

Appendix. I The Description of Syntactical Structure

No.	Syntactical Structures	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
		<i>Thursday, February 23rd edition</i>	<i>Fri, February 24th edition</i>	<i>Tue, March 13th edition</i>
1.	Headline	Fuel price hike ‘inevitable’	Ministries scramble to support fuel price hike	Fuel price hike may increase poverty rate
2.	Lead	-	-	-
3.	Information Background	<p>The journalist wrote the fundamental reason of the increasing fuel price, which because the Iran and US geopolitical problems.</p> <p>The journalist also added the information about the direct cash aid that government tries to offer is a kind of part of political movement which has been done in 2009.</p>	<p>The journalist wrote information about the President plan about funding to cover the cash assistance due the fuel price hike issue, the first issue is by allocating the CSR funds of State-owned enterprises, the second is by revising the 2012 state revenue and expenditure budget with the House of representatives, and the third is the other option by fuel restriction plan for several kinds of vehicles.</p>	<p>The journalist provides information about the condition of Indonesia poverty percentage, and its impact due the fuel price hike.</p> <p>The other information is about the BLT programme and its implementation plan.</p>
4.	Quotation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “[The tensions] have led to the increase of crude oil prices. And many countries, including Indonesia, have become more vulnerable to economic turmoil in the future,” Yudhoyono said during a Cabinet meeting at the Presidential Office. - “We are now gearing up to boost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “We have identified several vulnerable areas such as city slums, riverbanks, homes along railway tracks, fishermen settlements, isolated areas, mountains and fallow rice fields. We’ll direct the CSR funds to these areas,” he explained at a press 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “According to the latest data, 18 million households will be eligible to be assisted under the program,” Agus said after a hearing with House of Representatives Commission XI on finance in Jakarta on Monday. - “The total amount of direct

		<p>our economy for the coming years. This option is merely aimed at salvaging our economy as well as securing our state budget and fiscal situation,” the President said.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Particularly those living under the poverty line must be subject to direct cash assistance as compensation. We have been thinking of a scheme of such compensation. Maybe we can modify the method we used in the past,” Yudhoyono added. - “We have the experience of increasing fuel prices three times in the past. I believe this policy will be carried out properly, with anticipation of the impacts that may be faced by the people,” he went on. - “We don’t want to confuse the public,” he said. 	<p>conference at his office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The discussion may take 30 days, and on April 1 we can raise the price [if it is approved by the House],” he said. - “We’re discussing whether the restriction policy will still be implemented if subsidized fuel prices are increased,” she said via text message on Thursday, referring to an initial plan to prohibit private cars in Java and Bali from buying subsidized fuel while encouraging the use of gas. - “However, no matter what policy is chosen, the government will keep pushing for the conversion of oil-based fuels to gas-based,” she added. - “The restriction doesn’t mean certain people can’t buy certain fuel, but it’s our effort to control consumption and combat distortions in distribution,” he revealed. - “The government has to pay attention to the financial risk 	<p>assistance is Rp 25.6 trillion.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The impact of raising fuel prices by Rp 1,500 per liter will be too significant and I, therefore, believe the best policy is for the government to raise it by Rp 1,000 per liter,” Anggito said. - “If fuel is raised Rp 1,500 per liter, then inflation could rise by 2 percent. On the other hand, if the price is raised only Rp 1,000 per liter, then the impact on inflation would be less than 2 percent,” he added.
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			that fuel station owners may experience,” he emphasized.	
5.	Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono - Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Jero Wacik - Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo - Economists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State-Owned Enterprises Minister Dahlan Iskan - Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Jero Wacik - Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo - The Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry’s director general for oil and gas, Evita Herawati Legowo - Coordinating Economic Minister Hatta Rajasa - The chairman of the Association of Fuel Station Owners (Hiswana Migas), Eri Purnomo Hadi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono - Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo - Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Jero Wacik - Gajah Mada University economist Anggito Abimanyu - Bank Indonesia (BI) Governor Darmin Nasution
6.	Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ending months of indecision, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono said on Wednesday that adjustments to the prices of subsidized fuels were inevitable and essential for protecting the economy amid skyrocketing oil prices. - Geo-political instability following US-led sanctions against Iran and the latter’s retaliation was the cause for distress in the oil market, Yudhoyono said. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State-Owned Enterprises Minister Dahlan Iskan said on Thursday that Yudhoyono had requested all state companies to allocate all their corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds “to ease people’s burden” due to the upcoming price increase. - He said his ministry was currently calculating the amount of the increase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher fuel prices might plunge 12.8 percent of the nation’s population below the poverty line, compared with the government’s target of between 11.5 and 12.5 percent as stated in the 2012 state budget, Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo said on Monday. - President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono suggested the introduction of the cash-aid program to compensate the poor for the planned energy price hike,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Despite rapid economic growth in the past, Indonesia could not afford not to raise fuel prices, he said. - Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Jero Wacik previously said that the increase would not exceed Rp 1,500 (17 US cents) a liter for premium gasoline and diesel, which are currently priced at Rp 4,500. - To ease the pain of the fuel price increase, the government would provide “direct assistance” to the poor who were most likely to be affected by the impact of the increase, Yudhoyono said. - Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo said the deterioration of the geo-political situation had forced the government to request a budget revision in March, two months ahead of schedule. - The revision, he said, would seek legal approvals for a scheme on a fuel subsidy budget allocation that would allow fluctuation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He previously said that the increase would not exceed Rp 1,500 a liter. - Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo announced that the government and the House of Representatives would discuss the revision of the 2012 state revenue and expenditures budget in March to accommodate the price increase option. - Coordinating Economic Minister Hatta Rajasa said all measures were being taken to ensure that consumption did not exceed this year’s 40 million kiloliter quota. - He said that raising the price of Premium gasoline (one of most used subsidized fuels) by Rp 1,000 from the current Rp 4,500 (49 US cents) per liter would not result in turmoil. - People would be shocked for a while, but then they would adjust their consumption pattern to the new price, he added. - Revenue from selling non- 	<p>which would be distributed to 30 percent of the country’s registered residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agus said that other than the direct cash assistance program, the government was set to launch other compensation programs, such as the rice-for-the-poor program, scholarships and public transportation subsidies, to ease the impact of the planned fuel-price hike on the poor. - Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Jero Wacik previously said that the government planned to increase fuel prices Rp 1,500 per liter to Rp 6,000 per liter if the revised state budget draft was approved by the House. - Gadjah Mada University economist Anggito Abimanyu said the fuel-price hike should be only Rp 1,000 per liter if the government wanted to raise fuel prices. By doing this, the fuel price would stand at Rp 5,500 per liter. - Bank Indonesia (BI) Governor Darmin Nasution has said that the
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		<p>prices and set a new economic growth target of 6.5 percent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economists said the decision was based on an assumption that the government would not raise the price of subsidized oil. However, the central bank said it would continue to maintain its inflation target of 4.5 percent, plus or minus 1 percent, regardless of adjustments in subsidized fuel prices. - Jero said he hoped the House would approve the revision before April, the time when the subsidized-fuel restriction would supposedly be carried out. 	<p>subsidized fuels is far below that of subsidized fuels, he reported.</p>	<p>government’s plans on energy subsidies might result in a “one-time shock” inflation of up to 7.1 percent from 3.56 percent in February.</p>
7.	Closing Paragraph	<p>Jero said he hoped the House would approve the revision before April, the time when the subsidized-fuel restriction would supposedly be carried out. “We don’t want to confuse the public,” he said.</p>	<p>“The government has to pay attention to the financial risk that fuel station owners may experience,” he emphasized.</p>	<p>Bank Indonesia (BI) Governor Darmin Nasution has said that the government’s plans on energy subsidies might result in a “one-time shock” inflation of up to 7.1 percent from 3.56 percent in February.</p>

No.	Syntactical Structures	Article 4	Article 5	Article 6
		<i>Saturday, March 24th edition</i>	<i>Saturday, March 31th edition</i>	<i>Monday, 2nd April 2012</i>
1.	Headline	House still opposes plan to increase price of subsidized fuel	Fuel-price hike still at play	Govt fuel ‘flub’ fouls future plans
2.	Lead	-	-	-
3.	Information Background	<p>The journalist provides information about the ultimate cause of the fuel price hike by economic side.</p> <p>It tells that the House is rejecting the false, because it tells that the deficit of the budget is in crisis.</p>	<p>The journalist provides the information about the member of coalition and the opposing party in the House, and its part in the parliamentary meeting.</p> <p>The journalist also provide information about the two options that is being discussed there.</p>	<p>The journalist is provide much opinions from economist about the failure of government about the fuel-price hike.</p> <p>Its also provided by statistics of inflation and the budget deficit.</p>
4.	Quotation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The disparity between the economic [market] prices of subsidized fuels and their selling prices is now expanding. For diesel fuel, the economic price stands at Rp 9,390 and Premium Rp 9,018 — more than twice the selling prices,” he told the committee during a meeting in Jakarta. - “Why is it necessary to increase the prices? The law only allows us to have a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “With the voting, the House passed the second option into law,” House Speaker Marzuki Alie of Yudhoyono’s Democratic Party announced. - “If the Indonesian Crude Oil Price [ICP] increases or decreases by 15 percent within six months, the government is authorized to increase fuel prices,” Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo said, quoting the voting result. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Once you make a statement, you have got to do it. The government had been hinting at raising fuel prices, but then failed to deliver on the planned policy. If you cannot deliver what you say, people will question your credibility,” Standard Chartered economist Fauzi Ichsan told The Jakarta Post over the telephone on Sunday.

		<p>financial deficit of 3 percent of our gross domestic product. If we don't raise the prices, the deficit may exceed 3.5 percent this year," Bambang argued.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The data shows that the subsidies aren't being enjoyed by the intended targets," Bambang said. - "This year, if we do nothing, the fuel subsidy may reach more than Rp 203 trillion," Bambang said. - "The government says it can save up to Rp 30.6 trillion if the prices are increased by Rp 1,500. We want to know how it will use the money. We want most of the money allocated to build infrastructure," he told reporters after the meeting. - "The portion for infrastructure must be larger than that for the direct cash-assistance [known as BLT] given to poor people. A clear proposal is important because not all factions in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The government agrees that the state budget be endorsed into law," he added. - "We propose the conditions to prevent the government from deliberately increasing the fuel price," the PAN's faction leader, Tjatur Sapto Eddy, said. - "This is not a good decision. As a chairman of the plenary meeting, [Marzuki] must not only think about the interest of the six factions. This is a parliamentary meeting, not a meeting of the coalition," PDI-P legislator Arya Bima said, referring to Yudhoyono's coalition. - "Those parties, which had opposed the fuel price increase but later accepted with some conditions, are lying," Hanura secretary Saleh Husein said. - "They are monitoring [the plenary session] while communicating," presidential spokesman Julian Aldrin Pasha said. Other attendance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "What makes this state budget puzzling is the fact that although fuel price hike will not be implemented on April 1, the assumptions in it are made based on the assumption that the policy was taken. This could leave a huge gap between the allocated subsidies and their realizations," Purbaya said. - "The current revision also practically allows smugglers to stock fuel until July, because they know that up until that month, fuel prices will remain steady at the current rate, as stipulated in the revised state budget," Fauzi added. - "I believe the government will face a considerable political challenge if it wants to cut ministerial spending. Therefore, the government could choose to reallocate funds from the least politically-vulnerable sector, which is capital spending. Doing this could prevent the government from accelerating
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		House can accept the price increase.”	<p>included Coordinating Economic Minister Hatta Rajasa, Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister Djoko Suyanto, Coordinating People’s Welfare Minister Agung Laksono, State Secretary Sudi Silalahi and Cabinet Secretary Dipo Alam.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The government’s response would be made not today but in the next Cabinet meeting,” he said. 	<p>its planned infrastructure development,” he added.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “In the past, whenever the government wanted to raise fuel prices, they needed to announce it publicly to the House. After the announcements were made, businesses often speculated by raising prices and caused inflation even before the fuel price policy was made official,” he said. - “With the current authority, the government does not need to consult with the House and can implement fuel-price increases immediately and businesses, including manufacturing, can always adjust quickly,” he added.
5.	Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Finance Ministry’s acting chief of fiscal policy, Bambang Brodjonegoro - Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo - One budget committee member, the Golkar Party’s Satya W. Yudha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House Speaker Marzuki Alie of Yudhoyono’s Democratic Party - Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo - the PAN’s faction leader, Tjatur Sapto Eddy - PDI-P legislator Arya Bima 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standard Chartered economist Fauzi Ichsan - Danareksa Research Institute economist Purbaya Yudhi Sadewa - Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) economist Latif Adam

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hanura secretary Saleh Husein - presidential spokesman Julian Aldrin Pasha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indonesian Textile Association (API) chairman Ade Sudrajat
6.	Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The House's budget committee refused to make any decision on the proposal to raise subsidized fuel prices by Rp 1,500 per liter, to Rp 6,000, as lawmakers demanded that the government provide calculations of alternative measures such as reducing the hike by only Rp 1,000 per liter. - Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo said that even if the government intensified efforts to generate more revenue and improved efficiency, the deficit might still hit 2.6 percent, which would be very dangerous for the government because of the 3 percent deficit allowed under law, with 0.5 percent being the portion set aside for the regional budgets' deficit. - Fuel subsidies were mostly enjoyed by the upper-middle classes of society, not poor people, Bambang said. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Julian said the government would wait the result from the plenary session. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government is losing credibility due to its failure to raise fuel prices and might lose out on accelerating infrastructure development as energy subsidies continue to strain the state budget, several economists agree. - Danareksa Research Institute economist Purbaya Yudhi Sadewa said the revised state budget would create months of uncertainty for business, claiming it contained too much political compromise and not enough economic resolution. - Meanwhile, Fauzi said the government had lost several chances to formulate a more sustainable budget, particularly in 2011, when the state budget allowed the government to raise fuel prices when the ICP was 10 percent above its \$90-a-barrel assumption without requiring House approval.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The real cost of the fuel subsidy always surpassed the budget amount, he said. - One budget committee member, the Golkar Party's Satya W. Yudha, argued that to convince lawmakers of the benefits of the hike, the government had to provide a clear proposal on how to use the money saved from the increase in subsidized fuel prices. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separately, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) economist Latif Adam said that delaying fuel-price increases and the subsequent impact on government spending would, once again, cause infrastructure development to be overlooked. - Indonesian Textile Association (API) chairman Ade Sudrajat said that although fuel-price adjustments could not be made on schedule, the government should be praised for winning political support for future adjustments.
7.	Closing Paragraph	The discussion between the government and the committee will continue Monday.	"The government's response would be made not today but in the next Cabinet meeting," he said.	At a plenary session on early Saturday, the House of Representatives also approved revising the government's economic growth assumption for 2012 to 6.5 percent, its inflation target to 6.8 percent, its exchange rate to Rp 9,000 per US dollar and its crude oil production estimate to 930,000 barrels a day.

Appendix II. The Description of Script Structure

No.	Scripts Structures	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
		<i>Thursday, February 23rd edition</i>	<i>Fri, February 24th edition</i>	<i>Tue, March 13th edition</i>
1.	What	Adjustments to the prices of subsidized fuels were inevitable and essential for protecting the economy amid skyrocketing oil prices.	With the exact figure for fuel price hikes still being debated, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has demanded that relevant government agencies help come up with scenarios to support the widely unpopular policy and prevent a political backlash by requested all state companies to allocate all their corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds “to ease people’s burden” due to the upcoming price increase.	The government revised downward its targeted poverty rate at between 10.5 and 11.5 percent due to the planned “temporary direct assistance for the people” (BLSM) program.
2.	Where	at the Presidential Office	at State-Owned Enterprises Minister Dahlan Iskan office.	in Jakarta
3.	When	Ending months of indecision, Wednesday, during a Cabinet meeting	Thursday, on a press conference	On Monday
4.	Who	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono	The government

5.	Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geo-political instability following US-led sanctions against Iran and the latter's retaliation was the cause for distress in the oil market • The tensions have led to the increase of crude oil prices. And many countries, including Indonesia, have become more vulnerable to economic turmoil in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidized fuel prices being increased in the near future. He said his ministry was currently calculating the amount of the increase. He previously said that the increase would not exceed Rp 1,500 a liter. • He said that raising the price of Premium gasoline (one of most used subsidized fuels) by Rp 1,000 from the current Rp 4,500 (49 US cents) per liter would not result in turmoil. People would be shocked for a while, but then they would adjust their consumption pattern to the new price, he added. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nation's poverty rate may spike above the government's 2012 target due to the government's planned subsidized fuel-price increase, which may result in higher prices across the board. • Higher fuel prices might plunge 12.8 percent of the nation's population below the poverty line, compared with the government's target of between 11.5 and 12.5 percent as stated in the 2012 state budget • The government has proposed numerous adjustments for its energy subsidy policies, including conditionally raising fuel prices without House approval. As for the electricity subsidy, the government has proposed a 3 percent hike per quarter as of the second quarter of this year. • The implementation of both of the energy subsidy adjustments has the potential to significantly raise inflation rates and, therefore, affect the purchasing power of the lower-class economy segment — a large portion of the country's
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				<p>demographics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government's plans on energy subsidies might result in a "one-time shock" inflation of up to 7.1 percent from 3.56 percent in February.
6.	How	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the increase would not exceed Rp 1,500 (17 US cents) a liter for premium gasoline and diesel, which are currently priced at Rp 4,500 The majority of Indonesia's 2012 energy subsidy, Rp 123.6 trillion, is earmarked for fuel, including premium, diesel fuel, kerosene and 3-kilogram canister liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Through its funding of energy subsidies, the government has promised to support the country's economy with 40 million kiloliters of subsidized fuel throughout 2012. To ease the pain of the fuel price increase, the government would provide "direct assistance" to the poor who were most likely to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "We have identified several vulnerable areas such as city slums, riverbanks, homes along railway tracks, fishermen settlements, isolated areas, mountains and fallow rice fields. We'll direct the CSR funds to these areas," [by] allocating funds for direct cash assistance for the poor to compensate for the fuel price hike. The government distributed Rp 100,000 monthly in cash assistance to poor families after fuel price increases in 2005 and 2008. On the fuel restriction plan, Coordinating Economic Minister Hatta Rajasa said all measures were being taken to ensure that consumption did not exceed this year's 40 million kiloliter quota. "The restriction doesn't mean certain people can't buy certain fuel, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "According to the latest data, 18 million households will be eligible to be assisted under the program," Agus said after a hearing with House of Representatives Commission XI on finance in Jakarta on Monday. "The total amount of direct assistance is Rp 25.6 trillion." Agus said that other than the direct cash assistance program, the government was set to launch other compensation programs, such as the rice-for-the-poor program, scholarships and public transportation subsidies, to ease the impact of the planned fuel-price hike on the poor.

		<p>affected by the impact of the increase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Particularly those living under the poverty line must be subject to direct cash assistance as compensation. We have been thinking of a scheme of such compensation. Maybe we can modify the method we used in the past 	<p>but it's our effort to control consumption and combat distortions in distribution," he revealed.</p>	
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No.	Scripts Structures	Article 4	Article 5	Article 6
		<i>Saturday, March 24th edition</i>	<i>Saturday, March 31th edition</i>	<i>Monday, 2nd April 2012</i>
1.	What	Amid widespread protests against the plan, discussions between the government and the House of Representatives on the increase in subsidized-fuel prices met a stumbling block on Thursday evening.	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's government had a face-saving measure from the House of Representatives, bowing to pressure from the public to not increase fuel prices on April 1.	The government is losing credibility due to its failure to raise fuel prices and might lose out on accelerating infrastructure development as energy subsidies continue to strain the state budget, several economists agree.
2.	Where	In Jakarta	At Presidential Palace	At a Plenary Session [at presidential palace]
3.	When	On Thursday evening, On discussions between the government and the House of	On the plenary session had to be adjourned for six hours to allow for intensive lobbying. However, political parties kept changing their stance when	On early Saturday

		Representatives, will continue on Monday	the session resumed at about 11 p.m.; on Thursday	
4.	Who	The government and the House of Representatives	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's government and House of Representatives	The government and House of Representatives
5.	Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo said that even if the government intensified efforts to generate more revenue and improved efficiency, the deficit might still hit 2.6 percent, which would be very dangerous for the government because of the 3 percent deficit allowed under law, with 0.5 percent being the portion set aside for the regional budgets' deficit. • One budget committee member, the Golkar Party's Satya W. Yudha, argued that to convince lawmakers of the benefits of the hike, the government had to provide a clear proposal on how to use the money saved from the increase in subsidized fuel prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government had proposed to increase subsidized fuel price from Rp 4,500 per liter to Rp 6,000 per liter. The plan, however, met strong opposition from the public, who had held rallies across the country over the past three days. • Despite the plan to raise fuel prices, the government still needs to increase its fuel subsidy to Rp 137.37 trillion (US\$15 billion) from Rp 123.59 trillion in the original budget to cope with the surge of global crude oil prices. • As of February, the ICP was already 22 percent higher than the 2012 state budget prediction of a maximum price of US\$100 per barrel. The \$122 per barrel price in February was a steep rise from the \$115.91 recorded the previous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The House of Representatives amended the state budget on Friday to allocate Rp 225.35 trillion (US\$24.56 billion) for energy subsidies and authorized the government to raise fuel prices if Indonesia Crude Prices (ICP) exceeded a budget assumptions of \$105 a barrel by 15 percent or by \$120.75 a barrel over a six-month period. • Initially the government proposed Rp 230 trillion in energy subsidies and raising fuel prices from Rp 4,500 to Rp 6,000 a liter starting April 1. • Separately, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) economist Latif Adam said that delaying fuel-price increases and the subsequent impact on government spending would,

			month.	<p>once again, cause infrastructure development to be overlooked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At a plenary session on early Saturday, the House of Representatives also approved revising the government's economic growth assumption for 2012 to 6.5 percent, its inflation target to 6.8 percent, its exchange rate to Rp 9,000 per US dollar and its crude oil production estimate to 930,000 barrels a day.
6.	How	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The House's budget committee refused to make any decision on the proposal to raise subsidized fuel prices by Rp 1,500 per liter, to Rp 6,000, as lawmakers demanded that the government provide calculations of alternative measures such as reducing the hike by only Rp 1,000 per liter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 356 lawmakers voted for the second option of change the fuel price if the Indonesia Crude Price increases or decreases by 15 percent above the budget forecast within six months. Ninety three lawmakers of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) and members of Hanura opted to walk out instead. Eighty legislators from the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) and the Great Indonesian Movement Party (Gerindra), plus Effendi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ICP has been above the ceiling price since February, according to data from the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry. This could leave a huge gap between the allocated subsidies and their realizations Indonesian Textile Association (API) chairman Ade Sudrajat said that although fuel-price adjustments could not be made on schedule, the government should be praised for winning political support for future adjustments.

			<p>Choirie and Lily Wahid of the National Awakening Party (PKB), chose the first option of refusing the increase in fuel prices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The plenary session — which had been adjourned for six hours to allow lawmakers for intensive lobbying — had to be extended for one hour to allow for voting. - The plenary session had to be adjourned for six hours to allow for intensive lobbying. However, political parties kept changing their stance when the session resumed at about 11 p.m. - Before the meeting, Yudhoyono’s plan was supported only by four factions in the House: his own Democratic Party, the National Mandate Party (PAN), the National Awakening Party (PKB) and the United Development Party (PPP). - But after intense negotiations, 	
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			<p>the Golkar Party and the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) joined the pro-hike camp.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Later, the six House factions agreed that fuel-price increases should be the authority of the government and they would conditionally support that. - Three opposing factions — the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), the People’s Conscience Party (Hanura) and the Great Indonesia Movement (Gerindra) Party — meanwhile expressed their disappointment over the prolonged negotiations at the House. - The Golkar Party rejected the fuel policy in a surprising blow to the coalition on Thursday. 	
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Appendix III. The Description of Thematic Structure

No.	Thematic Structures	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
		<i>Thursday, February 23rd edition</i>	<i>Fri, February 24th edition</i>	<i>Tue, March 13th edition</i>
1.	Details	<p>The details is focused on three major themes:</p> <p>First theme is about the fundamental cause of the fuel price hike, which is the geopolitics in the Iran, the source country of the crude oil.</p> <p>The second theme is about the solution of the problems, which is the increasing price from Rp 1, 500 (17 US cents) a liter for premium gasoline and diesel, which are currently priced at Rp 4,500.</p> <p>The third theme is about the possible solution for the solution of the fuel price hike, which are the direct cash-aid for poor. But also, there were written that the cash-aid could by more political than assistance.</p>	<p>The detail is focused on two major themes:</p> <p>First theme is about the President request to the state-owned Enterprises to allocate their corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds for the aid for the people related to the following fuel price hike.</p> <p>The second theme is about the revision funds for the cash assistance and the option whether the budget is used for the cash aid, the option to implemented the new fuel restriction plan policy.</p>	<p>The detail is focused on two major themes:</p> <p>First theme is about the compensation that government made for the impacted poor family against the fuel price hike, and the background problem of why it should be done.</p> <p>The second one is about the calculator of the numerous inflation made, and many percent of the impact.</p>
2.	Correlation within the sentences	<p>In paragraph 1 to 5, it is discussed that the problems that happens in Iran as the checkpoint of the fuel-price hike issue, than its followed in paragraph 6-7 about the visualization plan of fuel-</p>	<p>In paragraph 1 to 2, it is discussed about the president SBY request to allocate CSR as cas/h assistance for the fuel-price hike affected-society. Those things more detailed in paragraph 3-4</p>	<p>Supported by data percentage, in the first three paragraphs the journalist provides information about the background ideas about the possibilities that a fuel-price hike can</p>

		price hike, paragraph 8-10 about the worst chance would happens to the lower class society. Also about the government effort in handle it with the cash-aid programme. The next paragraph discussing about fluctuation that would happen and the government’s goal to save the national economics with fuel-price hike.	which yang contains the number of government budget, which amount Rp 100,000 per month per family. This thing had been done in 2005 and 2008. In paragraph 7-8 Jero wacik summoned to discussing about the allocation of the direct cash-aid or other possible option, which is the fuel restriction plan, which described more in paragraph 9-16.	affect the poverty rate in Indonesia. The following paragraphs are filled with the information that the chance of what government plan to do with the people affected with fuel price hike. But, in the ending, the article closed with the statements from two economists that the fuel-price hike still may burden which resulting a shocking-inflation.
3.	Sentences coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Despite</u> rapid economic growth in the past, Indonesia could not afford not to raise fuel prices, he said. (Contradictive coherence) - <u>While</u> Yudhoyono did not disclose the amount of the increase, Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Jero Wacik previously said that the increase would not exceed Rp 1,500 (17 US cents) a liter for premium gasoline and diesel, which are currently priced at Rp 4,500. (Explanative coherence) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>However</u>, Eri worried about financial losses suffered by fuel station owners who had invested in new storage tanks for non-subsidized fuels. (Contradictive coherence) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Instead</u>, the government revised downward its targeted poverty rate at between 10.5 and 11.5 percent due to the planned “temporary direct assistance for the people” (BLSM) program. (Contradictive coherence) - ... <u>Therefore</u>, affect the purchasing power of the lower-class economy segment — a large portion of the country’s demographics. (Contradictive coherence) - <u>On the other hand</u>, if the price is raised only Rp 1,000 per liter, then the impact on inflation would be less than 2

				percent,” he added. (Contradictive coherence)
4.	Form of sentence	In the article, any situation, option and policy which in term of the actual condition or the chance to do the option, the sentence are described in passive form. While describing the progress of what government would do the active form and quotation to validate the fact is used.	In the article, mostly the sentences are used in active for, to determined about the subject who doing and emphasize the object who possess the passive role. The only passive form is ‘if subsidized fuel prices are increased’ (paragraph 9), using the conditional clause type 2, which determined as the unlikely to be done.	In the article, the sentences are mostly in active form, to create the ideas that the government are doing a progress, such in sentence ‘... revised the downward its targeted poverty rate’ and ‘The government has proposed numerous adjustments’. The conditional clause ‘If fuel is raised Rp 1,500 per liter, then inflation could rise by 2 percent’ are using the conditional clause type 2, which means it’s just an idea.
5.	Pronoun	In the article ‘The President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’ are represented as ‘Yudhoyono’ in paragraph 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, and pronounced as ‘The President’ in paragraph 5, and cohesion ‘he’ on paragraph 4, 11, 14. But, in describing the implementation of the direct cash assistance, the journalist uses the pronoun ‘the government’ in paragraph 6, 7, 11. For ‘Mineral Resources Minister Jero Wacik’, he pronoun it as and ‘Mineral Resources Minister Jero Wacik’ in	In the article, the President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is pronounced as ‘Yudhoyono’ in paragraph 2, 4, 13 that representing a respect to indirect information that the journalist got. The other sources are pronounced in their position, such as Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Jero Wacik in paragraph 5, Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo in paragraph 6, The Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry’s director general for oil and gas, Evita Herawati Legowo in paragraph 7, Coordinating Economic	In the article, paragraph 5, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono are pronounced as it seems, ‘President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’. The other source are pronounced with their position, still to keep up reader that which part they take on their opinion, such as ‘Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo’ on paragraph 2, ‘Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Jero Wacik’ on paragraph 10, ‘Gadjah Mada University economist Anggito Abimanyu’ on paragraph 11, ‘Bank Indonesia (BI) Governor Darmin

		<p>paragraph 6, and ‘Jero’ in 17.</p> <p>In paragraph 16, there is an opinion from the business side, which is has a pronoun ‘Economist’, not specified by a name to make a generalization that take a part in the opinion.</p> <p>For describing the lower-class society, the journalist put the pronoun ‘the poor’ in paragraph 9, but in the President SBY statement in paragraph 10, the journalist kept the original noun clause ‘those living under the poverty line’ to describe it and in paragraph 11, the journalist use ‘poor families’.</p>	<p>Minister Hatta Rajasa in paragraph 10, The chairman of the Association of Fuel Station Owners (Hiswana Migas), Eri Purnomo Hadi in paragraph 12 to emphasize as whom they talking about.</p> <p>Then, followed by cohesion ‘he/she’ in quotation in each statement they said.</p>	<p>Nasution’ on paragraph 14.</p> <p>But, in paragraph 6 and 8, ‘Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo’ is pronounced as ‘Agus’.</p> <p>‘Gadjah Mada University economist Anggito Abimanyu’ on paragraph 12 is pronounced as ‘Anggito’ but cohered into ‘he’ in the following paragraph.</p>
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No.	Thematic Structures	Article 4	Article 5	Article 6
		<i>Saturday, March 24th edition</i>	<i>Saturday, March 31th edition</i>	<i>Monday, 2nd April 2012</i>
1.	Details	<p>The details is focused on two major theme:</p> <p>First theme is about the rejection from the House which related to the request to government to provide alternative calculation of the price hike.</p> <p>The second theme is the reminder as emphasis from the finance minister that the fuel price must increase due the deficit of the budget according to</p>	<p>The details is focused on one major theme:</p> <p>The theme is about the battle of opinions and statements of the coalition and opposition party in House of Representatives. Varying from agreed, disagreed, and its flowing changes through lobbying.</p>	<p>The details is focused on one major theme:</p> <p>The theme is about the failure of the government due cancellation of fuel-price hike from economics side. The economist quoting from many economic aspect that there are so many political adjust that makes the things gone worst, and some economist also added the possibility to make the economic policy and the political</p>

		subsidy.		adjustment accepted, reallocate funds from the least politically-vulnerable sector, which is capital spending.
2.	Correlation within the sentences	This article is full describing about the clash against House of representatives and government due cancellation of fuel-price hike. Its provided by the background on the first two paragraph, and followed by Finance Minister opinion on paragraph 3-11, and replied in the following paragraphs by the committee, on paragraph 12-15.	The article is seems like narrate the reader to get the point of how the plenary session was held. It describes the plot from the refusing side and the walk-out side, the state of lobbying, and the opinion during the lobbying session.	The article describing about government failure from economist side. There are opinions from 4 economists, that tells that the possibility to raising the price is the answer of economics problem that government would face off. Which described as criticism to government on paragraph 2-5; 9-12, criticism to government political minded on paragraph 5-8, and the prediction of the condition if the fuel price hike had been implemented on paragraph 13-16.
3.	Sentences coherence	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Despite</u> the plan to raise fuel prices, the government still needs to increase its fuel subsidy to Rp 137.37 trillion (US\$15 billion) from Rp 123.59 trillion in the orginal budget to cope with the surge of global crude oil prices. (Contradictive coherence) - <u>But</u> after intense negotiations, the Golkar Party and the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) joined the pro-hike camp. (Contradictive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Meanwhile</u>, Fauzi said the government had lost several chances to formulate a more sustainable budget, particularly in 2011, when the state budget allowed the government to raise fuel prices when the ICP was 10 percent above its \$90-a-barrel assumption without requiring House approval. (Explanative coherence)

			<p>coherence)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Meanwhile</u>, Vice President Boediono arrived at the Presidential Palace at about 10 p.m. after being summoned by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. (Explanative coherence) 	
4.	Form of sentence	In the article, the sentence are formed in active form, using past tense to determined that the event is happen in the past, but the sentences is in present and present progressive tense in direct quotation to emphasize the originality of the messages.	<p>In this article, the sentences are formed in past perfect tense, to informing reader that the condition are happened and not finished yet in the past and being done as reaction of another action.</p> <p>Such as ‘President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s government <i>had</i> a face-saving measure from the House of Representatives, bowing to pressure from the public to not increase fuel prices on April 1’ (paragraph 1), ‘The plenary session — which had been adjourned for six hours to allow lawmakers for intensive lobbying — had to be extended for one hour to allow for voting.(paragrapph 5), ‘intensive lobbying. However, political parties kept changing their stance when the session resumed at about 11 p.m’ (paragraph 13).</p>	<p>In the article, the sentences ‘the government <i>is losing</i> credibility’ are formed in present progressive to emphasize the condition happens to government image for the future.</p> <p>The ICP is formed in present perfect progressive to emphasize the duration ‘The ICP <i>has been above</i> the ceiling price since February’.</p>

5.	Pronoun	<p>In the article, the finance minister are got the pronoun ‘Finance Ministry’s acting chief of fiscal policy’, to illustrate that the opinion there are valid and calculated accurately by the correct person.</p>	<p>In the article, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, mostly pronounced as ‘Yudhoyono’, to opted the situation that he didn’t have a power.</p> <p>The other pronoun are describe the faction of the House of Representatives, such as ‘House Speaker Marzuki Alie of Yudhoyono’s Democratic Party’ (paragraph 5), ‘the PAN’s faction leader, Tjatur Sapto Eddy’ (paragraph 13), ‘PDI-P legislator Arya Bima’ (paragraph 15), ‘Hanura secretary Saleh Husein’ (paragraph 17).</p>	<p>In the article, which describing several economist to take opinion against the cancellation of fuel price hike. To create the sophisticated opinion, the economist described there are pronounced detailed with the company they were holding, such as ‘Standard Chartered economist Fauzi Ichsan’, ‘Danareksa Research Institute economist Purbaya Yudhi Sadewa’, ‘Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) economist Latif Adam’ and ‘Indonesian Textile Association (API) chairman Ade Sudrajat’</p>
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Appendix IV. The Description on Rhetorical Structure

No.	Rhetorical Structures	Article 1	Article 2	Article 3
		<i>Thursday, February 23rd edition</i>	<i>Fri, February 24th edition</i>	<i>Tue, March 13th edition</i>
1.	Choice of words	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The title “Fuel Price Hike <u>Inevitable</u>”, the journalist uses single quotation mark to make the word become specific to the governmental problem. - ‘...<u>skyrocketing</u> oil prices’ the word used as a meaning the raising to the very high level, to emphasize that it is not a normal oil price raise, because the raising is not little. - <u>‘earmarked’</u> word chosen to replace ‘planned’ as a formal planning. - The word <u>‘poor’</u> used for emphasize the class in society that lowers than the reader. - <u>‘forced’</u> used in the meaning of it is not sincere on what government really wants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has <u>demande</u>d’ the word used give meaning more firm emphasis than an ordinary request. - ‘Yudhoyono has also <u>ordered</u>’ used to emphasis authority. - ‘to allocate funds for direct cash assistance for the poor to <u>compensate</u> for the fuel price hike’ The word ‘compensate’ is creating the effect that the government do something bad and do something as apology. - ‘... <u>revealed</u> that her office ...’ in emphasis of the truth is remains hidden before. - ‘the government will keep <u>pushing</u>...’ the word used creating an image that what the government really wants are not appropriate by the other, but government will keep in persuade firmly to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘The nation’s poverty rate may <u>spike</u> above the government’s 2012 target’ the journalist use the word ‘spike’ to create a dramatic condition of hard situation. - ‘The <u>cash-aid</u> program will allot Rp 150,000 for each low-income household’ The journalist changes the term ‘cash-assistance’ which used in the previous edition into ‘cash-aid’ to emphasize the usage of the ‘cash’ as an ‘aid’ as a recover any problem that government already did. - ‘...was set <u>to launch</u>’ the word used to make an intended meaning of the plan already systematically planned.

			<p>implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘..., he emphasized’ to give a noticeable important meaning for the statement, in this case, is about the financial risk that government must notice. 	
2.	Pictures	-		
3.	Metaphors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘This option is merely aimed at salvaging our economy’, the metaphor comes to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono direct statements to create the dramatic situation that the economy has been drowned. - ‘living under the poverty line’ as the positive indirect way to say the poor. 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘The nation’s poverty rate may spike above the government’s 2012 target’ for telling the failure in lessen the poverty target.

No.	Rhetorical Structures	Article 4	Article 5	Article 6
		<i>Saturday, March 24th edition</i>	<i>Saturday, March 31th edition</i>	<i>Monday, 2nd April 2012</i>
1.	Choice of words	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘House still opposes plan...’ the word still give a meaning that the House is continuing from the previous state and it is not finished yet opposing. - ‘The House’s budget committee refused...’ to make an emphasize that it is not accepted but with no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘Fuel price hike still at play’ create a meaning that the situation are under a progress of discussion and it is not yet done from the previous time which not specified to refer much long time. - The word ‘play’ used there also give an ambiguous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘Govt fuel ‘flub’ fouls future plans’ using the alliteration to emphasize the each words into harder meaning. It is using understood by the single quotation marks used for the unusual term. - ‘The government is losing credibility’, the word

		<p>strong intention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘...again outlined the reasons ...’, the word ‘outlined’ is emphasizing the systematical and measured reasons. - The word ‘poor’ in a double quotation marks to make an special effect, such as an irony - ‘One budget committee member, the Golkar Party’s Satya W. Yudha, argued that to convince lawmakers of the benefits of the hike, the government had to provide a clear proposal’, the word argued there is give the perspective of the government efforts in proposing the plan are not correct, and the correct way are given there. 	<p>meaning, whether it is in the meaning of ‘an activity’ or ‘a theatrical act’ which can be such satiric for the discussion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘Eighty legislators from the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) and the Great Indonesian Movement Party (Gerindra), plus Effendi Choirie and Lily Wahid of the National Awakening Party (PKB), chose the first option of refusing the increase in fuel prices’ the word ‘plus’ there give an emphasis that ‘this one also’ in refusing the option - ‘The announcement over the vote was marred by clashes’, the journalist use the negatives term upon the rallies, to emphasize the pressure. - ‘...the government is authorized to increase fuel prices’, the word ‘authorized’ make the meaning of a presence of power. - ‘joined the pro-hike camp’, the word camp emphasize the 	<p>determined a worst image.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘The House of Representatives amended the state budget...’ the word ‘amended’ is defined as the higher power over something, in this case, the government are in lesser power over the House. - “What makes this state budget puzzling is ...”, the word chosen define the unclear condition of the state budget.
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			<p>term of the ‘higher group that already in the same option’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘... after being summoned by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’ make the negative meaning of indifferent and create the condition of reactive. 	
2.	Pictures	-	-	In this article, it is provided with the summary of the revised 2012 state budget, which comparing the 2012 budget, he proposed and the revised state budget. Its emphasized the greater expenditure in revised budget.
3.	Metaphors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘...met a stumbling block...’ for the disagreement during the discussion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘had a face-saving measure’ - ‘bowing to pressure from the public’, in meaning of regretful in sin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘The ICP has been above the ceiling price since February’, in the meaning of the ICP already reach its limit rather than the international price. - ‘would create months of uncertainty for business’ for the terms of the inflation possibility