

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of this study, research question, purpose, limitation, and significance of the study. Those are will be presented as follows:

1.1 Background of The Study

After 32 years of an authoritarian regime which ended in 1998 with the fall of President Suharto, Indonesia has undergone a successful transition from authoritarian rule to become one of the largest democracies in Asia and in the world. The government has introduced economic and political reforms aimed to erase the old regime. In the contrary, corruption is still a major problem affecting the Indonesian economy and politics life (Kuncoro & Henderson, 2006).

Indonesia remains one of the most corrupt countries in the world. Based on the research by *Transparency International*, Indonesia was ranked 118 of 176 countries in 2012 (<http://www.transparency.org/country#IDN>, accessed on Tuesday, March 26, 2013. 5.43 am). Compared to other South East Asian Countries, Indonesia's ranking is below Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Thailand, and Philippines as reported by Natalia Soebagjo, the Secretary-General of Indonesian Transparency in http://www.ti.or.id/index.php/publication_2012/12/12/corruption-perception-index-2012 (accessed on Tuesday, March 26, 2013. 6.00 am).

Corruption can take many forms. It may include payments to governments or politicians to obtain access to public service or to avoid regulatory controls. Among the several forms of corruption, there is attention focused on 'grand corruption' (Kidd, 2003: 28). Grand corruption is a kind of corruption in macro level, with large amounts of money being stolen by corrupt senior officials or political leaders in developing countries (2003: 28-29). Indonesia is a developing country with many grand corruption cases, Hambalang Sport Center graft case is one of them. Hambalang Sport Center graft case gets public attention because this case is dragging Democratic Party, a major political party in Indonesia which won elections in 2004 and 2009 and also worth up to 2,2 trillion rupiah.

It is known that Hambalang Sport Center graft case emerged after the discovery of House Athletes graft case. From that case, it is known that Hambalang case involves Anas Urbaningrum. Anas Urbaningrum, the chairman of Democratic Party alleged as the mastermind of the Hambalang case. At that time, Anas also served as the Chairman of Democratic Party Faction in House of Representatives of Indonesia Republic. With the authority he had, Anas allegedly lobbied the National Land Agency (BPN) to issue Land Certificates of Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemenpora) on Hambalang area. From those facts indicate that Anas Urbaningrum as the main person behind the Hambalang case.

For that case, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) should immediately call Anas to be examined, and what if proven involvement, the Commission shall immediately hold it as a commitment of the Commission and the Government to the Indonesian people in combating corruption in the country.

Eradication of corruption in Indonesia should remain held though dragging the Chairman of large party.

The mass media, related to this problem, plays an important role as a central force in shaping our culture and democracy (Campbell, 2005: 5). In shaping the culture, mass media use some strategies, and representation is one of them. Representation relates to meaning, language, and culture (Hall, 1997:15). Representation is the production of meaning through language. Media use a certain language to represent social issue or social actors. From the mass media, people know how the social issue is (Campbell, 2005: 5). Mass media produced and distribute songs, novels, TV-shows, newspapers, movies, video games, internet services, and other cultural products to large numbers of people (Campbell, 2012: 6).

Newspaper is still as the main vehicle for carrying news (Campbell, 2012: 220). In daily life, newspapers give the readers both information and entertainment. Newspapers also help the readers to make a choice of everything like what kind of food to eat or what kind of leaders to elect (Campbell, 2012: 221). Like other mass media industries, newspapers also survive by delivering a print version or going online only. As the global development which makes a competition between newspaper industries and it makes a change in newspaper version (Larsson, 2012: 3). The online version newspaper context include sites that allow the people to personalize how the news represented to them and it also make people more interactive by involving directly the readers. In Indonesia,

there are two English daily newspapers, the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe. Those are two English daily newspapers in Indonesia which have the highest rate.

The writer picked the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe articles as the source of data in this study. The source of data articles are taken from the online version of the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe. Relating to the case mentioned above, the purpose of this study is to describe how the representation of Anas Urbaningrum is shown in the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe online newspaper on Hambalang case by using the Systemic Functional Linguistic approaches from M.A.K Halliday. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is the approach to analysis of text because it is concerned with the relationship between language and aspects of social life (Fairclough, 2003: 5). Language used by the media might connote some different meanings.

The same research of this field was conducted by Saraswati (2011) in *SBY's Representation in News-Report Scripts on Metro TV News Program: Indonesia This Morning*. In this study, the researcher used Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) as the supported theory to describe the representation of the media.

1.2 Research Question

According to the background above, the writer formulates the research question, how is Anas Urbaningrum represented in the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe Online Newspaper on Hambalang case?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Based on the research question above, the purpose of this study is to compare how the representation of Anas Urbaningrum is shown in the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe Online Newspaper on Hambalang case by using the Systemic Functional Linguistic theory from M.A.K Halliday.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The analysis of this study focuses on the clause of news articles, specifically from the national news column about Anas Urbaningrum dealing with Hambalang Sport Center graft case in the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe online newspaper.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to enrich the research in media with Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) as the main theory. Further, this study also hoped to be a good contribution which provides valuable information for people who are interested in media and discourse.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents the relevant theories and variables regarding to the study. The main theory of this study is Systemic Functional Linguistic by M.A.K Halliday. Besides, the other variables in this study are; Representation, Mass Media, Hambalang Graft Case, Anas Urbaningrum, Company Profile, and Theoretical Framework.

2.1 Representation

Representation derived from the Latin word *repraesentare*, which means exhibit. In terminology, representation is how someone or something is shown or describe. Representation is a practice to describe certain object and it also shapes culture, means and knowledge. Representation is used in various fields but it mainly appeared in news (Webb, 2009: 1). It is used by media to represent an object and construct people mind. Representation performs an action to people which presents something in everyday lives (2009: 9).

Representation is relating to the meaning and language to culture (Hall, 1997: 15). It means that representation uses language to say about something or to represent something to other people. Representation is the production of meaning through language (1997:16). It means that representation involves the use of language to say about or represent something to people. In the production of meaning, clauses having three main types of element; process, participants and circumstances (Fairclough, 2003: 136).

2.2 Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL)

Analysis of texts is concerned with their meaning and forms (Fairclough, 1995: 57). Many approaches are used to analyze text but Systemic Functional Linguistic approach from M.A.K Halliday is able to analyze texts linguistically. Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) by M.A.K Halliday is an approach to the linguistic analysis of texts and always oriented to the social character of texts (Fairclough, 2003: 5). It is concerned with the relationship between language and aspects of social life.

There is a metafunction dimension in Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL). Metafunction dimension regarding to the basic function of language which relates to the people experience in social life (Halliday, 2004: 29). Metafunction dimension divided into three categories; ideational, interpersonal and textual (Halliday, 2004: 61). Those three of metafunction dimensions are realized through the grammar of a language (2004: 309). Ideational metafunction is construing a model of experience and corresponding status in clause as representation. In clause as representation there is an important part, transitivity system which contributes the classification of the process, participants and circumstances used in text (Halliday, 2004: 170). Transitivity structures show the representational meaning of clause (2004: 309). Besides, textual metafunction (clause as message) also important part which provides theme structure of clause. The theme structure show the organization of the message, in this structure the clause related to the discourse and the context of situation which is being produced (2004: 309). Those

elements will be used to describe how the representation of Anas Urbaningrum in the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe online newspaper on Hambalang case.

2.2.1 Ideational Metafunction

Ideational metafunction provides grammatical resources at the inner and outer experience as the function and meanings of the world through the transitivity system (Haratyan, 2011). Ideational metafunction corresponding status in clause as representation (Halliday, 2004: 61). Ideational metafunction shows a model of experience (2004: 61).

2.2.2 Clause as Representation

Clause as representation is one of the modes of meaning in the organization of clause (Halliday, 2004: 168). Clause as representation is a clause has meaning as a representation of some process in ongoing human experience (2004: 59). In this case, the language used in human activity as an instrument of thought to conceptualize or represent the experiential of the real world. In clause as representation there is an important part, which contributes the classification of the process, participants, and circumstances used in the text (Halliday, 2004: 170). There are six types of process; material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal and existential process (2004: 174). Those are:

a. Material Process

Material process is a process of *doing and happening* (2004: 179). It construes the events as taking place through some input of energy.

Material process is a part of process that occurs in external world and performs by human being's organ. *Actor* is the participant in material process which stand as the subject which brings the change (2004: 179). The other elements in material process are the 'goal' or 'range' which is the process extended.

b. Mental Process

Mental process is process of sensing and concerned with the human consciousness (Halliday, 2004: 197). Mental process is from a individual consciousness and it is not a material act. It classifies into three categories; emotion, cognition and perception. 'Senser' is the human participant in mental process and 'phenomenon' which is perceived (2004: 201).

c. Relational Process

Relational process is process of being and having (Halliday, 2004: 210). Relational process is to characterize and identify. There are three main types of relation; intensive, possessive and circumstantial and each of them come into two modes; attributive and identifying (2004: 215). The participants in relational process; carrier and attribute.

d. Behavioral Process

Behavioral process is the process of physiological and psychological behavior (Halliday, 2004: 248). This process like breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming and staring. *Behaver* is the participant in this process same like actor or sensor in material and mental process. The

most typical pattern in this process is only consisting behavior and process. (2004: 251). Generally, the behavioral process is in the direct speech form.

e. Verbal Process

Verbal process is the process of saying (Halliday, 2004: 252). The participant in this process represents the speaker as ‘Sayer’ and ‘target’ represents as the addressee. The process in verbal clause is realized by a verbal group and the common verb in verbal process are *say, told, talk* etc. (2004: 252-254). In this process there are two forms; direct and indirect speech.

f. Existential Process

Existential process is a process which represents something exists or happens (Halliday, 2004: 256). This process marks by the word *there* which indicates the feature of existence and *to be* as a verb. The circumstantial in this process contains of time or place. The event that exist is labeled as ‘Existent’ construes as a ‘thing’; person, object, institution, action or event (2004: 257-258).

In the types of process there are related elements; *participants* and *circumstances*. **Participant** is the social actors in clauses. Participants are involved in the process (Halliday, 2004: 175). Participants realized by *nominal group* (2004: 176). The participants in the types of process, as in Table 2.2.

Process Types	Category of Meaning	Participants, directly involved	Participants, obliquely involved
Material; action, event	‘Doing’ Doing, happening	Actor, Goal	Recipient, Client;Scope; Initiator; Attribute
Behavioural	‘Behaving’	Behaver	Behaviour
Mental; Perception, cognition, desideration, emotion	‘Sensing’ Seeing, Thinking, Wanting,Feeling	Senser, Phenomenon	
Verbal	‘Saying’	Sayer, Target	Receiver; Verbiage
Relational; Attribution, identification	‘Being’ Attributing, Identifying	Carrier, Attribute Identified, Identifier; Token, Value	Attributor,Beneficiary Assigner
Existential	‘Existing’	Existent	

Table 2.2 Participants in the types of process

Another, **circumstances** is not directly involved in the process but it associated with the process (2004: 175). Circumstances are referring to the time, place, cause and manner (2004: 260). It is typically realized by *adverbial group* or *prepositional phrase* (2004: 177). Adverbial group realizes circumstance of *manner*: manner of quality and manner of degree (2004: 311). The example of circumstances of manner, as in Table 2.3.

Clause	Circumstance	Manner
You've coped <i>beautifully</i> tonight	Beautifully	The word <i>beautifully</i> indicates circumstance of <i>manner in quality</i>
Big Pond had <i>completely</i> stuffed their computer up	Completely	The word <i>completely</i> indicates circumstance of <i>manner in degree</i>

Table 2.3 Circumstances of Manner

The circumstances of time and place construe in circumstantial of extent and location (2004: 264). The circumstances of time and place, as in Table 2.4.

	Spatial	Temporal
Extent (including interval)	Distance Walk (for) seven miles	Duration Stay (for) two hours Frequency Knock three times
Location	Place Work in the kitchen	Time Get up at six o'clock

Table 2.4 Circumstances of Time and Place

The circumstance of cause describes why the process is actualized. The circumstance of cause divided into three categories; reason, purpose, and behalf (2004: 269). The circumstance of cause is typically expressed by *prepositional phrase*. The circumstance of cause, as in Table 2.5.

Type	Example
Reason	(they left) because of the draught
Purpose	(it's all done) with a view to promotion
Behalf	(put in a word) on my behalf

Table 2.5 Circumstance of Cause

2.2.3 Textual Metafunction (Thematic Structure)

Textual metafunction is a mode of meaning which related to the construction of text (Halliday, 2004: 30). It can be said that textual metafunction construes experience and makes interpersonal relation to organize the discourse and forming cohesion. Textual metafunction is creating relevance to the context and it is corresponding status in clause as message (2004: 61).

Clause as message is a clause which has meaning as a message (2004: 58). In clause as message there is a thematic structure. Thematic structure is the structure which carries the line of meaning in a clause (2004: 64). Thematic structure characterized by the '**Theme**' and followed by '**Rheme**'. Theme is the element which serves the point of message and it is related to the context of clause (2004: 64). In message structure of clause, 'theme' accompanied by 'rheme'.

The function of ‘theme’ is to organize the discourse (2004: 65). Theme always starts in the beginning of clause (first position). Theme in a clause is the first group or phrase which has a function as the experiential structure (2004: 66). Commonly, the type of theme is a participant, which is realized by nominal group. There are three types of theme, Topical Theme, Textual Theme, and Interpersonal Theme. Topical Theme may be a participant, a process or a circumstance (Young, 2006: 21). Textual and Interpersonal theme playing no part in the experiential meaning of clause (2004: 79).

2.2.4 Interpretation of Transitivity System in SFL

A text is a product of process, and it includes the interpretation of the process. People produce or interpret text based on their background knowledge of language, values, beliefs, assumptions, etc. (Fairclough, 1989: 24). Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) a term formulated by M.A.K Halliday which provides a grammar as a meaning-making to analyzing and interpreting texts (Halliday, 2004: 4-5). SFL provides transitivity system in a text with the structure of types of process. In relation to the context situation of text, transitivity system has functioned as the ‘experiential meaning’ (Halliday, 1989: 26).

Experiential meaning is the expression of some kind of process (1989:18). It can be said that the process show some event, action, state or other phenomenal aspect in the real world and it makes some kind of symbolic relation. For example, the material process can be interpreted as some kind of an action which produced the representation of action. Experiential meaning represents the real

world with describing people experience (1989: 19). Experiential meaning uses language as reflection of experience in the real world.

2.3 Mass Media

The word media derived from the Latin word *medius*, which means “middle”. “Media” related to the newspapers, magazines, radio, and televisions considered as a group (Cambridge Dictionary, 2008). The media provides access to huge “masses” of people, it can be said that media is a large industry. Mass media is the media that reach a large number of audiences (Croteau, 2003: 7). Mass media also as the communication channels that produced some cultural products such as, newspapers, movies, video games, and Internet access (Campbell, 2012: 6). Mass media produce ‘mass communication’ that is a process of producing cultural message and delivering it to large audiences through the media channels (2012: 6).

Mass media evolve a *linear structure* of mass communication in order to deliver a message to large audiences (2012: 12). The linear structure involves **senders** (authors, producers, organizations) deliver **messages** (programs, texts, images, sounds, etc) through a **mass media channel** (newspapers, books, magazines, televisions or internet). In accepting the messages from the senders, audiences actively deciding interpret or reject the messages and stories that run through the media channels. In this process of creating a meaning of messages is called ‘social construction of reality’ (Croteau, 2003: 7).

Mass media have a power in everyday life through their functions. Mass media perform a function to tell and sell the stories from the organization. Currently, the development of print, electronic and digital communications make people spend a lot of their time for consuming them (Campbell, 2012: 15). Mass media also as a major force in society (Turow, 2009: 21). Mass media trying to influence everything and to help the people to understand the events that affect in everyday life. In conveying the message to the people, mass media evolving a 'communicative ethos' and 'communicative style' (Fairclough, 1995: 37). Media has a way of using language, 'pervasive ethos' in media texts (1995: 43). By using pervasive ethos, the media is able to influence the people about social or political issue.

2.3.1 Newspapers

Newspaper still as the main vehicle for carrying news (Campbell, 2012: 220). Newspaper tends to think that the news as the primary case for their existence. Newspaper plays many roles in contemporary culture both in printed or online version (2012: 221). Nowadays, like others mass media product, newspaper also develop in technology such as online version from the website or e-papers. In daily life, newspaper brings information and entertainment to people (2012: 221). Newspaper gives knowledge to the people in technological, economy, medical science, or political issue. Besides, newspaper also brings entertainment such as movie reviews, plays or concerts which shaped cultural trends.

Newspaper also as a social interaction between the writer of the news story and the reader (Scollon, 1998: 212). In delivering the news story, newspapers have a particular structure. There are four basic elements in a printed news story; headline, byline or source attribution, leads, and story (1998: 192). Headline and byline are prepared by a sub-editor and the story is the work of them. The lead is the next variable which written by the bylined writer, in this elements the story is heavily written.

In this internet era, newspaper industry has changes. The competition between the newspaper industries is getting tougher. In following the development in internet era, the newspaper industries launch their online version of newspaper. In the online version of newspaper, the communication become 'two-way street' the readers can actively debate over the news which brings to them (Allan, 2006: 15).

2.4 Hambalang Sport Center Graft Case

Hambalang Sport Centre graft case emerged after the discovery of House Athletes case, in the court of this case, obtained information from the witnesses that there is a flow of funds from PT. Adikarya (the winning bidder of Hambalang project) in the congressional of Democratic Party to win Anas Urbaningrum as chairman. Since that time, Anas becomes the public spotlight in the case Hambalang.

Vice Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), Zulkarnaen, also revealed the existence of irregularities by PT Dutasari Citralaras

the winning bidder of this project subcontractor of PT Adhi Karya. PT Dutasari wife is a place Anas became commissioner. But, according to Anas, he has retreated since Hambalang project has not yet begun <http://www.tempo.co/read/news/2012/06/26/063413046/Besok-KPK-Periksa-Anas-untuk-Kasus-Hambalang>, accessed on Wednesday, April 03, 2013. 9.37 pm).

The following are some of the allegations against Anas Urbaningrum in the case of Hambalang:

1. Anas plans Hambalang Project,

As Nazaruddin stated, Anas who planned meeting between Angelina Sondakh, Nazaruddin and Andi Mallarangeng in Ministry of Youth and Sports about Hambalang project.

2. Anas asked the National Land Agency (BPN) to issue Land Certificates of Hambalang,

Ignatius Mulyono admitted asked by Anas, as Chairman of the Democratic Party in the House of Representative at that time, to accelerate the Hambalang certificate.

3. Anas receives fee project of Hambalang,

Anas allegedly received a fee from Hambalang project to win as the Chairman of the Democratic Party.

4. Athiyyah Laila (Anas's wife) related to PT Dutasari Citralaras,

Athiyyah became commissioner and Dutasari shareholders, which is a subcontractor PT Adhi Karya in Hambalang. Tempo finds PT Dutasari

possible violations, such as subcontracting more work to PT Kurnia Quality.

2.5 Anas Urbaningrum

Anas Urbaningrum was born on July 15, 1969 in Blitar, East Java, and his family had links with the Nahdlatul Ulama movement. He spent his primary, middle and high school in Blitar. After graduating from high school, he got his bachelor degree majoring in political science of Airlangga University, and then he continued his education for the master's degree at Indonesia University. Recently, he finished his doctoral program of political science at Gajah Mada University (Castle, 2010: 97).

Anas entered the political field through the Islamic Students Association (HMI) and became the chairman of this organization which makes him involved in political reform of 1998. During the time 2001 – 2005, he became the member of Election Commission (KPU), after resigning from the KPU, Anas joined the Democratic Party and has been the Head of Political and Regional Autonomy division since 2005 (2010: 97). Anas became a member of the Parliament since the election of 2009. In the chairmanship race of Democratic Party, Anas became one of the candidates besides Andi Mallarangeng and Marzuki Ali. Anas won at the congress of Democratic Party as the chairman on May 21, 2010 with 46, 2 % votes and became the youngest party leaders in Indonesia (Castle, 2010: 105-106). Three years later, Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) named Democratic

Party chairman Anas Urbaningrum as a graft suspect in Hambalang Sport Center project on February 22, 2013. Then, the following day after the KPK named him as a suspect, Anas announced his resignation from the chairman of Democratic Party.

2.6 Company Profile

2.6.1 Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post was started as collaboration between four Indonesian media under the urging of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi who represented the government-backed *Golkar* newspaper *Suara Karya*. It is appeared on April 25, 1983. Nowadays this daily English language newspaper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, which has head office in Jakarta. *The Jakarta Post* has goal not only to improve the standard of English language media in Indonesia, but also producing a quality newspaper with an Indonesia perspective. It has a tagline “Always **Bold**. Always Independent.”

The target market of the Jakarta Post is to Indonesian business people, well-educated Indonesians, and foreigners. On the first day of publication, not more than 5,474 copies of the newspaper reached readers. In 2009, approximately half of its 40,000 readers are middle class Indonesians. The Jakarta Post also available in the website of this company on www.thejakartapost.com/ and also in Facebook fan page (www.facebook.com/jakpost), or follow its Twitter (@jakpost).

2.6.2 Jakarta Globe

Jakarta Globe is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia, launched on November 2008. Jakarta Globe owned by PT. Jakarta Globe Media which is an associated company of Lippo and founded by Mochtar Riady, an Indonesian conglomerate. Jakarta Globe English daily newspaper serves Indonesia by bringing readers unrivalled, authoritative reporting, and writing in English on Indonesia, Asia and wider world. It publishes six a week (from Monday to Saturday) and has grown to be Indonesia's most read English-language newspaper. It brings the tagline "Your City, Your World".

It has target market to cosmopolitan, well-educated Indonesian, expatriates, and also students or graduates. The goal is to educate, inform, and join debate over Indonesia's development. Jakarta Globe also available in on-line version through the official website www.thejakartaglobe.com and also in Facebook fan page (www.facebook.com/thejakartaglobe) or follow the Twitter (@thejakartaglobe).

2.7 Theoretical Framework

This study is to describe how the representation of Anas Urbaningrum in the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe online newspaper on Hambalang case by using the Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) founded by M.A.K Halliday. The sources of data in this study are the news articles from the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe Newspaper about Anas Urbaningrum dealing with Hambalang Sport Center graft case.

Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) treats grammar as a meaning-making resource and it is used to analyzing and interpreting texts which related to the social discourse (Halliday, 2004: 4-5). This study also used descriptive analytical interpretative as the method. With this method, the writer, firstly, studies the facts that are described, and then they are supported with analysis. Data is processed by making description and the writer interprets the data.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology, data and source of data, data collection procedures, and data analysis procedures of this study. Those are will be presented as follows:

3.1 Research Method

This study use descriptive analytical interpretative method, since the study describes a fact of social issue then analyzed. Descriptive analytical interpretative is a method of describing the facts then analyzed (Ratna, 2004: 53). The data in this method, will describe to find the elements, then analyze, and compare.

3.2 Data

The data are *clauses* in news articles online of *Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe* regarding to *Anas Urbaningrum dealing with Hambalang Sport Center graft case*.

3.3 Source of the Data

The sources of the data in this study are 6 selected news articles (3 articles from *Jakarta Post* and 3 articles from *Jakarta Globe*) about *Anas Urbaningrum dealing with Hambalang Sport Center graft case*. The news articles are taken from the website of *Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe* in national news column on;

June, 2012 up to June, 2013. The three articles from the Jakarta Post are: (1) “Anas arrives at KPK for further questioning”, (2) “Anas resigns as Democratic Party chief”, and (3) “Anas says the battle has just begun”.

The three articles from Jakarta Globe, (1) “Anas Wants Hambalang Graft Case to Be ‘Free from Politics’”, (2) “Antigraft Activists Prepare Monas for Anas”, and (3) “Anas Quizzed Over House Role in Hambalang”.

3.4 Data Collection Procedures

- a. Searching the news articles about Anas Urbaningrum dealing with Hambalang Sport Centre graft case in both newspapers website,
- b. Selecting 3 news articles from the each newspaper in national news column about Anas Urbaningrum dealing with Hambalang Sport Centre graft case,
- c. Reading the news articles comprehensively,
- d. Finding the clauses which indicate Anas Urbaningrum dealing with Hambalang Sport Center graft case.

3.5 Data Analysis Procedures

The writer has some steps in order to analyze the data, those steps are:

- a. Breaking down the sentences into smallest unit of clauses,
- b. Analyzing the clause by the types of process of Halliday's theory,
- c. Classifying the types of process into a table,
- d. Analyzing the elements of each process types,
- e. Analyzing the dominant process,
- f. Analyzing the theme and rheme of clause
- g. Identifying the theme and rheme in each of clause
- h. Interpreting the result
- i. Comparing the result of both of newspapers, the Jakarta Post and Jakarta Globe
- j. Drawing a conclusion.