

**AN ANALYSIS OF ARGUMENTATIONS
ON MONORAIL PROJECT ISSUE
IN LETTERS TO THE EDITORS OF THE JAKARTA POST**

THESIS

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HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2014**

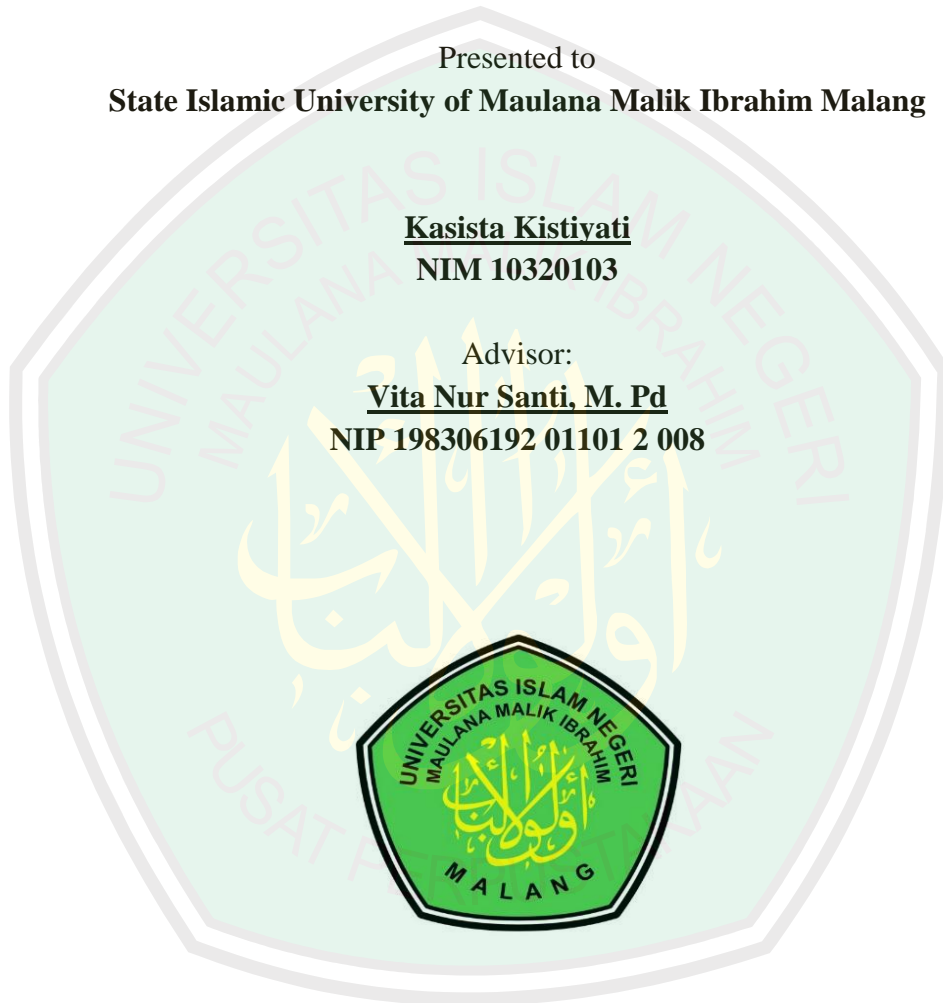
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THESIS

Presented to
State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

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MALANG
2014**

STATEMENT OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

I declares that this entitled **An Analysis of Argumentations on Monorail Project Issue in Letters to the Editors of the Jakarta Post** is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to the fact, I am the only person who is responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, 10th September 2014
The researcher,

Kasista Kistiyati

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Kasista Kistiyati's thesis entitled *An Analysis of Argumentations on Monorail Project Issue in Letters to the Editors of the Jakarta Post* has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

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MOTTO

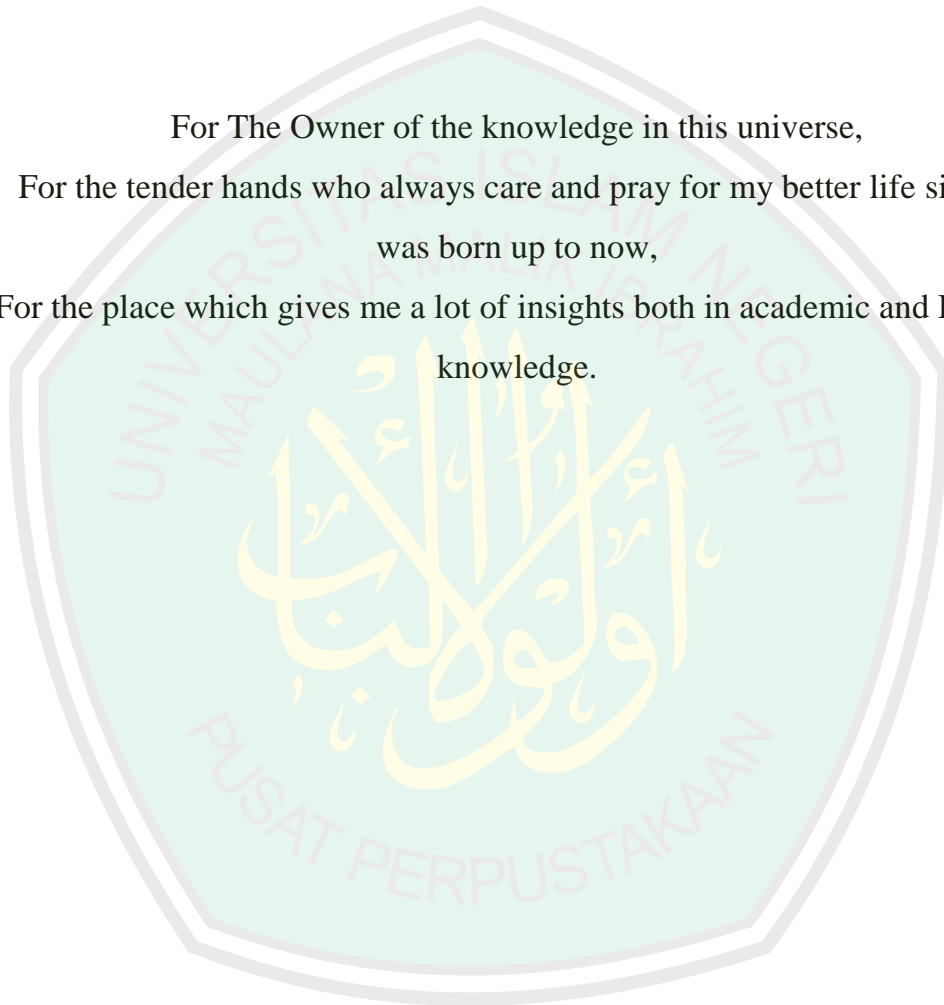
هَلْ جَزَاءُ الْإِحْسَنِ إِلَّا الْإِحْسَنُ ﴿٦٠﴾

Is there any Reward for Good - other than Good ?

(Ar Rahman : 60)

DEDICATION

For The Owner of the knowledge in this universe,
For the tender hands who always care and pray for my better life since I
was born up to now,
For the place which gives me a lot of insights both in academic and Islamic
knowledge.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



As I sit down to write these final pages, I realize that my time in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang has come to an end. My thesis could not have done without the help of a lot of people. So, it is my pleasure to have the opportunity to express my thanks to those who have ever helped me.

The best gratitude may deliver to Allah SWT, the one with all the kindness. Thanks to Allah with His generous who makes me able to finish my thesis entitled “**An Analysis of Argumentations on Monorail Project Issue in Letters to the Editors of the Jakarta Post**”. Allah is so merciful that His mercy includes all beings. Peace and salutation be upon to the greatest reformer in Islam, he is Muhammad SAW who leaves a good example of the true Muslim to find the right way in Islam.

I would like to thank my parents; Ayah and Ibu who always encourage me with their best wishes. Also to my two elder sisters; Mbak Heny and Mbak Nuki, and my niece-nephew; Bila, Cia and Zayd. They were always supporting me. I would also like to thank my true friend, Nugroho Prasetyo Pambudi. He always cheers me up in my good and bad time.

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kindness and readiness to help me in the process of revision. Nevertheless, I would like to thank my all lecturers from English Language and Literature Department who had been taught me. Hopefully, Allah gives a great of goodness for them.

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Finally, I realize that this thesis is far from being perfect. Many suggestions are needed for a good changing in the next researcher. Thanks again to everybody for having been there for me. May Allah pay all your goodness, Amin.

Malang, 10th September 2014

Kasista Kistiyati

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CURRICULUM VITAE

ABSTRACT

Kistiyati, Kasista. 2014. *An Analysis of Argumentations on Monorail Project Issue in Letters to the Editors of the Jakarta Post*. Thesis. English Language and Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. State Islamic University (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
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Key words: Discourse Analysis, Argumentation, Opinion.

Nowadays, people have a space to express their own opinion about social phenomena in letters to the editor (LE). LE is special pages serve as forum opinion written by readers of a newspaper on topics relevant. These special pages contain the use of language which has the relationship between language and context. Therefore, the researcher analyzed on how are the argumentations of letters to the editor about monorail project issue in Jakarta Post presented based on Richardson's theory.

To answer the research problem above, the researcher used qualitative approach with kind of approach from discourse analysis. Discourse analysis which concerned on applying argumentation and LE proposed by Richardson (2007). He classified the argumentation in the categories of the activeness, social and joint process between participants.

This study found that the LE presented in particular categories. Almost all the readers used active argumentation and social argumentation. In active argumentation, the readers used the language to attacking someone else or advancing their point of view from the reader's claim which supported by the evidence to strengthen the claim. In addition, in the social argumentation, the readers conveyed their contribution to a communication process between persons or groups who exchange ideas. The readers stated their contribution from the claim followed by the reason or the evidence. Moreover, the joint process argumentation often appeared in the first sentence or paragraph because the reader made an interaction that requiring the readers to both produce and consume argumentation. The joint process argumentation contained in the reader's claim which supported by the evidence to open the interaction and stated personal reader opinion for criticizing the news or other reader's opinions.

The suggestion for the next researchers who are interested in doing the research in LE is to analyze LE from the other aspects such as in the grammar construction, the rhetoric divisions, the modes of persuasion in letters or the rules of reasonable in letters. In addition, for the lecturer of English who teach argumentative writing, the argumentations in LE can be used as the examples or alternative models for the students.

مستخلص البحث

كيسيتياتي، كاسيستنا. 2014. تحليل الحجة عن قضية مشروع المونوريل في رسالة القارئ في صحيفة جاكرتا بوس. بحث علمي. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها، كلية الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: فيتا نور سانتي الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب، الحجة، الرأي.

في الزمان الحاضر لدى الإنسان الحقوق لتقديم رأيهم عن مظاهر المجتمع في رسالة القارئ. رسالة القارئ هي صفحة خاصة مثل مفل الرأي كتبها قارئ الصحيفة عن الموضوع المتعلقة. هذه الصفحة الخاصة تشتمل عن استخدام اللغة التي تتعلق باللغة والسياق. فلذلك، تحللت الباحثة عن كيفية الحجة في رسالة القارئ عن قضية مشروع المونوريل في صحيفة جاكرتا بوس المقدم على أساس نظرية ريجاردسون (Richardson).

لتجب تلك الأسئلة، استخدمت الباحثة المدخل الكيفي بجنس المدخل عن تحليل الخطاب. تحليل الخطاب المتعلق باستخدام الحجة في رسالة القارئ أسسه جون ريجاردسون (John E. Richardson). قسم ريجاردسون الحجة إلى النشاطية والاجتماعية والمجتمع في العملية بين المشاركة.

يجد هذا البحث أن رسالة القارئ مقدم في القسم المعين. استخدم معظم القارئ الحجة النشاطية والاجتماعية. في الحجة النشاطية، استخدم القارئون جملة الأمر لتقبيح أو تشجيع وأما في الحجة الاجتماعية تقدم القارئون دورهم. لقوتها دليل رأي الآخر بكلمات القارئ و في عملية الاتصال بين الفرد أو المجتمع. تقدموا دورهم بكلمات القارئ تشجيعا بالسبب. أما القسم القليل هو الحجة المجتمعة في العملية. هذا القسم موجود في أول الجملة لأن الاتصال لفتح دليل كان واجبا للقارئ لينتج ويستهلك الحجة. هذا القسم يشمل على الكلمات تشجيعا ب الاتصال وتقديم الرأي في تقييم الأخبار أو الرأي الآخر.

المقترحات للباحث الآتي هي لتحليل رسالة القارئ من الناحية الأخرى مثل بناء القواعد والخطاب وكيفية تأثير القارئ ونظام إعطاء الحجة في رسالة القارئ. ومع ذلك، لمدرس اللغة الإنجليزية الذي يعلم كتابة الحجة، يمكن أن يستخدم رسالة القارئ في النحو لتعليم الطلبة.

ABSTRACT

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ABSTRAK

Kistiyati, Kasista. 2014. Analisis Argumentasi tentang Isu Proyek Monorail dalam Surat Pembaca di Koran *Jakarta Post*. Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd

Kata kunci: Analisis Wacana, Argumentasi, Opini.

Pada saat ini, orang-orang memiliki ruang untuk menyatakan opini mereka tentang fenomena sosial di surat pembaca. Surat pembaca adalah halaman khusus seperti forum opini yang ditulis oleh para pembaca surat kabar terhadap topik terkait. Halaman khusus ini berisi penggunaan bahasa yang memiliki hubungan antara bahasa dan konteks. Maka dari itu, peneliti menganalisis tentang bagaimana argumentasi-argumentasi dalam surat pembaca tentang isu proyek monorail di Koran *Jakarta Post* disajikan berdasarkan teori Richardson.

Untuk menjawab rumusan masalah diatas, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan jenis pendekatan dari analisis wacana. Analisis wacana yang terkait dalam penggunaan argumentasi di surat pembaca yang diprakarsai oleh John E. Richardson. Beliau mengklasifikasikan argumentasi dalam kategori argumentasi aktif, argumentasi sosial dan argumentasi yang bergabung dalam proses antar partisipasi.

Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa surat pembaca tersajikan dalam kategori tertentu. Kebanyakan pembaca menggunakan argumentasi aktif dan argumentasi sosial. Di argumentasi aktif, para pembaca menggunakan kalimat perintah untuk menyerang atau mendukung opini orang lain melalui pernyataan pembaca yang didukung dengan bukti untuk memperkuat pernyataan tersebut. Disamping itu, di argumentasi sosial para pembaca menyampaikan kontribusi mereka dalam proses berkomunikasi antar individu atau kelompok yang bertukar pendapat. Pembaca menyampaikan kontribusinya melalui pernyataan pembaca yang didukung dengan alasan atau bukti. Semenntara itu, kategori yang jarang adalah argumentasi yang bergabung dalam proses. Kategori argumentasi ini sering muncul diawal kalimat karena interaksi mengharuskan pembaca baik untuk menghasilkan dan mengkonsumsi argumentasi. Kategori ini berisi pernyataan pembaca yang didukung dengan bukti untuk membuka interaksi dan menyatakan opini personal dalam mengkritisi berita atau opini pembaca yang lain.

Saran dari penelitian ini untuk peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik meneliti surat pembaca adalah untuk menganalisis surat pembaca melalui aspek yang lain seperti dalam konstruksi tata bahasa, devisi retorika, cara menulis surat pembaca untuk mempengaruhi pembaca dan peraturan memberikan alasan di surat pembaca. Selain itu, untuk dosen pengajar Bahasa Inggris yang mengajar tulisan argumentasi, surat pembaca bisa digunakan sebagai contoh atau alternatif model untuk mengajar mahasiswa.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the introduction part. The researcher elaborates research background, research question, research objective, significance of the research, delimitation, definitions of the key terms and research method. In the research method, the researcher elaborates research design and approach, data source, procedure of data collection and data analysis.

1.1 Background of the Study

Contextually, newspapers not only provide current issue from many kinds of aspect but also serve a reaction from related issue. The reaction is reflected in newspapers that served in space for readers to express their opinion in the forum for opinion, dialogue and debate. Forum for opinion, called Readers Forum in Jakarta Post, is space for readers to express readers' voices about the progression of monorail project which the project was built in several years ago to solve traffic jam in Jakarta has unclear progression until this time. Day by day, the reaction from certain people, which are reflected in their opinion about monorail project issue on Readers Forum, produces argumentation. The argumentation here contained pros and cons voices from the readers. Those argumentations (pros and cons opinions) were written on letters to the editors.

Letters to the editor (LE) are written by readers of a newspaper, magazine or daily paper, on topics relevant to the publication's audience. People have a space to express their own opinion about social phenomena in letters to the editor;

special pages serve as forum opinion or debate in the newspapers. These special pages provide a place for readers to extend their opinions, fears, hopes and grievances (Jackson cited in Richardson, 2007:149). As the previous explanation, LE in the Readers Forum plays an important role in communications which allow the readers of the Jakarta Post to criticize and to express their point of view in world wide. Because editors have limited space to print letters, letters typically in brief words. It may contain 100-200 words which exemplify on Jakarta Post published on Friday, August 20, 2010. The reader criticized the work of government in the form of argumentation in LE about monorail project in Jakarta. The reader asked about the 'possibility' time to build monorail. The government said that it would begin to build the long-abandoned monorail project possibly in 2013. The key word in this sentence is "possibly", which in reality can also be interpreted as "perhaps or maybe".

This brief analysis of language in use includes in the Discourse Analysis (DA). In the framework of DA, Harris that cited in Paltridge (2008:2) introduced discourse analysis as a way of analyzing connected speech and writing. Harris described two main interests of discourse analysis. The first main is the examination of language beyond the level of the sentence and the second is the relationship between linguistic and non-linguistic behavior. This relationship concerns on how to interpret what someone say in the situation which it occurs. For example the sentence '*The runway is full at the moment*' from an air traffic controller to a pilot has particular meaning in particular situation if the sentence said from the non-air traffic controller. It considers the relationship between

language and context in which it is used and is concerned with the description and analysis of both spoken and written interaction. This interpretation in LE contains the relationship between language and context, how to interpret what someone says in the situation which it occurs.

The study of DA has been a fashionable term. It reflected in a great number of researchers which discuss the language use in the different perspectives (Jørgensen, and Philips, 2002:1). From these perspectives, written discourse is interesting subject to explore. Some researchers have investigated DA written discourse in a variety of contexts, such as within newspaper commentaries (e.g. Wang, 2008), opinion column (e.g. Aziziyah, 2012) and letters to the editor (e.g. Wang, 2004; Richardson, 2000; Atkin and Richardson, 2007).

The example of previous studies above, Wang (2008) explored the intertextual aspect of Chinese newspaper commentaries on the events of 11 September 2001. The newspaper commentaries in China were often a hybrid genre that combined the characteristics of comprehensive news reports and opinion articles. The research concluded that the writers tend to avoid personal authorship and responsibility for what they write. Moreover, the previous studies from Aziziyah (2012) discussed the construction of argument used by the columnist in Opinion Column of CNN which found the elements of argument used and appeals of argument used. The researcher used the theory of Crussius & Channell's theory of argument. The result, the Opinion Column in CNN employed the Crussius & Channell's elements of argument such as claim, reason and refutation. And also the researcher employed appeals of argument such as

appeal to reason, appeal to character, appeal to emotion and appeal to style. Most of columnist focused on emotional appeal to show their credibility.

Next, the previous studies carried by Wang (2004) who analyzed the similarities and differences between English and Chinese LE on newspaper from the perspectives of contrastive rhetoric and genre theory. The research from Richardson (2000) that explored the genre of LE on the British Broadsheet press from Honey ford letter which applied argumentative discourse theory to the genre of letters to the editor rejected the traditionally strict bifurcation of dialectic and rhetorical dimensions of argumentation. Also Atkin and Richardson (2007) which analyzed LE about the representation of Islam and Muslims in British broadsheet used the pragma-dialectical theory of argumentation.

From previous discussion, the need to explore a LE from the aspect of argumentation categories becomes crucial thing. It has not been observed by researcher yet. The abundant research focused on intertextual features, the construction of argument used, contrastive rhetoric, genre theory and the pragma-dialectical theory of argumentation. So, the research about DA especially in analyzing of argumentation categories in newspaper is rarely taken by researcher especially in this university. This research may give new research area for the next researcher in newspaper.

Therefore, the analysis of argumentation categories from letters to the editor about monorail project issue in Jakarta Post is challenging. In the analyzing newspaper when looking to the DA approach, the arguments have categories that reflect in the categories of the activeness, social and joint process. With analyzing

the arguments, it can indicate the clear categories of argumentation with the following issue.

1.2 Research Question

How are the argumentations of letters to the editor about monorail project issue in Jakarta Post presented based on Richardson's theory?

1.3 Objective

To analyze the argumentations of letters to the editor about monorail project issue in Jakarta Post presented based on Richardson's theory.

1.4 Significance of the Research.

Firstly, this research gave the significance for the next researchers who are interested in journalistic discourse. It may open the new insight to analyze LE from the other aspects such as in the grammar construction, the rhetoric divisions, the modes of persuasion in letters or the rules of reasonable in letters. Beside that, the next researcher can analyze another source and topic of LE using Richardson's theory.

Secondly, the significance can help the linguistics student to understand the topic. Reading a lot of discourse studies books which explores an argumentation in newspaper as the data analysis is the essential activity to begin the research about letters to the editor. The argumentation in mass media has characteristic, in the Richardson's view showed that letters to the editor have characteristics which is shaping people opinions towards related issue. All in all, the expectation after reading this research may build critical thinking for

linguistics student to catch the information from letters to the editor. The linguistics student does not believe in the reader's idea directly but also able to put their own reader's idea wisely about the following issue.

1.5 Scope and Delimitation

In this research, the researcher discussed the use of opinion in LE or which focused on analyzing the categories of argumentation used in terms of active argumentation, social argumentation and joint process argumentation.

For the subject in this research came from Jakarta Post in the Readers' Forum or letters to the editor section. This section criticized about monorail project issue, whether it is positive or negative comment. Those collections of opinions served in several types of argumentation which investigated in this research. The researcher delimited the research into discourse analysis (DA) approach which explored the connections between the use of language and context in which it occurs. To be precise, this research discussed the content of LE as the argumentation in newspaper using DA approach which concerned in analyzing newspaper about argumentation in LE proposed by Richardson.

1.6 Key Terms

1. Discourse Analysis (DA): The knowledge about language use beyond the word, clause, phrase and sentence that is needed for successful communication. (Paltridge, 2008).

2. Opinion: A thought or belief about something that a group of people have to judge the phenomenon (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary–3rd Edition).
3. Argumentation: A verbal communication, social activity in advancing argumentation, and rational activity aimed at convincing a reasonable standpoint which is an argumentation not only the rational process in reasoning but also as part of communication process (van Eemeren, 2002: xii).

1.7 Research Method

1.7.1 Research Design and Approach

This study used qualitative approach. The purpose of qualitative approach is to describe the readers' argumentation in newspaper from LE which have related topic in monorail project issue in Jakarta. The researcher used qualitative descriptive since the investigated data were aimed to obtain the kind of argumentation categories in LE in which embedded the monorail project issue in Jakarta. The outcome of the analysis tried to describe the argumentation on the readers' opinions which includes in *active* argumentation, *social* argumentation or *joint process* between participants argumentation in Jakarta Post.

Furthermore, for the approach of this research was an approach from discourse analysis in applying argumentation and letters to the editor (LE) proposed by John E. Richardson to identify the logic movement of opinion. By using this approach, the data was taken from the argumentation of Readers Forum

in Jakarta Post. In line with interpretive paradigm, the use of qualitative approach provided the rich description of the data.

1.7.2 Instrument

The instrument of this research was human research instrument. The researcher became the main instrument since she was the only one who analyzed the data. The researcher analyzed the data by observing the appropriate opinions about monorail project issue in Jakarta which have different argumentation.

1.7.3 Data Source

The data source in this research came from Jakarta Post because the readers, the participators who comment the issue in Readers Forum of the Jakarta Post, active to write their opinions in interesting comments. The Jakarta Post provided issue about monorail project. Before explain the opinion of monorail project issue, it is important to know the meaning of this project. Monorail project is a planned work of a railway system by the government which has a single long metal rail builds on the main road in Jakarta to solve the traffic should finish over a period of time. The government said that the project would finish on 2013, but the construction does not finish in that target. Because of the longer time, the reader of the Jakarta Post wrote their opinion about that issue.

In the Jakarta Post, the LE presented in detail information and up to date with the growth of the project. Besides that, Jakarta Post served the LE in good argumentations start from year of 2009. But the most frequent LE was producing in 2011 to 2014 when the new Governor of Jakarta declared to continue the

project. It made the readers become curious to follow that issue and want to know what the respond from the government after reading the comments. The opinion about monorail project was taken from Jakarta Post on line and printed newspaper started from edition on May 13, 2009 to February 22, 2014. The project was started on 2009, that was the first year that the Jakarta Post published the LE by the reader commented about monorail project. The recent LE published on 2014. The data are taken from particular edition because the opinion did not produce every day. It was depend on the reader participation. Both of online and printed newspaper contained rich opinion especially from online newspaper that was easy to find the data based on the topic.

1.7.4 Data Collection

To collect data, the researcher did some steps. These are three steps for collecting the data. The first step, the researcher searched on the internet to access the official website of Jakarta Post. The Jakarta Post page provides both the news from printed media and on line media in detail edition. The next step, the researcher looked for the related topic or headline of monorail project issues in Readers Forum. In this step, the researcher typed the topic of monorail project issue in Readers Forum menu that available in the official website of Jakarta Post, afterwards searched the beginning year of the edition that started the comments of monorail project issue and the late comments. The last step, the researcher downloaded the on line comments and information of printed comments. After got the information of printed comments, the researcher searched the printed newspaper in the library and copied the comments as the data collection.

1.7.5 Data Analysis

In the qualitative research, the researcher saw the relevant topic to describe the opinions based on Richardson approach. And next, the researcher concerned with the content of argumentation of data. The researcher interested in how the argumentations of letters to the editor about monorail project issue in the Jakarta Post from DA approach (Richardson's theory) that presented in the categories of the activeness, social and joint process.

The steps of the analysis used by the researcher consist of four steps. To begin with, the researcher sought the opinions which showed the related topic from Jakarta Post about monorail project. Next, the researcher read the argumentation intensively. In Readers Forum, some articles contained news that published in previous edition and opinion of the reader to discuss the news, the written opinion was the argumentation that advanced or opposed the news. After that, the researcher classified the argumentation on the reader's opinions based on the theory of argumentation. The last, the researcher presented the conclusion based on the theory that the argumentations included in the categories of argumentation *active* argumentation, *social* argumentation or *joint process* between participants argumentation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter covers the explanation of the related literature that supports this study in answering and analyzing the research question and understanding the data.

2.1 Discourse Analysis

Common people may think that the function of language is to “deliver information” but language has a great function in the real life. It would be not in one function. Based on Gee (2005:1) there are two related functions of language. The first function of language is to support the performance of social activities and social identities. The second function is to support human membership within cultures, social groups and institutions. These two functions are connected. At the same time, though, cultures, social groups and institutions get produced, reproduced, and transformed through human activities and identities (Gee, 2005:1). In sum, language in use is everywhere and always meaningful.

The language use includes on the spoken and written. They present meaning in particular kinds and styles of texts which reflect in the discourse. Van Dijk (1997:1) explained the term of discourse refers to a form of language use, it generally ways of speaking. One characterization of discourse that embodies some of these functional aspects is that of a communicative event. That is, he stated (van Dijk, 1997:2) that people used language in order to communicate ideas or

beliefs (or to express emotion), and they did so as part of more complex social events. For example the specific situations as an encounter with friends, a phone call, or when writing or reading a news report. These examples also suggest that whatever else may happen in these sometimes complex communicative events, the participants are doing something, that is, something else beyond just using language.

Both spoken and written language, they present meaning in particular types of texts that can be discussed in the discourse analysis. Discourse analysis based on Jorgensen and Philip (2002:1) as a particular manner of talking and understanding the world (or an aspect of the world). Paltridge (2008:19) summarized that discourse analysis focuses on knowledge about language and the world beyond the word, clause, phrase and sentence that is needed for successful communication. Moreover, van Dijk (1997:2) pointed discourse analysis expects to formulate theories that explain such relationships between language use, beliefs and interaction.

According to Harris (cited in Paltridge, 2008:2) that observed the language use, there are typical ways of using language in particular circumstances. He argued that not only shared particular meanings but they also have characteristic linguistic features associated with them. What these meanings are, and how they are realized in language, is of central interest to the area of discourse analysis. In this case, Harris gives an example of the sentence from an air traffic controller to a pilot when the plane unable to landing. The sentence is '*The runway is full at the moment*' which means the plane is not possible to land at the moment. He pointed

that expression has a particular meaning in a particular situation (in this case the landing of a plane) and may mean something different in another situation. If that expression said by the writer (Harris itself) to a friend who is waiting with the writer to pick up someone at the airport, this is now an explanation of why the plane is late landing (however the writer/Harris may know this), not an instruction to not land the plane.

Look at the explanation above, discourse analysis examines how the use of language is influenced by relationships between participants. Harris (cited in Paltridge, 2008:3) stated that ‘the relationship between linguistic and non-linguistic behavior’ has the meaning that how people understand from the situation that they are in and how to make the interpretation of someone says. Discourse analysis considers the relationship between language and the context in which it is used and is concerned with the description and analysis of both spoken and written interactions.

2.2 The Study of Argumentative Discourse

Discourse analysis has broad branches to analyze the language use. According to van Dijk (1997:226) that wrote types of discourse analysis divide into some general types, styles or modes of analysis. The related studies of discourse analysis emerged the communication studies which have various branches, for example, mass media messages as well as of interpersonal, intercultural or business communication (van Dijk, 1997:27). The mass media message delivers the information to the reader. Richardson (2007:24) explained

that in written and broadcast journalism, *meaning* is constantly tied to *context*. Word play in assigning interpretation can cause confusion, misunderstanding or humor. Some people write their opinion in the form of argumentation which displays kinds of opinion in the particular issue. As already Richardson explained that the argumentation presented in the beautiful word play to convey the opinion.

Argumentation uses language to justify or refute a standpoint, with the aim of securing agreement in views. The study of argumentation typically centers on one of two objects: either interactions in which two or more people conduct or have arguments such as discussions or debates; or texts such as speeches or editorials in which person makes an argument (O'Keefe cited in van Dijk, 1997:208). An adequate theoretical approach to argumentation should have something to say about both the process of argumentation and the arguments produced in that process (van Dijk, 1997:208).

In addition, in analyzing language, the words or sentences produced particular purposes. Van Dijk (1997:228) said that the order of words in a sentence is not arbitrary. It may have various functions in relation to other sentences in discourse. In short, in an abstract sense we may analyze a discourse in terms of a number of typical formal categories and their specific order and function, much like we do when we analyze a sentence in terms of subject, object, etc. Thus, many types of discourse will begin with a summary and end with a conclusion category.

2.3 Letters to the Editor as Argumentation

Argumentation is a verbal communication, social activity in advancing argumentation, and rational activity aimed at convincing a reasonable standpoint which is an argumentation not only the rational process in reasoning but also as part of communication process (van Eemeren, 2002: xii). Argumentation can be presented in written and spoken. Argumentation produced in particular circumstances which start from the 'correct' or the 'wrong' assumption produce different opinion between participants. Argumentation appears to criticize what is happening about particular events in order to deliver their opinion in seeking the truth.

As the explanation above, it can be conclude that argumentation is the way of speakers in conveying their ideas by using logical evidences. In addition, to make a convincing argument, they need to show reason that developed with evidence like specific facts and examples in a good quality of delivering argument in order to be well-received by audience. According to Crusius & Channell (2003:56), the important model of argumentation should be consists of three elements; the claim, the reason and the evidence while noting a refutation is optional final element. He wrote that the claim is a main statement that communicates a persuader's message to an audience. The next is the reason which offered to support the claim should in a good judgment. The judgment sometimes is expressed casually because the people will automatically agree but, the objective audience will assess based on the argument offered to justify (Crusius &

Channell, 2003: 57). The last element is the evidence which offered to support the reason. Crusius & Channell (2003:59) stated that evidence is significant element for supporting the reasons proposed. To make accurate evidence, find out many kinds of evidence which consist of facts, statistics data and testimony from experts to convince readers.

From the previous explanation, the way to criticize the particular events in the form of argumentation has some elements. To write the argumentation in public publication, there is page which collects the opinion for the critical people toward the phenomena in newspaper. That special page called letters to the editor. Letters to the editor (LE) are written by readers of a newspaper, magazine or daily paper, on topics relevant to the publication's audience. The readers talk about diverse topics, from commentary on local to international current events. These special pages provide a place for readers to extend their opinions, fears, hopes and grievances (Jackson cited in Richardson, 2007:149). LE, typically, written on short and effective words arrangement. It may contain 100 to 200 words, for example, the LE in Readers Forum. Readers Forum is the LE in Jakarta Post to respond the issue in Indonesia, both in social and political issue.

Readers Forum contains a lot of opinions from the readers which reflected in the form of argumentation. These argumentations analyzed in this study. To analyze the argumentation in Readers Forum as the data for this research, the researcher used the three argumentations categories (Active, Social and Joint process between participants) theory from Richardson. He approached LE as

argumentation. Furthermore, argumentation is disagreement or reason why you support an idea or suggestion or the process of exploring the truth (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary–3rd Edition). This definition makes an impression that argumentation serves in different characteristics such as a disagree opinion or an agree opinion (Richardson, 2007:156). Those differentiations display a number of characteristics that includes in Richardson's approach for the categories of argumentation. The three argumentations categories from Richardson (2007:149) classified the argumentation into an active argumentation, a social argumentation and a joint process argumentation.

2.3.1 Active Argumentation

The first category is an *active* argumentation. It is an active because the participants use language to *do* certain things, whether this is advancing their point of view, defending their point of view or attacking someone else (Richardson, 2007:155). The LE example from The Jakarta Post published on January 31, 2014 which criticized the food crisis because of bad weather and imbalances in global supply and demand has related categories of active argumentation:

(1) Don't import food! Instead, let's try to empower local farmers and we can start with food diversification.

Darmansyah (*Jakarta Post*, January 31, 2014)

Here the LE is an active argumentation. The sentence 'don't import food!' delivered to the government to *stop* the activity of importing food to Indonesia.

The meaning of the sentence ‘*let’s try to empower local farmers*’ is related to the reader’s reason to the local farmers as Indonesians which got less knowledge about agriculture in tropic climate. The reader assumed if the educated people on agriculture knowledge share their knowledge to the local farmers, Indonesia will become the autonomous country to produce the food. The productivity of agriculture getting increase, food crisis never come again in Indonesia.

In short, the analysis of the sentence classifies into the active argumentation which shows the use of language of the reader in *advancing* the article on the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)’s warning about a possible food crisis. The reader wanted the government *stop* doing food import and starts to ‘*empower*’ Indonesians farmer with actual information about agriculture knowledge.

2.3.2 Social Argumentation

Argumentation is *social*. It is social because the argumentation is showing a contribution to a communication process between persons or groups who exchange ideas. It is also supported by van Eemeren and Grootendorst (cited in Richardson, 2007:155) that social argumentation is not just the expression of an individual opinion but a contribution to resolve a difference opinion.

(1) All Indonesians must help them by consuming their products.

Maryono Fronpid (*Jakarta Post*, January 31, 2014)

The following example came from the same topic of food crisis article. From many kinds of opinions, the reader tried to draw the solution for the problem of food crisis. The reader wrote ‘*all Indonesians must help them by consuming their products*’ means that to solve the problem in Indonesia, the best way to do is use and consume the original from Indonesia. By consume Indonesian product, Indonesian people will rich. Based on the letter, the reader tries to deliver his idea to *solve* this problem. This sentence called as social argumentation which showed suggestion or contribution following the food crisis.

2.3.3 Joint Process Argumentation

Next, argumentation is *a joint process* between participants. It is a joint process because an interaction, requiring participants to both produce and consume argumentation (Richardson, 2007:155). For example the argumentation bellows:

(1) This is a serious problem because we have a large population. Although Indonesia is an agricultural country, we still depend on imported staple foods.

Iwan Nurdi (*Jakarta Post*, January 31, 2014)

The sentence located in the first paragraph to open the interaction between participants. The reader produced personal opinion. The personal opinion contained the basic problem that Indonesia has ‘*a large population*’ caused the activity of importing food from other countries. The first sentence of which shows his attendance in criticizing related article.

In sum, the function of argumentation is aimed at resolving a difference of opinion that occurs in particular event and social context. According to Richardson (2007:156), however, argumentation is not a free-for-all which means participants do not free offering any old argument and concluding that they have proved their standpoint. These rules should aim to control both the product of arguments as texts and the process of argument as an activity. In other words, it is to regulate the content of arguments and the conduct of arguers (Richardson, 2007:156).

2.4 Previous Studies

The previous studies which related to this research are in the newspaper commentaries (e.g. Wang, 2008), opinion column (e.g. Aziziyah, 2012) and letters to the editor (e.g. Wang, 2004; Richardson, 2000; Atkin and Richardson, 2007).

Firstly, the example of previous studies above, Wang (2008) explored the intertextual aspect of Chinese newspaper commentaries on the events of 11 September 2001. The newspaper commentaries in China were often a hybrid genre that combined the characteristics of comprehensive news reports and opinion articles. The analysis revealed that Chinese writers tend to use the explanatory micro-genre often with attributed but unidentified external sources or sources with high status for keeping a distance from these sources in the writing. The research suggested that the writers tend to avoid personal authorship and responsibility for what they write. It also discussed the textual and intertextual features in relation to the roles of the press in the Chinese context.

Secondly, the previous studies from Aziziyah (2012) who discussed the argumentative construction using the theory of Crussius & Channel's theory of argument. This study investigated the construction of argument used by the columnist in Opinion Column of CNN which found the elements of argument (claim, reason, evidence and refutation) used and appeals of argument (appeal to reason, to character, to emotion and to style) used. The result indicated that most of columnists gave special focus on emotional appeal to show their credibility. The last, they used appeal to reason with the claim and evidence to make the argument to be more convincing. It also used ethical and emotional appeal to support the argument.

Thirdly the previous studies carried by Wang (2004) who analyzed the similarities and differences between English and Chinese LE on newspaper from the perspectives of contrastive rhetoric and genre theory at three levels: generic structure, rhetorical structures and logio-semantic relations. The similarities found at the level of generic structure. Chinese editors aimed to position their readers to accept the point of view they present. In English LE, editors tended to use a title to summarize the letter's key point of view, rather than put readers into a position of accepting their own ideas. In other words, from the perspective of readers, readers of English LE had more choices to say 'no' to the ideas presented in the letters whereas Chinese readers were encouraged to accept a particular viewpoint without an offer of choice. The difference found at the level of generic structure could be attributed to socio-cultural factors, such as difference in collectivism and individualism between Chinese and Western cultures.

In addition, the previous studies carried by Richardson (2000) and also Albert Atkin and John E. Richardson (2007) which analyzed letters to the editor about the representation of Islam and Muslims. In the Richardson's paper (2000), he applied argumentative discourse theory to the genre of LE on the British Broadsheet press from Honeyford letter. The analysis has shown that the Pragma-dialectical theory of argumentation was the suitable theory to the discourse genre of reader's letters. Based on Atkin and Richardson (2007) who investigated the printed LE in British broadsheet newspaper about Muslim applied the pragma-dialectical theory of argumentation. The Pragma-dialectical theory of argumentation was applied as a model for explaining and understanding the arguments employed in the sampled letters. They interested in examining unreasonable argumentation schemes in readers' letters. They introduced the four dialectical stages through which any argument must pass and explain the ten rules of critical discussion that participants must follow throughout if they are to resolve the argument.

Based on the previous studies that have already been presented, it is clear that the previous studies related to the intertextual features, the construction of argument used, contrastive rhetoric, genre theory and the pragma-dialectical theory of argumentation. In this research, the researcher analyzed how the categories of argumentation in letters to the editor about monorail project issue in Jakarta Post presented in Richardson's theory which includes in the categories of the activeness, social and joint process.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the finding and the analysis of the study based on the research problem and theoretical framework that had been stated in the previous chapter. The data analysis is presented into the categories of argumentation in LE which describes into three categories. Those are active argumentation, social argumentation and joint process between participant argumentation.

3.1 Findings

The following LE transcribed in some paragraphs or sentences. The LE was published in the *Jakarta Post* news on line and printed newspaper which provided opinion in the particular edition. The Jakarta Post served opinion in the Readers Forum section (a special pages served for reader to express their opinion about particular phenomenon) from different date.

There are fourteen letters to the editors' being investigated start from 2009 to 2014; *Letter: Jakarta Monorail project, Letters: Be serious about the monorail!, Letter: Fate of monorail project, Issue: Jakarta gives up on monorail project, Issue: No more monorail for Jakarta: Governor, Letter: Monorail to nowhere, Letter: Jakarta's monorail, Comments: Jokowi looks to resurrect monorail plan, Issue of the day: Can monorail address traffic problems?, Text your say: MRT and monorail projects, Comment: Traffic-easing projects, Comment: Monorail back on track after deal, Comments: Signing agreement on*

monorail project and *Comments: Ahok wary of PT JM's financial ability*. The arrangement of data analysis based on the edition of publication date. For the arrangement of the categories of argumentation followed the written opinion on the article.

Data 1

The first LE represents an active argumentation which the opinion produced by single reader. The title is *Letter: Jakarta Monorail project* published on Wed, May 13 2009, 2:42 PM from online Readers Forum.

Active Argumentation

- (1) *"The mystery of Stonehenge in England has been solved: These stone pillars are actually the remnants of an intended prehistoric monorail project. So I disagree with Lynna van der Zee Oehmke on the completion of the Jakarta Monorail project, since these concrete and steel pillars should be preserved for their historic cultural significance for future generations."*

Diederik Zwager (*Jakarta Post*, May 13, 2009)

The opinion above was attacking Lynna's opinion. Lynna wrote her stand point that monorail not suited to Jakarta. The reader opposed Lynna's opinion that monorail project will stop in the next year. The project is processing to the better transportation solution. The reader claimed to explain that monorail project is on the move, the first thing that people can see is concrete and steel pillars, of course, those fundamental components will continue with huge construction of monorail in the future. In short, the reader used language *to attack* the Lynna's opinion in the sentences *'These stone pillars are actually the remnants of an intended prehistoric monorail project. So I disagree with Lynna van der Zee Oehmke on*

the completion of the Jakarta Monorail project, since these concrete and steel pillars should be preserved for their historic cultural significance for future generations’ as the claim of the reader. The reader convinced that monorail will succeed.

Data 2

The LE entitled *Letters: Be serious about the monorail!*. This published on Thu, May 14 2009, 2:17 PM from online article. Here the LE consist of two categories of argumentation, they are active argumentation and social argumentation. The content of the LE is continuing to criticize Lynna’s opinion.

Active Argumentation

(1) *“Building overpasses will lessen the traffic only for a short period of time, as it will encourage more people to use their cars. Plus, it will make Jakarta become a more pedestrian unfriendly city and increase the risk of illegal settlements below the overpass.”*

Alwin Adityo (*Jakarta Post*, May 14, 2009)

From the LE above, the reader was continuing to attack Lynna’s opinion. The reader was advancing the opinion from the first LE which gave supporting idea that Jakarta has no other choice to solve traffic despite monorail. From the first sentence *‘Building overpasses will lessen the traffic only for a short period of time, as it will encourage more people to use their cars*’ means the first claim that the motorists still using their vehicle if the overpasses only help the traffic in a few days. In addition, the second sentence *‘Plus, it will make Jakarta become a more pedestrian unfriendly city and increase the risk of illegal settlements below*

the overpass ‘ indicates the second claim that the reader wrote the effects of building overpass without properly construction. In sum, the reader claimed that too many overpasses will be followed by so many negative effects. In brief, the used of language *to advance* Zwager’s opinion is an active argumentation. The reader used language to advance Zwager’s opinion (the first opinion that opposed Lynna’s opinion) that monorail project is the appropriate transportation solution for capital city like Jakarta. The reader also added the negative prediction if Jakarta refuse monorail and start to built overpass.

Social Argumentation

(1) *“The monorail is a better solution because it would not ruin the cityscape and would encourage more people to take public transportation. In addition, the monorail track passes through congested neighborhoods such as Kuningan, which has traffic jams more notorious than Senayan”* Alwin Adityo (*Jakarta Post*, May 14, 2009)

After the reader active advancing the opinion, the reader gave personal ideas about monorail. In the reader’s point of view, he claimed that monorail is a better solution. The claim stated from the sentence *‘The monorail is a better solution because it would not ruin the cityscape and would encourage more people to take public transportation’*. In the claim, the reader supports the project that will decrease some problems. From the sentence *‘it would not ruin the cityscape and would encourage more people to take public transportation’* indicates the reader tried to describe the advantages of monorail. Moreover, the reader employed the reason of this text; *‘In addition, the monorail track passes through congested neighborhoods such as Kuningan, which has traffic jams more*

notorious than Senayan’. It explained that the reason support the claim. It stated that monorail track located in crowded place can reduce traffic jam in busy time.

Those advantage descriptions include in social argumentation. The analysis showed that the reader which participated in the Readers Forum about monorail project have different opinions. It is normal between participants having different opinions, so the reader wrote the opinion to solve the difference opinions.

Data 3

This LE produced by one reader which consists of an active argumentation and a social argumentation which published on Fri, August 20 2010, 10:33 AM from online article. The title is *Letter: Fate of monorail project*. The argumentation analyzed bellow.

Active Argumentation

(1) *“At the end of the day, who is going to have legal responsibility, who is going to pay for it, and how? Looks like the minister and the governor neither know what they are talking about, nor how to get it done.”* Raziqie (*Jakarta Post*, August 20, 2010)

This opinion criticized the statement from The Minister of Transportation, Freddy Numberi, on the possibility time to build monorail. The opinion contained the reader’s hope to the minister in order to evaluate the exact direction of monorail project. The reader expressed his doubt opinion to the development of monorail project. The reader claimed with asking the question *‘who is going to have legal responsibility, who is going to pay for it, and how?’* which related to

the person who will responsible and pay the project, he also asked about how to solve this problem.

In the beginning, the reader asked '*who is going to have legal responsibility*'. This is the reader's claim means to ask who is the exact persons who have the authority to manage monorail project based on the official regulation. The reader assumed that the official authority come from 'the minister' which related to the Transportation Minister, Freddy Numberi or 'the governor' which related to the governor of Jakarta, Joko Widodo. The official authority assumption from the reader as the individual opinion includes in the active argumentation. The reader used language to attack the government's idea concerning to *do* certain thing; to launch the real official authority.

In addition, the next sentence '*who is going to pay for it, and how*' has two claims. Here the meaning is to clarify the people who have the official authority to responsible the payment of monorail project. It may also relate to the way of use the money for monorail project. The two interpretations have the relationship. If the right person handles the money of construction for monorail project, it can be predicted that the direction of monorail project will run appropriately with the schedule as already set in. This question is searching the competence person that able to use the monorail fund without corruption fault. Moreover, the reader added '*how*' in the last question which stresses what kind of the system to pay the project effectively. It is also includes in the active argumentation because the reader wants the government to *clarified* the process in build monorail project. This case shows the reader's curiosity toward the proficiency whether from the

minister of the governor in set a going of monorail project. It reinforces by the sentence *'Looks like the minister and the governor neither know what they are talking about, nor how to get it done.'* The sentence is the evidence which support the reader's claim. The evidence pointed out the incompetent work of the minister and the government to finish the problem. From that sentence, the reader did not support the monorail project if the minister gave inconsistent decision to the work of government in the building of monorail.

Social Argumentation

(1) *"Please... get a financial advisor to provide proper advice. There are plenty around, namely international banks located in Jakarta itself."* Razique (*Jakarta Post*, August 20, 2010)

The previous opinion have already discussed in the active argumentation that the reader argued to the government to *clarify* the work of government in the building of monorail. The problem of monorail project becomes complicated problem because the project does not finish in time. Therefore, the reader who concerned in the following issue rendered the suggestion. From his thought is hoping monorail project become the real transportation solution to decrease the number of traffic in work or school time.

The next opinions *'Please... get a financial advisor to provide proper advice'*. *There are plenty around, namely international banks located in Jakarta itself* indicates the claim of the reader. The reader claimed that the government should get financial advice from International Bank to improve a good payment in managing monorail project. To be precise, the sentence *'Please... get a financial advisor'* means suggestion to take a smart action immediately to the financial

problem, whether from the financial advisor or any other sources who competences in financial area. Based on the letter, the reader tried to convey his idea to *solve* this problem. This sentence called as social argumentation which showed suggestion or contribution following the payment problem in building monorail.

Data 4

This is the LE which published on Sat, March 12 2011 from printed article. The title is *Issue: Jakarta gives up on monorail project* that contains more than two reader's opinion. The reader consist of five reader opinions which the opinions include all the categories of argumentation. An active argumentation presented in one opinion, a social argumentation presented in three opinions and a joint process argumentation presented in two opinions.

Active Argumentation

(1) *"The monorail-project is the only possible solution in Jakarta, as proven in Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok, and they are rejecting it? This can only be a bad joke by people without vision, empathy and sense of progress."* Edo E. (Jakarta Post, March 12, 2011)

This is the opinion that the reader opposed the article on 12 March, 2011. The article said that the Governor aborted monorail project because the cost is too expensive. On the contrary, monorail is the effective solution in Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok. The reader explicitly claimed that refused the Government decision. The reader wrote a claim that *'The monorail-project is the only possible solution'* to cope traffic jam in Jakarta. It supported by the example of success monorail

from Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok. These two countries are the example of the success monorail as the evidence to strengthening the claim.

The reader also added the claim that the decision maker abort monorail project refers to the *'people without vision, empathy and sense of the progress.'* If the government is afraid of the expensive cost, the government will never find the solution to solve the financial problem. Based on the theory, it indicates that the opinion is an active argumentation because the reader addressed his point of view *to attack* the governor decision which unsupported monorail project in Jakarta.

Social Argumentation

(1) *"Many innovations have been implemented in this capital but they don't work to reduce traffic jams. Jakarta will always be crowded by cars if there is no proper policy to stop it. Ideally, Jakarta is only a center of government, not more. If there is no change in government policy, Jakarta will be jammed completely."* Gunawan (*Jakarta Post*, March 12, 2011)

Concerning to the traffic jam in Jakarta, the reader proposed personal idea as the claim of the reader statement that Jakarta should be *'the center of government, not more'*. The meaning of the sentence refers *to the reader's contribution to solve the problem*. In the reader's opinion, Jakarta needs special policy from the expert. Now the situation in Jakarta full of jam, the special policy is important thing to change the situation in the future. Therefore, based on the reader's opinion, there are two options that setting free Jakarta from traffic jam; continue the monorail project or make the special policy to handle the problem. It also followed by the reason to support the claim in the sentence *'If there is no change in government policy, Jakarta will be jammed completely'*. This reason is

strengthening the idea that monorail is an important transportation solution in Jakarta.

Joint Process Argumentation

(1) *“It is proven that the Jakarta administrator doesn’t have a master plan for MRT. Almost the whole city is in constant traffic jams now and the administrator is still undecided about a solution.”*

John Angkouw (*Jakarta Post*, March 12, 2011)

The opinion from John Angkouw can be interpreted as the joint process argumentation because the reader’s interaction produced a sentence based on his opinion. In the first sentence (the claim) *‘It is proven that the Jakarta administrator doesn’t have a master plan for MRT’* means that the reader claimed Jakarta administrator incapable making the plan for MRT in Jakarta. The second sentence *‘Almost the whole city is in constant traffic jams now and the administrator is still undecided about a solution’* is the evidence which stated a fact of the city gridlock without any solution from the administrator to support the claim. This is the reader’s opinion which is showing the participation in the process.

Social Argumentation

(2) *“The Jakarta authority should not abandon the project, as a monorail system is proven to be an efficient mode of traveling compared to a bus system. Even though it is a bit too expensive compared to using buses, it is more sustainable in the long run. It does not produce harmful gases as it runs on electricity and it is smaller in size compared to MRTs and allows it to run through tight lanes inside the city center.”*

Karmaazhar (*Jakarta Post*, March 12, 2011)

From the sentences *‘The Jakarta authority should not abandon the project, as a monorail system is proven to be an efficient mode of traveling compared to a bus system. Even though it is a bit too expensive compared to using buses, it is more sustainable in the long run’* are the reader’s claim that the government is afraid to continue the project, but it is not the only reason to cancel the project. In this LE, the reader mentioned the advantages in using monorail that *‘it is more sustainable in the long run. It does not produce harmful gases as it runs on electricity and it is smaller in size compared to MRTs and allows it to run through tight lanes inside the city center’* as the supported evidence to the reader’s claim. Those advantages are supporting the monorail project in Jakarta. This is in the theory explained before that the next opinion contains the room *to exchange the reader idea to solve the problem* with the explanation about the positive effect in using monorail.

(3) *“The only problem for the system is the small couch and the fact that it would not be connected to the KL Central station. My point is, Jakarta should really go for a monorail system.”*

Karmaazhar (*Jakarta Post*, March 12, 2011)

The following LE connected from the previous reader point of view. Start from the sentence *‘The only problem for the system is the small couch and the fact that it would not be connected to the KL Central station’* as the reason of the reader, stated that the problem of monorail project in Jakarta was the small coach. Next, in the sentence *‘My point is, Jakarta should really go for a monorail system’* refer to the reader’s claim that showed the contribution from the reader. It

means Jakarta needs a good monorail system. The reader gave the contribution to resolve a difference opinion from the government.

Joint Process Argumentation

(2) *“Yeah whatever, just wondering where my tax money goes?”*

Connor (*Jakarta Post*, March 12, 2011)

The personal opinion ‘*just wondering where my tax money goes?*’ is the claim of the reader that asking the use of tax money if the reality tell us that monorail project does not indicate the progression of the construction. That short sentence also includes in the joint process argumentation. The reader following the process between participants by asking the use of tax money. The reader produced personal opinion that the reader money tax in sufficient detail.

Data 5

The LE bellow written by seven readers’ opinions which showed the complete categories of argumentation published on Fri, September 23 2011, 8:00 AM from online article. The title is *Issue: No more monorail for Jakarta: Governor*. It consists of four active argumentations, three social argumentations and a joint process argumentation.

Social Argumentation

(1) *“Why try to continue another person’s party, I mean “project”, and just cancel it and collect on the administration fees associated with the contract? I guess this is smart, but not an intelligent way of going about things.”*

M. Tro (*Jakarta Post*, September 23, 2011)

The sentence ‘*Why try to continue another person’s party, I mean “project”, and just cancel it and collect on the administration fees associated with the contract?*’ indicates the claim of the reader. The words covered the solution that try to continue another person’s party which has a better competence to solve he problem rather than cancel the project. The reader gives another solution to continue the project. The solution here indicates the contribution in the process of communication.

Joint Process Argumentation

(1) *“Singapore did it successfully many years ago; Malaysia is now in the second phase, extending another 40 kilometers from the city center to the outskirts; even their bus terminal looks like an airport terminal.*

Indonesia, the pillars started many years ago, and it will be a beautiful monument for Jakarta. No infrastructure, no investor ... when they shifted their investment to the neighboring country, we cried foul. Indonesia can never compete with India to be the next China.”

PM (Jakarta Post, September 23, 2011)

The reader begin the argumentation start from the evidence as showed in the sentence ‘*Singapore did it successfully many years ago; Malaysia is now in the second phase, extending another 40 kilometers from the city center to the outskirts; even their bus terminal looks like an airport terminal*’. The reader has information related to the monorail project from other places which indicated the participation of the reader *to joint in the process* of building monorail. After that, the reader proposed the claim in the next sentence ‘*Indonesia, the pillars started many years ago, and it will be a beautiful monument for Jakarta. No infrastructure, no investor ... when they shifted their investment to the neighboring*

country, we cried foul. Indonesia can never compete with India to be the next China' which means that Indonesia could not compete with India to be the next China if the project has not infrastructure and investor to support the construction. It also indicated personal opinion that produces new opinion about the issue. Those sentences are showing the reader joint in the process of monorail project and requiring other readers produce new opinion.

Active Argumentation

(1) *"Could someone come clean on what's going on here? The Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) offered billions of rupiah to pay for construction and cover the initial losses on this project. Has something happened there, perhaps because of the tsunami, and related costs? Or has the construction company broken its terms of the contract though increased cost estimates? (In which case they should be duty and legally bound to continue with the project, within reasonable terms.) Or is it a problem with Jakarta governance? "*

Steve (*Jakarta Post*, September 23, 2011)

In these sentences, the reader was attacking the Governor's statement that he would end the contract and find alternative public transportation that could accommodate more people than the monorail. In the sentences '*Could someone come clean on what's going on here? The Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) offered billions of rupiah to pay for construction and cover the initial losses on this project*' includes in the evidence of argumentation. The reader wanted to know what happen with the project after the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) offered billions of rupiah to pay construction. From the meaning of the sentences, it includes in active

argumentation. The reader hoped there is someone who has the authority *to clarify* what barriers can make the project stopped.

Social Argumentation

(2) *“Either way, a solution should be found because the Jakarta transport system remains the laughing stock of Asia. Beijing, Malaysia, and Singapore’s transport systems are light years ahead. This is a promise broken and should thus not be allowed to fail, not just for business, but for the sake of public health, the environment, and the pride of Jakarta.”*

Steve (*Jakarta Post*, September 23, 2011)

The reader stated the evidence firstly before delivering the claim. The sentence *‘Either way, a solution should be found because the Jakarta transport system remains the laughing stock of Asia. Beijing, Malaysia, and Singapore’s transport systems are light years ahead’* is the evidence which means the Jakarta transportation system has bad system than other Asian countries. In the sentence *‘This is a promise broken and should thus not be allowed to fail, not just for business, but for the sake of public health, the environment, and the pride of Jakarta’* was claiming that the project should be friendly for society not for business site. It is also that the solution for transportation should be the effective system of transportation. The reader’s opinion showed his personal idea which provides a contribution to a communication process between persons who exchange ideas.

Active Argumentation

(2) *“Then again, it is the usual Indonesia characteristic: lots of hot air, but no substance. Forever boasting, largest foreign direct investment inflow, highest projected gross domestic product,*

largest Southeast Asian economy, greatest currency performance etc, but it couldn't even get a light rail transit (LRT) project started.

What's the use of having the largest, the biggest, the highest, the greatest, when you can't manage it?"

Edo F. (*Jakarta Post*, September 23, 2011)

In line with the previous explanation, the LE was attacking the Governor's statement. The sentences *'Then again, it is the usual Indonesia characteristic: lots of hot air, but no substance. Forever boasting, largest foreign direct investment inflow, highest projected gross domestic product, largest Southeast Asian economy, greatest currency performance etc, but it couldn't even get a light rail transit (LRT) project started'* is the evidence about the usual Indonesians characteristic. The content in the sentence criticized the traditional expectation on Indonesians people that want 'the greatest' thing in this country. But the sentence *'What's the use of having the largest, the biggest, the highest, the greatest, when you can't manage it?'* means the reader's claim that a simple thing could be beneficial thing if Indonesians could 'manage' and maintained the public facilities in appropriate way. The meaning of the sentence that attacked the Governor's statement includes in active argumentation. The reader wants the Governor make the correct decision before signing the contract to stop the project. If the existing public transportation can be improvable, it will help the traffic jam in Jakarta.

Active Argumentation

(3) *"What a waste; an absolute waste of money, time and energy! We could do many useful things with that much money. Come on, can't you work according to a better plan?"*

LM (*Jakarta Post*, September 23, 2011)

The LE was attacking the Governor's statement which said the monorail contract would be ended. From the sentences '*What a waste; an absolute waste of money, time and energy! We could do many useful things with that much money*' contain the claim of the reader that the government have been wasted money, time and energy but the result did not maximal. The reader used language to criticize the work of the government that the action did not appropriate with the fund. It includes in active argumentation. The reader hoped the work of the government to be in the better plan.

Social Argumentation

(3) "*He should give a detailed explanation to the people about the cost-future benefit ratio that he used as his basic consideration in deciding this thing. This is a must, as one of his responsibilities as a decision make.*" Sella (*Jakarta Post*, September 23, 2011)

This social argumentation conveyed the reader contribution to the monorail issue. It is showing a contribution to a communication process between persons who exchange ideas. In the sentence '*He should give a detailed explanation to the people about the cost-future benefit ratio that he used as his basic consideration in deciding this thing*' refers to the reader's claim. The claim stressed the detail information for the people to understand the cost-future benefit in deciding monorail project. The reader assumed that the detail explanation is '*a must*' to responsible the decision that have been made.

Data 6

In 6th data, the LE comes from one reader's opinion. The LE entitled *Letter: Monorail to nowhere* published on Fri, September 23 2011, 8:00 AM from online article. It consists of a social argumentation and a joint process argumentation.

Joint Process Argumentation

(1) *"Sorry to say but from the very beginning, I was saying it was never going to work. It was the crazy, poorly researched obsession of one person using mostly other people's money. A monorail of this length and location was never proved economic or very effective in moving large numbers of people. In a sense it was "old technology" boutique transport being applied where mass transit technology was needed."*

Nairdah (*Jakarta Post*, September 23, 2011)

The LE is the beginning sentence to start the discussion which includes in joint process argumentation produced the personal opinion about this issue. The sentence *'Sorry to say but from the very beginning, I was saying it was never going to work'* is the reader's claim. The reader conveyed that the project never going to work. It supported by the reason of the research in the sentences *'It was the crazy, poorly researched obsession of one person using mostly other people's money. A monorail of this length and location was never proved economic or very effective in moving large numbers of people'*. The reason pointed out that the monorail length and location *'was never proved economic'* or could accommodate many people to move to another place. That opinion showed the personal idea of the reader in managing the construction of monorail which indicated the reader participation that joint into the process.

Social Argumentation

(1) *“Good to finally see that reality has caught up with the “monorail to nowhere” but let this be a wake-up call to stop getting distracted with Disneyland-type solutions and focus on making a serious commitment to getting on and building the metro rail system we will inevitably have to build.”*

Nairdah (*Jakarta Post*, September 23, 2011)

The ending sentences above refer to a communication process between persons to make the solution from a lot of opinions in the previous letters. The reader claimed in the sentence *‘but let this be a wake-up call to stop getting distracted with Disneyland-type solutions and focus on making a serious commitment to getting on and building the metro rail system we will inevitably have to build’* that it should be *‘a wake-up call’* and focus on a serious commitment to finish the project. The reader was giving contribution and becoming the mediator of the different opinion from other readers’ opinion.

Data 7

The LE bellow published on Sat, September 24 2011, 8:00 AM from online article. The title is *Letter: Jakarta’s monorail* produced from one reader’s opinion as the 6th data. It consists of an active argumentation and two social argumentations.

Social Argumentation

(1) *“Create standardized exhaust emission regulations, with all motorized vehicles required to be tested within two months of the bylaw or risk immediate impound (this will eliminate about 40 percent of the cars, motorcycles, buses and other vehicles that plague our streets). Increase taxes on all vehicles, private and non-private, making actually owning a vehicle a luxury. Make*

motorcycle leases and loan applications harder with higher down payments (0 percent down with one-year free interest does not help lower the number of motorcycle. Renewal of driver licenses requiring driving tests (I know it is hard with the amount of corruption in Indonesia, but my theory is that 70 percent of drivers on the streets don't really know the rules)''

Deddy (Jakarta Post, September 24, 2011)

Those sentences are social argumentations which claimed some regulations for all vehicle riders to reduce traffic in Jakarta. Some regulations consist of four regulations; create standardized exhaust emission regulations (in the sentence '*Create standardized exhaust emission regulations, with all motorized vehicles required to be tested within two months of the bylaw or risk immediate impound (this will eliminate about 40 percent of the cars, motorcycles, buses and other vehicles that plague our streets)*'), increase all vehicle taxes (in the sentence '*Increase taxes on all vehicles, private and non-private, making actually owning a vehicle a luxury*'), make a difficult leases and loan application (in the sentence '*Make motorcycle leases and loan applications harder with higher down payments (0 percent down with one-year free interest does not help lower the number of motorcycle)*') and renewal of driver licenses (in the sentence '*Renewal of driver licenses requiring driving tests (I know it is hard with the amount of corruption in Indonesia, but my theory is that 70 percent of drivers on the streets don't really know the rules)*'). It indicates the reader contribution that traffic jam in the capital city should have some tight policy to reduce crowded. And then it followed by the idea to solve the problem. The reader was giving

examples of solution to minimize the gridlock in Jakarta; it is a contribution to a communication process between persons who exchange ideas.

Active Argumentation

(1) *“By the way if the ERP program is actually implemented, those funds will be a juicy target for corruptors. I would say an explanation of where those funds go, what those funds will be used for and who is responsible should be as transparent as possible.”*

Deddy (*Jakarta Post*, September 24, 2011)

The sentences above are attacking the article published on September 21, 2011, contains the sentence *‘By the way if the ERP program is actually implemented, those funds will be a juicy target for corruptors’* as the claim which means the implementation of the funds for ERP should be watch out. It makes the second sentence *‘I would say an explanation of where those funds go, what those funds will be used for and who is responsible should be as transparent as possible’*, strengthening the claim which includes means the reader needed the detail explanation about the funds go and use. The LE includes in the active argumentation. The reader wanted the transparent explanation about the funds that suspected to be the target for corruptors.

Data 8

This LE entitled *Comments: Jokowi looks to resurrect monorail plan* which published on Sat, October 20, 2012 from printed article. Here the LE comes from two reader’s opinion. It consists of a social argumentation and a joint process argumentation.

Social Argumentation

(1) *“Another thing is to maximize existing roads. We can, for example, see roads as services. Each road or road lane provides a service of a certain type. To use them you have to purchase access. The more coverage you want, the more you have to pay.*

But importantly, regulator will know up front the maximum load of each road, which makes optimizing flow more doable.”

Wishnu Prastya (*Jakarta Post*, October 20, 2012)

The sentence *‘But importantly, regulator will know up front the maximum load of each road, which makes optimizing flow more doable’* was showing a contribution to solve the problem. The previous sentences implicitly stated the claim that *‘The more coverage you want, the more you have to pay’*. The reader’s participation not only wrote the personal opinion but also the reader proposed the personal solution, based on the reader insight, to give the contribution in the communication process.

Joint Process Argumentation

(1) *“I hope in Jokowi’s green hands and through his honest statements, everything about our beloved capital city of Indonesia will be alright. Jokowi must work hard to improve the capital. Good luck!”*

Wakhidin (*Jakarta Post*, October 20, 2012)

The reader received Jokowi’s green hands to solve the problem in Jakarta as looked in the sentence *‘I hope in Jokowi’s green hands and through his honest statements, everything about our beloved capital city of Indonesia will be alright’*. It indicated the reader’s claim that Jokowi would do his best performance to improve Jakarta to be a good capital city. The interaction is requiring others

reader to respond this opinion. It is indicating the reader joining the issue to support Jokowi action.

Data 9

The LE published on Mon, November 05, 2012 from printed article which has the title *Issue of the day: Can monorail address traffic problems?*. The argumentations provided an active argumentation, a social argumentation and joint process argumentation. This is the analysis:

Joint Process Argumentation

(1) *"I know a few cities in Europe where the centers of the town are completely blocked off to traffic and have large numbers of car parks and parks for motor bikes and the people travel by public transport to get there."* AC Hoffmans (*Jakarta Post*, November 05, 2012)

It is the introduction paragraph as the evidence before join the interaction. The reader made the interaction to open new opinion. Based on the theory, the reader wrote the evidence in his sentence *'I know a few cities in Europe where the centers of the town are completely blocked off to traffic and have large numbers of car parks and parks for motor bikes and the people travel by public transport to get there'* that showed a good transportation system example from a few cities in Europe. The reader has broad insight in giving evidence about big cities in Europe with traffic jam problem as in Jakarta. It indicates the participation of the reader *to joint in the process* in the monorail project issue.

Active Argumentation

(1) *“The biggest question should be: Can Jakarta keep the monorail maintained, clean and its users disciplined? If not, it will be the same situation with that of the bus system and people are not going to feel comfortable and safe and will choose to use other methods of transportation.”*

Tjandra (*Jakarta Post*, November 05, 2012)

Defending the previous opinion that Jakarta needs maintained public transportation. The reader claimed that the citizens should use the monorail properly based on the regulation. It is written in the sentences *‘Can Jakarta keep the monorail maintained, clean and its users disciplined? If not, it will be the same situation with that of the bus system and people are not going to feel comfortable and safe and will choose to use other methods of transportation’*. If that opinion does not apply in good manner, citizens will choose to use private transportation. The reader used language *to comment* the condition of monorail in the future after the monorail finished. The reader wrote that monorail should be comfortable public transportation in order to make monorail the trusted public transportation to use than go somewhere with private transportation.

Social Argumentation

(1) *“Motorcycles are out of control too because the banks (creditors) are too lenient, and everybody rides regardless of whether they have a driver license or not or actual proof of income. It should be mandatory that all dealers request proof of a valid driver license, NPWP (tax payer ID) and confirm that they actually have a job. On the other hand, an increase in yearly taxes and registration should also be considered.”*

Tjandra (*Jakarta Post*, November 05, 2012)

The paragraph provided the solution as called the reason to support the previous claim. The main point of this reason is; the motorcycle riders '*are out of control*' because of some factors as stated in the sentence '*too because the banks (creditors) are too lenient, and everybody rides regardless of whether they have a driver license or not or actual proof of income*', but the motorcycle riders can be managed with giving a high yearly taxes for them as explained in the sentence '*It should be mandatory that all dealers request proof of a valid driver license, NPWP (tax payer ID) and confirm that they actually have a job. On the other hand, an increase in yearly taxes and registration should also be considered*'. The reader gave the solution for motorcycle users that out of control. The reader proposed the solution for the creditor to be strict in giving motorcycle credit. The reader's participation not only wrote the personal opinion but also the reader proposed the personal solution.

Data 10

Here, the letters to the editor as the data consists of complete categories of argumentations; active argumentation, social argumentation and joint process argumentation. The LE entitled *Text your say: MRT and monorail project* published on Mon, February 11, 2013, 10:16 AM from online article.

Active Argumentation

(1) "*It will help but don't expect much if the behavior of motorists remains as it is now. Monorail is only one of the must-have items in any metropolitan area including Jakarta*"

Eddy Arjuna Zainy (*Jakarta Post*, February 11, 2013)

The opinion from Eddy Arjuna Zainy, the first opinion from the reader, was addressed to the statement made by Joko Widodo Governor. The claim of this opinion; *'It will help but don't expect much if the behavior of motorists remains as it is now'* contains the unenthusiastic expectation if the action of motorists turned into not good motorist. The reader tended to criticize the work of the motorists. The interpretation of the sentence *'but don't expect much if the behavior of motorists remains as it is now'* means the pessimistic opinion to the motorists of monorail project. The reader did not believe to the Governor's statement that the monorail project will be done if the motorists *'remain as it is now'*. The meaning of *'remains as it is now'* may refer to the quality of the motorists that still unchanging to a good work till this time.

The reader also wrote the reason to support the claim as reflected on the sentence *'Monorail is only one of the must-have items in any metropolitan area including Jakarta'*. The reader has not choice to solve the transportation problem with monorail system like in a big city of Indonesia - Jakarta. In short, the sentence *is advancing* another reader's argumentations who does not support with monorail project in Jakarta. The analysis of the sentence classifies into the active argumentation. The reader wanted the Governor *to do the maintenance* of the monorail project. The work of the motorist needed to keep a building in good condition.

Joint Process Argumentation

(1) *"We will all hope that somehow the construction will create a breakthrough to solve the city's gridlock even if only partly in the beginning."*

M. Adikoesoemo (*Jakarta Post*, February 11, 2013)

From the same reader's opinion above, the reader produce the opinion which is showing the interaction in that issue. The LE claimed there is a chance that *'somehow the construction will create a breakthrough to solve the city's gridlock even if only partly in the beginning'*. The reader conveyed his 'hope' in the personal opinion form. This personal opinion which contains his expectation indicates the participation, *joint in the process of interaction between participants*, in monorail project issue. The reader wanted the construction of monorail could finish quickly and could ease the gridlock although the construction slightly helps the gridlock in the first time of the operation day of monorail. Therefore, the reader was following the issue with produce personal opinion.

Social Argumentation

(1) *"In the meantime ways and means will continually be introduced to expedite a solution to the capital city's flood problems."* M. Adikoesoemo (*Jakarta Post*, February 11, 2013)

This is the following opinion; the second opinion of the reader was showing hopes to contribute the solution from other readers. The claim in the sentence *'In the meantime ways and means will continually be introduced to expedite a solution to the capital city's flood problems'* is written to encourage opinion to the current related issue in Jakarta as the capital city. This sentence in the LE includes into social argumentation. The words 'ways and means' indicates that the reader offered to the other efforts that truly concern *to solve* the city flood problems.

(2) *"In the meantime more ideas are welcome to save our capital city from further inundations and gridlock."* M. Adikoesoemo (*Jakarta Post*, February 11, 2013)

This is still from the second reader's opinion. Although the reader did not criticize the development of monorail project, the reader provided a chance for the next reader and added a new suggestion for better Jakarta in the future. The reader was opening positive idea for the other readers to exchange their opinion when the previous reader just criticized the lack of monorail project. The sentence '*more ideas are welcome to save our capital city from further inundations and gridlock.*' means the reader's claim that the reader opened the space for the reader to participate the development of Jakarta. This opinion related to the first opinion above (1). The reader not only claimed to concern on solving the gridlock but also the problem of 'inundations' which related to the flood problem in Jakarta.

According to the theory, this opinion implied in the social argumentation. The reader looks pretty understand that the problem in Jakarta produces issue which can make the reader has different opinion in appraises the problem. So, the reader wrote the letter as the mediator from many different opinions *to solve the differentiation* between one reader's ideas to another reader's idea. The written evidence in the letter points out the contribution from the reader who provided space to collect the suggestion. Hopefully, after collected the suggestion from a lot of reader, the reader could give the right suggestion for the government and reduce the war of opinion in newspaper which cannot solve the capital city problem.

Data 11

This LE written by one reader which contains two categories of argumentation served on active argumentation and joint process argumentation

which published on Wed, February 13, 2013 from printed article entitled *Comment: Traffic-easing projects*. It is different from the first data which contains more than one reader opinions presents all categories of argumentation. The data taken from selected sentence. The LE starts from the first joint process argumentation then the second joint process argumentation and the last followed by active argumentation.

Joint Process Argumentation

(1) *“The World Bank’s new report entitled “Planning, Connecting and Financing Cities-Now”, says that Jakarta is considered a city where a combination of public transportation and private cars are effective means of transportation.”*

Alwin Adityo (*Jakarta Post*, February 13, 2013)

The LE is the first paragraph to open the reader opinion from the World Bank’s information to start producing the reader’s stand point. Here the sentence *“The World Bank’s new report entitled “Planning, Connecting and Financing Cities-Now”* is the claim. The reader gives the evidence that *‘Jakarta is considered a city where a combination of public transportation and private cars are effective means of transportation’*. That opinion supported by World Bank’s information that the bank has the function to open the reader opinion *to joint in the process* of monorail project. After proposed the opinion, the reader continued to write supporting opinion bellow.

(2) *“Jakarta’s position is better than a few other cities such as Atlanta in the US and not too far away from Paris.”*

Alwin Adityo (*Jakarta Post*, February 13, 2013)

This is the second paragraph of this LE. That sentence '*Jakarta's position is better than a few other cities such as Atlanta in the US and not too far away from Paris*' as the reader's claim produces the reader's argumentation with comparing Jakarta position towards Atlanta and Paris. The comparison of cities indicates that the reader concerns *to follow or to join the issue* with providing an example. Based on the theory, the supporting opinion means the participation of the reader toward the monorail project issue. The reader would not give irresponsible example to strengthen the reader stand point that will read.

Active Argumentation

(1) "*I am looking forward to more traffic-easing measures by the government that will place Jakarta in a better position.*" Alwin Adityo (*Jakarta Post*, February 13, 2013)

After joined the issue which explained above, the reader continued the opinion '*I am looking forward to more traffic-easing measures by the government that will place Jakarta in a better position*' which claimed that the government will have the effective transportation ideas to solve the traffic in Jakarta. The reader was advancing the related issue which published on February 8, 2013 talked about Jokowi's plan to continue the construction of monorail projects on February. Based on the theory, this opinion is an active argumentation. The reader *is advancing* the issue, of course that good issue will support from everyone. So the reader wrote the sentence '*I am looking forward to more traffic-easing measures by the government*' which means the reader wanted a *real action or step* to complete traffic problem to the government, the government *to do* providing

traffic-easing measures, not a precious promise. The action should bring positive effect for transportation problem.

Data 12

The data taken from LE which published on Sat, March 30, 2013 from printed article entitled *Comment: Monorail back on track after deal*. The LE has related categories of argumentation. It consists of active argumentation categories. The opinion produced from single reader. The LE analyzes bellow.

Active Argumentation

(1) *"I can't see this helping out the traffic problem and at the end of the day they are not doing this for the people, they are doing it for the money which is what the argument was about. There is much corrupt money to be made here just like the last time. "*

Joe H. (*Jakarta Post*, March 30, 2013)

This is the reader's opinion toward the issue that monorail project is set to resume as two former partners in the project's consortium, PT Jakarta Monorail (JM) and state-owned construction firm PT Adhi Karya, have settled the debt dispute between them. The reader claimed that deal only give the opportunity to corrupt the money. The beginning sentence *'I can't see this helping out the traffic problem'* shows pessimistic expression as the reader's claim that claimed the deal will not help the problem. The reader also wrote a pessimistic claim *'There is much corrupt money to be made here just like the last time'* which means the reader was attacking the issue by criticize the action.

The attacking opinion from the reader includes in active argumentation. The reader was watching the action of motorist and then criticized that deal in the form of opinion. The opinion above draws the reader hoped that the government *to do certain things* to clear the corruption that the deal is potentially for the corruption time.

Data 13

The LE as the data, published on Wed, October 09, 2013, 12:21 PM from online article entitled *Comments: Signing agreement on monorail project*. It contains two reader opinions. They consist of joint process argumentation. Here the analysis.

Joint Process Argumentation

(1) *“The Sydney monorail is now being dismantled. Kuala Lumpur’s monorail went broke recently. Monorails are not a real transport project or solution. It is a stunt. The only location for monorails is in Disneyland theme parks.”* Chris (Jakarta Post, October 09, 2013)

The opinion above is the introduction paragraph of LE. The first sentence ‘*The Sydney monorail is now being dismantled. Kuala Lumpur’s monorail went broke recently*’ is the evidence to support the claim which stated in the beginning. Look from the neighbor countries’ experience, the reader informs unsuccessful story about monorail. Start from Sydney which has disappointed experience about monorail and followed by Kuala Lumpur. This information indicates that the reader is following monorail issue not only from his country but also from other

countries to compare the monorail project in Indonesia with Sydney and Kuala Lumpur.

According to the theory, the reader has information related to the monorail project from other places which indicate the participation of the reader *to joint in the process* of building monorail. In the sentences *‘Monorails are not a real transport project or solution. It is a stunt. The only location for monorails is in Disneyland theme parks ‘* means the reader’s claim that the success monorail only located on Disneyland. Here, the reader’s participation who wrote this letter tries to open the insight of the reader that monorail does not the only effective way to solve gridlock in Jakarta. The monorail project just ‘a stunt’ in seeking the appropriate transportation solution. The reader did not want monorail project in Indonesia become useless transportation solution like it happened in Sydney and Kuala Lumpur. In addition, the reader also gives success example of monorail in Disneyland theme park. That information, the information of unsuccessful and successful monorail, extends the participation of the reader.

(2) *“I think that is a great plan, if Jakarta has a monorail, it can reduce the traffic, especially at office hours.”*

Henz Febriawan (*Jakarta Post*, October 09, 2013)

The opinion of reader supports monorail project in Jakarta to reduce the traffic. Although the reader just wrote positive opinion about monorail, the reader also participated in this issue. The reader’s claim in the sentence *‘I think that is a great plan, if Jakarta has a monorail, it can reduce the traffic, especially at office hours’* claimed that monorail is the appropriate solution to reduce traffic jam. The

reader's opinion indicates the participation of monorail issue with strengthening the government idea that monorail will be the best transportation solution. This participation in the theory of argumentation classifies in the joint process between participants. The reader *joins in the process of monorail project* although the reader only supports monorail project. Some different argumentations do not stop his action to participate the issue.

Data 14

The last LE as the data consists of the categories of argumentation which derive from one reader opinion attached to the active argumentation. The LE published on February 22, 2014 2:22 PM from online article entitled *Comments: Ahok wary of PT JM's financial ability*.

Active Argumentation

(1) "Welcome to Jakarta, Mr. Ahok. There are millions of dirty tricks here, waiting for you to rectify them. However, I believe you've got the brain, heart and guts to cope with it all. Hang on, Ahok!"
Fussion B (*Jakarta Post*, February 22, 2014)

The first letters above advanced the city administration's thought about the financial ability of PT Jakarta Monorail. The claim of this LE is; the progression of the project is not working properly. Because the project has unclear progression, it makes the reader assume that in Jakarta there are so many dirty tricks to manipulate the truth. The meaning of the sentence '*waiting for you to rectify them*' refer to emphasize Ahok in order *to do controlling* the flow of money for the construction; don't make the money construction flow in their

pocket. This is the reader sign *to advancing Ahok opinion* in that article published on February 18, 2014 includes in active argumentation. The reader wants Ahok to do certain things, which is controlling the financial problem in monorail project quickly.

This is the next sentence. The sentence is supporting sentence the first opinion which is advancing Ahok opinion in that article. The reader claimed that he believes in Ahok competence to fight 'dirty tricks' in the monorail project. From the sentence '*However, I believe you've got the brain, heart and guts to cope with it all*' means the reader's claim conveyed a great competence from Ahok in made out all monorail project deceitfulness. That's why; it may interpret the reader's expectation that want Ahok *to do just as strict with 'dirty tricks'* – financial problems.

That sentence analysis implied in the active argumentation which the reader use the language to make someone to do certain things. In this case, the reader, as explained before, expects that Ahok *to do just as strict with* financial problems in monorail project.

3.2 Discussion

Based on the data analysis that has been presented, this following discussion answers the problem formulated in chapter one that refers to the categories of argumentation. This study found three categories of argumentation: (1) active argumentation, (2) social argumentation and (3) joint process

argumentation, each of argumentation which explained bellow based on the theory from previous chapter before.

3.2.1 Active Argumentation

From the analysis above, the active argumentations were found in fourteen sentences. Those fourteen were presented in the data 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14. From those data, there were sentences which indicate an active argumentation from the reader's claims and the supported evidences. A lot of readers wrote the claim at the first paragraph then supported by the evidence. The content in the claims and the evidences have the meaning that the sentences *were advancing* another reader's argumentations that did not support with monorail project. In addition, the reader *were attacking* the issue hoped that the government *to do certain things* to clear the problem in monorail project.

Based on Richardson (2007:155), the active argumentation addressed the language use of the participants to *do* certain things, whether this is advancing their point of view, defending their point of view or attacking someone else. Most of argumentations used imperative sentences to express the reader opinion to *do* certain things such as advancing the statement or opinion from the selected issue to extending what the things are must do and attacking the statement or opinion to correcting the appropriate action.

3.2.2 Social Argumentation

From the letters to the editor which were investigated, the researcher found fifteen social sentences in the data 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. The social argumentations were presented in sentences from the reader's claims and the supported reasons or the evidence which mean that the reader offered the other efforts that truly concern *to solve* the city flood problems. The argumentation also provided the place as the mediator from many different opinions *to solve the difference* between one reader's ideas to another reader's idea.

The argumentations above as the second categories of argumentation show a contribution to a communication process between persons or groups who exchange ideas. It was also not just the expression of an individual opinion but a contribution to resolve a different opinion (van Eemeren and Grootendorst, 2004 cited in Richardson, 2007:155). All argumentations showed the process of communication for other readers to give some contributions to solve the problem of city gridlock even city flood problem.

3.2.3 Joint Process Argumentation

For the third category, eleven sentences were found as in the data 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11 and 13. The data contained the sentences which were included in the joint process argumentation from the reader's claims and the supported evidences. Sometime the readers wrote the evidence in the beginning of paragraph before stated the claim. The argumentations indicated that the readers tend to *produce* personal opinion to *joint in the process of interaction between participants* in that

issue. The argumentation also existed in the first paragraph which contains the purpose to open the reader's opinion *to joint in the process* of monorail project. Moreover, the argumentation indicated the participation of the reader toward the monorail project issue which concerned *to follow or to joint the issue* with providing examples.

Those argumentations were the findings of the joint process argumentation. According to Richardson (2007:155), joint process argumentation is a joint to the process of communication because an interaction, requiring participants to both produce and consume argumentation. Those eleven argumentations support the theory explained previously. The participants produced the opinion which showed the interaction in that issue, opened the reader opinion to joint in the process of monorail project, active joining the process about monorail from different countries to make comparison with the monorail project in Indonesia and the interactions indicated that the reader consumed the issue.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is presented to draw the conclusion and give suggestion related to the study. The conclusion is the analysis of the data that have been presented in the previous chapter. It becomes the answer of the problem formulated in this study which is followed by the suggestion in reference to the research finding and discussion.

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the three categories of argumentation were found. Those are active argumentation, social argumentation and joint process argumentation. Those argumentations were presented in particular ways. Almost all the readers used active argumentation and social argumentation.

In active argumentation, the readers used the imperative sentences to attack someone else opinions or to advance their point of view from the reader's claim which was supported by the evidence to strengthen the claim. In addition, in the social argumentation the readers conveyed their contribution to a communication process between persons or groups who exchange ideas. Like in the active argumentation, the readers stated their contribution from the claim followed by the reason or the evidence.

Meanwhile, the joint process argumentation often appeared in the first sentence or paragraph because the reader made an interaction that requiring the

readers to both produce and consume argumentation. The joint process argumentation contained in the reader's claim which supported by the evidence to open the interaction and stated personal reader opinion for criticizing the news or other reader's opinions. Therefore, it can be concluded that the three categories found in the letters to the editor were presented in similar way that is all claims in active and joint process argumentation were supported by evidences, while those of social argumentation were supported by reasons except one argumentation in data 4 which was supported by evidence.

4.2 Suggestion

The researcher suggests to the next researchers who are interested in doing the research in letters to the editor to analyze LE from the other aspects such as in the grammar construction, the rhetoric divisions, the modes of persuasion or the rules of reasonability in letters. Besides that suggestion, it is a great opportunity to expand the Richardson's theory for the next researcher especially for linguistics student to analyze another source and topic of LE using Richardson's theory to turn on the awareness of linguistics student when catching the information from letters to the editor.

In addition, for the lecturer of English who teach the argumentative writing, the argumentations in LE can be used as the examples or alternative models for the students. The analysis of LE can explain the argumentative model which usually uses in the journal or argumentative essay.

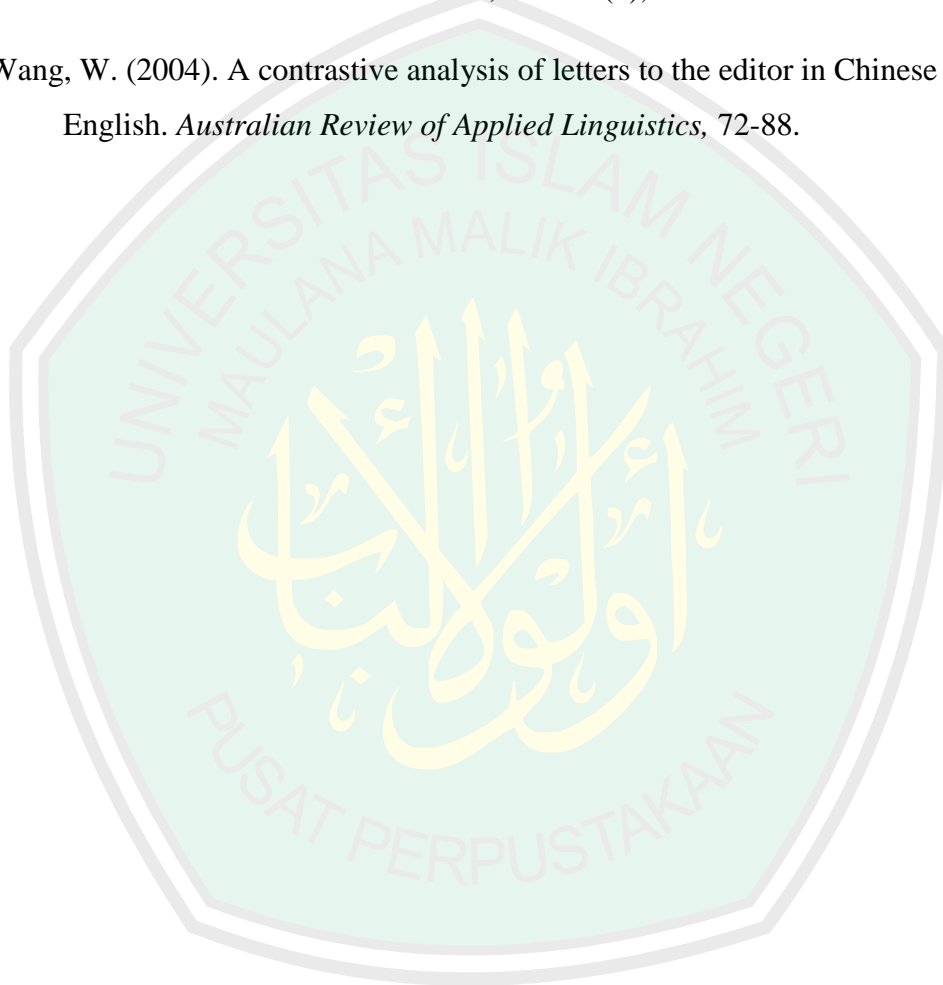
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APPENDIXES

1. Letters: Jakarta Monorail Project

Opinion | Wed, May 13 2009, 2:42 PM.

Online (<http://www.thejakartapost.com/>).

The mystery of Stonehenge in England has been solved: These stone pillars are actually the remnants of an intended prehistoric monorail project. So I disagree with Lynna van der Zee Oehmke on the completion of the Jakarta Monorail project, since these concrete and steel pillars should be preserved for their historic cultural significance for future generations.

Diederik Zwager

Jakarta

2. Letters: Be serious about the monorail!

Opinion | Thu, May 14 2009, 2:17 PM.

Online (<http://www.thejakartapost.com/>).

This is a comment on a letter on the monorail by Lynna Van Der Zee-Oehmke from Bogor, West Java (the Post, May 7).

Building overpasses will lessen the traffic only for a short period of time, as it will encourage more people to use their cars. Plus, it will make Jakarta become a more pedestrian unfriendly city and increase the risk of illegal settlements below the overpass.

Take Boston and New York as examples. In the latter, the government wanted to build overpasses crossing Manhattan, but residents opposed it because it would have ruined the cityscape and caused more unwanted traffic in their neighborhoods.

Boston buried its notorious "Green Monster" elevated highway (Interstate 90 and 93) for a long underpass a few years ago because of increased pollution, the issue of dividing neighborhoods and ruining the cityscape.

In Southeast Asia, Kuala Lumpur built the SMART tunnel to combat traffic and flooding. The tunnel would be more costly, but it sure would not ruin the cityscape and does not create room for illegal markets, such as those below overpasses in Ciputat, Roxy, Kebayoran Lama and Ciledug. The monorail is a better solution because it would not ruin the cityscape and would encourage more people to take public transportation. In addition, the monorail track passes through congested neighborhoods such as Kuningan, which has traffic jams more notorious than Senayan.

Also with monorail, the city would mean less congestion in Senayan when there is a large exhibition at the Convention Center, as it would create another feasible alternative of

getting into the convention center without having to face lengthy detours that haunt drivers when such events are held.

Alwin Adityo
Jakarta

3. Letter: Fate of monorail project

[Readers Forum | Fri, August 20 2010, 10:33 AM.

Online (<http://www.thejakartapost.com/>).

Transportation Minister Freddy Numberi has said the government will begin to build the long-abandoned monorail project possibly in 2013 (Aug.12).

The key word here is “possibly”, which in reality can also be interpreted as “perhaps or maybe”.

Does anybody involved in this project really understand what “project finance” is and what it takes to conclude a financing package, otherwise known as the “financial close”? Was this project categorized as a Build Operate Own (BOO), Build Operate Transfer (BOT), Build Lease Transfer (BLT) or another type of contract?

At the end of the day, who is going to have legal responsibility, who is going to pay for it, and how? Looks like the minister and the governor neither know what they are talking about, nor how to get it done. Please... get a financial advisor to provide proper advice. There are plenty around, namely international banks located in Jakarta itself.

Razique
Jakarta

4. Issue: Jakarta gives up on monorail project

[Readers Forum | Sat, March 12 2011.

Printed (Jakarta Post).

March 10, p. 2

The Jakarta administration has set its monorail project to the side with Governor Fauzi Bowo stating that he will put what remains of the abandoned scheme to another use.

Fauzi said that he was mulling options on using pillars of the aborted project for the elevated Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) lanes.

“We are studying this option and we are considering adopting it. We’ll see,” Fauzi said.

Fauzi also said that the project would be too expensive should the city government decide to press ahead. “We have done the math on the cost and benefits of continuing this monorail project, and it is going to take a lot,” he said.

He said that the cost would run to billions of rupiah “Even if we decide to continue with the project, if only for the first line, it would need between Rp 4 and Rp 4.5 billion for the

construction. Who's going to pay for this? The private sector definitely can't handle this," Fauzi said.

Construction of the monorail project was halted in March 2008 by developer PT Jakarta Monorail due to legal and financial problems.

The initial construction left rows of columns along the roads in Senayan, Central Jakarta, and Kuningan in South Jakarta.

Your comments:

The monorail-project is the only possible solution in Jakarta, as proven in Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok, and they are rejecting it?

This can only be a bad joke by people without vision, empathy and sense of progress.

Edo E.

Jakarta

Many innovations have been implemented in this capital but they don't work to reduce traffic jams. Jakarta will always be crowded by cars if there is no proper policy to stop it. Ideally, Jakarta is only a center of government, not more. If there is no change in government policy, Jakarta will be jammed completely.

Gunawan

Jakarta

It is proven that the Jakarta administrator doesn't have a master plan for MRT. Almost the whole city is in constant traffic jams now and the administrator is still undecided about a solution.

John Angkouw

Balikpapan, East Kalimantan

The Jakarta authority should not abandon the project, as a monorail system is proven to be an efficient mode of traveling compared to a bus system. Even though it is a bit too expensive compared to using buses, it is more sustainable in the long run. It does not produce harmful gases as it runs on electricity and it is smaller in size compared to MRTs and allows it to run through tight lanes inside the city center.

The monorail system in KL is proven to be effective in transporting people inside the city center, especially around the Bukit Bintang-area (KL's equivalent to the Kuningan area in Jakarta and Orchard Road in Singapore). The only problem for the system is the small couch and the fact that it would not be connected to the KL Central station. My point is, Jakarta should really go for a monorail system.

Karmaazhar

Kuala Lumpur

Yeah whatever, just wondering where my tax money goes?

Connor

Jakarta

5. Issue: No more monorail for Jakarta: Governor

Readers Forum | Fri, September 23 2011, 8:00 AM.

Online (<http://www.thejakartapost.com/>).

Sept. 19, Online

After a long setback, the Jakarta administration has finally called off the monorail project.

“We will end our contract and make a concession with PT Jakarta Monorail, an investor and developer of the monorail mega-project,” Jakarta Governor Fauzi Bowo said Monday, as quoted by Antara news agency.

Fauzi explained his administration had received a recommendation from the Finance and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP) that the administration could pay a maximum Rp 204 billion in compensation to the company.

Fauzi said he would find alternative public transportation that could accommodate more people than the monorail.

Your comments:

I guess Foke found a more clever way to make a fast “final term” bonus by ending the contract and giving back Rp 204 billion. Why try to continue another person’s party, I mean “project”, and just cancel it and collect on the administration fees associated with the contract? I guess this is smart, but not an intelligent way of going about things.

On another note, I hope they take down those silly pillars as they are an eyesore and a poor reminder of the great failures of wishful thinking and poor planning.

M. Tro
Jakarta

Singapore did it successfully many years ago; Malaysia is now in the second phase, extending another 40 kilometers from the city center to the outskirts; even their bus terminal looks like an airport terminal.

Indonesia, the pillars started many years ago, and it will be a beautiful monument for Jakarta. No infrastructure, no investor ... when they shifted their investment to the neighboring country, we cried foul. Indonesia can never compete with India to be the next China.

P.M.
Jakarta

Could someone come clean on what’s going on here? The Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) offered billions of rupiah to pay for construction and cover the initial losses on this project. Has something happened there, perhaps because of the tsunami, and related costs? Or has the construction company broken its terms of the contract though increased cost estimates? (In which case they should be duty and legally bound to continue with the project, within reasonable terms.) Or is it a problem with Jakarta governance?

Either way, a solution should be found because the Jakarta transport system remains the laughing stock of Asia. Beijing, Malaysia, and Singapore’s transport systems are light years ahead. This is a promise broken and should thus not be allowed to fail, not just for business, but for the sake of public health, the environment, and the pride of Jakarta.

Steve
Tangerang

All along, it was an “if you have one, we can too” sort of a project, which turned out to be a “political mileage” project.

When Indonesia’s neighbors have completed 4 LRT systems, she can’t even complete one.

Then again, it is the usual Indonesia characteristic: lots of hot air, but no substance. Forever boasting, largest foreign direct investment inflow, highest projected gross domestic product, largest Southeast Asian economy, greatest currency performance etc, but it couldn’t even get a light rail transit (LRT) project started.

What’s the use of having the largest, the biggest, the highest, the greatest, when you can’t manage it?

Edo F.
Jakarta

What a waste; an absolute waste of money, time and energy! We could do many useful things with that much money. Come on, can’t you work according to a better plan?

LM
Jakarta

Now, let’s see which “alternative public transportation” Governor Fauzi has in mind. At least, this monorail system, if completed, would not have taken another lane off the already heavily congested roads.

Now, how much will it cost to remove the pillars? Another Rp 200 billion? And all this money was for nothing! It could have easily been used to start implementing new inner-city feeder buses, instead of all these derelict Kopajas, Metrominis and angkot, which are still clogging the roads and endangering other road users with their erratic driving behavior.

Roland
Jakarta

Wow, what a decision. He should give a detailed explanation to the people about the cost-future benefit ratio that he used as his basic consideration in deciding this thing. This is a must, as one of his responsibilities as a decision maker.

Sella
Bandung

6. Letter: Monorail to nowhere

Readers Forum | Fri, September 23 2011, 8:00 AM.

Online (<http://www.thejakartapost.com/>).

This is a comment from the website to the online article titled “No more monorail for Jakarta: Governor” on Sept. 19.

Sorry to say but from the very beginning, I was saying it was never going to work. It was the crazy, poorly researched obsession of one person using mostly other people's money. A monorail of this length and location was never proved economic or very effective in moving large numbers of people. In a sense it was "old technology" boutique transport being applied where mass transit technology was needed.

It was also meant to give former president Megawati Soekarno putri an image boost in the presidential election before last. I remember those thousands of concrete pipes and posts deployed along the roads to make it look like the monorail was really swinging along.

And where did this get us? Despite spending billions on huge toll roads, we have an increasingly congested city. And Jakarta apparently has become the world's largest city without a metro rail system — not something to be proud of.

Successive administrations, governors and central governments have played around with all manner of transport "fixes" for Jakarta, always avoiding the obvious — construction of a metro rail system. Look at any large city in the world and you will find the only thing that works is a rail system. Even in the car-obsessed US, the large cities were forced in to rail transport.

Bangkok choked itself nearly to death with road traffic — more and more toll roads only made things worse — and in desperation the Thai government finally opted for the obvious — a rail system. And that rail system — both above and below ground — has transformed the city into a clean, efficient and very effective way of moving large numbers of people. When I visit Bangkok, I know that I can rely on clean, fast rail to get me across the city and no longer get caught up in interminable traffic jams.

The Jakarta transport "strategy" of building more and more concrete toll roads may be good for those elite that benefit from "projects" and get to collect the toll but it is not solving the growing problem of traffic congestion. What could be so crazy as subsidizing fuel for private vehicles to use subsidized toll roads? What is needed is to channel that huge subsidy into something that benefits the greater mass of commuters who don't own cars.

Good to finally see that reality has caught up with the "monorail to nowhere" but let this be a wake-up call to stop getting distracted with Disneyland-type solutions and focus on making a serious commitment to getting on and building the metro rail system we will inevitably have to build.

Nairdah
Jakarta

7. Letter: Jakarta's monorail

Readers Forum | Sat, September 24 2011, 8:00 AM.

Online (<http://www.thejakartapost.com/>).

This is a comment from the website to the online article titled "Monorail not suited to Jakarta, says Transportation Society", published on Sept. 21.

Yet you and your cronies chose the Busway system, a system utilized in South America where the roads are four lanes wide each way (including the busway they use there and only used for main thoroughfares), use inferior construction material and systems to construct these busways (I guess so you can have yearly annual maintenance funds), buses that break down continually (many of the buses' engines should have been better checked before purchase), drivers that seem to love to get into accidents, or kill or maim people and so many other problems.

The monorail was a reckless idea in the beginning and became even more messy when certain elites wanted a piece of the action.

I suggest this for a system:

Create standardized exhaust emission regulations, with all motorized vehicles required to be tested within two months of the bylaw or risk immediate impound (this will eliminate about 40 percent of the cars, motorcycles, buses and other vehicles that plague our streets).

Increase taxes on all vehicles, private and non-private, making actually owning a vehicle a luxury (sort of like Singapore.)

Make motorcycle leases and loan applications harder with higher down payments (0 percent down with one-year free interest does not help lower the number of motorcycles).

Renewal of driver licenses requiring driving tests (I know it is hard with the amount of corruption in Indonesia, but my theory is that 70 percent of drivers on the streets don't really know the rules).

By the way if the ERP program is actually implemented, those funds will be a juicy target for corruptors. I would say an explanation of where those funds go, what those funds will be used for and who is responsible should be as transparent as possible.

Deddy
Jakarta

8. Comments: Jokowi looks to resurrect monorail plan

Readers Forum | Sat, October 20 2012.

Printed. (Jakarta Post).

Oct. 17, p1

On his first day in office, Jakarta Governor Joko "Jokowi" Widodo met with State-Owned Enterprises Minister Dahlan Iskan to discuss ways to solve the city's traffic woes, including a plan to revive the abandoned monorail project.

"I want the project to be presented to me again, because I want to understand why it was stopped," Jokowi said after the meeting on Tuesday.

Former governor Fauzi Bowo called off the project in 2011, three years after its developer, PT Jakarta Monorail, halted construction due to legal and financial problems.

Your comments:

The monorail is ugly because it is above the ground, but will not block conventional road traffic. But perhaps we should worry less about aesthetics in favor of getting the city moving and making it more green.

I can imagine, in long term, that laying a sufficient network of monorails will actually solve the city's transportation problem.

Another thing is to maximize existing roads. We can, for example, see roads as services. Each road or road lane provides a service of a certain type. To use them you have to purchase access. The more coverage you want, the more you have to pay.

But importantly, regulator will know up front the maximum load of each road, which makes optimizing flow more doable.

Wishnu Prasetya

I hope in Jokowi's green hands and through his honest statements, everything about our beloved capital city of Indonesia will be alright. Jokowi must work hard to improve the capital. Good luck!

Wakhidin

9. Issue of the day: Can monorail address traffic problems?

Readers Forum | Mon, November 05 2012.

Printed. (Jakarta Post).

Oct. 30, p. 10

The Jakarta administration has agreed to a proposal by a consortium of state-owned firms to revive the monorail project, but experts question whether the plan can address the city's traffic woes.

Transportation expert Darmaningtyas at the Institute of Transportation Studies (Instran) said the previous administration had done the right thing in calling off the monorail project, electing to use the pillars left from the project's initial construction phase for the elevated lanes for the Transjakarta bus rapid transit (BRT) system.

"It is better to use the pillars for the BRT, as the construction cost would be much lower than the monorail," he said.

Elisa Sutanudjaja, an urban analyst from the private Tarumanegara University said that monorail operators all over the world were unprofitable.

Your comments:

Let those companies who desire to build the monorail run it without financial assistance from public funds, not just build it.

Teguh

I know a few cities in Europe where the centers of the town are completely blocked off to traffic and have large numbers of car parks and parks for motor bikes and the people travel by public transport to get there.

I have seen what they did in Bangkok with the elevated BRT and it causes more congestion. Maybe they should have a ring road around the city.

AC Hoffmans

The biggest question should be: Can Jakarta keep the monorail maintained, clean and its users disciplined? If not, it will be the same situation with that of the bus system and people are not going to feel comfortable and safe and will choose to use other methods of transportation.

Motorcycles are out of control too because the banks (creditors) are too lenient, and everybody rides regardless of whether they have a driver license or not or actual proof of income.

It should be mandatory that all dealers request proof of a valid driver license, NPWP (tax payer ID) and confirm that they actually have a job. On the other hand, an increase in yearly taxes and registration should also be considered.

Tjandra

10. Text your say: MRT and monorail projects

| Readers Forum | Mon, February 11 2013, 10:16 AM.

Online (<http://www.thejakartapost.com/>).

Your comments on a statement made by Governor Joko “Jokowi” Widodo that construction of the mass rapid transit (MRT) and monorail projects would start this month as the Jakarta administration and central government had agreed their respective shares of funding:

It will help but don't expect much if the behavior of motorists remains as it is now.

Monorail is only one of the must-have items in any metropolitan area including Jakarta.

Eddy Arjuna Zainy

The Jakarta Governor's decision to start the construction of the MRT and monorail projects soon is not only assuring but most especially a sign that he is indeed bent on improving Jakarta to make it more decently livable.

We will all hope that somehow the construction will create a breakthrough to solve the city's gridlock even if only partly in the beginning.

In the meantime ways and means will continually be introduced to expedite a solution to the capital city's flood problems.

Jokowi has made a step closer to a giant program to solve Jakarta's perennial flooding, along with his enthusiastic desire to help improve the capital city's severe gridlock.

In the meantime more ideas are welcome to save our capital city from further inundations and gridlock.

I am with Jokowi in considering the proposed helping hands from China, Denmark and Korea. I understand he simply can no longer see the suffering of his poor, helpless people.

The sooner we can solve this perennial flooding and traffic gridlock the better for Jakarta's further economic development.

M. Adikoesoemo

Jakarta

For sure the construction of the MRT and monorail project will not solve the city's notorious traffic congestion. But if you mean to ease it, the answer is yes.

E Nurdin

Jakarta

11. Comment: Traffic-easing projects

The Jakarta Post | Readers Forum | Wed, February 13, 2013.

Printed. (Jakarta Post).

Feb. 8, p. 6

Actions speak louder than words. That is perhaps what Jakartans expect from their Governor Joko "Jokowi" Widodo in response to his recent statement that he will continue with the plan to start the construction of the long awaited mass rapid transit (MRT) and monorail projects sometime this month.

Your comments:

The World Bank's new report entitled "Planning, Connecting and Financing Cities-Now", says that Jakarta is considered a city where a combination of public transportation and private cars are effective means of transportation.

Jakarta's position is better than a few other cities such as Atlanta in the US and not too far away from Paris. I am looking forward to more traffic-easing measures by the government that will place Jakarta in a better position.

Alwin Adityo

12. Comment: Monorail back on track after deal

The Jakarta Post | Readers Forum | Sat, March 30, 2013.

Printed. (Jakarta Post).

March 21, p. 13

The much-awaited monorail project is set to resume as two former partners in the project's consortium, PT Jakarta Monorail (JM) and state-owned construction firm PT Adhi Karya, have settled the debt dispute between them.

JM president director Sukmawati Syukur said on Wednesday that Adhi Karya had sold its entire shareholding to JM.

Your comments:

I can't see this helping out the traffic problem and at the end of the day they are not doing this for the people, they are doing it for the money which is what the argument was about. There is much corrupt money to be made here just like the last time.

I'm looking at the MRT with great interest, is this the real answer to the traffic problem or are they trying to be trendy like Singapore and Malaysia?

Joe H.

13. Comments: Signing agreement on monorail project

The Jakarta Post | Readers Forum | Wed, October 09 2013, 12:21 PM.

Online (<http://www.thejakartapost.com/>).

Oct. 3, Online.

Witnessed by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Chinese President Xi Jinping, Jakarta-based PT Jakarta Monorail (JM) and China Communications Construction Company Ltd. (CCCC) on Thursday signed an agreement for the funding, design and construction of the monorail project. The CCCC agreed to invest US\$1.5 billion in the monorail project as well as funding the construction of a monorail assembly plant in Indonesia.

The joint venture will involve CCCC in designing and building the monorail as well as developing an integrated transit system.

Your comments:

The Sydney monorail is now being dismantled. Kuala Lumpur's monorail went broke recently. Monorails are not a real transport project or solution. It is a stunt. The only location for monorails is in Disneyland theme parks.

Monorails have no "switching" capacity — hence they are a redundant transport technology compared to traditional heavy or light rail. Moreover, they cost around the same as elevated light rail transit, with less capacity.

Monorail promoters are not "transport" organizations. They tend to be focused on making a quick fortune on project fees (as in KL) — and have no capability to conceive a metropolitan-scale integrated rail/bus mass transit solution. The promotion of monorail in Jakarta is a symptom of planning problems.

Chris

I think that is a great plan, if Jakarta has a monorail, it can reduce the traffic, especially at office hours.

Henz Febriawan

14. Comments: Ahok wary of PT JM's financial ability

The Jakarta Post | Sat, February 22, 2014 | 2:22 PM.

Online (<http://www.thejakartapost.com/>).

Feb. 18, Online.

The city administration has voiced doubt over the financial ability of PT Jakarta Monorail (JM) to carry out the monorail project as no progress has been made since the groundbreaking ceremony in October 2013.

Your comments:

This project is seriously about who can pocket the most money so it's best you take control of it or the project won't happen and they will be running down the road with big smiles on their faces again with pockets full of money.

Johnny

Welcome to Jakarta, Mr. Ahok. There are millions of dirty tricks here, waiting for you to rectify them.

However, I believe you've got the brain, heart and guts to cope with it all. Hang on, Ahok!

Fussion B

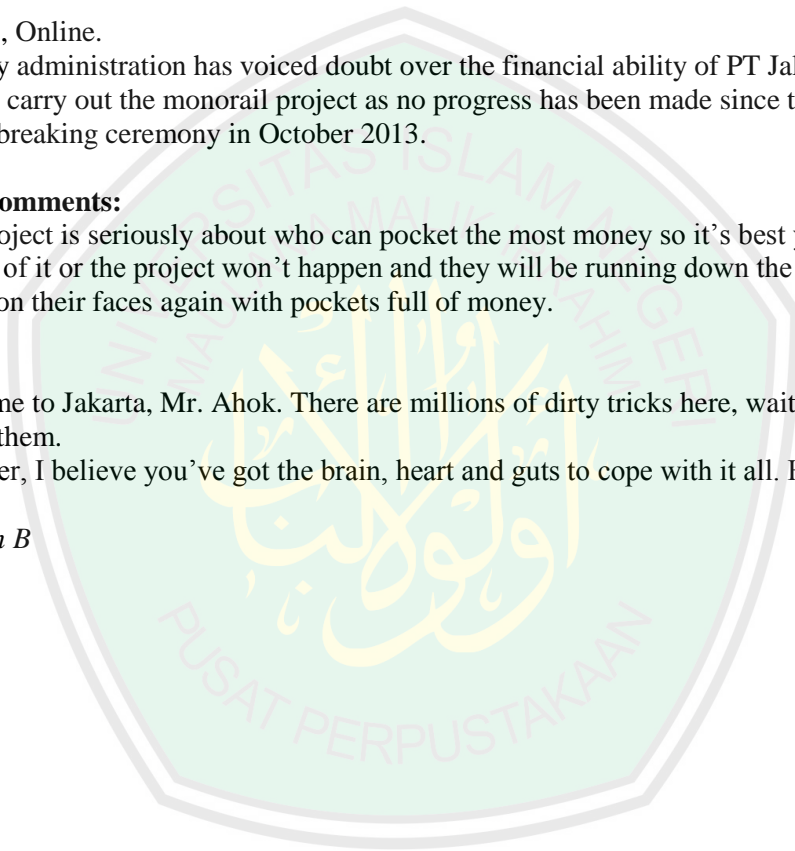


Table of the categories of argumentation in letters to the editor

Data	Edition	Title	Explanation of categories		
			Active argumentation	Social argumentation	Joint process argumentation
1	The Jakarta Post Opinion Wed, May 13 2009, 2:42 PM. Online.	Letter: Jakarta Monorail project	<p>Attacking Lynna's opinion:</p> <p><i>So I disagree with Lynna van der Zee Oehmke on the completion of the Jakarta Monorail project, since these concrete and steel pillars should be preserved for their historic cultural significance for future generations.</i></p>	-	-
2	The Jakarta Post Opinion Thu, May 14 2009, 2:17 PM. Online.	Letters: Be serious about the monorail!	<p>Advancing to disagree from the previous opinion by Lynna's opinion:</p> <p><i>Building overpasses will lessen the traffic only for a short period of time, as it will encourage more people to use their cars.</i></p>	<p>Giving personal ideas about monorail to solve the difference opinion:</p> <p><i>The monorail is a better solution because it would not ruin the cityscape and would encourage more people to take public transportation. In addition, the monorail track passes through congested neighborhoods such as Kuningan, which has traffic jams more notorious than Senayan.</i></p>	-
3	The Jakarta	Letter: Fate of	Advancing the reader opinion in	Providing a suggestion to the	-

	Post Readers Forum Fri, August 20 2010, 10:33 AM. Online.	monorail project	<p>seeking the truth of the project goal: <i>At the end of the day, who is going to have legal responsibility, who is going to pay for it, and how? Looks like the minister and the governor neither know what they are talking about, nor how to get it done.</i></p>	<p>government what should the government do: <i>Please... get a financial advisor to provide proper advice. There are plenty around, namely international banks located in Jakarta itself.</i></p>	
4	The Jakarta Post Readers Forum Sat, March 12 2011, Printed.	Issue: Jakarta gives up on monorail project	<p>Addressing his point of view to attack the governor decision which unsupported monorail project: <i>The monorail-project is the only possible solution in Jakarta, as proven in Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok, and they are rejecting it? This can only be a bad joke by people without vision, empathy and sense of progress.</i></p> <p>Strengthening the idea that monorail is important transportation solution in Jakarta: <i>Ideally, Jakarta is only a center of government, not more. If there is no change in government policy, Jakarta will be jammed completely.</i></p>	<p>Exchange the reader idea to solve the problem with the explanation about the positive effect in using monorail : <i>The Jakarta authority should not abandon the project, as a monorail system is proven to be an efficient mode of traveling compared to a bus system. Even though it is a bit too expensive compared to using buses, it is more sustainable in the long run. It does not produce harmful gases as it runs on electricity and it is smaller in size compared to MRTs and allows it to run through tight lanes inside the city center.</i></p>	<p>Showing the participation in the process: <i>It is proven that the Jakarta administrator doesn't have a master plan for MRT. Almost the whole city is in constant traffic jams now and the administrator is still undecided about a solution.</i></p> <p>The reader following the process by asking the use of tax money: <i>Yeah whatever, just wondering where my tax money goes?</i></p>

			<p>The reader gives an example of success monorail to defend his point of view: <i>The only problem for the system is the small couch and the fact that it would not be connected to the KL Central station. My point is, Jakarta should really go for a monorail system.</i></p>		
5	<p>The Jakarta Post Readers Forum Fri, September 23 2011, 8:00 AM. Online.</p>	<p>Issue: No more monorail for Jakarta: Governor</p>	<p>The reader use the language to attack the governor decision: <i>Could someone come clean on what's going on here?</i></p> <p><i>What's the use of having the largest, the biggest, the highest, the greatest, when you can't manage it?</i></p> <p><i>What a waste; an absolute waste of money, time and energy! We could do many useful things with that much money. Come on, can't you work according to a better plan?</i></p>	<p>Try to giving a solution to solve the problem: <i>Why try to continue another person's party, I mean "project", and just cancel it and collect on the administration fees associated with the contract? I guess this is smart, but not an intelligent way of going about things.</i></p> <p><i>Either way, a solution should be found because the Jakarta transport system remains the laughing stock of Asia. Beijing, Malaysia, and Singapore's transport systems are light years ahead. This is a promise broken and should thus not be allowed to fail, not just for business, but for the sake of public health, the</i></p>	<p>Showing the reader joint in the process of monorail project and requiring other readers produce new opinion: <i>Singapore did it successfully many years ago; Malaysia is now in the second phase, extending another 40 kilometers from the city center to the outskirts; even their bus terminal looks like an airport terminal.</i> <i>Indonesia, the pillars started many years ago, and it will be a beautiful monument for Jakarta. No infrastructure, no investor ... when they shifted their investment to the neighboring country, we cried foul.</i> <i>Indonesia can never compete with India to be the next China.</i></p>

				<p><i>environment, and the pride of Jakarta.</i></p> <p><i>He should give a detailed explanation to the people about the cost-future benefit ratio that he used as his basic consideration in deciding this thing.</i></p>	
6	<p>The Jakarta Post Readers Forum Fri, September 23 2011, 8:00 AM. Online.</p>	<p>Letter: Monorail to nowhere</p>	-	<p>Giving contribution and becoming the mediator from different opinion: <i>Good to finally see that reality has caught up with the “monorail to nowhere” but let this be a wake-up call to stop getting distracted with Disneyland-type solutions and focus on making a serious commitment to getting on and building the metro rail system we will inevitably have to build.</i></p>	<p>Joint into the process: <i>Sorry to say but from the very beginning, I was saying it was never going to work. It was the crazy, poorly researched obsession of one person using mostly other people’s money. A monorail of this length and location was never proved economic or very effective in moving large numbers of people. In a sense it was “old technology” boutique transport being applied where mass transit technology was needed.</i></p>
7	<p>The Jakarta Post Readers Forum Sat, September 24 2011,</p>	<p>Letter: Jakarta’s monorail</p>	<p>Attacking the article: <i>By the way if the ERP program is actually implemented, those funds will be a juicy target for corruptors. I would say an explanation of where those funds go, what those funds will</i></p>	<p>Giving examples of solutions to minimize the gridlock in Jakarta: <i>Create standardized exhaust emission regulations, with all motorized vehicles required to be tested within two months of</i></p>	-

	8:00 AM. Online.		<i>be used for and who is responsible should be as transparent as possible.</i>	<i>the bylaw or risk immediate impound</i> Proposing the idea to solve the problem: <i>Increase taxes on all vehicles, private and non-private, making actually owning a vehicle a luxury</i> <i>Make motorcycle leases and loan applications harder with higher down payments</i> <i>Renewal of driver licenses requiring driving tests.</i>	
8	The Jakarta Post Readers Forum Sat, October 20 2012, Printed.	Comments: Jokowi looks to resurrect monorail plan	-	Showing a contribution to solve the problem: <i>But importantly, regulator will know up front the maximum load of each road, which makes optimizing flow more doable.</i>	Indicating the reader joining the issue to support Jokowi action: <i>I hope in Jokowi's green hands and through his honest statements, everything about our beloved capital city of Indonesia will be alright. Jokowi must work hard to improve the capital. Good luck!</i>
9	The Jakarta Post Readers Forum Mon, November 05 2012,	Issue of the day: Can monorail address traffic problems?	Defending the previous opinion that Jakarta needs maintained public transportation: <i>The biggest question should be: Can Jakarta keep the monorail maintained, clean and its users disciplined? If not, it will be the</i>	Pointing out the problem and directly giving the solution: <i>Motorcycles are out of control too because the banks (creditors) are too lenient, and everybody rides regardless of whether they have a driver</i>	The reader makes the interaction to open new opinion: <i>I know a few cities in Europe where the centers of the town are completely blocked off to traffic and have large numbers of car parks and parks for motor</i>

	Printed.		<p><i>same situation with that of the bus system and people are not going to feel comfortable and safe and will choose to use other methods of transportation.</i></p>	<p><i>license or not or actual proof of income.</i></p> <p><i>It should be mandatory that all dealers request proof of a valid driver license, NPWP (tax payer ID) and confirm that they actually have a job. On the other hand, an increase in yearly taxes and registration should also be considered.</i></p>	<p><i>bikes and the people travel by public transport to get there. I have seen what they did in Bangkok with the elevated BRT and it causes more congestion. Maybe they should have a ring road around the city.</i></p>
10	The Jakarta Post Readers Forum Mon, February 11 2013, 10:16 AM. Online.	Text your say: MRT and monorail projects	<p>To do certain things; <i>to do the maintenance of the monorail project:</i></p> <p><i>It will help but don't expect much if the behavior of motorists remains as it is now.</i></p>	<p>Giving ideas to solve the city flood problems:</p> <p><i>In the meantime ways and means will continually be introduced to expedite a solution to the capital city's flood problems.</i></p> <p>2. The reader not only concerns on solving the gridlock but also the problem of 'inundations' which related to the flood problem in Jakarta:</p> <p><i>In the meantime more ideas are welcome to save our capital city from further inundations and gridlock.</i></p>	-
11	The Jakarta	Comment:	The use of language wants to the	-	Opening the reader opinion to

	Post Readers Forum Wed, February 13 2013, Printed.	Traffic-easing projects	government to do certain things; a <i>real action or step</i> to complete traffic problem: <i>I am looking forward to more traffic-easing measures by the government that will place Jakarta in a better position.</i>		joint in the process of monorail project: <i>The World Bank's new report entitled "Planning, Connecting and Financing Cities-Now", says that Jakarta is considered a city where a combination of public transportation and private cars are effective means of transportation.</i> 2. Produce argumentation which means the participation of the reader toward the monorail project issue: <i>Jakarta's position is better than a few other cities such as Atlanta in the US and not too far away from Paris.</i>
12	The Jakarta Post Readers Forum Sat, March 30 2013, Printed.	Comment: Monorail back on track after deal	The reader hoped the government <i>to do certain things</i> to clear the corruption: <i>I can't see this helping out the traffic problem and at the end of the day they are not doing this for the people, they are doing it for the money which is what the argument was about.</i>	-	-
13	The Jakarta Post Readers Forum	Comments: Signing agreement on monorail	-	-	Active joining the process about monorail from different countries to make comparison with the monorail project in

	Wed, October 09 2013, 12:21 PM. Online.	project			Indonesia: <i>The Sydney monorail is now being dismantled. Kuala Lumpur's monorail went broke recently. Monorails are not a real transport project or solution. It is a stunt. The only location for monorails is in Disneyland theme parks.</i>
14	The Jakarta Post February 22 2014 2:22 PM. Online.	Comments: Ahok wary of PT JM's financial ability	To do certain things in the use of language: <i>to do controlling</i> the flow of money for the construction. <i>Welcome to Jakarta, Mr. Ahok. There are millions of dirty tricks here, waiting for you to rectify them.</i>	-	-
			The reader believes in Ahok competence <i>to fight</i> 'dirty tricks' in the monorail project. <i>However, I believe you've got the brain, heart and guts to cope with it all. Hang on, Ahok!</i>		The interaction indicates that the reader consumed the issue: <i>I think that is a great plan, if Jakarta has a monorail, it can reduce the traffic, especially at office hours.</i>

