

**CLAIM OF FACT USED IN THE OPINION SECTION OF  
TEMPO MAGAZINES**

**THESIS**

Presented to  
The State Islamic University of Malang in Partial fulfillment  
of the requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*(S.S)

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## **MOTTO**

To hope is to risk pain

To try is to risk failure

But risk must be taken, because the greatest

Hazard in life is to risk nothing

(By Leo F Buscaglia)

## **DEDICATION**

My beloved parents "Cholil and Isticharoh" thank for your endless love, trust, care, guidance, pray and everything you have done since I was born

My dearest older brothers and older sisters' thanks for your support, sacrifice, and pray

Some one who is sent by Allah for being my partner, thanks for giving me motivation, support, love and pray and your generous jealousy

You become a half of my life

All of my friends, you make my life so colorful

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4. My beloved sisters and brothers thank for the supports, helps and prayer,
5. All of my friend in “green house”, I will not forget our friendship with you and thanks for our togetherness.

Finally, I hope this thesis will useful for readers and others researchers who need it. I appreciate any correction, suggestion and criticism to this to make the thesis more perfect.

Malang, 24<sup>th</sup> September 2007

The researcher

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## ABSTRACT

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Key words : Claim of Fact, Argumentation

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Claim as the proposition or as the writer is trying to prove has to be supported by material used to convince that the claim is sound. It is a specific term refers to the way of how the writer proves his idea. It covers three principal kinds of claim namely claim of fact, of value, and of policy. Claim of fact is chosen as it asserts the condition that has existed, exists or will exist and is based on facts or data that the audience will accept as being objectively verifiable. Therefore, this research is important to study because in writing argumentation it depends on the capability of readers to comprehend the idea or the transferred intellectual presentation. The intended point of view is failed when the presentation is not systematic or well organized.

The analysis of this study focuses on claim of fact; the research elaborates the finding on the basis of the claim's introductory and supporting details. The claim analysis is limited to the text found in the tempo magazines publication from 5<sup>th</sup> June to July 2<sup>nd</sup> 2007. The research design employed is descriptive qualitative analyzing the type of introductory paragraph and method of claim defends.

The finding shows that the methods used by the writers of argumentative article on Tempo magazines in introducing their claims of fact are funnel and turn about. The first type of introductory is mostly found. Meanwhile, the turn about is used one of the article. None of the article used the method of dramatic entrance and relevant quotation in introducing the claim of fact. The way the writer's defense their claims of facts are as following: first the writer mostly states explicitly what the writer is trying to prove which strengthen the claim defending and mostly the writer uses relational claim of fact, only one data that uses predictive claim of fact and none of the article used historical claim of fact. Second Most of the writers define the terms that might be ambiguous although there is another article that mentions ambiguous terms that still need to be defined.



Third, all of the writers use sufficient, accurate, recent, and typical evidence in the form of facts, interpretation and opinion. All the articles use facts. Only one uses facts, interpretation and opinion. More than half of data show the tendency of using facts and opinion than other types of evidence. Only one article does not use one's opinion. Half of the articles use interpretation as evidence. Only one articles uses opinion as the main evidence employed. Fourth, the writer has made clear when conclusion about the data are inferences or interpretation, not facts. Fifth, the writer had shown using all patterns in ordering of the evidence. One uses chronological order of time order and spatial order. Two use topical order. None use climatic order in ordering of the evidence

Based on the finding of the study, this research is suggested to be useful to English reading and writing lecturers and also to further researchers. To English reading and writing lecturers, the analysis on argumentative articles in Tempo magazines has fruitful outcomes. Student can be trained to respond critically the writer's argument in reading and in writing classes; it can be adopt to be more critical readers and thinkers. Finally, by this thesis the researcher hopes that in the next research, there will be more students who are interested in analyzing essays writing using another perspective.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses six items namely background of study, problem of study, objective of study, scope and limitation, significant of the study and definition of key term.

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

A claim (proposition) can be defined as an expressed opinion or an idea or conclusion that an arguer wants to prove or accept (Wernick and Inch, 1997: 70). The expressed opinion or idea is something that is debatable or it is not yet fixed as a truth condition. There should be two parties involved in the expression of the claim that is either in favor with or against it.

Rottenberg (1997:29) asserts that claim of fact is a condition has existed, exists and will exist and their support consists of factual information such as statistics, example, and testimony that most responsible observers assume can be verified. It is stated that factual claim makes inference about the past, present or future condition or relationship. For example, *smoking shortens the smoker's life expectancy*. This claim attempts to establish a causal relation between one condition or even one and another. *Our economy will be recovered within 5 years*. It is based on the assumption that the part of condition will be repeated in the future also all these claims must be supported by data.

This study focuses on the claim of fact in the opinion of tempo magazines using theory of claim of fact by Rottenberg. This study has relation to the

previous researches on the same field. Susilo (1999) focused his research on rhetorical pattern as reflected in the argumentative discourse in the Jakarta Post articles. It was found that in general, the finding showed that a great deal number of the writers used linear-rhetorical pattern with variation of circular and digression pattern. This research used qualitative research.

Zahro (2002) focused her research on argumentative Dalam Jati Diri Jawa Post. She used quantitative research. The result showed that argumentation reasoning in Jati Diri Jawa Pos consisted of 1) claim, most of them were mainly policy, 2) ground, that were used as basis of claim, most of them were micro argument, 3) warrant elements found only in three arguments, 4) backing element used twice, 5) modal qualifier elements as claim and, 6) possible rebuttal wrote in the Jawa post high light, utilized all of the six characteristics of argumentation.

Habibah (2006) conducted her research on the holistic evaluation of argumentative essays in East Java writing competition held by English Letters Students Association (ELSA) the State Islamic University of Malang. She examined argument by using holistic evaluated method. It is based on five compositions such as, 1) content, 2) organization, 3) vocabulary, 4) language and 5) mechanics. From each composition was categorized in four mastery level's those were excellent to very good, good to average, fair to poor and very poor. She found that the content composition got the criteria fair to poor. For organization composition, it is good because most of competitors had fluent expression and well organized. Meanwhile, in the vocabulary composition, the words or idioms choice and usage were effectively, they were very good.

Claim of fact is important examine for several reasons. First, claim of fact cannot fault the truth; it is supported by the fact and objective data. Second, the result of this research can provide a stimulus for both students and lecturer to start writing. In general, writers face problem to begin presenting their argument in an essay. Generating idea is difficult task in which writers have to organize information into coherent and elaborates their idea as clearly as possible. At the same time they have to consider the impact on their readers.

In this study the researcher uses tempo magazines as the data sources. Opinion section is a part of tempo magazines column. It contains of interpretation that may give information of current topic or situation and it has argumentative characteristics. Opinion section is made through of critical thinking and it has to be planned specifically both in writing and writer. In addition the tempo magazine is a magazine with sharp and more critical analysis. On the other hand, the article of tempo magazines is the one and the only weekly magazine using English in Indonesia. ([http://www tempomagazine.html](http://www.tempomagazine.html))

Based on the reasons described previously, it is interesting to analyze the phenomenon of opinion sections published by tempo magazine using writing perspective. This study focuses on the claim of fact on tempo magazines by using writing theory of claim by Rottenberg. The researcher is interested in analyzing the opinions of tempo magazines especially on claim of fact in term of politics fact. Some of previous researchers such as Susilo focused his research on rhetorical pattern and Habibah focused her research on holistic evaluation but this study discusses argumentative essays that are analyzed using Rottenberg theory. It

provides the basic theory of how people use language to convince other in written. It is based on three elements of argument such as claim, support and warrant. In this case researcher analyses the way claim of fact presented and she describes the way claim of fact defended.

## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

This research is carried out to answer the following problems:

1. How are claims of fact presented in opinion section of tempo magazines?
2. How are claims of fact defended?

## **1.3 Objectives of Study**

Concerning the problem mentioned above, the objectives of this study is to give detailed explanation about the way of claim of fact presented in the opinion section of tempo magazines and to describe the way of claim of fact defended.

## **1.4 Scope and Limitation of Study**

The writer focuses on analyzing claims of fact of the opinion sections used in tempo magazines. This research is limited to analyze the utterance in the opinion section of tempo magazine published from June 5<sup>th</sup> to July 2<sup>nd</sup> 2007. The four editions of the most up to date issues on that month cover some articles containing claim of fact, particularly politics fact that are sufficient enough to be taken as data. The problem discussed is only the appearance of claims of fact used in the opinion sections of tempo magazines.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The findings of this study are expected to make contributions on the area of writing especially on argumentative essay. This study is expected to be able to give new information to the writing study about argumentative essay, especially about claim of fact on the opinion section of tempo magazines that are analyzed using Rottenberg theory.

Also, the researcher hopes that this study provides alternative to understand the writing skill, especially on claims of fact in argumentative essay and hopefully this research will give benefits to the lecturers and students of UIN Malang. Then, the researcher also hopes that this study can be used as a reference for further researchers who are interested in conducting the similar study.

### **1.6 Definition of Key Terms**

To avoid misinterpretation and misunderstanding, the definitions of these terms are given:

1. Claim defined as the thesis statement of which the writer is trying to prove.
2. Thesis statement is the sentence containing central idea. It contains an expression of an attitude, opinion, or idea about the topic.
3. Claims of fact are the thesis statement that answer the question of what the writers is trying to prove, which asserts that a condition has existed, exists, or will exist and is based on facts or data that the audience will accept as being objectively verifiable.



4. Opinion section is a part of section that is available on tempo magazine covering someone's thought that consists of interpretation that may give further information of news events and criticism.
5. Tempo magazines are magazines with sharp and critical analysis. Moreover, the language of article on tempo magazines is clear, accurate and easy to understand. Also the English tempo is the one and the only weekly magazine using English in Indonesia.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents relevant theories, which will be used to analyze the data. They are essay writing, writing argumentative essay, introductory paragraph and claim.

#### **2.1. Essay Writing**

Byrne (1984:1) asserts that writing is a part of language skill, which functions as medium of communication, particularly indirect communication. It means that writing is a process of communicating as the result of writer's thought, which presents on the paper to the readers. Wingersky et.al, (1992:1) states that writing is a way of gaining control over writer's ideas and get them down on paper.

In essay writing, a writer needs to identify the coverage of three points. First is the main idea that brings forward to develop in the discussion. Then, the best order is used to arrange the ideas. The last point is to build paragraph around the main idea (Craswell, 2005)

In planning and writing essay, the writer also needs to consider some procedures as follow. First, he or she needs to arrange and express the idea effectively. These are done by choosing an appropriate subject and limit properly. Second, the writer develops a working plan or an outline before writing an essay. The outline covers the subject that it treats everything premised in the title. Here, the parts of the outline are logically arranged. Therefore, checking the outline for

the formal details of notation and indentation as well as parallel structure is needed. The next procedure is writing the essay based on the outline by using effective beginning and ending.

According to Hairston (1986:3), there are additional reasons for writing an essay that are more important:

1. Writing is a tool for discovery; we stimulate our thought processes by the act of writing and tap into information and image we have in our unconscious minds.
2. Writing generates new idea, which helps to make connection and see relationship.
3. Writing is a process through organizing our idea and clarifying concepts. So, by writing down the ideas, it can arrange them in coherence form.
4. Writing down our idea allows us to distance ourselves from them and evaluate them.
5. Writing can absorb and process information because when we write we should learn it better.
6. Writing enables to solve the problem by organizing the elements of the problem into written form then examining and manipulating them.
7. Writing becomes as active learners rather than passive receivers of information.

In order to get organize writing, it should have several characteristics. 1) Writing is significant. It tells something that they want or need to know, 2) the writing is clear. Avoid misunderstanding and ambiguous, so readers are easy to

find out what it means, 3) writing is unified and well organized, 4) writing is economical. It does not waste reader's time, 5) writing is adequately developed.

Writer can give explanations and develop assertion, which has made 6) writing is grammatically acceptable.

Indah (2006: 9) investigated about claim of fact in the argumentation on issue of Islamic in Newsweek international magazines. She explained that in planning and writing essays, a writer also needs to consider some procedures as the following: first, he or she needs to arrange and express the ideas effectively. These are done by choosing an appropriate subject and limit properly. Second, the writer develops a working plan or an outline before writing the essay. The outline covers the subject that it treats of everything premised in the title. Here, the parts of the outline are logically arranged. Therefore, checking the outline for the formal details of notation and indentation as well as parallel structure is needed. The next procedure is writing the essay based on the outline by using effective beginning and ending.

## **2.2 Writing Argumentative Essay**

As the study concerns the argument in the claim of fact of the tempo magazines, it is useful to note that the theoretical concepts of academic writing especially argumentation are to be provided to enrich the researcher's pragmatic awareness, which is important for data analysis.

Argumentation is the art of influencing others by defending own action and opposing others. Argument is used to persuade people and create differences in order to change the perspective of other people. Argument creates experiences in order to gain knowledge to find a solution. It makes readers grow and become more mature because it provides an experience that need to be controlled. Also, it develops important critical tools.

In writing argumentative essay, the first thing to do is to become an expert on the issue. When one chooses a topic, she or he should avoid writing issues that

cannot be won, no matter how strongly he or she might feel about them. Smalley and Ruetten (1982:321) stated that the purpose of argumentative essay is to convince the readers that the writer's position is the better one. To begin with, assume that the readers disagree with the writer. In addition, an argument arises when two sides, writer and readers are controversy or disagree about something. Others give opinions and offer reasons in support his stand. However, people can disagree about many things that cannot argue effectively such as the existence of god, because it is as belief.

Kies (2006) asserts that in argumentative writing, the writer's ability to create a sense of interior debate, of allowing other voices their say and maintaining equilibrium among those voices has become the major points. It is a matter of fairness and reasonable.

There are some characteristics of successful arguments, namely interesting, original and appealing; organized to be progressively convincing, reasonable; easy to follow; thoughtful and considerate; argued from a passionate position; subtle and sophisticated. In addition, to come to the successful argument the writer must pay attention carefully on some points, such as showing sustained awareness of the readers; developing and supporting argument be relevant details; selecting and prioritizing ideas to construct a sophisticated argument; varying the paragraph in length and structure; using a wide of appropriate, ambitious vocabulary (Campsall, 2006)

Another rule of argumentative is stated by Irvine (1997). First, the writer should write to be read, not to express oneself. Second, he should meet the

readers' expectation for the genre he is writing. Third, he should develop his voices as reliable and authoritative.

The followings are four steps to start writing an argumentative essay. First, picks well-defined, controversial issues. This can be done by spending some time with reading several newspapers, watching TV an hour to generate ideas. Readers should understand what the issue is and what is at stake. The issue must be arguable. After stating the topic, the issue needs to be discussed in depth so the readers will understand the problem completely.

After choosing thesis statements or topic, a clear position is taken by the writer. In the thesis sentence, what the writer's position must be stated. The thesis can be modified elsewhere in the essay to qualify the position but hedging in thesis must be avoided.

The next step is making a convincing argument. An argumentative essay does not merely assert an opinion; it presents an argument and that argument must be supported by data that persuade readers that the opinion is valid. The data consist of fact, statistics and testimony of others through personal interview, etc. the writer of an argumentative essay should seek to use educated sources that are non-biased, and to use them fairly.

The last step, a reasonable tone is needed. In this case, the writer should assume that the readers would disagree with him or her. Therefore, it is important that the tone be reasonable, professional and trustworthy. By anticipating objections and making concessions, the writer has inspired confidence and showed his or her good will.

### **2.3 Introductory Paragraphs**

As an important part of an essay using any type of claim the introductory paragraph must be made excellent. The function of introductory paragraph is to open the essay discussion by introducing the topic and the central idea. Oshima and Hogue (1991:101) stated that the introductory paragraph consists of two parts. First is general statement to explain the subject in order to attract reader's attention and second part is a thesis statement that consist an expression of attitude, opinion or idea about topic. There are four basic types of introductory paragraph namely, the turnabout, dramatic entrance, relevant quotation and funnel (Smalley and Ruetten, 1982:143)

Turnabout is approach of an introductory paragraph in which the writer opens with few sentences contrary to his or her actual thesis. By the end of the introduction, the writer makes a complete turnabout and presents his or her thesis statement. This approach is useful when the writer's purpose in the essay is to argue a point or to clear up a commonly held misconception for example:

We live in era where television is the national pastime. Since the invention of the television set, people have been spending more of their free time watching television than doing anything else. Many of the television addicts feel that this particular pastime is not a bad one; indeed, they argue that people can learn a great deal watching television. I am sure that if you look long and hard enough, you can probably find some programs that are

educationally motivating. But, for the most part, I say that watching television is a waste of time (Smalley and Ruetten 1982: 228)

Different from turnabout, in dramatic entrance the essay is opened using a dramatic, humorous, or interesting opening. It is done to generate interest in the readers. This approach is often useful to begin with a description of a scene that establishes the need for process explanation. Smalley and Ruetten (1982:296) stated that dramatic entrance can begin with a particularly interesting example that illustrates your thesis or is pertinent to your topic, such as:

Industrialist Andrew Carnegie's mother begged him not to marry until after she died: he waited one year after her death and finally wed at fifty-two. Dwight Eisenhower interrupted planning of the Allied invasion of France in May 1994 to send a mother's day greeting to Ida Eisenhower in Kansas. When Franklin Roosevelt was quarantined with scarlet fever at boarding school, his distraught mother Sara climbed a ladder each day to peer through the window of his room to check on his recovery. Actor James Dean Explained his troubled life this way: "my mother died on me when I was nine years old. What does she expect me to do? Do it all alone?"

The cord that unites mother and son may be western society's most powerful bond, yet attitudes toward the relationship are either murky or coated over with cliché." We think we're comfortable with it, but culturally what we get are caricatures," argues Corale Klein, a longtime



observer of the dynamics of family relationship Smalley and Ruetten (1982:297).

The next is relevant quotation. By this type of introductory paragraph, an essay opens with a quotation by an authority on the topic or by someone else who says something relevant to what is discussed in the essay, such as:

“As an airplane of missile becomes more complicated,” warned James Fallows in his 1981 book national defense.” The probability that all its parts will be working at the same time goes down.” Indeed, the reliability and fire power of modern U.S. military hardware depend heavily on increasingly complex electronic circuits. This worrisome vulnerability prompted pentagon officials more than two years ago to lynch an extensive probe of microchip suppliers in order to spot any lax manufacturing practices. Last week the inquiry produced an indictment against a major electronics company Smalley and Ruetten (1982:299).

The last is funnel. This approach is generally used at introductory paragraph. Introductory paragraph is opened with few general statements about the subject to attract reader's attention before coming to the thesis statement. So the idea progress from the general to specific or deductive. It is as funnel beginning at the top and narrows at the bottom, for example:

Traveling to a foreign country is always interesting; especially of it is a country that is completely different from your own. You can delight in tasting new foods, seeing new sights, and learning about different

customs, some of which may seem very curious. If you were to visit my country, for instance, you would probably think that my people have some very strange customs, as these three examples will illustrate Smalley and Ruetten (1982:143).

## **2.4 Body Paragraph**

The topic of an essay is too long and too complex to be deal with in just one paragraph. After the topic has been introduced, it needs to be elaborated in the body paragraph. This selection has to greatest number of paragraphs since it is the development of the ideas in the introduction.

Oshima and Hogue (1991:101) state that:

The body consists of one or more paragraph. Each paragraph develops a subdivision of your topic, so the number of paragraph in the body will vary with the number of subdivision or subtopics. The body is the longest part of the essay and can contain as many as paragraphs as necessary to support the controlling ideas of your thesis statement. The paragraphs of the body of the essay are like the main supporting points in a single paragraph. Furthermore, you can organize the paragraph in an essay just as your organize the ideas in a paragraph, by chronological order, logical division or ideas, comparison and contrast, etc.

Moreover, Smalley and Ruetten (1986:146) assert that body or developmental paragraph is the heart of the essay, for their function is to explain, illustrate, discuss or prove the thesis statement. Below are points about the developmental paragraph:

1. Each developmental paragraph discusses one aspect of the main topic.
2. The controlling idea in the developmental paragraph should echo the central idea in the thesis statement.
3. The developmental paragraphs should have coherence and unity.

Saraka (1998:193) stated that usually a body of an essay contains more paragraph than any other parts and the body paragraphs do the main work of an essay as formulated thought frame and let the ideas roll forward then discover and stand new ideas in an essay. The readers read to find a new thing, something that they do not know. The information that the readers must have is generated in paragraphs of concrete which support clear information and make the essay worth to read.

Based on the explanation above, the commonly assigned form of the essay consists of five paragraphs: an introduction, three body paragraphs and a concluding paragraph. The three paragraphs, which follow the introduction, are the body of the essay which gather these paragraphs, support and develop the thesis of the essay, in much the same way that the primary supports in a paragraph back up the controlling idea of the paragraph.

## **2.5 Conclusion**

Having written the introduction and the body, the writer should end his writing with a conclusion or concluding paragraph. Just as the introductory paragraph functions to open the essay by introducing the topic and the central idea (thesis), thus the concluding paragraph bringing the developmental paragraphs to logical end.

Saraka (1988:19), it is stated that a concluding paragraph is a paragraph in which a writer concludes or restates the topic sentence at the end of the paper (closure). It deals with either a summary, paraphrase, precise of the main idea or a restatement of the thesis.

The conclusion in an essay is like the concluding sentence in a paragraph, in a summary or a review of the main points discussed in the body. The final paragraph in an essay is the conclusion, which tells the readers that the writing has been completed. Conclusion paragraph consists of two main parts. First is writing a summary of the main points discussed in the body of the essay or rewrites the thesis statement in different words. Second is the writer adds final comment on the subject stood for thought, Taking an opportunity to make a strong, effective message that the readers will remember. Moreover, the concluding paragraph consists of:

1. A summary of the main points or restatement o in different words.
2. The final comment on the subject, based on the information has provided

(Oshima and Hogue, 1999: 107)

In addition Smalley and Ruetten (1986:151) state that there are some points in a standard approach to writing concluding paragraph:

1. A conclusion can restate the main point discussed. This restatement should be brief; after all, you have already discussed them at length.
2. A conclusion can restate the thesis. Generally, to avoid sounding repetitious, it is a good idea to restate the thesis in different words. The restatement of the thesis is really a reassertion of its importance or validity.

## **2.6 Element of Argumentative Essay**

As indicated in various definitions, the concepts of argument provide at least three important elements such as claim support and warrant. A brief explanation about the three elements is given below.

### **2.6.1 Claim or Proposition**

In argumentative writing, the claim is the thesis statement that answers the question of what the writer is trying to prove. Rottenberg (1997:16) asserts that claim often appears as the thesis statement. In addition Wernick and Inch (1994:70) state that claim can be defined as an expressed opinion or an idea or conclusion that an arguer wants to prove or accept.

Claim is the point of an argument. Claim represents the conclusion that the arguer is advocating. Basically, claim is the essence of the argument. Rankema (1993:131) views that argument is as the motivation of a statement. In addition, claim is a statement uttered by the speaker's along with evidence. Susilo (1999: 39) studied rhetorical pattern as reflected in the argumentative discourse in the Jakarta Post article. He gave example about it.

1. Andi's door sign says 'in' (support)

2. This means that he is at university (claim)
3. In general, any body who is present makes sure his sign is in the 'in' position (warrant)

In conclusion, argument is viewed as the motivation of a statement (claim) by way of another statement (support). The argumentative relationship between these two statements is called the warrant.

There are three principal kinds of claim namely claim of fact, of value and of policy. Claim of fact makes inferences about the past, present or future condition or relationship. Rottenberg (1997:29) assert that claim of fact is a condition, which has existed, exists or will exist and their support consists of factual information such as statistics, example and testimony that most responsible observers assume can be verified. For example: *horse racing is the most dangerous sport*. Claim of value argues about what is good or bad, beautiful and ugly. Rottenberg (1997:16) asserts that claim of value attempts to prove that something is more or less desirable than others. It expresses approval or disapproval of standards of taste and morality. For example: *ending a patient's life intentionally is absolutely forbidden on moral grounds*. Then claim of policy is followed an action to change a policy or behavior should take; also claim of policy expresses a writer's sense of obligation or necessity. The expression is such as should, must or ought to usually appear in the statement. Rottenberg (1997:40) argues that certain condition should exist as the name suggests, it advocates adoption of policies or sources of action because problem has arisen which call

for solution. For example: *A dress code should be introduced for all public high schools.*

Claim of fact is divided into three different types: relational claim, predictive claim and historical fact.

1. Relational claim refers to the attempts to establish a causal relation between one condition or even and another. For example:

*Adoption of vegetarian diet leads to healthier and longer life.*

*Death punishment deters crime.*

2. Predictive claim is based on the assumption that the part of the relationship and condition will be repeated in the future. For example:

*California will experience colder, stormier, weather for next ten years.*

*The corruption in Indonesia will be covered within ten years.*

3. The last type of claim of fact is historical fact. It rests on the strength of probable evidence that has been accessed. For example: *Charles Darwin is the one who found evolution theory.*

#### **2.6.1.1 Defending Claim of Fact**

Based on Rottenberg's theory of claim, there are five points of guideline used to defend the claim of fact. There are as follow:

First, the claim that shows what the writer is trying to prove must be clearly stated, preferably at the beginning of the essay or article.

Second, defines term that may be controversial or ambiguous. For example, in trying to prove that "radicals" had captured the student's government, the writer would have to define the word distinguishing from other concepts or

members of other ideological groups such as "liberals" so readers would understand exactly what the writer means.

Third as far as possible, the writer makes sure that his or her evidence in the form of fact, opinion or interpretation of the fact, fulfills the appropriate criteria. The data should be sufficient, accurate, recent, and typical and authorities should be reliable.

Fourth, the writer makes clear when conclusion about the data is inferences or interpretation, not fact. Rottenberg (1997:34) gives an example that when writer writes about a lecture on "modern architecture" was poorly attended because the student is not interested in discussion of art. The proof is as reason that must be a fact that is valid not based on subjective measurement.

The last, the writer should arrange the evidence in order to emphasize what is the most important. Place it at the beginning or the end, the most emphatic position in an essay and given more space to it. In writing an essay, the logical order of evidence can be done in different methods such as:

1. Chronological order or time order. It is arranged based on in the order in which they occur. The evidence can be presented from past to current or from current to past.
2. Spatial order. The arranging of items is based on to their physical position of relationships that can be applied to example, some comparison or some classification.
3. Climatic order. Items are arranged from the least important to most important.



4. Topical order. In this pattern, the organization is arranged based on the topic itself arising from the nature of the topic. The order stating the evidence from general to particular items.

### **2.6.2 The Support or Evidence**

Support is as the materials used by the writer to convince readers that his or her claim sound, it includes evidence and motivational appeals. Rottenberg (1997:17) explains that the evidence or data consists of fact, statistics, and testimony from experts. While motivational appeals are place that the arguer makes to the values and attitudes of the readers to win support for the claim. The word motivational is as reason that moves readers to accept a belief or adopt a course of action.

According to Saputri (2006: 26) analyzed a discourse analysis on argumentative statements delivered by 2004 USA presidential candidates in 2004 presidential debates based on Toulmin theory of argument. She asserts that Supports are fact, expert's opinion, statistical and non-statistical information that are the reason for the claim in the first place. These are important because these establish the basic of argument. In fact, the support is the starting point from which all sound arguments must begin.

In an *example* type of evidence, an argument can be grounded in anecdotal evidence. A specific instance of some phenomenon can provide the basis for an argument. Meanwhile, in *testimony* of evidence, a person's testimony can provide the basic for an argument. It can be in the articulated experience of person and it can come from the experts as well. In addition, *statistics* of evidence express

information in numbers, which is able to describe the current condition of some phenomena or the relationship between different phenomena.

Support (evidence) commonly arises in specific words or phrases which Fisher (in Zahro, 2000:20) who was investigated the implementation of argument forms written by students in Jawa Pos high light called as reason indicators; while Copy and Cohen (in Zahro, 2000:20) stated those as premise indicators. The example of premise indicators are: because, since, the reason is, due to the fact that, in fact, based on these proofs, etc. these indicators always exist to accompany the statements that support a claim.

### **2.6.3 The Warrant**

The warrant is the component of the argument that establishes the logical connection between the support and the claim so it can be as bridge to link them. Rottenberg (1997:17) asserts that warrant is an inference or an assumption, a belief or a principle that is taken for granted. Warrant is a guarantee of reliability, in argument it guarantees the soundness of the relationship between support and the claim. For example:

Claim: Larry is pretty dumb

Support: she cannot read above third-grade level

Warrant: any body who cannot read above third-grade level must be dumb.

Basically, the warrant is classified into three categories; they are authoritative, substantive and motivational warrant (Rottenberg, 1997:178).

Authoritative warrant is based on the credibility of the sources, For example:

Claim: adoption of a vegetarian diet leads to healthier and longer life

Support: the writer of becoming a vegetarian family says so

Warrant: the writer of becoming a vegetarian family is reliable sources of information on diet.

To make credibility of the sources, the first speakers will need to provide support for the assumption that the writer is trustworthy, perhaps by introducing proof of their credential in science and medicine.

The next is substantive warrant that is based on beliefs the reliability of factual evidence. For example:

Claim: she is pretty dumb

Support: Larry cannot read above third-grade level

Warrant: any body who cannot read above third-grade level must be dumb.

To make a valid warrant, in this example would consist of research data that prove a relationship between a stupidity and illiteracy.

The last is a motivational warrant. It is based on the need and values of the readers. For example:

Claim: laws making Marijuana illegal should be repealed

Support: people should have the right to use any substance they wish

Warrant: no laws should prevent citizens from exercising their right.

Here, support for repeals of the Marijuana laws often consists of medical evidence that Marijuana is harmless. However, writer contends that an important ethical principle is at work: nothing should prevent people from exercising their rights, including the right to use any substance, no matter how harmful.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discuss the method used in this study, which contains the research design, research object, research instrument, data sources, data collection and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

There are two kinds of research method, that is, qualitative and quantitative. In this research researcher uses the descriptive qualitative research to describe the result of the data. Moleong (2005:4) states that qualitative research as research procedure resulting the descriptive data both written and utterance from someone or behavior which can be observed. So it is not statistically analyzed.

The study is classified as a descriptive qualitative method, since the data are in the form of word or utterance rather than number. In addition the data are taken in natural setting in the field; it means that there is treatment and manipulation while taking the data. Then, the data are described descriptively based on the Rottenberg theory of claim on tempo magazines, how claim of fact is used in its opinion section.

#### **3.2 Research Object**

The object of this research is a tempo magazine published from June 5<sup>th</sup> to July 2<sup>nd</sup> 2007. The opinion of tempo magazines is classified using Rottenberg theory. It focuses on claim of fact.

### **3.3 Research Instrument**

The instrument used in conducting this research is human instrument that is the writer herself because the data are in the form of the words, texts, or utterances that cannot be collected by using other instrument. She spends great deal of time reading and understanding the tempo magazines, especially the opinion section, analyzing the data in accordance by using Rottenberg theory of claim.

### **3.4 Data Sources**

The data sources in this research are the opinion of tempo magazines published from June 5<sup>th</sup> to July 2<sup>nd</sup> 2007. The needed data are gathered from those opinion consisted of claim of fact.

### **3.5 Data Collection**

In data collection process the researcher observers carefully the text from the data sources. Then she makes collection as well as selection of the data based on its category of claim. She reduces the text that does not belong to claim of fact.

### **3.6 Data Analysis**

After collecting the data from data sources, the researcher analyzes the data. The data further analyzes as follow: the researcher first categorized the data based on the type of section. Then she codifies the data based on their introductory type. The analysis is done using Rottenberg's theory of claim. Then researcher makes tentative conclusion. The last steps is making conclusion as a result of analysis.

## **CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter the finding on the claim presentation and the way the writer defends their claim is presented.

### **4.1 Finding**

The analysis on the claim presentation and the way the writer defends their claim in the following is presented in the order of data obtained.

#### **Data 1**

Title: Tycoon targets

Publication: June 26- July 2, 2007

Outline:

Paragraph 1: The impossibility to against the tycoons

Paragraph 2: Public watches over preparation for taking action.

Paragraph 3: Sjamsul Nursalim becoming cooperative debtors

Paragraph 4: Differently of valued asserts in repairing loan

Paragraph 5: Forming relationship with politicians

Paragraph 6: A letter of release from Syafruddin Tumenggung (IBRA) as a proof  
that his debts had been paid off

Paragraph 7: a release and discharge as a proof were being dropped

Paragraph 8: Stopped generousities and re-examined the case of Sjamsul Nursalim

Paragraph 9: it is easy to find evidence that would prove illegal acts.

Paragraph 10: Kartini's recommendation as the starting points for the attorney

General's team

Paragraph 11: The founding evidence of fraud at BDNI

Paragraph 12: the way how government upholding the law seriously

This article consists of 12 paragraphs. The first paragraph tells about the general introduction to the topic, which is followed by the history of the issue chosen elaborated in paragraph two to four. The extent of the issue is developed in paragraph five to eleven. The conclusion, which also discusses the repercussion of the issue, is explained in the last paragraph.

The claim of this text is that whoever is in power would find it impossible to take resolute action against the tycoons. It is stated explicitly by the fourth sentence of the first paragraph. It uses the relational claim of fact because it refers to attempts to establish a causal relation between one condition or even and another such as, in upholding the law seriously for Nursalim case it is not easy task, although the clear evidence that as a way to indict Nursalim is gotten. It still depends very much on the will of the government.

The opening paragraph of this text uses the styles of funnel. It is shown by the sentences the move by the attorney general Hendarman Supandji in setting up a special BLBI term has, at the very least dispelled public opinion that whoever is in power would find it impossible to take resolute action against the tycoons.

Then, the claim is developed with the example of how the upholding of law for tycoons in the case of corruption is done elaborated in paragraph two to eleven. The method of development employed in this text is not stated explicitly.

Therefore, the readers need to make inferences from the first development paragraph.

To defend his claim, the writer states the claim explicitly in the introductory paragraph. In defending claim of fact, the writer defines the term "molding clay" (par 3) that may be controversial or ambiguous which refers to capable of turning the law.

Another way of defending the claim is by employing the sufficient, accurate, recent and typical evidence, which is also reliable. For example the facts which concern with the following: *1) he owed Rp 28, 4 trillion in BLBI; these assert were initially valued at Rp 27, 4 trillion. But the later transpired that the actual worth of the asserts he handed over was only Rp 5,4 trillion and Diapason shrimp was valued at Rp 20 trillion turned out around Rp 5 trillion. 2) During the time of Abdurrahman Wahid, he obtained permission to seek medical treatment overseas, went to Singapore. 3) He managed to obtain a letter of release from Syafruddin Temenggung as a proof that his debts had been paid off. 4) Attorney general M.A Rachman issued a document ordering a halt to the investigation on his case, which was immediately revoked. 5) DURING Megawati era, he received several other BLBI debtors, release and discharge (R and D). 6) When BDNI'S Cook Islands branch transferred US 607 million dollars to 19 companies owned by Nursalim in Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan.*

Beside using the facts as explained above, the writer uses opinion to support the claim, for example: *1) based on a study of a master of settlement and acquisition agreement (MSAA), she concluded that MSAA debtors, including*



*Nursalim, should face criminal charges because they breached the rules for maximum credit limits. Kartini's recommendation could become the starting point for the Attorney General's team.*

As the conclusion, the writer makes inferences that to indict Nursalim is not only using the clear evidence but also it depends on the will of government such as,

This clear evidence can be used as a way to indict Nursalim . But it depends very much on the will of the government (par 12)

He adds it with the final comment. We hope that this is not merely a government project to uphold its image of being serious in upholding the law in the eyes of the people.

## **Data 2**

Title: Tinker, Tailor, and Terrorist

Section: opinion

Publication: June 19-25, 2007

Outline:

Paragraph 1 : A dream indicate catastrophe

Paragraph 2 : The cambodias attempted to build prosperous

Paragraph 3 : The afghan people wanted to change their idealism

Paragraph 4 : The example of effect who disagreed or to be preventing in achieving the lofty ideals

Paragraph 5 : The aim to change the world drastically

Paragraph 6 : The people's experiments of hidden thought using extraordinary dreams

Paragraph 7 : The description of Abu Dujana

Paragraph 8 : The position of Abu Dujana in Jamaah Islamiyah

Paragraph 9 : The description Zarkasih and their relationship with Abu Dujana

Paragraph 10 : The phenomena which faced by Abu Dujana, Zarkasih and their friends as punishment of their act

Paragraph 11 : The praise of police after the arrest of two leaders of Jamaah Islamiyah

Paragraph 12 : The war on terror as a battle for awareness

This article consists of 12 paragraphs. The first paragraph tells about the general introduction to the topic, which is followed by the history of the issue chosen elaborated in paragraph two to five. The extent of the issue is developed in paragraph six to eleven. The conclusion, which also discusses the repercussion of the issue, is explained in the last paragraph.

The claim of this text is that the terrorist aim is to achieve lofty ideals to change world. So the war on terror is not only of destruction but also a battle for awareness. It is not stated explicitly in the first paragraph. it uses relational claim of fact because it refers to attempts to establish a causal relation between one condition or even and another such as, the police antiterror team arrest Abudujana and Zarkasih, praise is now being heaped. Also it is as a proof that the war on terror is not only one of destruction but also a battle for awareness. The opening

paragraph of this text uses funnel. The writer introduces the readers by giving information about the several actions, which indicate catastrophe.

Then, the claim is developed with the description on the example of events the catastrophe, such as in Cambodia, Afghanistan and Indonesia. The description is elaborated in paragraph two to five. The method of development employed in this text is not stated explicitly. Therefore, the readers need to make inference from the first development paragraph.

The writer does not stated explicitly in the introductory paragraph nor defines any term, which may be controversial or ambiguous. For example: the writer defines the term "hidden thought" (par 6) that may be controversial as the live extraordinary dreams.

As another way to define his claim, he employs the sufficient, accurate, recent and typical evidence that is also reliable. For example the fact that concern with *1) in Cambodia, three decades ago or 1979 Pol Pot planted a giant's stake I the ground. 2) In Afghanistan in 1996, Kabul fell to the Taleban. 3) In Bali, Indonesia, a group of people bombed a nightclub in 2002, killing 202 tourists and their own people. 4) Then, attacks on the Marriot Hotel (2003). 5) The Australian embassy (2004) and Bali (2005) followed. 6) It is clear that Azhari Husin in a shoot out two years ago.*

Beside the writer uses interpretation concerning the following: *1) a group of people may has discovered the worth of god. 2) It is an effective instrument in bringing back those people spell bound by the dream that life will be better after their enemies have been incapacitated.*

As the conclusion, the writer makes inferences that the police have proved that the war on terror is not only one of destruction, but also a battle for awareness. he adds it with final comment.

Persuasion by close friends and charismatic locals may not mean much to men like Abu Dujana and Zarkasih , but it is an effective instrument in bringing back those people spell-bound by the dream that life will be better after their enemies have been incapacitated.

### **Data 3**

Title: The vanishing Suharto papers

Section: opinion

Publication: June 12-18, 2007

Outline:

Paragraph 1 : The missing of the some original document relating to Suharto's seven foundations

Paragraph 2 : It is difficult to go upward Suharto's crime because of permanent illness.

Paragraph 3 : The stopping of criminal case against Suharto

Paragraph 4 : The question why the original document has disappeared or did somebody ensure they remained lost and who was involved

Paragraph 5 : Problem in original documents disappeared

Paragraph 6 : Problem or no problems opinion toward photocopied documents

Paragraph 7 : The important of document as evidence than witnesses' testimony

Paragraph 8 : The civil case as legal project

Paragraph 9 : Opinion of having or not having investigation toward Suharto's case

Paragraph 10: Making sure the mistake wouldn't be repeated

Paragraph 11 : The political will as a way to track down trillion of rupiah thought

This article consists of 11 paragraphs. The first paragraph tells about the general introduction to the topic, which is followed by the history of the issue chosen elaborated in paragraph two to four. The extent of the issue is developed in paragraph five to ten. The conclusion, which also discusses the repercussion of the issue, is explained in the last paragraph.

The claim of this text is that some of the original documents relating to Suharto seven foundations are missing. It is stated explicitly the six sentence of the first paragraph. It uses relational claim of fact because it refers to attempts to establish a causal relation between one condition or even and another such as, to sue Suharto in trial, the government must have the political will because without political will the efforts to sue Suharto will be characterized by farcical events. The opening paragraph of this text uses funnel by giving background information to introduce the starting point of the writer's inferences that solving the corruption case of Suharto is only waste of time and energy without political will

The claim is developed with the description on some example of the failed to summon Suharto to corruption trial. The description is elaborated in paragraph two to six. The method of development employed in this text is not stated explicitly. Therefore, the readers need to make inference from the first development paragraph.

As a way to defend his claim, the writer states the claim explicitly in the introductory paragraph. The writer also defines the term that may be controversial or ambiguous namely "a dog barking at an elephant" (par 1) meaning as a trying to conclude the corruption case against this legendary figure.

Beside, he also employs the sufficient, accurate, recent and typical evidence, which is also reliable. For example the fact which concern with the following: *1) in 2002, the South Jakarta district court failed to summon Suharto to a corruption trial over the seven foundations he established. 2) The public were remained of it in 2006 when Attorney General Abdul Rahman Saleh announced his decision of stopping the criminal case against Suharto. 3) It is impossible that nine filing cabinets filled with documents made their own way out of the Attorney General office and lost themselves in the Jakarta crowds.*

Besides, the writer uses interpretation concerning the following: *1) Lalu Mariyun believed that Suharto was suffering from a permanent illness. 2) The excuse to bring Suharto into corruption trial is only waste of time and energy.*

In addition, he mentions some opinions to support the claim, for example: *1) Abdul Rahman said that the important thing was the return of the money, not jailing an old man. 2) Suharto's lawyers has said that the evidence will be easy to discredit in courts for example by alleging "the photocopies could have been doctored"*

The evidences that are in the form of fact, interpretation and opinion above are arranged in the order of importance on the role from the most to least important role.

As the conclusion, the writer makes inferences that the government must have the political will to track down the trillion of rupiah thought to have been diverted to the foundation headed by Suharto. He adds final comment that without this political will, efforts to sue Suharto will continue to be characterized by farcical event.

Without this political will, efforts to sue Suharto will continue to be characterized by farcical events such as the “disappearance” of these original documents.

#### **Data 4**

Title: independent candidates needed

Section: opinion

Publication: June 12-18, 2007

Outline:

Paragraph 1 : The un-capability the independent candidate to run in the election for Jakarta governor this year

Paragraph 2 : The advantages of non-party candidates are not able to enter as candidates in election for Jakarta governor

Paragraph 3 : Another advantage of non-party candidates is not able to enter as candidates in election for Jakarta governor

Paragraph 4 : The disadvantages of non-party candidates are not able to enter as candidates in election for Jakarta governor

Paragraph 5 : The existence of dowries as an effort to conceal a shoddy practice

Paragraph 6 : Each party must have good performance to attract people vote their candidates

Paragraph 7 : It is not strong after election there will be against infrastructure project

Paragraph 8 : The question for the new officials that will the officials be prepared to stamp out corruption.

This article consists of 8 paragraphs. The first paragraph tells about the general introduction to the topic, which is followed by the history of the issue chosen elaborated in paragraph two to four. The extent of the issue is developed in paragraph five to seven. The conclusion, which also gives question about the repercussion of the issue, is given in the last paragraph.

The claim of this text is that the advantages and disadvantages about opening for non-party candidates to stand. It is stated explicitly by the fifth sentence in the first paragraph. it uses the predictive claim of fact because it based on the assumption that the part of the relationship and condition will be repeated in the future such as, there will be nothing strong if after the gubernatorial election, there comes a debt repayment season. Project to build infrastructure, renovate markets, and other properties may becomes the barter for the people who funded the election of the new governor. The opening paragraph of this text uses the style of turn about. The writer introduces a different condition to come the opposite statement beginning with the conjunction despite, such as in sentence the test of the regional government despite the fact that many had hoped the test would open the way for non-party candidates to stand. The writer tells the readers about the hoped that independent candidates also have many advantages.



The claim is then developed with the description on some example of the existence independent candidates. The description is elaborated in paragraph two to four. The method of development employed in this text is not stated explicitly. Therefore, the readers need to make inference from the introductory paragraph which stating the claim by its seven sentence.

As a way to defend his claim, the writer clearly stated the claim in introductory paragraph of the text. Yet, the writer does not define ant terms in this text. Though, readers might find difficulties to comprehend unfamiliar terms such as "dowry" (par 4), "threatened" (par 5), "debt repayment season" (par 7) and "barter "(par 7) that may be controversial or ambiguous.

Another way of defending the claim is by employing some opinion to support the claim, for example: *Sarwono Kusumaatmadja said he was "threatened" to hand over a large sum of money by a person with no authority but who is known to be "close" to the party leadership.(par 5)*

The evidences above are arranged in the order of chronology from the basic to current mistakes that should be reversed.

As the conclusion, the writer give question about prediction what will happened in the future if the new official still be prepared to stamp out corruption.

## **4.2 Discussion**

Based on the data analysis as presented in the finding above, the following discussion refers to the problems formulated in chapter one, which refers to the claim presentation and the way of defending the claim of fact.

In an argumentative writing, the claim is appears as the thesis statement that answer the question of what the writer is trying to prove. There are three principal kinds of claim namely claim of fact, of value, and of policy. Claim of fact assert that a condition has existed, exists, or will exist and are based on facts or data that the audience will accept as being objectively verifiable.

Relating to the presentation of the claim, there are three points to be described namely the claim, type of introduction and method of development. The claim is as the main idea that the writer wants to bring forward to develop in the discussion (Craswell, 2005). In the data, the claim of fact presented relate with the issue in politics for example, whoever is in power would find it impossible to take resolute action against the tycoons (data 1); terrorist aim is to achieve lofty ideals to change world (data 2); the original documents relating to Suharto seven foundations are missing (data 3); the advantages and disadvantages about opening for non-party candidates to stand (data 4).

Based on Smalzer (1998) in a good argumentative writing, the introductory paragraph opens the writing with more than reshuffling the topic sentence that should be original and attention grabbing which is also avoid sweeping generalization. In the data the types of introduction used are turn about (data 4); funnel (data 1, 2, and 3). In the turn about, the writer opens with a few sentences summarizing a point of view that is actually the opposite of the writer's own thesis such as in the fourth sentence of first paragraph (data 4)

The test of the regional government law by the Constitutional court has also been completed, despite the fact that many had hoped the test would open the way for non-party candidates to stand.

On the other hand, in the funnel, the writer opens with a general statement at or near the end of the introduction.

The introductory paragraph of the data has the following characteristics, Introducing topic, moving the reader to the middle and gaining the reader's interest. In this case, the writers of the whole text does not present any information on how the topic will be discussed by indicating whether the essay will discuss causes, effects, reasons, or examples or whether the essay will classify, describe, narrate or explain a process. Therefore the readers must make inference from the next paragraph.

The method of development employed by the writer of argumentative articles in the magazine is on description on example (data 2, 4) and description on reason is used on (data 1,3).

Based on Rottenber's theory of claim (1997:34) there are five points of guideline used to defend claim of fact. First, the claim that shows what the writer is trying to prove must be clearly stated, preferably at the beginning of the essay. Second, define term that may be controversial or ambiguous. Third, as far as possible, the writer must make sure that his/ her evidence either in the form of facts, opinion or interpretation of the facts, fulfill the appropriate criteria. The data should be sufficient, accurate, recent, and typical and the authorities should be reliable. Fourth, the writer has to make clear when conclusion about the data are inferences or interpretation, not facts. The last, the writer has to arrange the evidence in order to emphasize what is most important. The evidence is placed at

the beginning or the end, the most emphatic position in an essay and given more space to it.

In the 4 data, the explicitness of the claim as the first criteria of defending the claims is always shown. On the (data 1, 3 and 4) shows what the writer is trying to prove that clearly stated, preferably at the beginning of the essay or article. The other (data 2) asks the readers to make inference from their reading. The kind of claim of fact used, Mostly the data uses relational claim of fact (data 1, 2, and 3). Only one data uses predictive claim of fact (data 4). None uses historical of claim of fact.

As the second criteria on whether or not any terms that may be controversial or ambiguous are defined. There are several data that define the term, which might be ambiguous (data 1 on molding clay, data 2 on hidden thought and data 3 on a dog barking at an elephant).

Related with the third criteria, as far as possible, the writer must make sure that the evidence either in the form of facts, opinion or interpretation of the fact, fulfills the appropriate criteria. The evidences should be sufficient, accurate, recent, and typical and the authorities should be reliable. Based on the data, the evidences used fulfill the above criteria.

1. All the 4 data uses facts as the evidence to convince the reader in defending the claim.
2. Only the data 3 uses three types of evidence namely facts, interpretation and opinion.

3. The data 2 uses two types of evidence namely fact and interpretation without mentioning one's opinion.
4. Only one datum uses fact and opinion without showing any interpretation (data 1)
5. There is one of data that uses opinion as the main evidence employed (data 4)

Dealing with the next criteria, the writer has to make clear about the conclusion that the data are inferences or interpretation, not facts. Actually the conclusion of all the data still refers to the claim. In addition the writer also mentions final comment related to the inference made based on the facts but not the facts itself.

The conclusion made by the writer of the first data although does not restate the thesis statement still refers to the inference on the argument that the clear proof can be used as a way to indict Nursalim and it depends very much on the will of government. This inference is supported by the writer's comment. On the other hand, in the second data, the writer does not restate the thesis statement but still refers to the inference on the argument that the police have proved that the war on terror is not only one of destruction, but also a battle for awareness. In the data 2 the writer does not add final comment.

The conclusion made by the writer of the third data does not restate the thesis statement but it still refers to inference on the argument that the government must have the political will to track down the trillion rupiah thought to have been diverted to the foundation headed by Suharto. In addition this inference is

supported by the writer's final comment. But on the fourth data, the writer does not restate the thesis statement but the writer give question about the prediction what will happened in the future if the new official still be prepared to stamp out corruption.

The last criterion is that the writer has to arrange the evidence in order to emphasize what is most important. The evidence can be placed at the beginning or he end, the most emphatic position in an essay and given more space to it. In writing an essay, the logical order of evidence can be done in different methods such as:

5. Chronological order or time order. It is arranged based on in the order in which they occur. The evidence can be presented from past to current or from current to past. This method is employed by data 2 which presents the evidences from past to current.
6. Spatial order. The arranging of items is based on to their physical position of relationships that can be applied to example, some comparison or some classification. This method is found in data 4.
7. Climatic order. Items are arranged from the least important to most important. This method is not found in the data.
8. Topical order. In this pattern, the organization is arranged based on the topic itself arising from the nature of the topic. The order stating the evidence from general to particular items. This method is employed in data 1 and 3.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The following section is about the presentation on the conclusion that becomes the answer of the problem formulated in this research. It is followed by the suggestion in reference to the research finding and discussion.

#### 5.1 Conclusions

The conclusion of this research that is made on the basis of the formulated problems proposed in the research is as the following.

The first, the method used by the writer of the argumentative essay in the opinion sections of Tempo magazines in introducing their claims of facts are turn about, dramatic entrance, relevant quotation, and funnel. The funnel is mostly found; meanwhile the turn about is used one of the article (data 4). None of the articles used the method of dramatic entrance and relevant quotation in introducing the claims of fact.

The second, the way the writer defends their claims of facts are as the following:

1. The writer mostly does not state explicitly what the writer is trying to prove which strengthen the claim defending. Only on data 2, the writers do not state explicitly.
2. Most of the writers define the terms that might be ambiguous although there are another article that mentions ambiguous terms that still need to be defined.

3. All the writers use sufficient, accurate, recent, and typical evidence in the form of facts, interpretation and opinion. All the articles use facts. Only one uses facts, interpretation and opinion. More than half of data show the tendency of using facts and opinion than other types of evidence. Only one article does not use one's opinion. Half of the articles use interpretation as evidence. Only one article uses opinion as the main evidence employed.
4. The writer has made clear when conclusion about the data is inferences or interpretation, not facts.
5. The writer had shown using all patterns in ordering of the evidence. One uses chronological order of time order, spatial order, and two use topical orders. None of the articles used climatic order in ordering of the evidence.

As the formal conclusion, it can be inferred from the research that the good argumentation on the opinion section of Tempo magazines or in any other discourse should have at least the following criteria.

1. Be sure that the claim what the writer is trying to prove is clearly stated. It is preferably at the beginning of the essay or articles.
2. Define any terms that may be controversial or ambiguous. It is done to make the readers easy to understand exactly what the writer meant.
3. Make sure that the evidence employed either in the form of facts, opinions or interpretation of the fact, fulfill the appropriate criteria, the data should be sufficient, accurate, recent, and typical and the authorities should be reliable.



4. Make clear when conclusion about the data is inferences or interpretation, not facts. The inference based on the proof has to be a fact that is valid not based on subjective measurement.
5. Arrange the evidence in order to emphasize what is the most important. It can be placed in the beginning or the end, the most emphatic position in an essay and given more space to it.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

The findings of the research bring recommendation to English reading and writing lecturers and also to further researchers. To English reading and writing lecturers, the analysis on argumentative essay in tempo magazines has fruitful outcomes. Students' can be trained to respond critically the writer's argument in reading classes. By asking them to be more critical readers, lecturers' have supported their skills to be better writers as well as better thinkers in the future. To further researchers of similar area, the result of this research is hopefully can be used as a starting point to analyze more deeply about claims of fact.

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# **APPENDICES**

**1. THE CLAIM PRESENTATION**

No/Date	Title	Claim of fact	Type of introduction	Method of development
June 26- July 2, 2007	Tycoon targets	Whoever is in power would find it impossible to take resolute action against the tycoon	Funnel	Description Reason
June 19-25, 2007	Tinker, Tailor, and Terrorist	Terrorist aim is to achieve lofty ideals to change world	Funnel	Description Example
June 12-18, 2007	The vanishing Suharto papers	The original documents relating to Suharto seven foundation are missing	Funnel	Description Reason
June 12-18, 2007	Independent candidates needed	The advantages and disadvantages about for non- party candidates to stand	Turn about	Description Example

## 2. THE CLAIM DEFENDS

No/ date	Title	Explicitness	Ambiguous term	Facts	Interpretation	Opinion	Pattern
June 26- July 2, 2007	Tycoon targets	√	Molding clay	√	–	√	General to particular
June 19-25, 2007	Tinker, Tailor, and Terrorist	–	Hidden thought	√	√	–	Past to current
June 12-18, 2007	The vanishing Suharto papers	√	A dog barking at an elephant	√	√	√	General to particular
June 12-18, 2007	Independent candidates needed	√	–	–	–	√	comparison

## Tycoon Targets



THIS is one of those better-late-than-never situations. Although the government has only just reopened the Bank Indonesia Liquidity Assistance (BLBI) funds case, it is a meaningful step forward. The BLBI case, which cost the state at least Rp600 trillion, has become unfinished business for four governments in the reform era. The move by Attorney General Hendarman Supandji in setting up a special BLBI team has, at the very least, dispelled public opinion that whoever is in power would find it impossible to take resolute action against the tycoons.

To be sure, the public must wait for the team to complete its preparations, for only then will the team of 35 prosecutors take action. It is not clear who their first target will be. Many think that Sjamsul Nursalim will be at the top of the list, given the dubious aspects of his case.

No one knows how, but the owner of the Gajah Tunggal Group seems capable of turning the law, like molding clay, into anything he wants it to be. At one time, Nursalim was called a non-cooperative debtor and declared a corruption suspect. He was barred from leaving the country and briefly got a taste of life in a cold cell. At another time, his luck changed, and he rapidly became a cooperative

debtor. His home was no longer a cell. As a suspect, he was still able to meet with senior officials. He was barred from traveling, yet he was allowed to go overseas for medical treatment.

As owner of the Indonesian National Trading Bank (BDNI), he owed Rp28.4 trillion in BLBI. Nursalim repaid his loan by surrendering assets, including Gajah Tunggal Petrochem, Gajah Tunggal Tyre and the Dipasena Darma-ja shrimp farm. These assets were initially valued at Rp27.4 trillion. But it later transpired that the actual worth of the assets he handed over was only Rp5.4 trillion. The Dipasena shrimp farm in Lampung, which was valued at Rp20 trillion, turned out to be worth only around Rp5 trillion.

Nursalim attracted the attention of the authorities, but he realized which way the wind was blowing. He formed relationships with many in power and their families, from Suharto to Megawati. And he got to know a number of Senayan politicians very well.

This, naturally, led to results. During the time of Abdurrahman Wahid, he obtained permission to seek medical treatment overseas, went to Singapore and never came back. Even though he vanished from sight, he managed to obtain a letter of release from Syafruddin Temenggung, head of the Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA) during the Megawati era. This was proof that his debts had been paid off. Case closed.

There was still another “gift.” Attorney General M.A. Rachman issued a document ordering a halt to the investigation (SP3) on his case. His status as a corruption suspect—which had long been mere window dressing—was immediately revoked. And the flow of blessings continued. Based on a presidential decree issued during the Megawati era, he received, along with several other BLBI debtors, a release and discharge (R&D) letter—proof that all charges were being dropped.

All these “generosities” stopped in the era of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Former Attorney General Rahman Saleh was asked to resolve five major corruption cases. The SP3 issued on the Sjamsul Nursalim case was re-examined. The public is now waiting to see what legal action will be taken by the



Attorney General. This will be no easy task, given that the R&D has already been given out to tycoons such as Nursalim.

Prosecutors now must prove that the R&D was issued illegally. The legal basis for the R&D, Presidential Decree No. 8/2002, should be checked to see if it contradicts superior laws. This will not be easy, but not impossible to find evidence that would prove those illegal acts.

Legal experts have long asserted that the BLBI case was a criminal matter, not one of debts covered by civil law. One criminal aspect of the case was discovered by well-known legal expert Kartini Muljadi. Based on a study of the Master of Settlement & Acquisition Agreement (MSAA), she concluded that MSAA debtors, including Nursalim, should face criminal charges because they breached the rules for maximum credit limits. Kartini's recommendation could become the starting point for the Attorney General's team.

The evidence is everywhere. The IBRA forensic team and Business Fraud Solutions—an investigative body hired by IBRA—found evidence of fraud at BDNI. One example occurred at the beginning of the crisis, when BDNI's Cook Islands branch transferred US\$607 million to 10 companies owned by Nursalim in Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

This clear evidence can be used as a way to indict Nursalim. But it depends very much on the will of the government, particularly on the Attorney General's Office. We hope that this is not merely a government project to uphold its image of being "serious in upholding the law" in the eyes of the

## Tinker, Tailor, Terrorist



SOMETIMES lofty dreams lead to catastrophe.

In Cambodia, three decades

ago, or 1979 to be exact, Pol Pot

planted a giant stake in the ground. Starting from zero, he and his Khmer Rouge colleagues buried the corrupt and rotten past. They planned to build a new prosperous and just so

ciety with the peasants free from all forms of exploitation.

In Afghanistan in 1996, Kabul fell to the Taliban. They ruled only according to one model: freedom from the materialistic, egotistical, exploitative and hedonistic West. They wanted to release the Afghan people from social diseases, the product of modern capitalistic civilization, and return to old values. This was to be achieved by any means necessary:

from the superficial to the fatal. So in Afghanistan, the Taliban

waged war on those who opposed their ideas, mobilized the morality police to ensure that

women were covered up, banned women from studying at universities and forced all men to grow beards. In Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge established the horrifying killing fields, where they slaughtered people who disagreed with them or who were judged to be preventing the lofty ideals from being achieved. And in Bali, Indonesia, a group of people bombed a nightclub in 2002, killing 202 tourists, and their own people. Then, attacks on the Marriott Hotel (2003), the Australian embassy (2004) and Bali again (2005) followed.

These people are not the Khmer Rouge, who are about to go on trial in Cambodia, and they may not be the same as the Taliban, who are still fighting a guerrilla war in Afghanistan. The only thing that unites them all is their conviction that the world must be changed drastically.

The world we live in is full of injustice. Yet, it is also a world where people experiment with establishing ideal societies and liberating them from everything they consider evil. And research so far has shown that anyone can conduct these experiments. They can appear sinister or weak. They can be professionals, tailors, electronic repairmen or religious teachers. What sets apart Abu Dujana and Zarkasih---two senior Jemaah Islamiyah figures---from ordinary people are their hidden thoughts: they live with extraordinary dreams.

Abu Dujana, or Ainul Bahri, is known as a good and decent man. "He is quiet and patient," says his uncle. But police records tell a different story. The police are certain that Dujana was involved in the planning of the first Bali bombing and received military training in Afghanistan. He has considerable international experience: he was an instructor in Peshawar, Pakistan and Mindanao in the southern Philippines. He is fluent in English and Arabic.

And it is clear that he occupied a special position within the Jemaah Islamiyah organization after the death of Azahari Husin in a shoot-out two years ago.

Zarkasih alias Nuaim also traveled widely overseas. He was an instructor in Afghanistan for three years and trained in Mindanao. On his return to Indonesia, he became one of the elders in Jemaah Islamiyah. Subsequently, he was chosen as

the emergency amir, or leader for Jemaah Islamiyah in Southeast Asia. To his neighbors in Ngaglik Sle man, he and Dujana were friendly bread sellers.

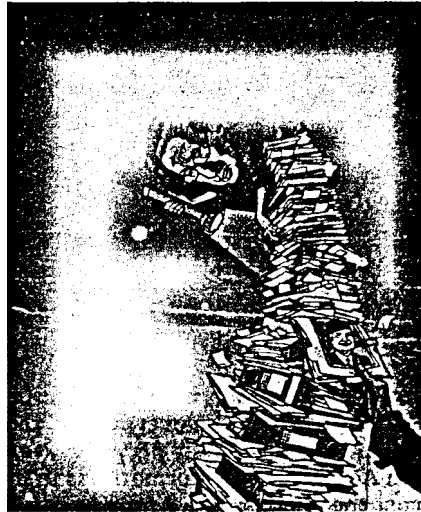
Perhaps we can guess the situation faced by Abu Dujana, Zarkasih and their friends. A group of people may have discovered the wrath of God, and everything stopped there. They poured out all the errors and evils on this earth, until there was no room for them to recognize their own errors. Yet the world is unlikely to change if we are not able to criticize ourselves. Imam Samudra's biography I Opposed the Terrorists can tell us much about this phenomena.

Praise is now being heaped on the police antiterror team. After the arrest of the two leaders of Jemaah Islamiyah's Southeast Asian network, Abu Dujana and then Zarkasih. This is significant progress compared to the time of Indonesia's first terrorist bombing in 2002. After the second Bali bombing in 2003 the police managed to arrest several senior Jemaah Islamivah members.

So far, the police have proved that the war on terror is not only one of destruction, but also a battle for awareness. Persuasion by close friends and charismatic locals may not mean much to men like Abu Dujana and Zaikasib, but it is an effective instrument in bringing back those people spell bound by the dream that life will be better after theii- cue—

mies have been incapacitated.

## The Vanishing Suharto Papers



SUHARTO was 86 years old last Friday. The stream of bouquets arriving at his Jalan Cendana residence was proof of the continuing influence of the man who was president for 32 years. This influence has meant that the government is like “a dog barking at an elephant” in trying to conclude the corruption case against this legendary figure. Meanwhile, Suharto can suddenly fall sick when he is about to be put on trial, but becomes perfectly healthy when a family party rolls around. Leaving aside the question of whether this is a true reflection of his health, or merely a tactic to avoid justice, the fact is that he has never been brought to trial. And now, some of the original documents—perhaps most of them—relating to Suharto’s seven foundations are missing.

People still remember that in 2002, the South Jakarta District Court failed to summon Suharto to a corruption trial over the seven foundations he established. The head of the panel of judges, Lalu Mariyun, believed that Suharto was suffering from a permanent illness. The gavel was banged, and the trial closed with the prosecution told to have the suspected medically treated.

It is difficult to be sure to what extent the prosecution has managed to “cure” Suharto. Therefore the Supreme Court determined that the New Order leader could not be put on trial. The case began to be forgotten. The public were reminded of it in 2006 when Attorney General Abdul Rahman Saleh announced his decision of stopping the criminal case against Suharto, and that he was preparing new charges for a civil case. Abdul Rahman said that the important thing was the return of the money, not jailing an old man. Unfortunately, when Abdul Rahman was replaced by Hendarman Supandji in the recent cabinet reshuffle, these charges were still nothing more than words.

Hendarman Supandji will certainly have problems with the civil case now that the original documents have disappeared. This is no mere coincidence. It is impossible that nine filing cabinets filled with documents made their own way out of the Attorney General’s Office and lost themselves in the Jakarta crowds. It is fair to ask, did they really disappear, or did somebody ensure they remained lost? Who was involved?

It is a matter for regret that although this is a serious case, the prosecution casually said that this was not a problem. Photocopies of documents could be made legally valid with

supporting statements from witnesses and producing expert witnesses. Then after much questioning by the public came the correction: “the documents have always been in the form of photocopies, only a few of them are originals.”

This confusing response has raised serious question: is the prosecution serious in its indictment of Suharto? The issue of the photocopied documents has already triggered contradictory opinions among the prosecutors themselves. Some say that photocopied documents provide very weak evidence, others say there is no problem as long as there is convincing witness testimony.

However, most legal experts are convinced that in a civil case, documents are more important as evidence than witnesses’ testimony. Suharto’s lawyer has said that the evidence will be easy to discredit in court—for example by alleging “the photocopies could have been doctored.”

With this “almost bound to lose” position, people worry that this civil case is yet another “legal project.” Who knows? It could be nothing more than an attempt to convince the public that the government is taking the Suharto case seriously. Call it “casting a spell” in the run-up to the 2009 elections. In the end, nothing will come of it.

These suspicions are not baseless. Among officials, there is no unity of opinion as to what to do with Suharto: whether to use legal means or to “forget” this dark past. In other words, there are people who are serious about suing for the return of Suharto’s ill-gotten wealth to state coffers, but there are others who seem reluctant to investigate further into the matter. Their excuse is that it will only be a waste of time and energy at a time when the nation is facing more complex problems.

Yet, however complex these problems, Suharto must be sued. This is a question of justice, of equality of people before the law, and of correcting the mistakes of the past to ensure they are not repeated.

Let the bouquets stream into Cendana on Suharto’s birth day—a sign of respect for him as a person. But the government must have the political will to track down the trillions of rupiah thought to have been diverted to the foundations headed by Suharto. Without this political will, efforts to sue Suharto will continue to be characterized by farcical events such as the “disappearance” of these original documents.

# Independent Candidates Needed

The Constitutional Court has a chance to make history: allowing independent candidates to run in elections. Undoubtedly, this will improve politics and political parties.



It is certain that independent candidates will not be able to run in the election for Jakarta Governor this year.

Registration of candidates has been closed. Only two pairs of candidates have registered: Fauzi Bowo-Prijan to, and Adang Darajatun-Dani Anwar. The test of the Regional Government Law by the Constitutional Court has also been completed, despite the fact that many had hoped the test would open the way for non-party candidates to stand. There are advantages and disadvantages to this.

The first advantage is that whatever the Constitutional Court decides, it will not apply to the Jakarta gubernatorial elections this year. This means that the Constitutional Court is not involving itself in the short-term interests of anyone for the post of Jakarta's chief executive—and this is the right move.

Another advantage is that the idea of non-party candidates has been reborn, partly because some of the people supporting the idea are party veterans such as Sarwono Kusumaatmadja. There is no need to jump to conclusions about this idea, let alone conclude that the party system should be abandoned. Independent candidates, a normal occurrence in several democratic states, are a barometer of the public trust in parties. When people do not trust parties, independent candidates win a majority, for example in Aceh. But in the United States, where most people still trust the parties, independent candidates remain decorative fixtures who never win at political campaigns.

The disadvantages of not having independent candidates in this year's Jakarta gubernatorial election are many, and they are all related. Parties are the only way to participate in the election. Unfortunately, not a single party has a transparent decision-making process. The public can only suspect that a party decides on its candidate on the basis of the long term economic and political benefits promised by



the candidate, on the preferences of party managers or at the command of the party chairman or on the ability of the candidate to pay a “dowry.”

Parties have been busy denying the existence of “dowries,” but these denials appear more an effort to conceal their shoddy practices. Sarwono Kusumaatmadja said he was “threatened” to hand over a large sum of money—by a person with no authority but who is known to be “close” to the party leadership. Perhaps the request for the large sum of money was not serious and was a way for the party to reject Sarwono. But the former Golkar Secretary-General is right to suspect that the candidate finally accepted by the party was the one who was able to meet the “conditions” mentioned earlier.

Without independent candidates, the parties have no need to put their houses in order, including the matter of “dowries.” The consequences will be very damaging. Party members who have good records and are dedicated and loyal, but poor, will almost certainly be defeated by the less acceptable candidates—and even people from outside the party—who are able to supply piles of money. Eventually the position of governor and those of other senior officials will be occupied by people who are able to pay the right price, but whose performance is in inverse proportion to their wealth.

And you can be certain that in the eyes of officials who pay to enter the political stage, nothing is free. In the case of Jakarta, there will be nothing strange if after the gubernatorial election, there comes a “debt repayment season.” Projects to build infrastructure, renovate markets or develop new malls and other properties may very well become the “barter” for the people who funded the election of the new governor.

When this happens, will the new officials still be prepared to stamp out corruption?



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Certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, State Islamic University of Malang entitled "Claim of Fact Used in the Opinion Section of Tempo Magazines" is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

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No	Tanggal	Materi	Tanda Tangan
1	20 Februari 2007	Pengajuan Judul dan Outline	
2	17 Maret 2007	Pengajuan Proposal	
3	12 April 2007	Seminar Proposal	
4	8 Mei 2007	Konsultasi Bab I	
5	17 Juni 2007	Revisi Bab I	
6	2 Juli 2007	Konsultasi Bab II dan III	
7	22 Juli 2007	Revisi Bab I, II, III	
8	6 Agustus 2007	Konsultasi Bab IV	
9	13 September 2007	Konsultasi Bab I,II,III,IV,V dan Abstract	
10	19 September 2007	ACC keseluruhan	

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1	3 Mei 2007	Konsultasi Bab I	
2	5 Juli 2007	Konsultasi Bab II dan III	
3	19 Juli 2007	Konsultasi Bab IV dan V	
4	13 September 2007	Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	

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