

**AN ANALYSIS OF CONTRASTIVE IN THE OPINION SECTION OF  
THE JAKARTA POST AND THE NEW YORK TIMES**

**THESIS**

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**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

**2015**

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THE JAKARTA POST AND THE NEW YORK TIMES**

**THESIS**

**Presented to**

**Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang in a partial fulfillment  
of the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)**

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**2015**

## **STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY**

I state that this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Contrastive in the Opinion Section of The Jakarta Post and The New York Times” is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by other persons except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person who is responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, December 8<sup>th</sup> 2014

Eko Arif Wibowo

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify of Sarjana Sastra by Eko Arif Wibowo's thesis entitled "An Analysis of Contrastive in the Opinion Section of The Jakarta Post and The New York Times" has been approved by the Thesis Advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

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## **Motto**

“Every people are smart, no one is stupid. God gives everybody with the excess and deficiency. Being you yourself are smarter and better than a value in a piece of paper”.

## **DEDICATION**

First, I thanked ALLAH SWT.

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved Bapak and Ibu. Your love, your prayer, cares and the precious advices, I thanked you all, I am proud to be your son and also my beloved young brother, you are good brother. I love you all.

I also thanked you guys who had supported me, I cannot mention you all one by one. You are amazing, you are truly inspiring me.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praise and gratitude to Allah SWT, the Most Gracious and Merciful, who has given me the inspiration, guidance and blessing to finish this thesis. Sholawat and Salam are also delivered to Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought Islam as the Rahmatan lil Alamin.

Writing this thesis is not simple, because the researcher definitely spent his time for this. However, it has given his valuable experience. This study would not have been completed without contributions and supports from all. Thus, the researcher's deepest gratitude is expressed to his advisor Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed, Ph.D , for his guidance and his constructives suggestions.

I also thanked all lecturers and the staffs of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, especially for Mrs. Like, Mr. Ribut and Mr. Djoko as my three academic advisors and all English Language and Letters Department's people for being so kind, patient and generous in leading me and giving a lot of valuable knowledge.

I thanked my beloved Bapak and Ibu who have been giving their greatest desire, support and motivation both materials and spiritual until I finish this thesis and also my beloved young brother. Thank you so much.

I express my thanks to my boarding house friends, thanks for everything guys, always accompanies me, our relationship always in my deep heart until end. My friends of Mr. Djoko's Supervision, thanks for our awesome memories in finishing our thesis. Beside all of friends in English Language and Letters



Department 2009 academic year in Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang thank you so much for our beautiful unforgettable togetherness.

Finally, I truly realize that this thesis still needs the constructive criticism and suggestion from the readers in order to make it better and hopefully it can be useful for the readers, especially for students in the English Language and Letters Department.

Malang, December 8<sup>th</sup> 2014

Eko Arif Wibowo

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## ABSTRACT

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Key words: Contrastive Rhetoric, systematic functional linguistic.

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Contrastive rhetoric is the study of how a person's first language and culture influence his or her writing in a second language. Origins by Kaplan (1966) who had examine different patterns in the academic essays of student, from a number of different languages and cultures. According to Connor (1996) Contrastive rhetoric compares genres in different languages and cultures. The rhetorical appeal is one of the branches of argumentative discourse analysis with special focus on persuasive language.

This thesis analyzes the similarities and differences between The Jakarta Post and The New York Times to the opinion sections from the perspectives of contrastive rhetoric and genre theory. Generic structure and rhetorical structures of 10 letters which were taken 5 in The Jakarta Post and 5 in The New York Times were examined details.

The descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze the data in this research. The data are presented descriptively because it describes and explains systematic functional linguistics (Haliday and Martin) which was concerned with the use of language in particular social contexts. There are a number ways of investigating textual patterning in genre studies, macro-genres and micro-genres.

After collecting the data, the researcher found out the answer problems of study based on Haliday and Martin's theories. The finding shows that the similarities and differences patterning of the opinion in the letters between the Jakarta Post and the New York Times. Meanwhile, the use of contrastive rhetoric is much influenced by the opinion writers.

This research only focuses on contrastive rhetoric in the Jakarta Post and the New York Times. It is important for the next researchers who are interested in the same field to use different approaches and comparison that have been relevant in the theories of contrastive analysis to do research.

## ABSTRAK

**Wibowo, Eko Arif.** 2015. **An Analysis of Contrastive in the Opinion Section of The Jakarta Post and The New York Times.** Skripsi. Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen pembimbing: Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D.

Kata kunci: Contrastive Rhetoric, systematic functional linguistic.

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Contrastive rhetoric adalah pembelajaran cara bagaimana bahasa pertama seseorang dan budaya mempengaruhi penulisan seseorang pada bahasa kedua. Kaplan (1966) yang telah mempelajari perbedaan tata cara penulisan pada essay akademik dari murid-muridnya, dari beberapa bahasa dan budaya yang berbeda. Menurut Connor (1996) contrastive rhetoric adalah membandingkan genre pada bahasa dan budaya yang berbeda. Menariknya rethoric ini adalah salah satu cabang dari argumentasi analisa tulisan dengan focus yang khusus pada motif bahasa.

Pada skripsi ini menganalisa persamaan dan perbedaan antara the Jakarta post dan new York times di bagian opini dari perspektif contrastive rhetoric dan gaya penulisan. Struktur umum dan struktur retorika diambil 10 yang masing-masing diambil dari Jakarta post dan New York times diperiksa secara terperinci.

Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisa data pada penelitian ini. Data-data ditampilkan secara terperinci karena deskripsi dan penyampaian fungsi system kebahasaan (Haliday dan Martin) yang berkonsentrasi penggunaan bahasa di konteks sosial tertentu. Ada beberapa cara untuk menganalisa struktur text, yaitu struktur makro dan mikro.

Setelah mengkoleksi data, penulis menemukan jawaban dari rumusan masalah dari pertanyaan yang bersumber dari teori Haliday dan Martin. Hipotesis menunjukkan persamaan dan perbedaan tata cara penulisan antara Jakarta post dan new York times. Sementara itu, penggunaan contrastive rhetoric sangat banyak berpengaruh dalam penulisan opini oleh penulis tersebut.

Penelitian ini hanya fokus pada contrastive rhetoric di Jakarta post dan New York. Ini sangat penting untuk peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik pada topic yang sama untuk menggunakan sumber yang berbeda dan perbandingan yang relevan pada teori analisa kontras untuk dijadikan penelitian.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Jakarta Post</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Text</i></p>	Sun, June 22 2014	
	<i>Generic structure</i>	<i>Rhetorical structure</i>
<p><b>View Point: Is Risma only driving sex workers to the street?</b></p> <p>Pandaya, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta   Opinion   Sun, June 22 2014, 12:24 PM</p> <p>There has been no shutdown of a red-light district that has stirred such national controversy and aroused the international media’s curiosity as has that of Dolly, dubbed the largest brothel in Southeast Asia, in the East Java provincial capital of Surabaya.</p> <p>Even though the vast prostitution complex has been officially closed, the media glare remains because many of the thousands of sex workers, pimps, brothel owners and others who rely on the flesh trade for their livelihood remain defiant.</p> <p>To show they’re not bluffing, many brothels are still open despite the official order of closure issued on Wednesday night. Their resistance has provoked Mayor Tri Rismaharini (known as Risma) to threaten legal action against them. She has given them until the end of the upcoming fasting month to comply with the shutdown.</p> <p>This means regular patrons will never be sure if they can come back to Dolly without fear of being caught in a police raid, and thus in some cases risk conflict with their partner at home.</p> <p>The Dolly shutdown has divided local politicians in the province, which prides itself as the home base of Nahdlatul Ulama, Indonesia’s largest cultural Islamic organization. Religious leaders and moralists are the strongest proponents of the mayor’s move.</p> <p>Resistance also comes from various quarters, including Risma’s fellow Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) politicians, who are concerned about falling out of favor with one section of the “wong cilik”, or common people, who are their main support base.</p> <p>Risma’s Dolly policy has also reopened her bitter conflict with her own deputy, Wisnu Sakti Buana, also a PDI-P politician. They</p>	<p>} <i>Title</i></p> <p>} <i>Writer’s name</i>  <i>Date of publication</i></p> <p>} <i>Body</i>  <i>of</i>  <i>the letter</i></p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>} <i>Problem</i></p> <p>} <i>Situation</i></p> <p>} <i>Situation</i></p> <p>} <i>Evaluation</i></p> <p>} <i>Situation</i></p> <p>} <i>Problem</i></p> <p>} <i>Situation</i></p>

<p>were most recently at odds over a provincial government plan to build a toll road in the city that Risma flatly rejected but Wisnu supported.</p> <p>Opposition also comes from Kusnadi, deputy speaker of the provincial legislative council.</p> <p>“Surabaya is already swarming with street walkers,” he told local media. “The closure of Dolly will only make the Surabaya streets even filthier.”</p> <p>Established by the Dutch colonial rulers as a night fare for their soldiers, Dolly has become one of Surabaya’s best-known landmarks, as it has evolved into an infamous sex tourist spot frequented by people from all over the world. In terms of international reputation, it is often likened to Patpong in Bangkok or King Cross in Sydney.</p> <p>Moving to close it down reflects the extraordinary courage and determination of Risma, Indonesia’s first female mayor, who has won national and international accolades for her efforts to make the country’s second-largest city cleaner and more livable.</p> <p>Her declaration shutting it down Wednesday night, given in dramatic fashion, epitomized her resolve to close down all red-light districts that riddle the international port city – something that none of her predecessors had even probably thought of.</p> <p>Prostitution is officially illegal in Indonesia but “lokalisasi” – a euphemism for state-sanctioned “localized” brothels like Dolly – remain a robust all-season business in major cities. In Dolly, the annual turnover reaches Rp 1.5 trillion a year, according to one estimate, and it contributes Rp 34 billion to the local administration’s coffers annually.</p> <p>In its heyday in 2008, Dolly employed 3,500 sex workers, but that number has declined to about 1,200 today, as officials records showed when it was closed down.</p> <p>But Risma, who means to portray herself as a populist leader, decided the house of ill-repute had to be put to sleep for good because it had become a haven for human trafficking and the spread of HIV and was in violation of a 1999 law banning</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Situation</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Situation</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Situation</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Evaluation</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Situation</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Evaluation</i></p>
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prostitution.

The central government has spent Rp 8 billion to compensate the sex workers and pimps and Risma says she has sought another Rp 36 billion to buy the Dolly property and develop it into an Islamic center – as Jakarta did when it closed down the Kramat Tunggak red-light district in 2002.

The Dolly closure has undoubtedly raised Risma’s political stature. Praise has rained down from the moralists, rights groups and public alike – a valuable credit she needs to boost her political career.

“We appreciate Bu Risma’s courage to make Surabaya a clean city, which also means clean from prostitution,” says Hidayat Nur Wahid, a senior politician of the Islamist Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) and a member of the House of Representatives in Jakarta.

Despite her best efforts, however, her ambition to rid Surabaya of the world’s oldest profession may be elusive.

She may be able to close down brothels and buy the property for public use, but by de-localizing prostitution it could become more difficult to control.

Closing down a red-light district may be “easy”, but the big money involved in the business makes it equally easy for the pimps, sex workers and corrupt officials to move or transform their operations.

To succeed, Risma will have to learn from other regions that have closed brothels but have miserably failed to stem prostitution – succeeding only in moving the activity from one place to another.

A case in point is when then Bandung mayor Dada Rosada closed down Saritem, the largest prostitution center in West Java in 2007, bought some of the buildings and built a mosque and a boarding school in the area. But today, seven years on, many of the brothels have reopened.

The closure of Kramat Tunggak in North Jakarta, which used to be as big and infamous as Dolly, and its conversion into an Islamic center may have been a success story that inspired Risma, but prostitution in Jakarta remains acute.

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<p>In major cities, brothels are disguised as legal establishments like massage parlors, spas, discotheques, transit hotels or beauty salons.</p> <p>Risma’s argument that brothels must be closed down because they are responsible for the spread of HIV also sounds flimsy because all agree that it is easier to control the prostitutes’ health if they work in an establishment. How can the mayor regularly control the health of people on the streets?</p> <p><i>The writer is a staff writer of The Jakarta Post</i></p>	<p><i>Body</i></p> <p><i>of</i></p> <p><i>the letter</i></p> <p><i>Sign off</i></p>	<p><i>Evaluation</i></p> <p><i>Solution</i></p>
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<p><b>The New York Times</b></p> <p><i>Text</i></p>	<p>June 22, 2014</p>	
	<p><i>Generic structure</i></p>	<p><i>Rhetorical structure</i></p>
<p><b>Elite, Separate, Unequal</b></p> <p><b>New York City’s Top Public Schools Need Diversity</b></p> <p>By RICHARD D. KAHLENBERG JUNE 22, 2014</p> <p>WASHINGTON — NEW YORK CITY’S elite public high schools were always meant to provide a quintessentially American blend of academic excellence and democratic accessibility. Unlike the city’s expensive private schools, they would be free and open to all who were academically qualified, irrespective of pedigree.</p> <p>“You pass the test, you get the highest score, you get into the school — no matter what your ethnicity, no matter what your economic background is,” Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg said in 2012. But this year, only 5 percent of seats at those eight schools were offered to black students and 7 percent to Latinos, in a city where the public schools are 70 percent black and Latino. At Stuyvesant High School, just 3 percent of offered seats this year went to black and Latino students.</p> <p>When the number of black and Latino students admitted to a public school is a tiny fraction of their share of the general population, it raises red flags about the fairness of the admissions system.</p>	<p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Writer’s name</i></p> <p><i>Date of publication</i></p> <p><i>Body</i></p> <p><i>of</i></p> <p><i>the letter</i></p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p><i>Phenomenon</i></p> <p><i>Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Evaluation</i></p>

New York City's eight selective public high schools base admissions on a single two-and-a-half-hour assessment — the Specialized High Schools Admissions Test — a practice that is unusual among other large public school systems in the nation. The N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Education Fund, along with other groups, has filed a federal civil rights complaint against this arrangement.

In his campaign for mayor, Bill de Blasio called for diversifying these schools. His administration recently endorsed proposed state legislation that would broaden the criteria for admissions to the city's three original specialized high schools — Stuyvesant, the Bronx High School of Science, and Brooklyn Technical High School — where the use of the test is mandated by state law, to also include factors such as a student's grade point average, state exam scores and attendance. At the five other selective schools, Mr. de Blasio has the power to change the criteria without legislation.

The proposed law moves in the right direction, but simply adding grades to test scores may not do much to promote equity. And giving students credit for attendance sounds a bit like the old joke that 80 percent of success is showing up.

Is there a way to capture a more meaningful notion of merit without throwing out the test — a system that rewards hard work and talent and also recognizes the extra hurdles some students face?

Five years ago I worked with Chicago public school officials to create a program for their selective and magnet schools. Chicago had previously been under a racial desegregation consent decree that employed racial quotas, but when the consent decree ended, the city sought a new way to promote fairness and diversity without relying on race.

Under the policy we developed, 30 percent of students are admitted to Chicago's highly selective high schools (such as Walter Payton College Prep) based strictly on the traditional criteria of grades and test scores. The remaining seats are allocated to the highest-scoring students from four different socioeconomic tiers, under the premise that students in the poorest parts of the city who score modestly lower on standardized tests have a lot to offer, given the obstacles they've had to overcome.

Demographers rank Chicago's census tracts from most to least advantaged by six criteria: median family income, average level of education attained by parents, percentage of single-family homes, percentage of homes where English is not the first language, percentage of homeowner-occupied residences, and school

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<p>achievement scores by attendance area.</p> <p>The policy has resulted in far more racial and ethnic diversity than in New York City’s elite public schools. At Walter Payton, 21 percent of students are black and 25 percent are Latino. Some critics worry that these numbers are still inadequate in a public school system where 41 percent of students are black and 45 percent Latino. But compared with Stuyvesant, Payton is a multicultural paradise.</p> <p>Other critics argue that the system tilts too far in favor of children from low-income neighborhoods. But the plan has proved to be the basis for a stable and enduring compromise. Fears that students from low-income areas would fail have not come to pass, and Chicago’s top selective schools still rank as the top three in the state.</p> <p>New York City schools have never been subject to a citywide desegregation suit, and the state’s schools are now more segregated than Mississippi’s. But the unfortunate reality of segregation can be leveraged to promote a positive outcome in the city’s elite schools. Isn’t it time for New York City’s top schools to recognize that excellence can be found among students of all racial and economic backgrounds?</p> <p><i>Richard D. Kahlenberg is a senior fellow at the Century Foundation and the author of “The Remedy: Class, Race, and Affirmative Action.”</i></p>	<p>Body of the letter</p> <p>Sign off</p>	<p>Phenomenon</p> <p>Explanation</p> <p>Evaluation</p>
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<p><b>The Jakarta Post</b></p> <p><i>Text</i></p>	Tue, June 24 2014	
	<i>Generic structure</i>	<i>Rhetorical structure</i>
<p><b>When the press plays politics</b></p> <p>Warief Djajanto Basorie, Jakarta   Opinion   Tue, June 24 2014, 10:14 AM</p> <p>Finding fault and falsehood is in the nature of any election campaign. One fault of the April 9 legislative election was the presumption that if your party machine had media outlets, the vote count would favor you. Not true. Quick counts invalidated that belief.</p>	<p>Title</p> <p>Writer’s name Date of publication</p> <p>Body of the letter</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Situation</p>

The Kompas quick count, published by the Jakarta daily on April 10, disclosed media-owning party chiefs captured only 15 percent or less of the vote for their respective parties. They included Golkar Party boss Aburizal Bakrie, who operates television stations TV One and ANTV, and NasDem Party chair Surya Paloh who has the news channel MetroTV. A third is the Hanura Party, whose potential vice-presidential candidate Hary Tanoesoedibjo owns the MNC media group. This covers TV stations RCTI, MNC, Global TV, the Seputar Indonesia (Sindo) daily paper, the Sindo Trijaya radio station and Sindo weekly magazine. Hary has left Hanura to join the camp of presidential candidate Prabowo Subianto and give Prabowo and his party, Gerindra, a media platform.

The top vote-getter was the opposition Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P). It got 19.17 percent of the vote, up from 14.01 percent in 2009. The PDI-P does not have any mainstream media machine. Its main voting driver is its widely popular presidential candidate, non-active Jakarta governor Joko “Jokowi” Widodo. In the alignment of parties post the April poll, Surya opted to support Jokowi.

The considerable positive-spin news coverage and ads the partisan media provided their chosen candidates did not yield the crop of votes they sought. A reality to note is that 26.7 percent of eligible voters did not vote at all, down from 29.01 percent in 2009. The undecided voters and nonvoters are elements that both Prabowo and Jokowi are keen to tap into come presidential ballot day.

On falsehood in the press, *Obor Rakyat* (People’s Torch) stands out as the archetype. The tabloid appears to aim to discredit Jokowi. Not only does it run unsubstantiated allegations, it even gives a false office address.

In a press conference in Jakarta June 14, *Obor Rakyat* chief editor Setiyardi Boediono acknowledged he is behind the tabloid, which he said he began on his own initiative and runs with his own funding. His reason for the tabloid circulating in Islamic boarding schools is because those communities “lacks information awareness” of the presidential candidates.

Setiyardi said he has not run stories on Prabowo because no official announcement had yet been made of his candidacy when the tabloid first appeared. Setiyardi has also said he is an assistant to

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<p>the special staffer of the president on regional development.</p> <p>Setyardi’s admission annoyed President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, according to presidential spokesman Julian Aldrin Pasha who is calling for an investigation.</p> <p>Meanwhile, National Police spokesman Brig. Gen. Boy Rafli Amar said the tabloid’s content could be construed to be an act of defamation, a criminal offense.</p> <p>If defamation, moreover libel, is proven, Setyardi will have breached articles 1 and 4 of Indonesia’s 2006 Journalism Code of Ethics. Article 1 states “The Indonesian journalist is independent and produces news stories that are accurate, balanced and without malice.” Without malice means “without the intention and the sole purpose to hurt others”.</p> <p>Meanwhile, Article 4 states “The Indonesian journalist refrains from producing false, slanderous, sadistic and obscene news stories.” False means “something that the journalist has previously known as not in line with the facts at hand”.</p> <p>Obor Rakyat can be seen as an isolated case of a deliberate smear campaign that could land its perpetrator in jail. The mainstream press may not engage in blatant smear mongering. However, sections of the media like the TV stations and individual journalists do mesh into partisanship.</p> <p>In a recent paper on journalists and the 2014 general elections, Priyambodo RH, executive director of the Dr. Soetomo Press Institute (LPDS), mapped out eight tendencies of journalists.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Journalists, by assignment, cover one or several political parties including the activities of the party’s general chairman or chairwoman.</li> <li>2. Some journalists become sympathizers of a political party and develop as active senior party members.</li> <li>3. Some journalists openly admit they are involved in a party’s campaign drive. Some even become spin doctors for the party’s general chair.</li> <li>4. Some journalists become party office holders.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Claim</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Situation</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Evaluation</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Evidence</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Recommendation</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Evidence</i></p>
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<p>5. Some journalists, after going through phases 1 to 4 of the above, opt to become legislative candidates at the local or national level.</p> <p>6. Some journalists do not go through the first four phases and directly declare themselves as legislative candidates.</p> <p>7. Some journalists, after going through the four phases, run for executive office. Some succeed in becoming mayors, regents or their deputies.</p> <p>8. Some journalists “suddenly” become independent candidates for public office. Some have succeeded in holding office.</p> <p>A 2013 survey on public trust in government, business, the media and NGOs gave the highest score to the media. The Edelman Trust Barometer survey on Indonesia measured public trust in the media at a high 77 percent, while it recorded 74 percent for business. Meanwhile, NGOs scored 51 percent and government 47 percent.</p> <p>If mainstream media and journalists want credibility and the public’s trust, they must stay clear of partisanship. Otherwise voters will rely more for their news on Twitter and other social media channels, or will not vote at all.</p> <p><i>The writer teaches at the Dr. Soetomo Press Institute (LPDS), Jakarta.</i></p>	<p><i>Body of the letter</i></p> <p><i>Sign off</i></p>	<p><i>Evidence</i></p> <p><i>Evaluation</i></p> <p><i>Recommendation</i></p>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The New York Times</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Text</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">JUNE 24, 2014</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Generic structure</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rhetorical structure</i></p>
<p><b>Breaking the Law to Go Online in Iran</b></p> <p>By SETAREH DERAKHSHEH JUNE 24, 2014</p> <p>WASHINGTON — WHEN Anthony Bourdain posted a cryptic message on Facebook at the end of May that he and his television crew would be off the social media grid for the next 10 days because they were “truly going to #PartsUnknown,” his fans around the world were intrigued. Was he shooting his CNN show (titled “Parts Unknown”) in a remote desert or on top of a snowy Himalayan peak?</p> <p>Ten days later, Mr. Bourdain posted a picture of himself sitting with a small glass of tea at a traditional Iranian teahouse in Isfahan, and it was immediately clear why the famous chef and TV show host had had no other option but to maintain radio silence.</p> <p>In Iran, the government officially blocks access to Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and almost all other social media platforms. Any attempt to bypass this block by using a virtual private network (VPN) connection or other software solutions is illegal. Numerous reports indicate that Iranian authorities restrict access to thousands of American and European websites, particularly those of international news sources, and even throttle down Internet connections to limit the ability of Iranians to surf the rest of the Web.</p> <p>“Internet speeds are incredibly slow in Iran, which ranked 164 out of 170 countries in a recent study,” says the latest “Freedom on the Net” report from the human-rights organization Freedom House. The report lists Iran as last in the world in terms of Internet freedom. And that was before an Iranian court banned Instagram last month.</p> <p>This suppressive approach, zealously pursued by hard-liners and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, was ridiculed two weeks ago by none other than the minister of culture, Ali Jannati. Addressing members of Iran’s Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Jannati criticized the practice of blocking websites, social media and popular messaging apps. “In social media and the virtual world, we still do not know if we are supposed to block Viber and WhatsApp or not,” Mr. Jannati said, according to the news site Al-Monitor. “There was a time we had problems with video. There was even a time we had issue with the fax machine,” he said.</p>	<p>} <i>Title</i></p> <p>} <i>Writer’s name</i>  <i>Date of publication</i></p> <p>} <i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>} <i>Situation</i></p> <p>} <i>Situation</i></p> <p>} <i>Claim</i></p> <p>} <i>Real</i></p> <p>} <i>Evidence</i></p>

“Apparently we have to confront every new phenomenon and after time has passed, then accept it,” Mr. Jannati continued. “We always want to have a 20-year distance with the world. Let’s at least move along with the world.”

Meanwhile, several top Iranian officials enjoy what they deny to their citizens: Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, President Hassan Rouhani and the foreign minister, Mohammad Javad Zarif, apparently have accounts on Facebook or Twitter, with Mr. Zarif attracting nearly 900,000 Facebook followers to his page in Farsi.

Mr. Rouhani has staked his reputation on the success of Iran’s talks with the so-called P5-plus-1 countries — the permanent United Nations Security Council members Russia, China, Britain, France and the United States, plus Germany — on a possible nuclear deal before July 20. A deal would ease international sanctions on Iran and allow Western companies to return, giving the struggling Iranian economy a long-needed boost. The reintegration of Iran into the world economy would also require allowing unfiltered access to the Internet and international satellite television broadcasts.

According to “The Iran Primer,” a website and publication of the United States Institute of Peace, “Iran is one of the most tech-savvy societies in the developing world, with an estimated 28 million Internet users, led by youth,” the site says. “Iran boasts between 60,000 and 110,000 active blogs, one of the highest numbers in the Middle East, led by youth.”

The Iranian authorities admit, reluctantly, that it is almost impossible to rein in Iranians who are eager to know about the outside world and know how to use alternative means to gain access to the web. “Four million Iranians are on Facebook, and we have restricted it,” Mr. Jannati said in a speech in March in Tehran. “The preservation of Islamic values cannot be used as an excuse to stop the growth of something in the country.”

Mr. Jannati also cited the 71 percent of Tehran residents who have satellite dishes and watch foreign television, which is also illegal. “This means that millions in the capital are committing a crime every evening,” he said.

Here at the Voice of America Persian Service, we are familiar with this situation firsthand. Even though all of our satellite TV and radio programs, our website, our social media and our mobile apps are officially banned in Iran, our on-air and online audience numbers have shown steady growth, especially after the start of the P5-plus-1 talks with Iran.

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<p>The feedback we get from viewers, listeners and website visitors also confirms strong interest from Iranians to know what is really happening in the country they have been taught to call the “Great Satan” — whether we report on President Obama’s speech at West Point, or a recent visit by American Catholic bishops to Qom to start an interfaith dialogue with top Iranian ayatollahs on the need to restrict nuclear weapons, or Goldman Sachs’s predictions for the Iranian national soccer team at the World Cup.</p> <p>We have to tweak our web content to accommodate low download speeds in Tehran, Mashhad or Shiraz, and we look for ways to help Iranian students win a cat-and-mouse game with authorities over the use of VPNs and other anti-filtering tools. Our experience confirms what “The Iran Primer” finds: Despite the Iranian authorities’ efforts to shield them from Western influences, “Iran’s young are better educated and more worldly than any previous generation” and “most are exposed to global media, ideas and culture through satellite television and the Internet.”</p> <p>Before leaving Iran, Mr. Bourdain tweeted: “Never would have guessed that of all countries in world, my crew and I would be treated so well everywhere, by total strangers in #Iran.”</p> <p>It’s a pity that Iranians weren’t able to read these kind words about their own hospitality on Twitter without breaking their country’s law.</p> <p><i>Setareh Derakhshesh is the director of the Voice of America Persian Service.</i></p>	<p>Body of the letter</p>	<p>Recommend -ation</p> <p>Situation</p> <p>Claim</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>Sign off</p>
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<p><b>The Jakarta Post</b></p> <p><i>Text</i></p>	<p>Mon, June 23 2014</p>	
	<p><i>Generic structure</i></p>	<p><i>Rhetorical structure</i></p>
<p><b>Challenges to raise tax ratio for new government</b></p> <p>Y.B. Kadarusman, Jakarta   Opinion   Mon, June 23 2014, 10:50 AM</p> <p>The two presidential candidates, Joko “Jokowi” Widodo and Prabowo Subianto, have submitted their vision and mission to develop Indonesia over the next five years to the General Elections Commission (KPU).</p> <p>Putting aside who is going to win, which will be decided in the election on July 9, it is still interesting to pay attention to the</p>	<p>Title</p> <p>Writer’s name Date of publication</p> <p>Body of the letter</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Situation</p>

<p>concerns raised recently by Bambang Widjojanto of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) regarding the sources of finance to be used by the two candidates in realizing their development programs.</p> <p>So far, the government development programs are mainly financed by the state budget.</p> <p>The amount of money allocated for spending depends mainly on revenue, particularly tax, collected because the Public Finance Law limits the budget deficit at a maximum or maximum 3 percent of gross domestic product (GDP).</p> <p>Therefore, when tax revenues decline, government spending is automatically cut in order to maintain the deficit within the ceiling. Consequently, an increase in tax ratio (i.e. ratio of tax revenue to GDP) also reflects the increase in available sources of finance for the development programs.</p> <p>But a change in tax revenues depends on economic growth. Thus, when economic growth accelerates, tax revenue is expected to increase.</p> <p>Sometimes, the increase of tax revenue is higher than the increase of gross domestic product (GDP).</p> <p>Theoretically, there are arguments behind the income elasticity of taxes. Generally, taxes are classified into direct taxes (e.g. income taxes on individuals and institutions) and indirect taxes (e.g. sales or value added tax). Direct taxes have two main characteristics: there is the non-taxable income (PTKP) and progressive tax rate applies to income.</p> <p>Based on the two characteristics of direct taxes, when GDP per capita increases, thus, the percentage of the population that pays direct taxes will increase because a bigger proportion of the population will get income over the PTKP.</p> <p>For indirect taxes, there are at least three dominant characteristics:</p> <p>First, indirect taxes are imposed on tradable goods and services. When goods and services are produced and consumed by ourselves, we do not need to pay taxes.</p> <p>Second, indirect taxes are not imposed on goods and services classified as “necessity”.</p> <p>Third, for practical consideration, indirect taxes will be imposed on relatively large business units (e.g. medium to large corporations) as well as on goods and services traded between regions, islands and countries.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Situation</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Claim</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Counterclaim</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Evaluation</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Evaluation</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Claim</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Evaluation</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Evaluation</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Counter claim</i></p>
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<p>In addition, the increase in GDP per capita will increase the quantity of goods and services demanded by individual customers and will increase demand for goods and services by new customers.</p> <p>Tax revenues collected during the past five years grew on average at the rate of 12.1 percent per year, increasing from Rp 651.9 trillion (US\$55.15 billion) in 2009 to Rp 1.07 quadrillion in 2013.</p> <p>Some government officials may be satisfied with this figure because it shows that tax revenue has increased over time.</p> <p>However, a closer look at the growth of nominal (not in real terms) GDP within the same period, shows that it grew in average at the rate of 12.9 percent per year, which is higher than the growth of tax revenue.</p> <p>This shows that the income elasticity of taxes in Indonesia is low. Consequently, tax ratio during the past five years was relatively stagnant; 11.6 percent in 2009 and 11.8 percent in 2013.</p> <p>Reflecting on this past performance of tax revenue, the new government will face challenges to increase tax ratio that is required to finance its development programs.</p> <p>Poor infrastructure and limited connectivity between cities, regions and islands in Indonesia is a nightmare for business units. They are not well connected, thus, the mobility of goods is relatively inefficient.</p> <p>Cost of logistics and transportation to bring goods from other cities, regions and islands within Indonesia is high.</p> <p>Classical illustration to describe about this problem is how supermarket and fruit vendors in Jakarta sell oranges imported from China instead of Medan, because the cost to transport oranges from Belawan Port in Medan to Jakarta is more expensive than from Shanghai Port in China.</p> <p>Practically, this condition hampers local business units to reach far away end customers and expand its business capacity and size that is supported by Central Statistics Agency (BPS) data.</p> <p>The data shows that number of medium and large sized business units in the manufacturing sector during the past five years has tended to decrease; from 25,694 units in 2009 to 23,941 units in 2013. On the contrary, the number of micro and small sized business units within the same period continued to grow and reached 2,887,015 units and 531,351 units respectively in 2013.</p>	<p><i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p>} <i>Situation</i></p> <p>} <i>Claim</i></p> <p>} <i>Situation</i></p> <p>} <i>Claim</i></p> <p>} <i>Claim</i></p> <p>} <i>Situation</i></p> <p>} <i>Situation</i></p> <p>} <i>Situation</i></p> <p>} <i>Evaluation</i></p> <p>} <i>Evaluation</i></p> <p>} <i>Claim</i></p>
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<p>Therefore, medium- and large-sized business units in Indonesia accounted for only 0.7 percent compared with the 93 percent of micro and small sized.</p>		<p><i>Evaluation</i></p>
<p>Furthermore, the BPS data reveals that the number of employees who work in medium- and large-sized business units in the industrial sector during the past five years is relatively stagnant: 4.3 million people in 2013. With the total labor expenses Rp 209.4 billion, thus, labor income on average was Rp 48.7 million per year, or higher than the minimum non-taxable income of Rp 24.3 million.</p>		<p><i>Evaluation</i></p>
<p>Meanwhile the number of those working in the micro- and small-sized business units in 2013 totaled 9.7 million people, while total labor expenses was Rp 65.6 billion. Therefore, employees at the micro and small sized business unit received in average Rp 6.8 million per year, which was much lower than the minimum non-taxable income.</p>	<p><i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p><i>Evaluation</i></p>
<p>Based on those facts, the challenge to increase tax ratio to 16 percent of GDP as promised by both candidates for the next five years may not be achieved without any effort to improve tax potential by fixing the economic structure in Indonesia, including: transforming micro-small into larger business unit; providing quality infrastructure and better connectivity as well as increasing formal employment and labor income.</p>		<p><i>Evaluation</i></p>
<p>Last but not least, how much of the tax potential can be collected and be turned into revenue, depends on factors such as the number and competence of tax officers and law enforcement for tax evaders.</p>		<p><i>Evaluation</i></p>
<p>The new government, therefore, should significantly increase the number of tax officials.</p>		<p><i>Evaluation</i></p>
<p><i>The writer is chairman of the Center for Inclusive and Sustainable Development (Cis-Dev) at Prasetya Mulya School of Business and Economics.</i></p>	<p><i>Sign off</i></p>	



their noses.

The surprising thing is that they could detect anything over the smell of human waste. In 1890, The New York Times reported that the city's sewers dumped an estimated 100,000 tons of fecal matter a year into the harbor. Industry added to the problem: An inspection in 1910 found that in Yorkville, home to German immigrants at the time, brewery effluent flowed in the pipes, while around Canal Street, the smell of banana oil — used as a solvent by painters — dominated.

Odors can often provide a guide to the city's industrial past, even decades after smoke has stopped pouring from the stacks. In London's Olympic Village, for example, the main stadium was built on a former industrial zone — and when it rains, locals report detecting the smell of soap seeping from the site of an old factory.

Smell also provides a sociological map of the city. Poorer people tend to have less control over their smell environments. Residents of Hunts Point, in the Bronx, suffered for decades from the acrid odors of the waste-treatment plants there. Only after a public and private nuisance suit was brought by residents and activists in 2007 did the city settle the case and clean up its act.

Today, New York's smelliest block, according to the cartographer and "sensory designer" Kate McLean, is in the Lower East Side — but stagnant water, cabbage and five-spice cooking are the worst of it. We may be too unconscious of it, but whole neighborhoods are delineated by their backdrop odors. In Chinatown, the characteristic cuisine smells are laced with cigarette smoke from the game-players in Columbus Park who blatantly disregard the city's antismoking code. The reek of carcasses may have left the meatpacking district, but I was struck one hot September day on my last visit by a new smellscape the High Line crowds have created of cab exhaust, perfume-infused perspiration and charred meat from pop-up market stalls.

The pervasive whiff of trash is a visceral reminder of what the seething masses leave behind that no amount of Sanitation Department activity or hosing down of streets can hide. But don't hold your nose. Teach yourself to parse the city's odors and you will find a new dimension of urban experience opening up before you. Accept the olfactory.

The discerning smell walker may also scent fresh hope as former Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg's Million Trees Initiative, started in 2007, takes effect. Aimed at cleaning the city air as well as beautifying the streets, the trees are already having a positive influence — not least in Hunts Point, the site of more than 135,000 of the 500,000 trees planted to date.

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<p>It's a reminder, too, that even in the heart of the city, nature is not to be outdone entirely. Among the tree species planted across New York are 200 ginkgoes, at Gravesend, Brooklyn.</p> <p>You can't miss them: Their fruit smells like vomit.</p> <p><i>Victoria Henshaw, a lecturer in urban design and planning at the University of Sheffield, is the author of "Urban Smellscapes: Understanding and Designing City Smell Environments" and the blog Smell and the City.</i></p>	<p>} <i>Body</i></p> <p>} <i>of</i></p> <p>} <i>the letter</i></p> <p>} <i>Sign off</i></p>	<p>} <i>Explanation</i></p> <p>} <i>Evaluation</i></p>
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<p><b>The Jakarta Post</b></p> <p><i>Text</i></p>	<p>Thu, June 26 2014</p>	
	<p><i>Generic structure</i></p>	<p><i>Rhetorical structure</i></p>
<p><b>How will the next president handle the Asian Cold War?</b></p> <p>Pandu Rachmatika, The Jakarta Post, Bangkok   Opinion   Thu, June 26 2014, 10:15 AM</p> <p>Since the 1997-1998 financial crisis, the East Asia region has experienced dramatic socioeconomic change. The new Asian tigers, namely Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and recently the "re-awakened" China, were all born in the region. The tiger pseudonym was given on account of their mercurial economic growth in recent decades that have seen them gain new status as advanced and high-income countries.</p> <p>The economic booms experienced by these countries, however, have raised concern from academics and security analysts on the rising risks of military escalation in the region. A study by the Stockholm International Research Institute (SIPRI) in 2011 showed that between 2001 and 2010, overall military expenditure in East Asia (including Northeast and Southeast Asia) had increased by 69 percent, with China alone rising enormously by 189 percent. As tax-based income grows, military expenditures in East Asian countries have skyrocketed. Without mutual precaution, this security shift will go unchecked and could lead to an arms race in the region.</p>	<p>} <i>Title</i></p> <p>} <i>Writer's name</i></p> <p>} <i>Date of publication</i></p> <p>} <i>Body</i></p> <p>} <i>of</i></p> <p>} <i>the letter</i></p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>} <i>Situation</i></p> <p>} <i>Situation</i></p>

Another imminent threat to East Asian security is a possible “cold war” between the US and China, the most “aggressive” country not only in terms of military expansion but also assertiveness in the region. Niall Ferguson of Harvard University believes that with its growing power, China will try to reshape the rules and institutions of regional order to better serve its agendas. This has raised concerns from the US as its traditional role as “anchor of order” in the region.

With the recent emergence of territorial disputes in the natural resource-rich waters of the East and South China seas, the power contest has started to show its symptoms. As each country is now starting to weigh its own interests and choose which bloc could provide greater benefits, it leaves the region without a “middle power” that can act as a peace facilitator.

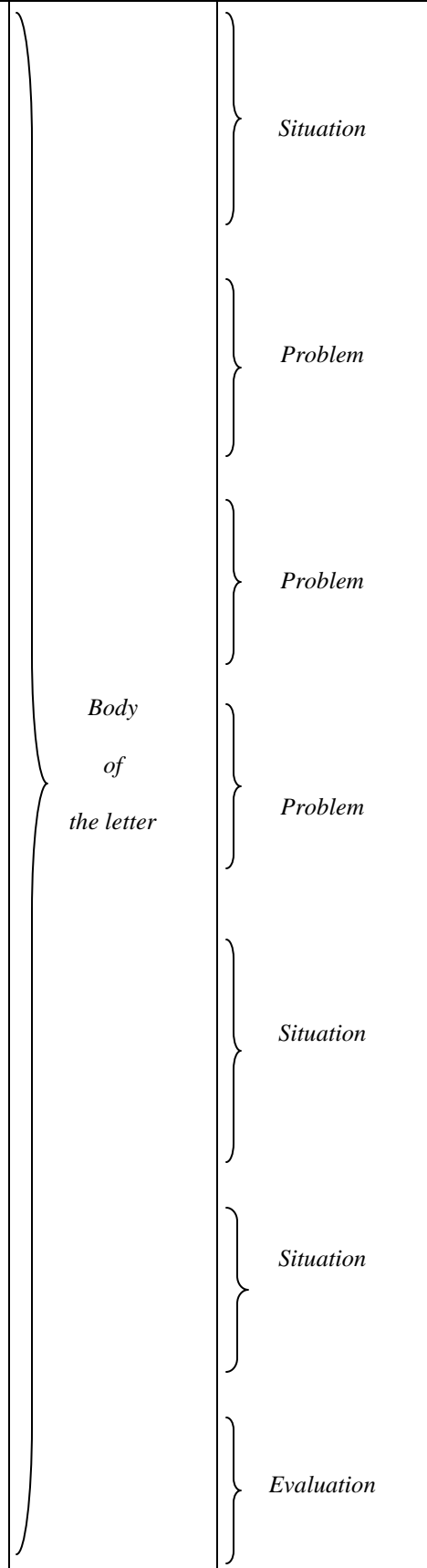
We cannot consider China, Taiwan, Brunei, Malaysia, Philippines or Vietnam as a possible peace facilitator, as they are direct claimants over the waters’ sovereignty. And despite their major presence in the region, Japan and South Korea can hardly be the appropriate peace facilitator candidates due to their tight and historic alliance with the US bloc.

Hong Kong and Singapore may contribute, but their size and little interest in the waters could prevent them from actively engaging in the cause. Thailand is also now busy rearranging its own democracy following the latest military coup. All of this leaves Indonesia as the only adequate candidate to serve the role in advocating peace in the region.

The debate between presidential candidates Prabowo Subianto and Joko “Jokowi” Widodo on Sunday showed that some apparently remain uninformed about Indonesia’s stake in South China Sea, making them wonder why Indonesia should even bother. Actually, besides its reputation as Southeast Asia’s largest economy, the world’s third-largest democracy and relatively balanced connections with both the US and China, Indonesia has direct interest in wanting to prevent the disputes from escalating.

With a possibility of China implementing the Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) on the South China Sea, Indonesia would find itself engaged in the dispute whether or not it would like to be. Last February, Foreign Minister Marty Natalegawa said that “Jakarta surely will not accept Beijing’s decision should it want to implement the ADIZ over the waters”.

The question now is what should Indonesia do to fulfill its duty? Chicago-based international relations scholar Brad Nelson suggests that Indonesia first assume a firm leadership in ASEAN in order to make it more consolidated and relevant to the power race in the region. Indonesia, unfortunately, often acts passively





<p>and prefers to avoid controversy. This inactive approach makes ASEAN seem as though it is lacking the steady leadership it needs to address the challenges.</p> <p>If Indonesia really wants to lead ASEAN, it needs to step up its game and fill the leadership vacuum in the organization. This can be achieved by taking more initiatives in solving the diverse problems ASEAN and its member states are facing. This will be the first real challenge for the next president, who needs strong political will and persuasive skills, while at the same time still upholding the independent and active foreign policy doctrine.</p> <p>After consolidating ASEAN, Indonesia, according to Oxford University security expert Jörg Friedrichs, and ASEAN need to be more proactively involved in wider regional institutions across East Asia. There are at least four multi-regional instruments that ASEAN can utilize to promote peace and stability in the region, namely the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), ASEAN Plus Three (APT), East Asian Summit (EAS) and China-ASEAN Special Relationship.</p> <p>Within these forums alone, ASEAN has access to become a strategic hub for at least 44 other countries in the Asia Pacific, including Canada, European Union and Russia, which share security interests in the area. Particularly, as also suggested by Rene Pattiradjawane (The Jakarta Post, June 20 article titled “The Informal Meeting of the ASEAN Sea”), the China-ASEAN Special Relationship could be instrumental in defusing latent distrust between China and its possible “foes” in Southeast Asia. A moratorium on the issue of possible joint-development program at the natural resource-rich waters, for example, can be further discussed within this forum.</p> <p>It will be up to the next Indonesian president to decide whether the country will really fulfill its duty as the leader of ASEAN. Whatever decisions he makes with regard to Indonesia’s future foreign policy, many hope he recognizes the importance of Indonesia and ASEAN in preserving peace and stability in East Asia.</p> <p><i>The writer graduated from Chulalongkorn University in Thailand majoring in Asian studies and the Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University, South Korea.</i></p>	<p><i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p><i>Situation</i></p> <p><i>Evaluation</i></p> <p><i>Evaluation</i></p> <p><i>Solution</i></p> <p><i>Sign off</i></p>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The New York Times</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Text</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">JUNE 26, 2014</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Generic structure</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rhetorical structure</i></p>
<p><b>The Supreme Court Was Right to Allow Anti-Abortion Protests</b></p> <p>By LAURENCE H. TRIBE JUNE 26, 2014</p> <p>CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Even as a committed supporter of a woman’s — increasingly imperiled — right to choose, I must acknowledge that the Supreme Court got it right on Thursday.</p> <p>In McCullen v. Coakley, the Court unanimously struck down a Massachusetts law setting a 35-foot buffer zone around abortion clinics. While the buffer zone was enacted to ensure the safety of women seeking abortions, it also restricted the peaceful activities of the plaintiff, Eleanor McCullen, and other opponents of abortion, who sought to stand on the sidewalk and urge those women not to make what they see as a tremendous mistake.</p> <p>That I don’t share Ms. McCullen’s views is beside the point. The great virtue of our First Amendment is that it protects speech we hate just as vigorously as it protects speech we support. On Thursday, all nine justices united to reaffirm our nation’s commitment to allowing diverse views in our public spaces — although their unanimous result belied their divided reasoning.</p> <p>Cases like McCullen force us to balance competing constitutional values: free speech against the safety and autonomy of women. Here the balance tips unquestionably toward speech. A woman’s right to choose whether or not to terminate her pregnancy under Roe v. Wade guarantees her protection from the state. This protection does not include a right to be shielded by the state from fellow citizens hoping to peacefully convince her that she’s making the wrong choice. In his opinion for the court, Chief Justice John G. Roberts Jr. affirmed the value of these personal conversations: “If all that the women can see and hear are vociferous opponents of abortion, then the buffer zones have effectively stifled petitioners’ message.”</p> <p>In that opinion, the court ruled, 5 to 4, that the Massachusetts statute was neutral with respect to the content of the speech that it sought to regulate — but was still unconstitutional because it restricted more speech than necessary to achieve its aim.</p> <p>The chief justice and those joining him were right that the restriction was needlessly broad. Although Massachusetts officials</p>	<p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Writer’s name</i></p> <p><i>Date of publication</i></p> <p><i>Opinions preview</i></p> <p><i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p><i>Situation</i></p> <p><i>Problem</i></p> <p><i>Solution</i></p> <p><i>Problem</i></p> <p><i>Evaluation</i></p>

claimed they had unsuccessfully attempted to implement less restrictive alternatives, Chief Justice Roberts emphatically declined to accept that contention on faith, echoing his recent opinion in the cellphone privacy cases, in which he found that neither the state nor the federal government had offered “evidence to suggest that their concerns” about law enforcement’s need to conduct cellphone searches without a judicial warrant “are based on actual experience.” That demand for evidence was a marked improvement over the court’s willingness in other recent free-speech cases to defer to naked government assertions about national security needs.

In his quest to bring all his colleagues on board, Chief Justice Roberts wrote an opinion that implausibly described the Massachusetts statute as neutral as between anti-abortion speech and abortion rights speech — a neutrality that four conservative justices rightly dismissed as illusory, revealing a court sharply divided beneath its veneer of unanimity.

Justice Antonin Scalia, the most forceful of the conservatives, correctly criticized this sleight-of-hand in his concurrence with Chief Justice Roberts, arguing convincingly, as did Justice Samuel A. Alito Jr., that the law at issue was anything but neutral toward the content of the speech at issue but represented a form of censorship. Justice Scalia and the justices joining him, Anthony M. Kennedy and Clarence Thomas, worried that a spurious unanimity by the court would encourage other jurisdictions to attempt, and get away with, similar sorts of discrimination favoring some kinds of speech over others.

This is not to say that other rights can never outweigh free speech. In 1992, the court upheld a buffer zone limiting political speech around a polling place. Thursday’s opinion sensibly distinguished between voting booths and abortion clinics, focusing on the difficulty of detecting low-visibility voter intimidation as compared with the “anything but subtle” harassment of women seeking abortions.

It focused as well on the deliberate exclusion of police officers near polling places in order to avoid the reality or appearance of official pressure on voters, an issue absent with abortion clinics, where the police are free to protect women from being pressured by others. The state has many alternative measures available to protect patient safety and autonomy, and the court’s decision rightly insists that the state must exhaust those alternatives before resorting to a blanket restriction of free speech.

Thursday’s opinion in no way restricts the right to choose whether or not to terminate a pregnancy guaranteed by *Roe v. Wade*, in 1973, and reaffirmed, in 1992, in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*.

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<p>Nor does recognizing a duty to protect freedom of speech in this setting ask us to deny the genuine anguish suffered even by women who are confronted by quiet protesters rather than noisy agitators on their way to use reproductive health services. But neither empathy for their anguish, nor the need to protect the safety of women seeking such services, nor the clear need to guard against the rising tide of state laws designed to restrict access to abortions, can justify far-reaching measures that restrict peaceful conversation in public spaces.</p>	<p><i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p><i>Situation</i></p>
<p><i>Laurence H. Tribe, a professor of constitutional law at Harvard, is the co-author, with Joshua Matz, of "Uncertain Justice: The Roberts Court and the Constitution."</i></p>	<p><i>Sign off</i></p>	

<p><b>The Jakarta Post</b></p> <p><i>Text</i></p>	<p>Wed, June 25 2014</p>	
	<p><i>Generic structure</i></p>	<p><i>Rhetorical structure</i></p>
<p><b>What does revised 2014 budget tell presidential candidates?</b></p> <p>Winarno Zain, Jakarta   Opinion   Wed, June 25 2014, 9:56 AM</p> <p>With President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono reaching the end of his tenure in October, he leaves behind a state budget that is grappling with the declining state of the economy. The revised budget reflects how the economy has changed so significantly just from a year ago. Growth is slowing; the rupiah exchange rate is weaker as pressures from yawning trade and current deficits mount, while oil output continues to decline.</p> <p>The budget also reflects the belated and weak government responses to the deteriorating situation mid general election, and now, presidential election.</p> <p>In the revised budget, the government has projected economic growth at 5.5 percent, down from the 6 percent assumed in the original budget. The rupiah exchange rate against the US dollar was projected at Rp 10,500 in the original budget but was revised to Rp 11,600.</p> <p>But the rupiah has been hovering around Rp 12,000 per dollar recently. The price of oil, which was assumed at US\$105 per barrel, has shot up to \$114 due to mounting sectarian conflict in Iraq.</p>	<p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Writer's name Date of publication</i></p> <p><i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p><i>Situation</i></p> <p><i>Situation</i></p> <p><i>Claim</i></p> <p><i>Appeal to value</i></p>

<p>Crude oil production, which the government optimistically projected at 870,000 barrel per day last year, has to be revised down to 818,000 barrel per day.</p>		<p><i>Appeal to need</i></p>
<p>Compared with the original 2014 state budget, the deficits in the revised budget are projected to soar by Rp 66.1 trillion or by a wobbling 38 percent. The rise in the deficits was entirely due to higher spending on fuel and electricity subsidies. At the same time, tax revenues would be Rp 34.4 trillion lower than projected in the original budget. Fearing that the deficits would cross the 3 percent gross domestic product (GDP) threshold, the government hastily decided to cut ministry spending by Rp 43 trillion to prevent a larger deficit.</p>		<p><i>Claim</i></p>
<p>However, under spending would still occur in the budget implementation just like in previous years, because the government's inadequate institutional capacity to implement investment projects. In 2013, actual government spending was 95 percent of the budget, and the same thing could happen in this year's budget, because of weak implementation. These two factors would keep the budget deficits under 3 percent thresholds, as mandated by the state finances law.</p>		<p><i>Counter claim</i></p>
<p>Tax revenue was projected at Rp 1,246 trillion, or Rp 36 trillion lower than the budget. Compared to the actual tax revenue in 2013 which was only Rp 1,072 trillion, the revised tax revenue projection would be an increase of 16 percent. Judging from the only 7 percent increase in the previous year, the 16 percent projected increase this year is unrealistic given the weakening growth.</p>	<p><i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p><i>Counter claim</i></p>
<p>There are several reasons for the lower projected tax revenue in 2014. One is the lower corporate income taxes due to decline in corporate earnings, because of lower economic growth and especially due to the mineral export ban, although partly offset by higher rupiah denominated revenues from dollar denominated taxes. Two, value-added tax (VAT) collection would be smaller due to lower consumption and imports. Although, in the second quarter, on account of Ramadhan, VAT receipts would likely be higher due to the increase in consumption and imports due to the Islamic Ramadhan fasting month.</p>		<p><i>Summing up</i></p>
<p>On the expenditure side, fuel and electricity subsidies are projected to be 24 percent higher at Rp 350 trillion, the highest in the country's history. The failure of the present government to address the fuel subsidy problems would mean that the burden for reigning fuel subsidies would be shifted to the new administration next year.</p>		<p><i>Situation</i></p>

<p>At the end of 2014, it was projected that a subsidy of Rp 50 trillion would be incurred but not yet paid in cash. The payment would be carried over to the 2015 budget, which would be an additional burden for the new administration. The same thing happened in 2013 when a total of Rp 40 trillion subsidies incurred had to be paid in 2014.</p>		<p><i>Situation</i></p>
<p>Meanwhile fuel subsidy spending continues to be poorly targeted, distortionary and impose high opportunity cost and fiscal risk. The new government should embark on subsidy reforms if it is serious about tackling fuel subsidy issues, and if they are serious about financing the many projects they promised during their campaign. They could draw some ideas on subsidy reforms that have been floated recently.</p>		<p><i>Summing up</i></p>
<p>For instance, changing the fuel pricing from the current discretionary pricing to rule-based fuel pricing. This is important because it would reduce budget uncertainties and could ensure that the poor and the vulnerable are protected from higher prices. The new government could explore another system, namely the fixed fuel subsidy per liter system. This system would ensure subsidy expenditure and the better control of it, and at the same time could make space for price increases in line with market prices.</p>	<p><i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p><i>Recommend -ation</i></p>
<p>Another option is to set a fixed total nominal subsidy cost limit. Under this system, the government fixes the nominal amount of fuel subsidy in the budget. If the subsidy goes above the limit, then prices would adjust automatically.</p>		<p><i>Appeal to need</i></p>
<p>This option would enhance the government's ability to control spending and provide more budget certainty. The profile of the revised 2014 budget warns the new government of the need to initiate some budget reforms. There is an urgent need to broaden revenue base to prevent tax revenue growth from falling further. Subsidies also need to be reduced. If the government fails to carry out these actions, they will not have enough money to fulfill their campaign pledges.</p>		<p><i>Recommend -ation</i></p>
<p><i>The writer, a graduate of the School of Economics at the University of Indonesia, is a commissioner of a publicly listed oil and gas service company.</i></p>	<p><i>Sign off</i></p>	

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The New York Times</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Text</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">JUNE 25, 2014</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Generic structure</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rhetorical structure</i></p>
<p><b>The Iraqi Friends We Abandoned</b></p> <p>By KIRK W. JOHNSON JUNE 25, 2014</p> <p>LOS ANGELES — “LET’S be perfectly coldblooded about it,” President Richard M. Nixon mused to Henry A. Kissinger. “South Vietnam is probably never gonna survive anyway.” It was August 1972, and Nixon was worried about the inevitable collapse of South Vietnam after American forces withdrew. Mr. Kissinger concurred: “We’ve got to find some formula that holds the thing together a year or two. If we settle it, say, this October, by January ’74 no one will give a damn.”</p> <p>This formula became known as the Decent Interval — a period of time after a withdrawal that would be long enough for Americans to go from war fatigue to amnesia. Thirty-two months later, when Saigon fell, there was no chance that the American public would countenance military re-engagement. Indeed, congressional concerns over being dragged back into conflict even threatened efforts to address a spiraling refugee crisis.</p> <p>It’s hard these days to escape the cold shadow of the Decent Interval. Throughout the long withdrawal from Iraq, my organization, the List Project to Resettle Iraqi Allies, which helps Iraqis who are endangered because they once worked alongside Americans in roles like interpreters, drivers and advisers, implored the Obama administration to draw up a plan to protect them. But this White House has always maintained a degree of detachment from Iraq: The Obama team campaigned in 2008 on getting out, and in 2012 on the fact that they’d gotten out. They had convinced themselves that Iraq was in better shape than it was, seemingly secure in the knowledge that the American public wouldn’t give them too hard a time if Iraq unraveled.</p> <p>Bipartisan legislation did create a category of Special Immigrant Visas for Iraqis who had helped us, but bureaucracy strangled their distribution. Thousands of Iraqis who worked with our troops, diplomats and aid workers remain in limbo, desperate for a visa allowing them to reach safety. The same story is playing out in Afghanistan.</p> <p>This problem did not go unanticipated. A year before the war’s end, Congress passed a bill instructing the executive branch to put a contingency plan in place, but the White House never did. Two weeks before the last American troops left in December 2011, a</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">}</p> <p style="text-align: center;">} <i>Writer’s name</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">} <i>Date of publication</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">}</p> <p style="text-align: center;">}</p> <p style="text-align: center;">}</p> <p style="text-align: center;">} <i>Body of the letter</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">}</p> <p style="text-align: center;">}</p> <p style="text-align: center;">}</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">} <i>Phenomenon</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">}</p> <p style="text-align: center;">} <i>Explanation</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">}</p> <p style="text-align: center;">} <i>Evaluation</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">}</p> <p style="text-align: center;">} <i>Explanation</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">}</p> <p style="text-align: center;">} <i>Explanation</i></p>

National Security Council staff member told List Project lawyers, “We know the Iraqis on your list have a subjective fear, but there’s no objective basis for them to be afraid after we leave.”

Several months later, an Iraqi who had operated a forklift on a United States Army base was decapitated; for more than a year, he had tried desperately to get the refugee bureaucracy to process his application. I found it impossible to tell his widow and son that the Obama administration thought they should try to be less subjective in their fear.

Two and a half years since our last troops departed, perhaps 1.5 million Iraqis have been uprooted by new fighting that may shatter Iraq as a nation. Dozens of families email me with subject lines imploring: “Please Help Me,” “Need Support Please,” “Please help!!!!!!”

But there is next to nothing I can do. Anne C. Richard, the assistant secretary of state in charge of refugee issues, has informed me that the embassy in Baghdad has evacuated the few staffers through whose hands refugee petitions had to go; that means the cases of the applicants for refugee status remain frozen wherever they were when the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria began to take over northern Iraq.

Of the 90 Iraqis with whom I worked during my time in Baghdad and Falluja, 85 had been chased from Iraq and three had been assassinated by the time the assault began. When I last heard from one of the remaining two, he was holed up in his apartment with his wife, his 5-year-old daughter and a Colt pistol — not much protection against ISIS if the militants find them. The other, named Jalal, fled to Turkey last week with his wife and three daughters. He was lucky, in a way, since all flights out of Baghdad are now booked solid until July 15. But his voice carried only defeat when we spoke by phone. His life, he said, is already ruined.

“I’ve lost all the hope in everything,” he told me. “I left everything back there — my car, my house, everything. We have to run away for how long? One year? Two years? For how long? I’m 37. I have been in this drama for 10 years. I’m fed up with everything. I need to raise my daughters. I need to secure their lives, secure their future.”

All three daughters are traumatized; the middle one, 8 years old, can no longer control her bladder. Jalal applied for a special immigrant visa years ago. “I sent them emails and emails and emails,” he told me. “The last interview was October 2010. We are now in 2014! Four years, you’re doing administrative processing? What the hell have you been doing for four years? We’re being killed here, kidnapped, and tortured.”

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<p>“They left us behind,” Jalal said bitterly. “It’s the same story as Vietnam.”</p> <p>In America, the airwaves are once again choked with political bile and finger-pointing, a shabby score-settling over who was right a decade ago and who really lost Iraq. And once again, those who helped us and now need our help are ignored. A decent interval has passed, and Americans don’t really give a damn about Iraq.</p> <p><i>Kirk W. Johnson, a former reconstruction coordinator in Iraq, is the founder of the List Project to Resettle Iraqi Allies, and the author of “To Be a Friend Is Fatal: The Fight to Save the Iraqis America Left Behind.”</i></p>	<p> <i>Body</i>  <i>of</i>  <i>the letter</i> </p> <p> <i>Sign off</i> </p>	<p><i>Explanation</i></p>
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RS of The Jakarta Post	RS of The New York Times
<p><b>Problem/Solution</b></p> <p>Situation</p> <p>Problem</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Evaluation</p>	<p><b>Problem/Solution</b></p> <p>Situation</p> <p>Problem</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Evaluation</p>
<p><b>Analytical Exposition</b></p> <p>Situation</p> <p>Claim</p> <p>Counterclaim</p> <p>Evaluation</p>	<p><b>Analytical Exposition</b></p> <p>Situation</p> <p>Claim</p> <p>Counterclaim</p> <p>Evaluation</p>
<p><b>Hortatory Exposition</b></p> <p>Situation</p> <p>Claim</p> <p>Appeal to value</p> <p>Appeal to need</p> <p>Counterclaim</p> <p>Summing up/conclusion</p> <p>Recommendation</p>	<p><b>Hortatory Exposition</b></p> <p>Situation</p> <p>Claim</p> <p>Appeal to value</p> <p>Appeal to need</p> <p>Counterclaim</p> <p>Summing up/conclusion</p> <p>Recommendation</p>
<p><b>Explanation</b></p> <p>Phenomenon</p>	<p><b>Explanation</b></p> <p>Phenomenon</p>

Explanation	Explanation
Summing up	Summing up

Table 1: Rhetorical structure of The Jakarta Post and The New York Times

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problem of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, research method, which includes: research design, data and data source, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

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

This study examines similarities and differences of the opinion columns between the Jakarta Post and the New York Times which include (1) generic structure and (2) rhetorical structure. These studies are placed within two theoretical frameworks: genre theory and contrastive rhetoric. To help answer the question of this study, the approach to genre analysis is formulating of a larger theory known as systemic functional linguistics (Halliday 1994, Martin 1992). Systemic functional linguistic is concerned with the use of language in particular social context, between language and social settings. Each of this formulation is explained in more detail in section 2.2 chapter II.

Previous studies of contrastive analysis have been done by a number of researchers, Cahyono (2001) researched the major aim of review studies of second language writing. The first part deals mainly with the process of writing in the second and first languages. The second part concerns contrastive rhetoric. In the

second parts, the findings of the research studies on the relationship of first and second language rhetoric are presented. Included in the discussion are research studies on contrastive rhetoric in the Indonesian context. The last section of this article concludes the discussion and proposes the implementation of more research on the relationship between Indonesian rhetoric and English rhetoric in essays written by Indonesian learners of English.

Connor (2002) wrote an article in the journals. This article addresses that need by surveying some new directions of contrastive rhetoric, particularly in view of some of its criticisms. As background, he briefly summarizes the goals, methods, and major accomplishments of research in contrastive rhetoric during the past 30 years.

Kuntjara (2004) from Petra Christian University researched Cultural Transfer in EFL Writing: A Look at Contrastive Rhetoric on English and Indonesian. This study wants to see if there has been any cultural transfer in L2 writing of Indonesian writers. This has led to the probing of Indonesian L1 writing as well. This study suggests the complexity of rhetoric in writing.

Minjie Xing from University of Manchester; Jinghui Wang from Harbin Institute of Technology; Kenneth Spencer from University of Hull (2008, pp. 71-93). The study investigated the potential impact of e-learning on raising overseas students' cultural awareness and explored the possibility of creating an interactive learning environment for them, to improve their English academic writing. The study based on a comparison of Chinese and English rhetoric in academic writing,

including a comparison of Chinese students' writings in Chinese with native English speakers' writings in English and Chinese students' writings in English with the help of an e-course and Chinese students' writings in English without the help of an e-course. Five features of contrastive rhetorics were used as criteria for the comparison. The experimental results show that the group using the e-course was successful in learning about defined aspects of English rhetorics in academic writing, reaching a level of performance that equaled that of native English speakers.

Furthermore, the different from the previous study, the researcher wants to examine similarities and differences between The Jakarta Post and The New York Times to the opinion sections at two levels: generic structure and rhetorical structure. The studies are placed within two theoretical frameworks: genre theory and contrastive rhetoric. The approach to genre analysis is formulating of a larger theory known as systemic functional linguistics Halliday and Martin.

The Jakarta Post and The New York Times were taken as the subject of this study, building upon previous research into cross cultural differences, these in Indonesian and English writing.

## **1.2. Problems of the Study**

Based on the background of the study above, this study is conducted to answer this following question:

- What are the similarities and differences of rhetorics between the Jakarta Post and the New York Times to the opinion sections based on the generic structure and rhetorical structure?

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

In line with the problem stated above, the objective of this study is:

- This study examines similarities and differences rhetoric between the Jakarta Post and the New York Times letters to the opinions based on the generic structure and rhetorical structure which are placed within two theoretical frameworks: genre theory and contrastive rhetoric.

### **1.4. Significances of the Study**

The findings of the study in the relation of what have to discussing, this research significant conducted the theoretical and practical contribution.

Theoretically, this research approach to genre analysis in the study is situated within larger theory of language known as systematic functional linguistic (Martin 1992, Halliday 1994). Practically, the research expected to give contribution to make understand the readers about similarities and differences rhetorics in the Jakarta Post and the New York Times to the opinion sections.

The result of this research is expected to the references and be useful to the researcher itself to enrich the knowledge of rhetoric in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times to the opinion sections. Finally, this study is expected to enrich the understanding of rhetoric and knowledge of the readers.

### 1.5 Scope and Limitation

In order to answer the problems, the researcher emphasize to the scope and limitation rules. This research taken the sources in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times, which was taken 5 in The Jakarta Post and 5 in The New York Times and this will be analyzed based on Halliday and Martin's theory of systematic functional linguistic which placed on the generic structure and rhetorical structures.

### 1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

A number of terms used in this study need to be clarified to avoid misunderstanding.

- a. **Rhetoric:** The whole range of arts not only of persuasion but also of producing or reducing misunderstanding. (Booth, 2004)
- b. **Systematic functional linguistics:** A study which is concerned the use of language in particular social context or the relationship between language and its social settings. (Halliday 1994, Martin 1992)
- c. **The Jakarta Post:** A daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta.
- d. **The New York Times:** An American daily newspaper founded and continuously published in New York City.



## **1.7 Research Method**

### **1.7.1 Research Design**

This study focuses on the discussion of similarities and differences rhetoric between The Jakarta Post and The New York Times letters to the opinions based on the generic structure and rhetorical structures, it is beginning with the discussion about topic, the topic is free taken in any topics in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times and then begin to discussing the generic structure and rhetorical structures which followed in tables.

This study uses qualitative the most appropriate method to answer the research question that have been stated in the above chapter. The researcher uses qualitative design as it is the method of analyzing and collection of the data. Rahardjo (2002) state that qualitative research had expansive characteristic where it tried to describe and analyze phenomena. The researcher uses qualitative design as it is a method of analyzing and collecting the data. This research has specific purpose which makes value to the readers and provides relevant information. Generally for understanding of the object which is research. The analysis focused on contrastive rhetorics which are found in the similarities and differences between the Jakarta Post and the New York Times.

### **1.7.2 Data and Data Sources**

In this research, the primaries of the data source were taken from The Jakarta Post and The New York Times online on June 2014, which was taken randomly. All the data consist of the opinions which were written by native and non-native English.

### **1.7.3 Research Instrument**

The research instrument used in this study is mainly the researcher because the data of this study do not involve direct contact with the subject being investigated (Cresswell, 1994). Moreover, there is no other appropriate research instrument which is suitable to gain the data in this study. The researcher is the main instrument for collecting and analyzing the data.

### **1.7.4 Data Collection**

To get the original and valid data, the researcher used the following steps: first, the researcher took the data sources from internet. Second, the researcher read the opinion section of the Jakarta Post and the New York Times, and then identifying opinions based on the generic structure and rhetorical structures, which are placed genre theory and contrastive rhetorics. The last, re-read the opinions to make sure the data is valid to do research.

### **1.7.5 Data Analysis**

In analyzing the data, this study used the theory of systematic functional linguistics (Halliday 1994, Martin 1992), the researcher begins to analyze into

some steps, first is read the opinions in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times online, second is collected the data which is matched with the researcher wants. Third, the researcher searching the generic structure and rhetorical structures, which are placed genre theory and contrastive rhetorics. Finally, the researcher arranges the data appropriate with the research problem and makes general conclusion based on the whole result of the data analysis to find out the answer of the research focus.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents review of related the literature which are focused on definition of rhetoric: pre-modern definitions and modern definitions, systematic functional linguistics: Halliday and Martin notions, generic structures and rhetorical structures.

#### 2.1 Rhetoric

Any confident claim about the importance of rhetorical studies requires as a first step some sorting of diverse definitions. No one definition will ever pin rhetoric down. As Aristotle insisted, in the first major work about *The Art of Rhetoric*, rhetoric has no specific territory or subject matter of its own, since it is found everywhere. Contrastive definitions of rhetorics both as the arts of discourses and studies of its resources and consequences.

##### 2.1.1 Pre-modern Definitions

“Rhetoric is the counterpart of dialectic. It is the faculty of discovering in any particular case all of the available means of persuasion.” (*Aristotle*)

“Rhetoric is one great art comprised of five lesser arts: invention (usually translated as invention but I prefer discovery), dispositio, elocutio, memoria, and pronunciatio. It is speech designed to persuade.” (*Cicero*)

“Rhetoric is the science of speaking well, the education of the Roman gentleman, both useful and a virtue.” (*Quintilian*)

“Rhetoric is the art of expressing clearly, ornately (where necessary), persuasively, and fully the truths which thought has discovered acutely.” (*St. Augustine*)

“Rhetoric is the application of reason to imagination for the better moving of the will. It is not solid reasoning of the kind science exhibits.” (*Francis Bacon*)

With the explosion of passionate scientific rationality in the Enlightenment, more and more authors, while continuing to study and teach rhetoric, followed Bacon in placing it down the scale of genuine pursuit of truth.

### **2.1.2 Modern definitions**

It was only with the twentieth-century revival that the term again began to receive more favorable definitions. Here are some modern additions to the expanded definitions:

“Rhetoric is the study of misunderstandings and their remedies.” (*I. A. Richards, 1936*)

“Rhetoric is that which creates an informed appetite for the good.” (*Richard Weaver, 1948*)

“Rhetoric is rooted in an essential function of language itself, a function that is wholly realistic and continually born anew: the use of language as a symbolic means of inducing cooperation in beings that by nature respond to symbols.”

*(Kenneth Burke, 1950)*

“Rhetoric is the art of discovering warrantable beliefs and improving those beliefs in shared discourse . . . the art of probing what we believe we ought to believe, rather than proving what is true according to abstract methods.”

*(Wayne Booth, 1964)*

“Rhetoric is a mode of altering reality, not by the direct application of energy to objects, but by the creation of discourse which changes reality through the mediation of thought and action.” *(Lloyd Bitzer, 1968)*

“We should not neglect rhetoric’s importance, as if it were simply a formal superstructure or technique exterior to the essential activity. Rhetoric is something decisive in society. . . . [T]here are no politics, there is no society without rhetoric, without the force of rhetoric.” *(Jacques Derrida, 1990)*

“Rhetoric is the art, practice, and study of [all] human communication.”

*(Andrea Lunsford, 1995)*

“Rhetoric appears as the connective tissue peculiar to civil society and to its proper finalities, happiness and political peace hic et nunc.” *(Marc Fumaroli, 1999)*

By those number of rhetoric definitions, it can be concluded that rhetoric is the whole range of arts not only of persuasion but also of producing or reducing misunderstanding. Since rhetorical terms are so ambiguous, it will be useful to rely throughout on the following summary of the distinctions.

### **2.1.3 Three Sub-Kinds of Rhetoric**

Contingent realities made by rhetoric have been variously classified by all rhetoricians, most often following Aristotle's distinction of three kinds:

- a. *Deliberative*: attempts to make the future. Politicians or committee members debate about how to act or vote, husbands and wives and architects debate about house remodeling. (Booth, 2004)
- b. *Forensic*: attempts to change what we see as truth about the past (attempts which may of course also affect the future). A lawyer skillful in rhetoric can sometimes make it clear that a death penalty decision for murder was false, thus creating a new reality for defendants, prosecutors, victims, and their families. (Booth, 2004)
- c. *Epidictic*: attempts to reshape views of the present. An orator or birthday party friend can change the reality of how we value people and their creations. A hero can be revealed as a con artist, or a CEO turned from hero to villain. A widely mocked art movement can be turned into a celebrated artistic revolution. (Booth, 2004)

## **2.2 Systematic Functional Linguistics**

Systemic functional linguistics is an approach to linguistics that considers language as a social semiotic system. A central theoretical principle is then that any act of communication involves choices. Language is a system and the choices available in any language variety are mapped using the representation tool of the system network.

### **2.2.1 Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics**

Halliday (1994) defined systematic functional linguistics is concerned with the use of language in particular social contexts. It is concerned with the relationship between language and its social settings. Also, looks at whole texts in the light contextual and linguistic features, and the way language serves particular social functions within a particular genre.

### **2.2.2 Martin's Systemic Functional Linguistics**

In 1997, Martin also has perspectives of the ways to investigating of textual patterning in genre studies, the approach can be found in the demarcation of macro-genres and elemental genres or micro-genres. Here, macro-genres and micro-genres are drawn:

- a) Macro-genres, the text of the article should be taken from the newspaper article. It's because the text is larger and more complex text.
- b) Micro-genres, the text of the article are smaller which realizes a rhetorical function such as explanation, description, and discussion. Micro-genres



that occur within macro-genres could be narratives, recounts, arguments or information reports and so forth.

Rhetorical structure which is closely related to micro-genre refers to internal textual patterns which realize the rhetorical function of the text. Both generic and rhetorical structures of the texts examine the structures of the texts in this research.

### **2.3 Generic Structures and Rhetorical Structures**

From this perspective, generic structure which is closely related to macro-genre refers to the way that a particular genre develops typical and recognizable organization structures. Rhetorical structure which is closely related a micro-genre, refers to internal textual patterns which realize rhetorical function of text. Both generic structure and rhetorical structures of texts are employed to examine the structures of the texts in this research. Besides generic structure and rhetorical structure, some key notions were employed in the data analysis. The generic structures are drowning by some outlined below:

- a) *Argument*: a micro-genre which represents forms of discourse that attempt to persuade readers or listener to accept a claim, whether acceptance is based on logical or emotional appeals (Rotternburg, 1994). In this study, three kinds of argument have been categorized below:
  - Problem/solutions: to propose some possible solution to some social problem (Hoey, 1983)

- Hortatory exposition: to persuade the reader that something should or should not be the case. (Gerot and Wignell, 1994)
  - Analytical exposition: to persuade the reader that something in the case. (Gerot and Wignell, 1994)
- b) *Explanation*: a micro-genre which represents discourse that attempts to explain how something works or give some reasons for some phenomenon. (Gerot and Wignell, 1994)
- c) *Claim/preposition*, it is what an arguer is trying to prove. This may sometimes appear as a thesis statement in a text. (Rotterburg, 1994). It could be an opinion, a policy proposal, an evaluation, a cause and effect statement, or an interpretation
- d) *Evidence*: facts or opinions that support an issue or claim. It may consist of statistics, reports of personal experience, or views of experts. (Rotterburg, 1994)
- e) *Appeal to needs*: an appeal that a writer makes to the physiological or psychological well-being of the audience to win support for a claim. (Rotterburg, 1994)
- f) *Appeal to values*: an appeal that a writer makes to the principles by which the expected readers judge what is good or bad, beautiful or ugly, worthwhile or undesirable, and to win support for the claim (Rotterburg, 1994)

## CHAPTER III

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents findings and discussions which are divided into two sections. The main purpose of this chapter is to answer the research questions as presented in chapter 1.

#### 3.1 Findings

Based on the analysis of the Jakarta Post and the New York Times newspapers to the opinion sections, describing findings at generic structure and rhetorical structure were analyzed based on Halliday and Martin's theory presented below.

##### 3.1.1 Generic Structure and Macro-genre

This part presents generic structure and rhetorical structure in The Jakarta Post.

##### Data 1. The Jakarta Post

<b>The Jakarta Post</b>  <i>Text</i>	Sun, June 22 2014	
	<i>Generic structure</i>	<i>Rhetorical structure</i>
<p><b>View Point: Is Risma only driving sex workers to the street?</b></p> <p>Pandaya, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta   Opinion   Sun, June 22 2014, 12:24 PM</p> <p>There has been no shutdown of a red-light district that has stirred such national controversy and aroused the international media's curiosity as has that of Dolly, dubbed</p>	<p>} <i>Title</i></p> <p>} <i>Writer's name</i></p> <p>} <i>Date of publication</i></p> <p>} <i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">} <i>Situation</i></p>

<p>the largest brothel in Southeast Asia, in the East Java provincial capital of Surabaya.</p> <p>Even though the vast prostitution complex has been officially closed, the media glare remains because many of the thousands of sex workers, pimps, brothel owners and others who rely on the flesh trade for their livelihood remain defiant.</p> <p>To show they're not bluffing, many brothels are still open despite the official order of closure issued on Wednesday night. Their resistance has provoked Mayor Tri Rismaharini (known as Risma) to threaten legal action against them. She has given them until the end of the upcoming fasting month to comply with the shutdown.</p> <p>This means regular patrons will never be sure if they can come back to Dolly without fear of being caught in a police raid, and thus in some cases risk conflict with their partner at home.</p> <p>The Dolly shutdown has divided local politicians in the province, which prides itself as the home base of Nahdlatul Ulama, Indonesia's largest cultural Islamic organization. Religious leaders and moralists are the strongest proponents of the mayor's move.</p> <p>Resistance also comes from various quarters, including Risma's fellow Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) politicians, who are concerned about falling out of favor with one section of the "wong cilik", or common people, who are their main support base.</p> <p>Risma's Dolly policy has also reopened her bitter conflict with her own deputy, Wisnu Sakti Buana, also a PDI-P politician. They were most recently at odds over a provincial government plan to build a toll road in the city that Risma flatly rejected but Wisnu supported.</p> <p>Opposition also comes from Kusnadi, deputy speaker of the provincial legislative council.</p> <p>"Surabaya is already swarming with street walkers," he told local media. "The closure of Dolly will only make the Surabaya streets even filthier."</p>	<p><i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">}</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Situation</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">}</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Solution</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">}</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Problem</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">}</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Situation</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">}</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Situation</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">}</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Situation</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">}</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Evaluation</i></p>
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<p>Established by the Dutch colonial rulers as a night fare for their soldiers, Dolly has become one of Surabaya's best-known landmarks, as it has evolved into an infamous sex tourist spot frequented by people from all over the world. In terms of international reputation, it is often likened to Patpong in Bangkok or King Cross in Sydney.</p>		<p><i>Evaluation</i></p>
<p>Moving to close it down reflects the extraordinary courage and determination of Risma, Indonesia's first female mayor, who has won national and international accolades for her efforts to make the country's second-largest city cleaner and more livable.</p>		<p><i>Evaluation</i></p>
<p>Her declaration shutting it down Wednesday night, given in dramatic fashion, epitomized her resolve to close down all red-light districts that riddle the international port city – something that none of her predecessors had even probably thought of.</p>	<p><i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p><i>Situation</i></p>
<p>Prostitution is officially illegal in Indonesia but "lokalisasi" – a euphemism for state-sanctioned "localized" brothels like Dolly – remain a robust all-season business in major cities. In Dolly, the annual turnover reaches Rp 1.5 trillion a year, according to one estimate, and it contributes Rp 34 billion to the local administration's coffers annually.</p>		<p><i>Evaluation</i></p>
<p>In its heyday in 2008, Dolly employed 3,500 sex workers, but that number has declined to about 1,200 today, as officials records showed when it was closed down.</p>		<p><i>Situation</i></p>
<p>But Risma, who means to portray herself as a populist leader, decided the house of ill-repute had to be put to sleep for good because it had become a haven for human trafficking and the spread of HIV and was in violation of a 1999 law banning prostitution.</p>		<p><i>Evaluation</i></p>
<p>The central government has spent Rp 8 billion to compensate the sex workers and pimps and Risma says she has sought another Rp 36 billion to buy the Dolly property and develop it into an Islamic center – as Jakarta did when it closed down the Kramat Tunggak red-light district in 2002.</p>		<p><i>Evaluation</i></p>
<p>The Dolly closure has undoubtedly raised Risma's political stature. Praise has rained down from the moralists, rights groups and public alike – a valuable credit she needs to boost her political career.</p>		<p><i>Evaluation</i></p>

<p>“We appreciate Bu Risma’s courage to make Surabaya a clean city, which also means clean from prostitution,” says Hidayat Nur Wahid, a senior politician of the Islamist Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) and a member of the House of Representatives in Jakarta.</p> <p>Despite her best efforts, however, her ambition to rid Surabaya of the world’s oldest profession may be elusive.</p> <p>She may be able to close down brothels and buy the property for public use, but by de-localizing prostitution it could become more difficult to control.</p> <p>Closing down a red-light district may be “easy”, but the big money involved in the business makes it equally easy for the pimps, sex workers and corrupt officials to move or transform their operations.</p> <p>To succeed, Risma will have to learn from other regions that have closed brothels but have miserably failed to stem prostitution – succeeding only in moving the activity from one place to another.</p> <p>A case in point is when then Bandung mayor Dada Rosada closed down Saritem, the largest prostitution center in West Java in 2007, bought some of the buildings and built a mosque and a boarding school in the area. But today, seven years on, many of the brothels have reopened.</p> <p>The closure of Kramat Tunggak in North Jakarta, which used to be as big and infamous as Dolly, and its conversion into an Islamic center may have been a success story that inspired Risma, but prostitution in Jakarta remains acute. In major cities, brothels are disguised as legal establishments like massage parlors, spas, discotheques, transit hotels or beauty salons.</p> <p>Risma’s argument that brothels must be closed down because they are responsible for the spread of HIV also sounds flimsy because all agree that it is easier to control the prostitutes’ health if they work in an establishment. How can the mayor regularly control the health of people on the streets?</p> <p><i>The writer is a staff writer of The Jakarta Post</i></p>	<p><i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p><i>Evaluation</i></p> <p><i>Situation and Problem</i></p> <p><i>Solution and Problem</i></p> <p><i>Solution</i></p> <p><i>Situation</i></p> <p><i>Situation</i></p> <p><i>Solution and Problem</i></p> <p><i>Sign off and opinion’s preview</i></p>
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## Data 2. The New York Times

This part presents generic structure and rhetorical structure in The New York Times.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The New York Times</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Text</i></p>	June 22, 2014	
	<i>Generic structure</i>	<i>Rhetorical structure</i>
<p><b>Elite, Separate, Unequal</b></p> <p><b>New York City’s Top Public Schools Need Diversity</b></p> <p>By RICHARD D. KAHLENBERG June 22, 2014</p> <p>WASHINGTON — NEW YORK CITY’S elite public high schools were always meant to provide a quintessentially American blend of academic excellence and democratic accessibility. Unlike the city’s expensive private schools, they would be free and open to all who were academically qualified, irrespective of pedigree.</p> <p>“You pass the test, you get the highest score, you get into the school — no matter what your ethnicity, no matter what your economic background is,” Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg said in 2012. But this year, only 5 percent of seats at those eight schools were offered to black students and 7 percent to Latinos, in a city where the public schools are 70 percent black and Latino. At Stuyvesant High School, just 3 percent of offered seats this year went to black and Latino students.</p> <p>When the number of black and Latino students admitted to a public school is a tiny fraction of their share of the general population, it raises red flags about the fairness of the admissions system.</p> <p>New York City’s eight selective public high schools base admissions on a single two-and-a-half-hour assessment — the Specialized High Schools Admissions Test — a practice that is unusual among other large public school systems in the nation. The N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Education Fund, along with other groups, has filed a federal civil rights complaint against this arrangement.</p> <p>In his campaign for mayor, Bill de Blasio called for diversifying these schools. His administration recently endorsed proposed state legislation that would broaden the criteria for admissions to the city’s three original specialized high schools — Stuyvesant, the Bronx High</p>	<p>           } <i>Title</i>            } <i>Writer’s name</i>            } <i>Date of publication</i>              }              } <i>Body of the letter</i> </p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>           } <i>Phenomenon</i>              } <i>Phenomenon and Explanation</i>              } <i>Evaluation</i>              } <i>Explanation</i>              } <i>Explanation</i> </p>

<p>School of Science, and Brooklyn Technical High School — where the use of the test is mandated by state law, to also include factors such as a student’s grade point average, state exam scores and attendance. At the five other selective schools, Mr. de Blasio has the power to change the criteria without legislation.</p> <p>The proposed law moves in the right direction, but simply adding grades to test scores may not do much to promote equity. And giving students credit for attendance sounds a bit like the old joke that 80 percent of success is showing up.</p> <p>Is there a way to capture a more meaningful notion of merit without throwing out the test — a system that rewards hard work and talent and also recognizes the extra hurdles some students face?</p> <p>Five years ago I worked with Chicago public school officials to create a program for their selective and magnet schools. Chicago had previously been under a racial desegregation consent decree that employed racial quotas, but when the consent decree ended, the city sought a new way to promote fairness and diversity without relying on race.</p> <p>Under the policy we developed, 30 percent of students are admitted to Chicago’s highly selective high schools (such as Walter Payton College Prep) based strictly on the traditional criteria of grades and test scores. The remaining seats are allocated to the highest-scoring students from four different socioeconomic tiers, under the premise that students in the poorest parts of the city who score modestly lower on standardized tests have a lot to offer, given the obstacles they’ve had to overcome.</p> <p>Demographers rank Chicago’s census tracts from most to least advantaged by six criteria: median family income, average level of education attained by parents, percentage of single-family homes, percentage of homes where English is not the first language, percentage of homeowner-occupied residences, and school achievement scores by attendance area.</p> <p>The policy has resulted in far more racial and ethnic diversity than in New York City’s elite public schools. At Walter Payton, 21 percent of students are black and 25 percent are Latino. Some critics worry that these numbers are still inadequate in a public school system where 41 percent of students are black and 45 percent Latino. But compared with Stuyvesant, Payton is a multicultural paradise.</p> <p>Other critics argue that the system tilts too far in favor of</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Body of the letter</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Explanation</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Evaluation</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Explanation</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Phenomenon</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Explanation</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Phenomenon and Explanation</i></p>
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<p>children from low-income neighborhoods. But the plan has proved to be the basis for a stable and enduring compromise. Fears that students from low-income areas would fail have not come to pass, and Chicago's top selective schools still rank as the top three in the state.</p> <p>New York City schools have never been subject to a citywide desegregation suit, and the state's schools are now more segregated than Mississippi's. But the unfortunate reality of segregation can be leveraged to promote a positive outcome in the city's elite schools. Isn't it time for New York City's top schools to recognize that excellence can be found among students of all racial and economic backgrounds?</p> <p><i>Richard D. Kahlenberg is a senior fellow at the Century Foundation and the author of "The Remedy: Class, Race, and Affirmative Action."</i></p>	<p><i>Body of the letter</i></p> <p><i>Sign off and opinion's preview</i></p>	<p><i>Evaluation</i></p> <p><i>Evaluation and Explanation</i></p>
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### 3. 1. 2 Similarities and differences of the generic structure and macro genre in the Jakarta Post and the New York Times

After analyze the table above, the researcher concludes the similarities and differences between the Jakarta Post and the New York Times in generic structure and macro genre as can be seen below.

#### a) Generic structure

At the level of generic structure, The Jakarta Post and The New York Times to the opinion share some similarities. Both have title, name of the writer and date of publication. Body of the letter and sign off with writer's preview are followed.

**b) Macro-genre**

Both the Jakarta Post and the New York Times to the opinion's name, The Jakarta Post's structures usually followed by the name of the city where the opinion were written. Then followed by contains of the letters topic, next followed by day, date and year of publication then the time of publications. In the Jakarta Post, the capital letters of the name is used only in the first name, also the name after spacing.

**Data 3:**

*Warief Djajanto Basorie, Jakarta / Opinion / Tue, June 24 2014, 10:14 AM*

Or

*Pandaya, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta / Opinion / Sun, June 22 2014, 12:24 PM*

From the second example, there is an opinion of the writer in The Jakarta Post that showing where the writers are from.

Different from The New York Times, the structures after the name followed by month, date and year of publications; it is not showing where the opinions written. It is found in The New York Times, most of the name of the opinions used capital letters after following the word "By".

**Data 4:**

*By RICHARD D. KAHLENBERG JUNE 22, 2014*  
*By VICTORIA HENSHAW JUNE 23, 2014*

The New York Times, the name of the city where the opinions written are written in the first of the opening letter, all used capital letters.

**Data 5:**

*WASHINGTON — NEW YORK CITY'S elite public high schools were always meant to provide a quintessentially American blend of academic excellence and democratic accessibility.*

*NEW YORK CITY has always had a challenging relationship with odor, which given its density, could hardly be otherwise. And as summer gets going, so does the season of smell.*

However, one important difference between The Jakarta Post and The New York Times to the opinion's writer are specification of the letters, day and the time of publications and also the use of capital letters on their names.

Furthermore, both The Jakarta Post and The New York Times have sign off for ending the text, both have preview of writers background knowledge and occupation.

**Data 6:**

The Jakarta Post:

*The writer is a staff writer of The Jakarta Post*

OR

*The writer graduated from Chulalongkorn University in Thailand majoring in Asian studies and the Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University, South Korea.*

**Data 7:**

The New York Times:

*Richard D. Kahlenberg is a senior fellow at the Century Foundation and the author of "The Remedy: Class, Race, and Affirmative Action."*

Or

*Setareh Derakhshesh is the director of the Voice of America Persian Service. The same cases with The New York Times can be seen in the use of title. The*

Jakarta Post to the opinion writers used title to present their own view on the topic. Some of writers present title by asking questions.

**Data 8:**

- 1) *View Point: Is Risma only driving sex workers to the street?*
- 2) *How will the next president handle the Asian Cold War?*
- 3) *What does revised 2014 budget tell presidential candidates?*

It seems that, some of The Jakarta Post opinion writer were used questions to present their own point of view to opening a title which is discussing issues that concern in Indonesian society.

In The New York Times opinion to title the writers presented some of view point of the writers before reflection the title.

**Data 9:**

- 1) *Elite, Separate, Unequal  
New York City's Top Public Schools Need Diversity*
- 2) *Don't Turn Up Your Nose at the City in Summer  
Summer in New York, Season of Smell*

In The New York Times opinion, the writers used view point to introduce the title of a letter. The title they gave after view point of the title presented on the issues under discussion. However, this was not commonly found in The Jakarta Post. At least did not occur in the example texts examined for this study.

As can be seen from Macro-genre and generic structure, both The Jakarta Post and The New York Times to the opinion have the same pattern of title, body of the letter and sign off and the opinion's names in writing structures, The Jakarta Post's structures usually followed by the name of the city where the opinion written, specification of the letter and next followed by day, date and year of publication, and then the time of publications.

The capital letters of the name is always used in the first name following the name after spacing, but in The New York Times they used capital letters to their names. The name of the city where the opinions write are written in the first of the opening letter, all uses capital letters, it is not used in The Jakarta Post. Both The Jakarta Post and The New York Times have sign off for ending the text, preview of writer's background knowledge and occupation followed.

In The Jakarta Post opinions sometimes uses questions to present their point of view to opening a title to the public to discussing the issues, but in The New York Times opinion, there are some titles which are presented the view point of the writers before reflection the title. Under this investigation, both letters have some

similarities in generic structure, title, body of the letter and sign off pattern followed.

### 3.1.3 Micro-genre and Rhetorical Structures

The micro-genre and rhetorical structures were identified in the study shows problem/solution, and explanation types of text, The Jakarta Post and The New York Times share nearly the same rhetorical patterns. In problem/solution, both take steps of situation “problem-solution-evaluation”. In explanation, both have steps of “phenomenon-explanation-summing up/evaluation”. However, hortatory exposition and analytical exposition, clear differences in rhetorical structures were found in the two sets of texts. The differences found in the two types of micro-genres will be summarized below. It is found in The New York Times that writer’s preview.

#### **Data 10:**

*Even as a committed supporter of a woman’s increasingly imperiled right to choose, I must acknowledge that the Supreme Court got it right on Thursday.*

The word “I” is quite to supporting that this is the writer’s preview. The previews were commonly in The New York Times.

More example of the micro-genre was found out of five in The Jakarta Post letters and five in The New York Times. The analytical exposition and

problem/solution are commonly rhetorical function in The Jakarta Post. While in The New York Times, explanations are commonly found on the letters.

See the sample of analytical exposition and problem/solution data in The Jakarta Post below.

### **Analytical exposition**

#### **Data 11:**

*(Claim)*

*The Kompas quick count, published by the Jakarta daily on April 10, disclosed media-owning party chiefs captured only 15 percent or less of the vote for their respective parties. They included Golkar Party boss Aburizal Bakrie, who operates television stations TV One and ANTV, and NasDem Party chair Surya Paloh who has the news channel MetroTV. A third is the Hanura Party, whose potential vice-presidential candidate Hary Tanoesoedibjo owns the MNC media group. This covers TV stations RCTI, MNC, Global TV, the Seputar Indonesia (Sindo) daily paper, the Sindo Trijaya radio station and Sindo weekly magazine. Hary has left Hanura to join the camp of presidential candidate Prabowo Subianto and give Prabowo and his party, Gerindra, a media platform.*

#### **Data 12:**

*(Evidence)*

*The top vote-getter was the opposition Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P). It got 19.17 percent of the vote, up from 14.01 percent in 2009. The PDI-P does not have any mainstream media machine. Its main voting driver is its widely popular presidential candidate, non-active Jakarta governor Joko "Jokowi" Widodo. In the alignment of parties post the April poll, Surya opted to support Jokowi.*

In analytical exposition in The Jakarta Post, share steps such as claim and evidence to support the argument can be seen by the statement above. In this letters, the writers

which employ this micro-genre, a claim is used to persuade the readers to convince evidence.

### **Problem/solution**

#### **Data 13:**

*(Situation)*

*Even though the vast prostitution complex has been officially closed, the media glare remains because many of the thousands of sex workers, pimps, brothel owners and others who rely on the flesh trade for their livelihood remain defiant.*

#### **Data 14:**

*(Problem)*

*There has been no shutdown of a red-light district that has stirred such national controversy and aroused the international media's curiosity as has that of Dolly, dubbed the largest brothel in Southeast Asia, in the East Java provincial capital of Surabaya.*

#### **Data 15:**

*(Solution)*

*Risma's argument that brothels must be closed down because they are responsible for the spread of HIV also sounds flimsy because all agree that it is easier to control the prostitutes' health if they work in an establishment.*

In this micro-genre, letters to the opinions writer share situations and problems to persuade the readers about situations and problems to support the solutions.



## **Explanation**

The explanations were commonly used rhetorical function in The New York Times.

### **Data 16:**

*(Phenomenon)*

*NEW YORK CITY has always had a challenging relationship with odor, which given its density, could hardly be otherwise. And as summer gets going, so does the season of smell.*

### **Data 17:**

*(Explanation)*

*Over the past decade, I have led hundreds of “smell walks” in European and North American cities the fragrant, the foul and the deodorized. Smell is neglected in our intellectual appreciation of cities, yet it plays an important role in connecting us with our surroundings, even providing a warning of hidden dangers.*

### **Data 18:**

*(Evaluation)*

*The downside of this filtering process is that we fail to appreciate the sheer volume of smell information we process on a daily basis. Those who lose their sense of smell attest to the scents they desperately miss, as well as to the fear that comes with being unable to detect smoke, gas or rotten food.*

This letters were taken from a letter to the opinion about Season of Smell in New York City. The writer uses title “Don’t Turn Up Your Nose at the City in Summer - Summer in New York, Season of Smell”. In short, in explanation text the writer’s uses title in two parts, first for specify the topic that will be delivering and second is for the title itself.

### **Hortatory exposition**

In hortatory exposition, The Jakarta Post to the opinion writers prefer to employ appeal to need or value to supports claims.

#### **Data 19:**

*(Appeal to value)*

*But the rupiah has been hovering around Rp 12,000 per dollar recently. The price of oil, which was assumed at US\$105 per barrel.*

#### **Data 20:**

*(Appeal to need)*

*Another option is to set a fixed total nominal subsidy cost limit. Under this system, the government fixes the nominal amount of fuel subsidy in the budget. If the subsidy goes above the limit, then prices would adjust automatically.*

While in The New York Times the writers prefer use real and evidence to support claims.

#### **Data 21:**

*(Real)*

*“Internet speeds are incredibly slow in Iran, which ranked 164 out of 170 countries in a recent study,” says the latest “Freedom on the Net” report from the human-rights organization Freedom House.*

**Data 22:***(Evidence)*

*According to “The Iran Primer,” a website and publication of the United States Institute of Peace, “Iran is one of the most tech-savvy societies in the developing world, with an estimated 28 million Internet users, led by youth,” the site says. “Iran boasts between 60,000 and 110,000 active blogs, one of the highest numbers in the Middle East, led by youth.”*

**Data 23:***(Claim)*

*In Iran, the government officially blocks access to Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and almost all other social media platforms. Any attempt to bypass this block by using a virtual private network (VPN) connection or other software solutions is illegal.*

**3. 2 Discussion**

After analyze 23 Data in the Jakarta Post and the New York Times. The Data can categorize into two, which are (macro-genre and generic structure) and (micro-genre and rhetorical structure). Macro-genre and generic structure were identified socio-cultural factors, such as differences in collectivism and individualism, while in micro-genre and rhetorical structure were identified into four structures, problem/solution, analytical exposition, hortatory exposition and explanation.

### 3. 2. 1 Macro-genre and Generic Structures

At the level macro-genre and generic structure, both the Jakarta Post and the New York Times to the opinion have some similarities, both have “title, body of the letter and sign off “as opinion’s preview.

More specific, both the Jakarta Post and the New York Times to the name of the writers, structures of The Jakarta Post’s usually followed by name of the city where opinions written, the capital letters of the name only used only in the first name, also the name after spacing (*see data 3*). It is different with The New York Times, the structures after the name followed by month, date and year of publications; it is not showing where the opinions wrote. It is found that in The New York Times, most of the name of the opinions used capital letters after followed the word “By” (*see data 4*). The name of the city where the opinion writes were written in the first of the opening letter, all uses capital letters (*see data 5*). Both The Jakarta Post and The New York Times have sign off for ending the text, preview of writer’s background knowledge and occupation (*see data 6 and 7*).

The same cases can be seen in titles as well. The Jakarta Post to the opinion writer’s used the title to present their own view on the topic. The Jakarta Post opinion used questions to present their own point of view to opening a forum to the public to discuss issues that concern in Indonesian society (*see data 8*). In The New York Times opinion, there are some titles which are presented the view point

of the writers before reflection the title. The writers used view point to introduce the title of letters. The title who they gave after view point of the title presented on the issues under discussion (*see data 9*).

### **3. 2. 2 Micro-genre and Rhetorical Structures**

#### ***Analytical exposition*** (*see data 11 and 12*)

In The Jakarta Post, share some steps such as claim and evidence to support the argument can be seen by the statement above. In this letters, the writers which employ this micro-genre, a claim is used to persuade the readers to convince evidence. The form of analytical exposition: situation-claim-counterclaim/evidence-evaluation-recommendation.

#### ***Problem/solution*** (*see data 13, 14, and 15*)

In this micro-genre, letters to the opinions writer share situations and problems to persuade the readers about situations and problems to support the solutions. The form of problem/solution: situation-problem-solution-evaluation.

#### ***Explanation*** (*see data 16, 17 and 18*)

The explanations are commonly rhetorical function in The New York Times, explanations are commonly found on this letters. The form of explanation: phenomenon-explanation-evaluation.

***Hortatory exposition ( see data 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23)***

In hortatory exposition, The Jakarta Post to the opinion writers prefer to employ appeal to need or value to supports claims. The form of hortatory exposition: situation/orientation-claim-appeal to value/real-appeal to need/evidence- counterclaim-summing up/conclusion-recommendation.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter focuses on the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is based on analyzing the data and the statement of problems. Moreover, the suggestion is given for the next researchers who are interest in doing similar research in the same field.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

Based on the 23 data presented and analyzed in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that this study examines similarities and differences between the Jakarta Post and the New York Times letters to the opinion section at two levels, which are (macro-genre and generic structure) and (micro-genre and rhetorical structure). Macro-genre and generic structure were identified socio-cultural factors, such as differences in collectivism and individualism, while in micro-genre and rhetorical structure were identified into four structures, problem/solution, analytical exposition, hortatory exposition and explanation.

In the generic structure, the Jakarta Post and the New York Times opinion letters share some similarities; there are body of the letters, sign off and editor preview almost the same. This study not only examines rhetorical patterns, but

also explores socio-cultural for the similarities and differences of the textual levels. It is shows from the topic that the writers were written in each letters.

In the rhetorical structure of The Jakarta Post and The New York Times shares some differences, such as the capital letters use, most of The New York Times used in the name of writers and the city where they are written, but it is not common in The Jakarta Post, all the data were found in the macro-genre.

Draws on Kaplan's (1966) in the composition of pattern, English composition the flow the ideas occurs in a straight line from the opening sentence to the last sentence. In the oriental pattern, the ideas were presented circularly, reflecting an indirect approach in order to get the points.

## **4.2 Suggestion**

This study focuses on the similarities and differences between The Jakarta Post and The New York Times letters to the opinions. So, it will enrich the knowledge for the next researcher by giving benefits and more information about the study of discourse analysis especially in contrastive rhetoric. Furthermore, this study is expected as the reference and comparison that might be relevant to the subject of the researcher who is interest in conducting the same field.

The limitation of the example size makes it difficult to generalize the findings of the study, for further researcher, it is expected to investigate deeper and more to specify categories. The researcher hopes that for next researchers



who are interest in this terms and gives the details of each pattern because this term is quite difficult and need much more understanding from the researcher himself.

Furthermore, the researcher of this study is fully aware that this study is still far from excellence and perfection on its methodology, theories, procedures of analyzing data and data interpretation that the researcher knows well if there are so many weaknesses found in this study. In short, this study is hopefully useful as the additional references for those who want to conduct studies in this field.

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