someone image and show it to the public which is not all the media report the news as it is.

Mass media give time and place for an issue to grow, so that the issue will attract society's attention. People will discuss more about the issue which located in the headline rather than in the second page.

According to Cangara (2002), mass media is a tool for sending message to society through the mechanic of communication tools. He divided kinds of media into three types: print media, electronic media and cyber media. Print media is a mass communication through printed material. It includes newspaper, magazine, booklet, brochure, book, etc. Electronic media is the kind of media which require the user to use an electric connection to access the news. Electronic media

includes television and radio. In this era, technology develop fast and influence to media, that's why there is a cyber media. This cyber media include social media, blog, website, etc. Every kinds of media have specific characteristic. Therefore, each user should be able to use the media properly.

Soeyanto (2011:73) stated five functions of the mass media:

1. The mass media report to the audience about what is happening and it may affect their lives directly.
2. The mass media educate their audience by providing local, national and international issues.
3. The mass media facilitate their audience with public opinion from the expert or anyone who relate to the news.
4. The mass media provide publicity for governmental or non-governmental institutions and political parties.
5. The mass media provide the audience with more than one view points or perspective, so the audience can form their own opinion.

Today, everyone depends on information to keep their lives moving through daily activities in social life. The news media like contribute their role to provide people the recent and fresh information. News media have a great influence in shaping people's ideas, both for the better or for the worse. Media is used by the dominant group who has much power to control the society.

### **2.3.1 The Jakarta Post**

Newspaper is one of a kinds of media which consume by many people. In Indonesia, there are many newspaper which has different perspective at every issue. The Jakarta Post is one of the famous newspaper in Indonesia.

The Jakarta Post is one of daily English language newspaper in Indonesia founded on April 25, 1983. The head office is located in Jakarta. This newspaper is owned by PT. Bima Media Tenggara. Since first publication in 1983, The Jakarta Post has developed into a prominent newspaper that covers various news; national and international events. It also upgrades their journalist, editorial, and non-editorial staff with various training courses.

The Jakarta Post is not only printed and shown as printed newspaper, it also has an online edition which contains the same news. It is targeted at foreigner and educated Indonesian. Because of its huge contribution for journalism since 1983 and wining several awards. The Jakarta Post also become a training ground for local and international journalist.

The Jakarta Post was formed by Ali Moertopo, Information Minister, and Jusuf Wanandi. In The Jakarta Post website ([www.thejakartapost.com/about](http://www.thejakartapost.com/about)), Ali Moertopo mentioned that the goal of publishing this newspaper is not only provide news for the fast growing foreign community in Indonesia but also more importantly one that would

be able to provide an Indonesian perspective to counter the highly unbalanced Western-dominated global traffic of news and views. On the other hand, The Jakarta Post wants to give balanced news about Indonesia in Indonesian perspective.

#### **2.4 Theoretical Framework**

This research focuses on investigating the portrayal of Indonesian labour in The Jakarta Post online media. The Jakarta Post is chosen as the source of data by the writer because the articles of this newspaper give information to the readers regarding how Indonesian labour is portrayed.

This research uses M.A.K Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics theory as an approach. Based on the theory, there are three metafunctions which include ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction and textual metafunction. By using SFL theory, the writer can reveal how Indonesian labour is portrayed in The Jakarta Post.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### **3.1 Method**

The research method of this study is descriptive analytical. Descriptive analytical study is describe facts and analyzing those facts (Ratna, 2004:53). It used to reveal the fact, situation, phenomena which occurs in research. In order to reveal how Indonesian labour portraye in The Jakarta Post newspaper, the writer used Systemic Functional Linguistic theory by M.A.K Halliday.

#### **3.2 Data Sources**

The data source is taken from article of thejakartapost.com. There are six articles from thejakartapost.com about Indonesian labour. Those articles were published in a period 2013 to 2016.

#### **3.3 Data**

The data are clauses taken from the articles in thejakartapost.com, is in the form of clause: verbal group.

### **3.4 Data Collection Procedures**

The steps in collecting the data are as follows:

1. Selecting 15 articles about Indonesian labour in thejakartapost.com which published in 2013 – 2016.
2. Reading those 15 articles.
3. Selecting 6 articles that relates to demonstration, protest, strike of Indonesian labour.
4. Reading 6 articles.
5. Breaking down the sentences in each article on the clause level.

### **3.5 Data Analysis Procedures**

The data which are clauses is analysed by using M.A.K Halliday's SFL theory. Here are the steps to analyse the data:

1. Classifying the identified clause based on the transitivity system.
2. Analysing the classification based on the transitivity system.
3. Calculating the identified clauses based on material, mental, verbal, relational, behavioural, existential process.
4. Displaying the result.
5. Interpreting the findings that portray Indonesian labour.
6. Drawing a conclusion.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### **4.1 Data Description**

The data sources in this study are six articles of Indonesian labour. The data are taken from clauses in the articles The Jakarta Post online newspaper. The writer analyzed 390 clauses from six articles. The first article entitled “Workers Warn of Nationwide Strike” in October 2013. It reports about thousands of workers demanded a more than 50 percent increase in the minimum wage. Workers also ask to ban the practice of outsourcing system and to implement social security for them. If their demands are not met, they will be held the nationwide strike in the next day. The second article entitled “More Labor Protests May Hit Industrial Sector Next Year” in November 2013. This article is about the industry will be down because the protest about the increase of minimum wage of labour over and over again. Every demonstration of labour blocked the way out of the factories. The third article is written by Cory Elyda entitled “Workers Protest 11% Wage Hike” in November 2013. This article is about the industry will be down because the protest about the increase of minimum wage of labour over and over again. Every demonstration of labour blocked the way out of the factories. The third article is written by Cory Elyda entitled “Workers Protest 11% Wage Hike” in November 2013. This article tells about thousands of workers protest a gubernatorial decree that raises the 2014 minimum wage by 11 percent. They feel 11 percent is a humiliation for workers

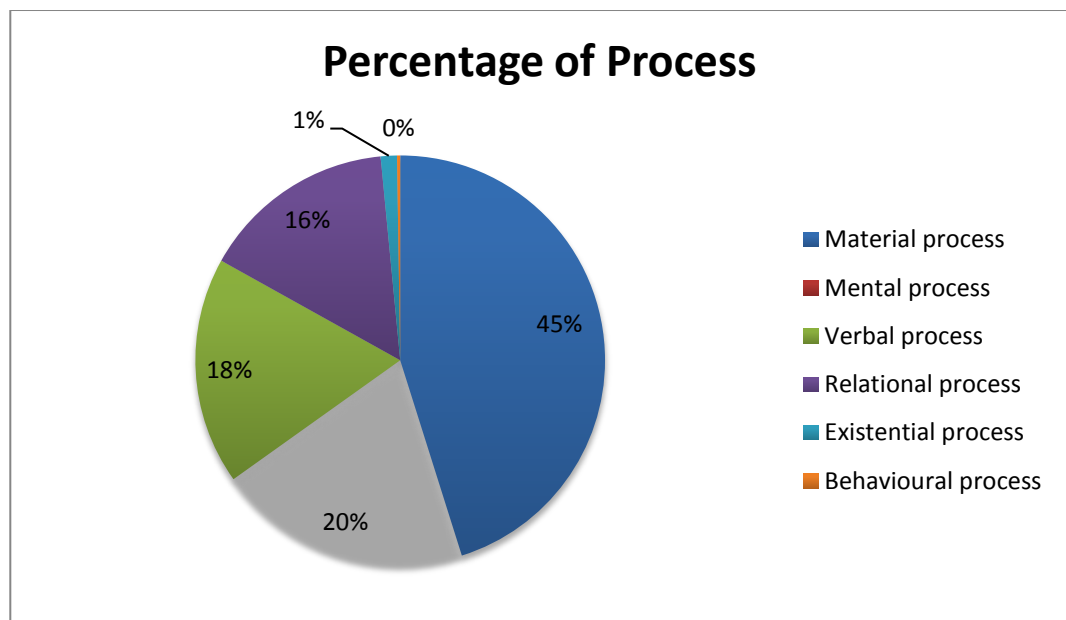
because Jakarta's cost of living is lower than Bekasi. They wanted the government to increase their wages to 3.7 million in 2104.

The fourth article entitled "Workers Stay Off Work to Prepare for Nationwide Strike" by Rangga D. Fadillah and Fadli, reports about after the strike in days before about the demand of workers, they stay off work to prepare the upcoming nationwide strike. Some factories are closed, and they rallied in industrial estates. Workers still wanted to raise 50 percent from the minimum wage in 2013. The fifth article is written by Fedina Sundaryani and Apriadi Gunawan, entitled "Thousands of Workers Protest on Streets over Minimum Wage". This article tells about hundreds of labour from factories in Greater Jakarta joined the rallies in the streets of Jakarta. They ask to revise the UMP in 2015, because the nominal of monthly provincial minimum wage (UMP) was too low than the cost of living. While, the sixth article is written by Indra Budiari, entitled "Thousands of Workers to Hold Strikes across Greater Jakarta". This article reports about thousands of workers will empty their factories to join and rally the upcoming strikes. The labour unions have argued that the new formula of regulation which signed by Joko Widodo would not take into account of their voice.



## 4.2 Findings

Six articles in this research are analyzed by using Systemic Functional Linguistic theory by M.A.K Halliday, focusing on Ideational metafunction. The ideational metafunction is used to find the process that represents something in every article. Through the process of analysis of ideational metafunction, the portrayal of Indonesian labour can be elaborated. Here is the percentage of process in six articles.



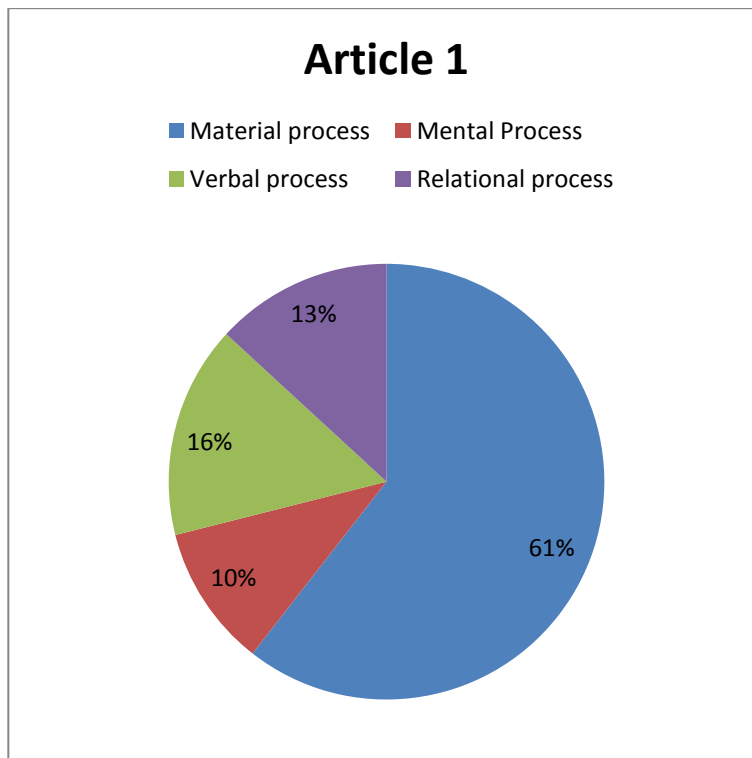
According to 390 clauses in six articles in [thejakartapost.com](http://thejakartapost.com), material process with percentage 45%, constructs as Indonesian labour is a figure who likes do the demonstration. The action of labour is described through their activities such as stage oration to government, long-march in the National Palace, request to ban practicing of an outsourcing system, join the strike that relates to the labour issue. Through mental process that occurs 20%, Indonesian labour

represents as an organization which is often demanding, asking, forcing. They will do anything, even to stay in any places, until their wishes are reached.

While, through verbal process with percentage 18%, labour have a lot of demands, they expressed their desire through oration that supported by the organization who pro-labour. Demands that often they are calling for is to increase the wage. The use of the relational process is to confer action and things, with percentage 16%, Indonesian labour is identified as an organization who are never satisfied with what is obtained. The main topic at every year of demonstration of labour is to increase the wage. Existential process that occurs 1% emphasize the more fact about the issue, happening and doing when labours do the demonstration. The other process is behavioural process, with percentage 0,2%, this process shows the act of labour behavior that is related to the demonstration.

### 4.3 Discussions

#### 4.3.1 Workers Warn of Nationwide Strike



a. Material process

Based on the finding in article 1, material process occurs 61%.

The example of the clause is:

*Workers attend a gathering to discuss labor issues with government officials, labor activists and informal leaders at Bung Karno Sports complex in Jakarta on Monday.*

Workers who attend a gathering prepare for the strike in the streets. They discuss what the issue of labour this day and will be protesting to the government if it is harm for labour.

Indonesian labour is ready for the strike on Monday morning about some issue, such as the rise of a minimum wage. Also, protest for lawmakers of workers in Indonesia. The main issue of the strike on Monday is demand to the government to increase 50 percent the monthly wage of workers.

b. Mental process

In article 1, mental process occurs 10%. The clause is:

*They also urged the government to implement social security (BPJS) on January 1, 2014 and to ban the practice of outsourcing.*

The workers urged to government about the minimum wage, and to apply BPJS for them, also wanted to delete the practice of outsourcing system. The workers plan for the upcoming strike if they demands are not heard to the government. So, they will camp for three days and do the strike in the next days.

c. Verbal process

Verbal process occurs 16% and the example of clause is:

*The forum **claimed**.*

Jakarta Labor Forum that claims the reasonable of the labour's demand for minimum wage. One of the members of FSPMI delivered the aim of labour protest on Monday. They purpose is the government remembered the lawmakers about Indonesian

labour's demand. The Jakarta Labor Forum participated for the next strike to support about increase the minimum wage.

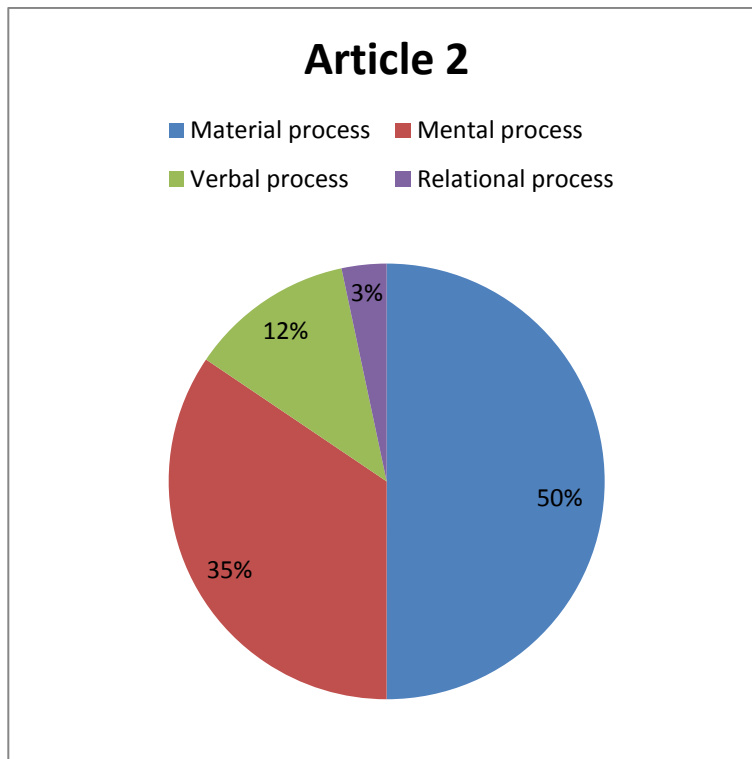
d. Relational process

Relational process occurs in 13% in article 1. The clause is:

*that the demand to raise the minimum provincial wage to Rp 3.7 million was reasonable as the country's economy.*

Thousands of workers in the surrounding area caused the congestion because of their protest. Workers give some messages in the protest, such as raise the minimum wage. The Jakarta Labor Forum and Indonesian labours have some reasons why they wanted to raise the minimum wage. One of the reasons is for Indonesian economy.

#### 4.3.2 More Labor Protest may Hit Industrial Sector Next Year



##### a. Material process

In article 2, material process occurs 50%. The example of clause is:

*The government recently **increased** the minimum wage by between 10 and 15 percent in major industrial centers.*

The government had already been increasing the minimum wage to 15 percent, but some workers still protest because they wanted the government raise the wage up to 50 percent. Ambar Tjahjono as the chairman of Indonesian Furniture and Handicraft Exporters are mad about the strike of workers. The three days' rally of workers is affecting to a production of the factories. If the workers do that, the factories will be down.

b. Mental process

Mental process occurs in 35%. The example of clause is:

*until the government fulfilled their **demand** to raise the wage by up to 50 percent.*

Labour in some industries predicts for the business in next year, the gloomier business will impact to their wages. So, labour ready to protest about the minimum wage. Labours' protest has related to President's election in 2014. Labor issue in 2013 will make the politician has some issue to do the campaign for next year, it can bolster the parties or down it. They will keep on their protest and rallies until they wishes to raise the minimum wage is reached.

c. Verbal process

In article 3, verbal process occurs 12%. The example of clause is:

*Toy Manufacturers Association vice chairman for marketing Sudarman Wijaya **echoed** Eddy's sentiments.*

In this article, "sayer" mostly indicates to people who pro with labour. Ambar Tjahjono as the chairman of Indonesian Furniture and Handicraft Exporters respond negatively about the protest of labour. He believes, every rally would disrupt activities in a factory. Ambar thinks that the protest of labour will decline about productivity and

efficiency, while based on labour's side it relates to their time of working and outsourcing system which applied on labour's working.

d. Relational process

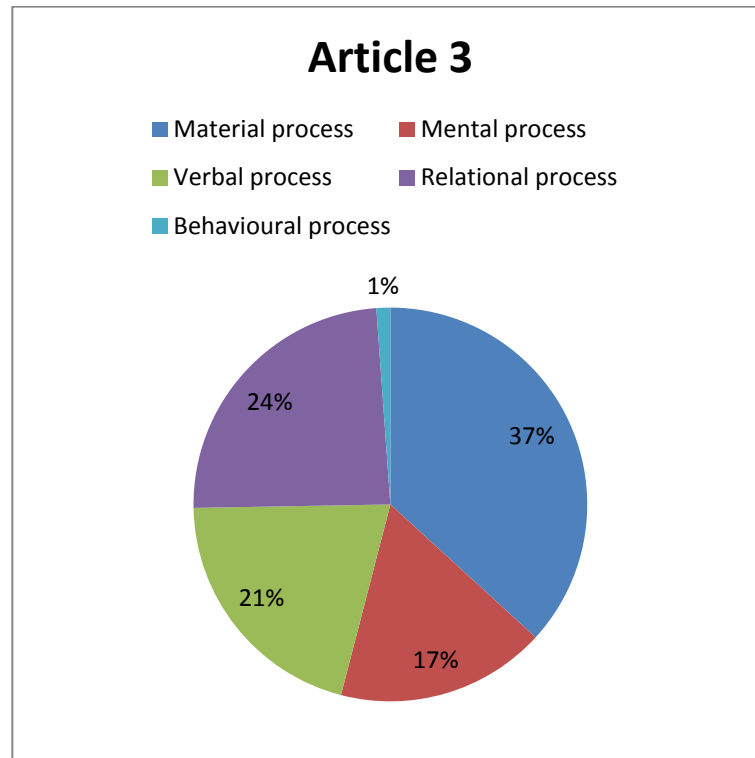
Relational process occurs in article 2 is about 3%. The examples of clauses are:

- *saying the rise **was not enough** to cover their basic needs*
- *which **is regarded** as unrealistic*

The raise of the 10 to 15 percent of the wages are not enough to cover basic living of the family. So, workers from some industrial areas are protesting about the rise of their wage, they wanted to more 15 percent of rise. Workers that want to rise up to 50 percent for their wage but the government can't fulfil it because the demand of workers is unrealistic. The government can't accept it because it is non-sense to increase their wages up to 50 percent.



#### 4.3.3 Workers Protest 11% Wage Hike



##### a. Material process

In article 3, material process occurs 37% and the example of clause is:

*as **was** originally **proposed** by the city administration's representatives.*

The demonstrators will keep fighting until the governor change the decree. Jokowi as the governor feels already precise to increase the wage about 11% as the originally of proposed by the city. Labour as the demonstrator will stay to protest about the rise of the wages based on the gubernatorial decree which rises just 11 percent.

Demonstrators will stay at the City Hall until the government hear their demand and accept it.

b. Mental process

Mental process that occurs in article 3 is about 17%. The example of clause is:

*that they were disappointed with Governor Joko Widodo for signing off on a monthly minimum wage of Rp 2.4 million.*

A protestor, in this case is workers who protest demand the minimum wage in 2014 wants their wages to rise up to 3.7 million the fulfils their basic needs because as long as in 2013 they can't cover the needs of their family. Workers who protest about 11% wage hike disappointed with Jokowi. Joko Widodo as the governor sign for the decree that says the wage of labour in 2014 is rise to 2.4 million. Workers feel the wage that rises just 11% can't fulfill their basic needs. According to one of the protestors, the basic cost of living of labour is related to commodities prices in Indonesia's economic sector. Labour will get the high or low of cost living because of the condition in a market.

c. Verbal process

In this article, verbal process occurs 21% and the example of clause is:

*Toha said the wage hike was too small, given the daily needs of laborers.*

Toha as the general secretary of the Jakarta Labor Forum, said about the rise of wage in 2014. According to him, the wage still to small even the governor increase its wage. The rise of the wage in 2014 still can't fulfill the needs of labour. He also believes that the protest of workers could change the decree of governor about the wage hike in 2014. Asrial as the represents of Indonesian Employers' Association said to Jakarta Post that the demand of labour is reasonable. During this time, labour can't satisfy their family from the minimum wage. So, labour from many industrial areas protest about the wage hike is too low.

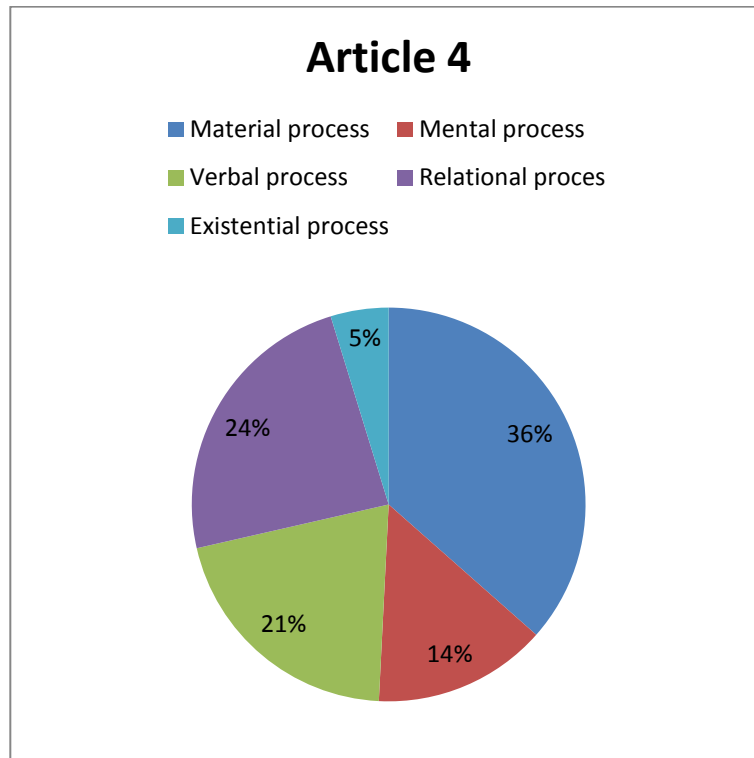
d. Relational process

The example of relational process that occurs 24% is:

*The governor's decision is a humiliation for workers.*

Through this clause, it can be concluded that workers are mad to the governor because of his decision. The governor increases 11 percent of wage but workers demand to increase 40 percent to 2.9 million. Asrial as representing of Indonesian Employers' Association tells about the demand of workers. According to him, the demand of labour that requests to increase 40 percent wage was reasonable for workers, if looked by their time of working.

#### 4.3.4 Workers Stay off Work to Prepare for Nationwide Strike



##### a. Material process

In article 4, material process with occurrences 36% indicate as dominant process. The example of clause is:

*Tens of thousands of workers **stayed** away from their workplaces in a number of cities in a warm-up.*

Thousands of workers from many various factories in Indonesia did not attend to working because they prepare for the strike. Workers have already been filled along the street, so many factories looked empty without workers in there. Workers in Batam also stopped their

working so there are no activities in some factories. Workers do it to allow the demonstration.

b. Mental process

Mental process occurs 14% and the example of clause is:

*the city administration **could not meet** the workers' demand for Rp 3.7 million in minimum wage.*

Administration refuses labour's demand because it is non-sense if labour gets 3.7 million per month. Nurani, an operational staffer at cigarette maker as represent of the workers' voice also don't know about the next day, workers will stay off to work or not because she and other workers off works on Monday for the strike.

c. Verbal process

In article 4, verbal process occurs in 21%. The example of clause is:

*The head of the Indonesian Metal Workers Union Batam, Suprpto, **said** that today's demonstration was just a warm-up on Wednesday.* All workers in Batam would attract the government on Wednesday and will be the nationwide strike in Indonesia. The upcoming strike of workers would cause everything worse, either in factories or for the government. Based on his' said, every strike and rallies of labour impact negatively for factories in Indonesia.

d. Relational process

The percentage of relational process in article 4 is about 24%. The example of clause is:

*Those rallying **aren't** from the morning shift.*

The message is about the rally of workers only on several times because they will back to work after the striking finish. Also, some workers who have scheduled in morning shift still working. The factory of PT. Dynaplast will resume the operations after the condition after strike was safe. The resume operation can create positive situation in this factory. The strike of workers will make off-work not only for workers but all managements of the factory. So, Nurani doesn't know for sure this strike will continue in the next day or not.

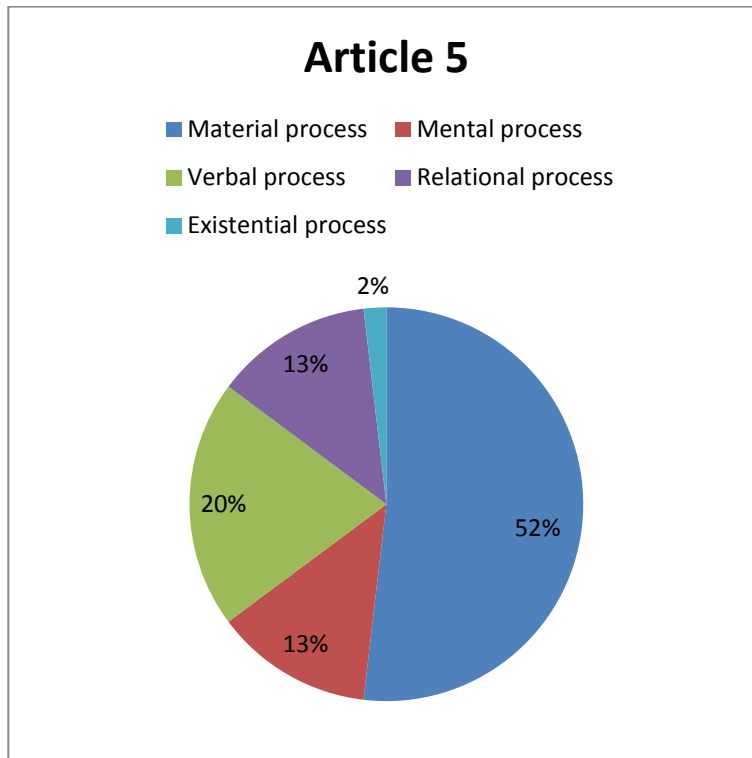
e. Existential process

In article 4, existential process occurs 5% and the example of clause is:

***There has been** no disruption in production activities.*

The fact that emphasize is Tatang as one of the workers who participate in the strike said that the rally of workers did not impact to production activities in his factory. So, there is no disruption and no relates to it. The factory was empty and nobody there to work. It perhaps, all of workers of this factory are participate in the strike from morning until the striking finish.

#### 4.3.5 Thousands of Workers Protest on Streets over Minimum Wage



##### a. Material process

The percentage of material process in article 5 is about 52%. The example of clause is:

*Workers from factories in Greater Jakarta **demonstrated** in several areas in the city, including gathering at the Hotel Indonesia traffic circle.*

Workers in Greater Jakarta are gathering at Hotel Indonesian and also ready for the rally in Jakarta. According to Eben Ezer, as the rally coordinator, said about the strike of labour. As the coordinator, he thinks that the governor should revise the UMP because the UMP of

this year can't fulfill the basic living of labour. Workers in West Java did not satisfy for the monthly minimum wage in 2015, so there's no choice except they join the rally to increase the nominal of UMP in 2015.

b. Mental process

Mental process occurs 13%. The example of clause is:

*According to him, the UMP **has referred** to existing regulations.*

Workers who join the strike will stay until the government admits their demands. The government who tired and bored about the demand of labour to increase the wage. Every year of demonstration of labour, they always demand about the wage.

c. Verbal process

In article 5, verbal process occurs 20% and the example of clause is:

*'The governor must immediately revise the 2015 UMP. We will remain in the office until our demands are met,' **said** Eben.*

Eben as the rally coordinator also said that governor should increase the UMP in 2015 or they will stay in front of gubernatorial office until they demands are met. Every demonstration of labour in North Sumatra is demand about their wages. So, Mukmin as North Sumatra Remuneration Council was tired about the demonstration in Medan that demand about the minimum wage.



d. Relational process

Relational process occurs 13%. The examples of clauses are:

*According to them, the UMP **was** too low.*

This clause is related to the previous clause about the demand of workers in North Sumatra, so workers said that the UMP was too low so that they can't cover every need for their family.

*We **are** here to demand a revision of the 2015 UMP.*

From this clause above, Roy JIto as a vice of workers explained that workers' rally to convey their aimed, it is to ask the government to revise the UMP in 2015.

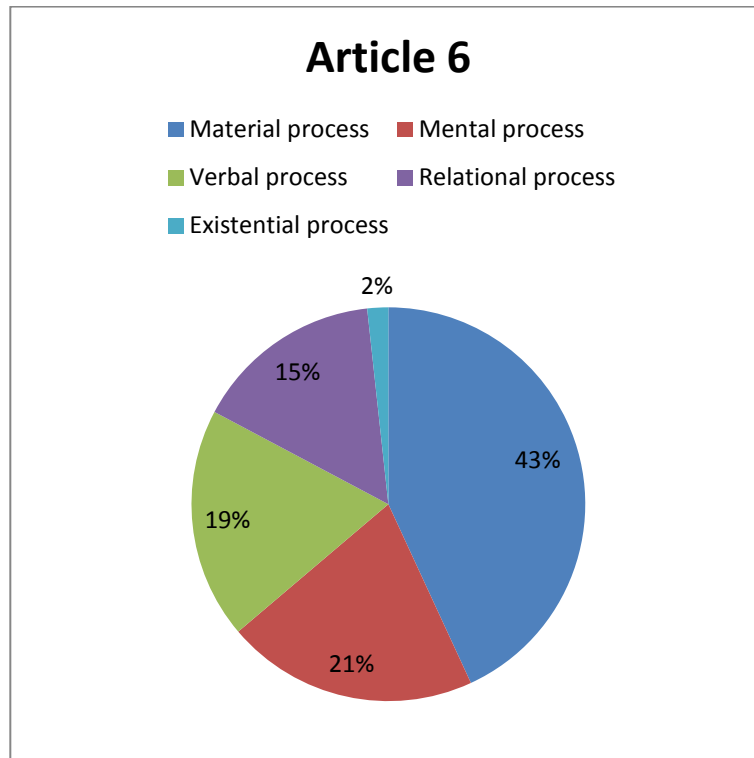
e. Existential process

In article 5, existential process occurs 2% from 100. The example of clause is:

*There is no news of violent outbursts.*

This clause is related to the previous clause about Rikwanto's said that the rally of workers still peacefully, and no violent outburst in streets.

#### 4.3.6 Thousands of Workers Hold Strikes across Greater Jakarta



##### a. Material process

In article 6, material process is dominant process with percentage of 43%. The example of clause is:

*We, as the main stakeholder in the wage issue, **do not have any say**.*

Ilham is one of the demonstrators feels that he and others workers do not have any say about the issue of wage in Indonesia. The strike becomes a violent action in the State Palace. There are some workers are arrested by police because the condition were chaos.

b. Mental process

Mental process occurs 21% and the example of clause is:

*The government no longer **listens** to its people.*

According to Ilham as workers, the government never listens about every demand of people, also for labour. It can be the hardest thing if the government can't hear the opinion of people anymore. Labour will create the next strike and demonstration, if the government won't revise the regulation that signed by Jokowi.

c. Verbal process

In article 6, verbal process occurs 19% and the example of clause is:

*Subianto from All-Indonesia Workers Union Confederation **said** Monday that dozens of workers' unions across the country had agreed to fight against the regulation.*

Many workers from various factories demand about the change of regulation that already signed by Jokowi. The Labor Union represents as workers disagree with the new regulation because it can't be fulfill their living of needs. Labours believe that the power of workers in the rally at this time, in three days the economic activities will be crippled because there are no input and output of the factories.

d. Relational process

The percentage of relational process is about 15%. The example of clause is:

*We **are going** all out in the next three-day strike.*

Workers will be out of the power in the next three days for the strike until the government could accept their demands. If labours in Indonesia united it can change every single element in government, such as political, economy, social. Worker will do the strike seriously for the next period if the government never heard their demand to increase the wage.

e. Existential process

In article 6, existential process occurs 2%. The example of clause is:

***there are** tens of thousands of workers from almost 100 factories in Cakung, East Jakarta, alone.*

In this article, the information and facts emphasizes so many workers join the strike to demand their needs to go. It can be seen in every clause in this article.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

From the total 390 clauses in 6 articles, material process is used to portray the actions done by the actors who are mostly the labours which are acts to convey the aimed about to raise their monthly stipend. By doing the strike, rallies, long march, staged oration to the governor or in the National Palace, labours asks the government to increase the wage, revise the gubernatorial decree about basic cost of living, to remove the outsourcing system.

The mental process is used to express feelings and give instructions. In this case labours who tends to think about the needs of living. In those 6 articles the words that relates to mental process like “demand”, “force”, “asking” are uses to explain labours’ feeling and thinking. Based on mental process, labours thought to fulfill their needs that portray in media.

Verbal process is used to explain facts, opinion and suggestion about an issue on demonstration in [thejakartapost.com](http://thejakartapost.com). In verbal process, labours and people who pro with labours are mostly indicate as “sayer”. They reveal about minimum wage, ban practicing outsourcing system using direct and indirect quotes. The circumstance in verbal process represents many labours participates the strike, rally, long-march to staged the protest.

The used of relational process is to explain facts and opinions of the writer and to give encouraging messages that related to every news that reported by thejakartapost.com. In six articles, Indonesian labours identified as people with many desires, marched with many demands. At the same time thejakartapost.com characterized the identity of Indonesian labours through the characterization of their works which usually not in accordance with the demands of the salary they ask.

Existential process is used to explain the facts and the existent of process of happening and doing. The used of word “there” in existential process is presents factual information. In every clause, “there” emphasize something happen, such as ‘thousands of workers join the strike’, ‘no production activities’.

Behavioural process is used to show the act human behavior that is related to the strike that nailed by labours.

Based on six processes in six articles, all process construct Indonesian labours in negative terms. In constructing the action, thejakartapost.com deploys material process as a dominant process to report the news. The action of labours in thejakartapost.com are constructed as the figure or the organization who have much demands to government and this issue are progressively supported by people who have some interests. Sometime, labours issue such as demonstration used by political parties to give benefit for them.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

Systemic Functional Linguistic by Halliday is suitable for revealing and exploring someone image or representation in the media. The writer hopes this study can contribute to the language field, the media discourse, and the linguistic field. The writer recommends to those who are interested in media discourse, cultural study and political view to continue the research using CDA by Norman Fairclough in order to get further knowing about labour in Indonesia.

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