

**CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE JAKARTA POST
HEADLINE ARTICLE “LAWMAKER DIVIDED OVER GOVT PLAN
TO LIMIT SUBSIDIZED FUELS”**

Journal Article



by:
Ary Nugroho
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**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
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Advisor

Sri Mulatsih, Dra.,M.Pd

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON THE JAKARTA POST HEADLINE ARTICLE “LAWMAKER DIVIDED OVER GOVT PLAN TO LIMIT SUBSIDIZED FUELS”

Ary Nugroho, Sri Mulatsih, Dra.,M.Pd English Department, Dian Nuswantoro University

ABSTRACT

The title of the thesis is “*Critical Discourse Analysis on the Jakarta Post Headline Article “Lawmaker Divided Over Govt Plan To Limit Subsidized Fuels”*”. The data was found from Headline article of the Jakarta Post on Tuesday, January 17 2012. The aim of this research is to find out the ideology of Jakarta Post headline article.

This research is qualitative descriptive because it is intended to describe systematically the fact and characteristic of given population or area of interest factually and accurately. Qualitative descriptive is a descriptive that describes the subject into word or picture form rather than in a number form. The data was taken from Jakarta Post website in www.thejakartapost.com. The data is analyzed by Huckin’s method: analyzing the article with word level, analyzing the article with sentence level, and analyzing with the whole of the text.

The article tried to explain that the government reallocated the subsidized budget from the premium fuel to the utilization of gas based fuel in transportation. From the conclusion, the government wanted to replace the premium fuel with the gas based fuel. The increasing of fuel price in the world make the government has no other choice to solve the crisis of energy in the world. The benefit of the use of the gas based fuel will help to increase the nation economic growth. The author of the article has purpose to make the readers not too worry if the restriction plan implemented with providing information about applying gas based fuels in car. Further, the restriction plan will have no effect to motorcycle, fishermen, and public transportation vehicle.

Key Words : Analyzing the Text with the Feature Associated the Text as a Whole, Analyzing the Text with Features Associated with the Text in Sentence Level and Word Level, Contextual Interpretation.

Judul tesis ini adalah "Analisis Wacana Kritis pada topic utama Jakarta Post" anggota parlemen terbagi atas rencana pemerintah membatasi Bahan Bakar Bersubsidi ". Data ditemukan dari artikel Headline The Jakarta Post pada Selasa, 17 Januari, 2012. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui ideologi artikel headline Jakarta Post.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif karena memang ditujukan untuk menggambarkan secara sistematis fakta dan karakteristik populasi tertentu atau bidang minat faktual dan akurat. Deskriptif kualitatif bersifat deskriptif yang menggambarkan subjek menjadi kata atau bentuk gambar bukan dalam bentuk angka. Data diambil dari situs Jakarta Post di www.thejakartapost.com. Data dianalisis dengan metode Huckin: menganalisis artikel dengan tingkat kata, menganalisis artikel dengan tingkat kalimat, dan menganalisis dengan seluruh teks. Artikel ini mencoba untuk menjelaskan bahwa pemerintah melakukan realokasi anggaran subsidi dari bahan bakar premium dengan pemanfaatan bahan bakar berbasis gas di bidang transportasi.

Kesimpulan, pemerintah ingin mengganti bahan bakar premium dengan bahan bakar gas

berbasis. Peningkatan harga BBM di dunia membuat pemerintah tidak punya pilihan lain untuk mengatasi krisis energi di dunia. Manfaat dari penggunaan bahan bakar berbasis gas akan membantu meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi bangsa. Penulis artikel tersebut bertujuan untuk membuat pembaca tidak terlalu khawatir jika rencana pembatasan dilaksanakan dengan memberikan informasi tentang penerapan bahan bakar gas berbasis di mobil. Selanjutnya, rencana pembatasan tidak akan berpengaruh untuk sepeda motor, nelayan, dan kendaraan angkutan umum.

Kata Kunci: Menganalisis Teks dengan Fitur Associated Teks sebagai Keseluruhan, Menganalisis Teks dengan Fitur Terkait dengan Teks di Level Kalimat dan Tingkat Word, Interpretasi Kontekstual.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the most fundamental aspect of communication. Everyday we use language to get reach with other people. With language people can show what they think anytime and anywhere, so they can be always connected. In order to connect to others they can use many kinds of ways. Talk directly, send a message, and make a symbolic gesture are some ways they can do. One of the many ways people keep in reach with others is trough discourse. Discourse not only shows information about something but also opinion of the people. More, discourse can open the mind set of people who read or listening it.

The general discourse refers to written and spoken communication. Written communication means getting and giving information through sign, and it can be pictures or writing. In the world, there are many kinds of symbols and pictures that are describing things or something we feel and think. Now, people in the world is often using written communication than before, most of activities use written communication such as in the office, we should make any activity and it will be written in the agenda or note book. Anything we will do and we have done is written down in it. More, written communication makes anything we do make simple. When we forget what we have done or what we will do we can just see in the note book you have written. Other type is spoken communication. Spoken communication means type of communication by using speech organs. The speech organs will produce sounds. The sound will be received to others so they can perfectly know what they talk each other. For example, in a meeting room there are three men who are discussing about a football match in their country. It is one case that they are doing spoke communication. They spoke directly to the others in the meeting. Other example is in a song. When we are hearing a song, it sends us a message that

contains the feeling of the singer. That means that a song is used to communicate with other people too.

Discourse is often used by people to get information or show their opinion to each other anytime and anywhere. Many kinds of written communications that we can find in the society everyday are near us. One of them is mass-media. Mass-media is a medium to get any information from anywhere. Also, mass-media is a way to create a new opinion in order that the public will know our perceptions and set their mind to accept or understand what the author thinks about. Many kinds of information and news are contained in mass-media. So that, mass-media is said as the device of communication that has power to create a perception and to set mind of the people who read it. The power to pursue the public and change the mind set are two of many kinds of mass-media power. The power will be more powerful if the data is completed by adding pictures or diagrams that show that the data is real and accurate.

Mass-media contains advertising, news, entertainment, and piece opinion. Most of mass-media produces news story. It is simply to define, that is people want and need to know. Everyday most of people look after the event or what is happening surround them or in larger area is in their country and word. Mass-media provides information to the people directly, that is why mass-media like newspaper is chosen by almost society. Anyway newspaper is easy to get and it does not need much money. Every class of society can reach its price, so that newspaper is the most media of information that is chosen by almost of people.

In a newspaper there are many news that people can read, from politic, culture, sport, to entertainment can be found in newspaper. In this research, researcher chooses the genre politic to analyze. It can be seen from the title “Lawmaker Divided Over Govt Plan to Limit Subsidized Fuels”. In newspaper, between one to other news are absolutely different with others. There are

not news are the same in one newspaper. It can be similar in genre or topic, but the essence must be different one to others.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

In any research, research design will be the basic point to create. With research design researcher will build the research correctly and create any research easier. This research is qualitative descriptive because it is intended to describe systematically the fact and characteristic of given population or area of interest factually and accurately.

Qualitative descriptive is a descriptive that describes the subject into word or picture form rather than in a number form. Qualitative descriptive is a method of analysis using qualitative research data. Qualitative research is a method of inquiry employed in many different academic disciplines, traditionally in the social sciences, but also in market research and further contexts. The research is conducted by formulating the statement of the problem, collecting the data, classifying the data, analyzing the data, and drawing the conclusion.

Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research is clauses in the Jakarta Post headline article, since it is in form of written text and it is analyzed by applying Huckin's CDA method to a media discourse.

Technique of Data Collection

The research uses the headline article from Jakarta Post. Firstly, the data was chosen by researcher from several headlines. The topic that was chosen by researcher is the topic that is the hot issue and up to date in the society. The researcher choose the headline article "*Lawmaker Divide Over Govt Plan to Limit Subsidized Fuel*" because the researcher thought that the topic

was better than other headlines which is up to date in the Jakarta Post. Next step of data collection was downloading the headline article that had been chosen before in the Jakarta Post that was not published in Semarang daily, but in Semarang it is only available in website www.thejakartapost.com.

Technique of Data Analysis

Researcher uses the headline article of Jakarta Post from downloading the headline in website (www.thejakartapost.com). To get a structural analysis, the analysis of headline article is divided into several steps, they are:

1. Reading the headline article of Jakarta Post
2. Segmenting the data in term of clause
3. Classifying the data with Huckin's method;
 - a. Analyzing the text with the features associated with the text with a whole
 - 1) Genre
 - 2) Framing
 - 3) Visual Aid
 - 4) Foregrounding/Backgrounding
 - 5) Presupposition
 - 6) Discursive Difference
 - b. Analyzing the text with features associated with the text in sentence-level and word-level
 - 1) Topicalization
 - 2) Agency
 - 3) Deletion/omission
 - 4) Insinuation

- 5) Connotation
 - 6) Register
 - 7) Modality
- c. Analyzing the data with contextualized interpretation
 4. Interpreting the data
 5. Drawing conclusion

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Analyzing the Text with the Features Associated With the Text as a Whole

It is the analyzing the text as a whole, the readers do not just pick the text up and start to explore the text word by word.

Genre

The genre of this text is news discourse (news item). The news in headline article is hard news that is considered important issue and attracts the people. The position of the article is in the center of the first page of newspaper.

Social Function

News text has function to report the newsworthy events in order to attract the people attention.

Schematic Structure / Generic Structure

Headline

The Jakarta Post journalist, Rangga D. Fadillah wrote the information that the government has a plan to limit the subsidized fuel in April 2012 to reduce subsidized fuel

consumption by 6.21 million kiloliter. The sentences that support the headline are mentioned below:

- (1) *Legislators at the House of Representatives are divided over the government's plan to limit subsidized fuels starting in April this year with the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) leading the opposition to the plan.*
- (2) *PDI-P legislator Effendi Simbolon, who is the House Commission VII deputy chairman, criticized the plan, saying that the policy would put too heavy a burden on private car owners because they would have to buy non-subsidized fuels, which were almost double the price of subsidized fuels.*

Based on the two sentences above, it can be seen that sentence one refers to the title about Government's plan to limit subsidized fuel starting in April. In sentences 1 and two are mentioned the legislators are divided into two sides facing the government's plan. Those are mentioned that the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle opposes the plan and another side is including Democratic Party and Golksr Party.

In the article the government view angle about the restriction plan can be seen below:

- (13) *Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Jero Wacik said that the subsidized fuels restriction plan would help save up to 6.21 million kiloliters from an estimated subsidized fuel consumption of 43.7 million kiloliters this year.*
- (14) *"If the ban and conversion programs are to be implemented, the government could cut the subsidized fuel consumption by 6.21 million kiloliters to 37.5 million kiloliters," he said.*

Background Event

In the headline can be found the background of government plan to limit the subsidized fuel below;

Astir Dainy Tara from Golkar Party warned that the government must strengthen supervision in the field, particularly of converter kits that the government plans to sell to allow cars to run on gas-based fuels.

- (8) *However, he warned that the government must strengthen supervision in the field, particularly of converter kits that the government plans to sell to allow cars to run on gas-based fuels.*

Sources

In the headline article there are sources that can be found, first is comment from PDI-P legislator Effendi Simbolon, who is the House Commission VII Deputy Chairman.

- (4) *“I also don’t know why on earth the 2012 State Budget Law stipulates that the restriction policy has to be started in April 2012. Commission VII never agreed to that clause,” he said at the hearing.*

Second source is comment from commission chairman Teuku Riefky Harsya from the Democratic Party about the law of increasing the price of fuel

- (6) *“The law doesn’t give room for the price increases, therefore if there is a suggestion to increase the price, we have to revise the law first,” he told reporters.*

The third source is comment from Astir Dainy Tara from the Golkar Party about converter kits distribution.

- (9) *“We don’t want to see fake converter kits distributed in the market; the risk of explosions would be higher than with the 3-kilogram liquefied petroleum gas [LPG] canisters. We want the government to strengthen coordination with the police,” he said.*

The fourth source are comment from Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Jero Wacik about cutting subsidized fuel consumption by 6.21 million kiloliters, and in sentences (16) about new motorcycles are sold.

- (14) *“If the ban and conversion programs are to be implemented, the government could cut the subsidized fuel consumption by 6.21 million kiloliters to 37.5 million kiloliters,” he said.*

- (16) *“In 2011, 7 million new motorcycles and more than 800,000 cars were sold,” he said.*

The last source is comment from Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo about adding more funds

(21) *“We are now discussing adding more funds for more specific programs,” he said.*

Linguistic Features

Short

Since the article is taken from the Jakarta Post website, there is not telegraphic information can be found in newspaper or printing media.

The Use of Material, Behavioural, Verbal, and Relational Processes

Processes are divided into material process, behavioural process, verbal process, and relation process, Participants and Circumstances are incumbent upon the doings, happenings, feelings, and beings.

There are four types of processes that are found in the headline article of Jakarta Post. All of them will be summarized below;

Table of Process Type

Process Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Material Function: to construe the material world of doing	6	28
Behavioural Function: to construe conscious behavior	1	8
Verbal Function: to construe saying	11	52
Relational Function: to construe relationship of description, identification and equation	3	14
Total	21	100

Circumstances of Location, Time, and Cause

Circumstances have function to illuminate the process in some way. In a sentence can be containing more than one circumstance. That is way circumstances are rather mobile than participants and processes in English.

Below is the table of the type of circumstances and examples for each type based on the finding in the article.

Table of Circumstances

Type of Circumstance	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Location ; Where?	1	7
Time ; When?	9	64
Cause ; Why? What for?	4	29
	14	100

Tense

Based on the article “Lawmakers Divided over Govt Plan to Limit Subsidized Fuels”, the author used past tense for almost sentences in the article. It shows that the article is a news report.

Framing

Framing refers to how the content of a text is presented, what sort of perspective (angle, slant) the writer is taking. In the article, we can see that the author took his perspective to support the government to utilize the gas based fuel. It can be seen that the author focus more about the utilizing gas based fuel and the finding of funds.

The examples of the sentence that support the government based on the article is realized below:

- (8) *However, he warned that the government must strengthen supervision in the field, particularly of converter kits that the government plans to sell to allow cars to run on gas-based fuels*

- (9) *“We don’t want to see fake converter kits distributed in the market; the risk of explosions would be higher than with the 3-kilogram liquefied petroleum gas [LPG] canisters. We want the government to strengthen coordination with the police,” he said*

Two sentences above describe that the government must coordinate with the police to certify the converter kits of utilization gas based fuel that are distributed is save.

Visual Aid

Visual aid refers to picture, diagram, or table in common means. It roles the important thing to make some discourses more powerful. It means that adding picture, diagram, or table in a headline can interest more readers to read. Although the essence of a discourse like headline is more important than a picture, the existence of a picture makes a discourse more attractive.

Sometimes, a single picture can show the means without adding the writing. It describes everything when it is too long to write. It is named picture mode of sign. There are three modes of sign, the others are writing, and color as the last of the modes. Writing describes everything when it is difficult to show. Color is used to highlight specific aspects of the overall message.

Picture of Visual Aid



Backgrounding/Foregrounding

The article backgrounds the over consuming of years budget. The budget for covering the subsidized fuel is too big. It is referring to the increasing global fuel price. Also, it backgrounds the new government plan. The utilization of gas based fuel need much fund to work.

This article foregrounds the stability of the year budget. The stability of the year budget will make a stability of nation economic. Further, it is wished that the stability of year budget will increase nation's economic growth.

Presupposition

Based on the article, the researcher describes the presupposition as bellow;

- (1) *Legislators at the House of Representatives are divided over the government's plan to limit subsidized fuels starting in April this year with the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) leading the opposition to the plan.*

The sentence above can be presupposed;

1. Legislators had a meeting in House of Representation.
2. The meeting was discussed about government plan.
3. The legislators are divided into two sides facing the government's plan.
4. There is legislator from Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle which opposes the plan

- (2) *The Democratic Party and the Golkar Party declared their support for the fuel restriction plan in a hearing between House Commission VII and the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry on Monday.*

The sentence above can be presupposed;

1. There are legislators from Democratic Party and Golkar Party in House of Representation who agreed with the plan.
2. The meeting was between House Commission VII and The Ministers.

3. The meeting was held in Monday

(3) *PDI-P legislator Effendi Simbolon, who is the House Commission VII deputy chairman, criticized the plan, saying that the policy would put too heavy a burden on private car owners because they would have to buy non-subsidized fuels, which were almost double the price of subsidized fuels.*

The sentence above can be presupposed;

1. The House Commission VII deputy chairman is from PDI-P Legislator.
2. The deputy chairman did not agree with the restriction plan.
3. The government plan makes private car owner buy non subsidized fuel.
4. The non subsidized fuel's price is higher than subsidized fuel

Discursive Different

For the most part, this text is written in the semi-formal register of reportorial discourse. However, there is a noticeable intrusion of alternative discourse are found in the article such as lawmaker, obliged to abide, citing the pace. It seems less dignified in comparison to the discourse of the rest of the article.

The sentences that support the article is written in the semi-formal register are mentioned below:

1. The title of the article "*Lawmakers divided over govt plan to limit subsidized fuels*"

In the title of the article, we can see there was word 'govt'.

2. In the sentence 4 and 6;

(4) *"I also don't know why on earth the 2012 State Budget Law stipulates that the restriction policy has to be started in April 2012. Commission VII never agreed to that clause," he said at the hearing*

(5) *“The law doesn’t give room for the price increases, therefore if there is a suggestion to increase the price, we have to revise the law first,” he told reporters.*

Based on the two sentences above, we can see the semi-formal register from the words “*don’t*” and “*doesn’t*”.

Analyzing the Text with the Features Associated with the Text in Sentence-Level and Word Level

Topicalization

Topicalization is after more closely individual essence for each sentence. The headline article is viewed through the topic sentence. The topic sentences of the headline are mentioned bellow:

1. Legislators at the House of Representatives are divided over the government’s plan to limit subsidized fuels

The topic above describes that legislators are not in one perception facing the government plan, there are legislators support the plan but also there are not agree with the restriction plan.

2. Astir Dainy Tara warned that the government must strengthen supervision in the field

Based on the topic above, it can be described that the government has to focus in supervision in the field. It means that in the field there is a chance for the fake particularly of converter kits appeared and distributed.

3. Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Jero Wacik said that the subsidized fuels restriction plan would help save up to 6.21 million kiloliters

Based on the topic above, it can be described that the restriction plan will save up to 6.21 million kiloliters. It can reduce the year budget so that the government can use the budget to the other sectors.

4. Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Jero Wacik would allow SME vehicles to change their plate number from black to yellow

Based on the topic above, it can be described that SME vehicles have a chance to reach the subsidized fuel by changing their plat number from black to yellow, So that the effect of restriction fuel will be reduced.

Agency

Although the opposite party is heavily topicalized in the text, it is not endowed with much power. If we note the agent-patient relation are depicted, we see that almost of the sentences of the report, the parties which back the government plan are dominating with the action: declared, to abide, to limit, have to revise, backed, warned, to see, plans, to allow, help, cut, revealed. It is only few of the action from the opposite party with the action: criticized, saying, know, and agreed.

There are twelve referent points at government's side as the agency rather than the side who opposites the government's plan that has only four referent points.

Deletion/Omission

Although the text describes anything the people want to know, the researcher notices that there is something which is not mentioned in the text. For example, what makes the Democratic Party and Golkar Party back the government plan? and what makes Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle oppose the government plan?. The reason of the parties is not showed in the article.

The author might not provide the information of the reason because there is something hidden in order to calm the politic situation down. We have already known that the Democratic Party and Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle oppose one to another in the politic earth.

Further, Golkar Party made coalition with the Democratic Party. So it would be right when the coalition support the other suggestion. In other side, the Democratic Party supported the Government plan because the President is the head of the party.

The author did not provide this information to respect both side parties. Meanwhile, the article is describe the plan of limiting subsidized fuel with no contains of politic aspect.

Insinuation

In sentences 1 and 3 are mentioned that the Government's plan to limit subsidized fuel will start in April 2012. It makes politic parties take action to response the plan. One of parties which do not agree with the Government's plan is Indonesian Democratic Party Struggle. The party seriously criticized the plan, it is said that the plan will not be fair to the private cars because they should pay more to be able to reach the non-subsidized fuel.

- (1) *Legislators at the House of Representatives are divided over the government's plan to limit subsidized fuels starting in April this year with the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) leading the opposition to the plan.*
- (3) *PDI-P legislator Effendi Simbolon, who is the House Commission VII deputy chairman, criticized the plan, saying that the policy would put too heavy a burden on private car owners because they would have to buy non-subsidized fuels, which were almost double the price of subsidized fuels.*

The reporter has made an insinuation that the Government will make a mistake about to limit subsidized fuel. Especially for private cars, they have to pay for the fuel by double price. The reporter might argue that it is a capture that many people will take the heavy effect of the Government's plan.

The researcher considers that the Government has to make some statements to the public about the positive term from the plan if the plan is implemented in this year. From the Government statements, the people will believe that the Government is doing correctly and the people will believe that the plan is implemented for the better life.

In other hand, if the plan has many bad effect to the people, it better to see again the plan. The people who are not happy with the plan can also protest and collect the other people who have the same thinking to make a big demonstration to the Government. If the plan is not properly to implement, it should be good to revise the plan to make a new plan.

Connotation

Connotation is frequently described as either positive or negative connotation with regard to its pleasing or displeasing emotional connection. In the article of Jakarta Post entitled “Lawmakers divided over govt plan to limit subsidized fuels”, there a few connotations to describe. The connotations whis are found in the article may mention bellow:

The title ”*Lawmakers divided over govt plan to limit subsidized fuels*” with word “lawmaker” has a negative connotation. The word “Lawmakers” has the same meaning with word “Legislator”, members at House Representative.

*(12) However, the plan has drawn serious criticism from various **stakeholders** who say that it would be fairer if the government increased the price of Premium fuel by Rp 1,000 (11 US cents) from the current Rp 4,500 instead of banning private cars from consuming it.*

The word “stakeholders” has a positive connotation. It defines as someone who has duty of each itself.

Register

Context of situation can be specified through use of the register variables: field, tenor, and mode. Field refers to the nature of the social action: what it is the interactants are about. Field refers to what is going on, including activity focus (nature of social activity) and object focus (subject matter), where what is going on is interpreted institutionally, in terms of some culturally recognized activity. So field specifies what is going on with reference to what.

Tenor refers to the statuses and role relationships: who is taking part in the interaction. Tenor refers to the way you relate to other people when doing what you do. These are specifiable in terms of status or power (agent roles, peer or hierarchic relations); affect (degree of like, dislike or neutrality); and contact (frequency, duration and intimacy of social contact). In some particular discourses tenor is of most significance as it is concerned with the power and status of the participants.

Mode refers to the rhetorical channel and function of the discourse: what part the text is playing. Mode refers to how language is being used, whether the channel of communication is spoken or written; and language is being used as mode of action or reflection.

This article is written for middle-up readers. The Jakarta Post is written in English Language has an object, local English-speaking readers and diplomatic communities.

Modality

Almost of the article is written in indicative mood and past tense. The article also contains modals as auxiliary verb. The modalities which are found in the article are explained bellow:

Table of Modality

Types of Modality	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Would	7	59
Must	1	8
Will	3	25
Could	1	8
Total	12	100

Contextual Interpretation

Crisis of energy in the world makes many countries which are using energy such as fuel thing harder to manage fuels more efficient to save the energy use. In Indonesia, government

allocates funds from the yearly budget to subsidized fuel. It makes a debate when the allocated fund will be decreased or removed to support other sector.

Based on the text, the author successes to show the benefit of restriction plan by providing information of the saving the year budget until the government plan to develop utilization of gas based fuel. From the text, it can be seen that the author also agree with the government plan. It is showed by the number of sentences that contain the benefit of the plan than the negative effects of the restriction plan to the people.

The article does not provide opinion from the people. It shall be better if the article provides the opinion from any element of the society, what their opinion about the restriction plan. It will be more an objective article. The use of semi-formal language of the article will decreased the politeness of an article. The article that using formal language makes the article has more polite than semi-formal language. The formal language will show that the article has good quality in language.

The article is missing the date of the event. The author does not mention when the event is happened. The date of an article will show how up to date the article is. The author is also missing about the conclusion of the meeting. It will be better if the author provide the conclusion of the meeting about facing the restriction plan. So that the readers do not confuse how the plan end. The author must care about the conclusion, if the end is solved, unsolved or continuing. If the aspect is completed, the article will be a better news.

Conclusion

Mass-media has the right to provide news that may contains of society issues. Mass-media has also the right to provide news that is from any sources. The critique is also allowed for mass-media to express their opinion and view, although it is a critique for the government. It is

the right for mass-media besides its functions to educate, entertain the readers. Based on the finding through process of analysis a headline article of the Jakarta Post, it leads to a conclusion that strengthens the preconception.

In the beginning of the article, it mentioned that Legislators at the House of Representatives are divided over the government's plan to limit subsidized fuels. The party which opposes the plan is Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle, and the other parties which support the government's plan are Democratic Party and Golkar party. Each party states its statement that is supported by each source. By the debate in the article, the reporter tries to set the reader's mind that the lawmaker absolutely can't be in one idea. It can be viewed that the lawmaker is divided into two parts facing the plan to limited subsidized fuel. In the article also failed to expose comment from the people about their opinion to the government plan.

The article used the neutral objective language about an issue. It means that the reporter did not provide the news report unfair. It can be seen in the article provided both statements from each party which support the government plan and party which oppose the government plan. Actually, although the article used neutral language about the issue, the researcher can notice that the reporter provided more about the statement which supported the government plan and the cause of why the plan must be implemented.

By means of the language strategy, it can be seen that it is the strategy of the Jakarta Post to attract public interest to read the headline and more of that is interesting the public to buy its newspaper. By watching the title of the article that is interesting, it has purpose that the people have the choice to read the full of the news.

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