Genre and Register of Antagonist's Language in Media: An Appraisal Study of Indonesian Newspapers

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ABSTRACT

This research explores how the language of the antagonists is unfolded in print Indonesian media. The analysis is focused on the exploitation of types of texts (genres) and the register. These are explored through the lexis, transitivity, appraisal systems, and text structure. The data were news, editorials, and letters to editors, collected from *Kompas, Jawa Pos, Solopos, and Suara Merdeka* from May to October 2012. Further selected using criterion-based sampling techniques, the data resulted in eight texts to analyze. In addition to the linguistic analysis, interviews were conducted with the stakeholders of the social issues. The results show that antagonists used the three types of macro genres to express their ideologies in the newspapers. At the level of register, the antagonists develop their attitudes through their feeling (affect), as well as evaluation about other participants (judgment) or things (appreciation). They even amplify and align their attitude through graduation and engagement.

Keywords: Antagonist; genre; appraisal; transitivity; lexis system

INTRODUCTION

In the last two decades Indonesia has experienced a very essential metamorphose from an authoritarian to a more democratic country. In the process of democratization, Indonesians have a variety of access to express their socio-political positions, whose contexts have produced freer discursive expressions. Such a freedom of speech has resulted in different patterns of socio-political discourses in the Indonesian mass media, such as news, editorials, and talk shows. In turn, these have produced different patterns of linguistically-constructed power relation in Indonesian society. The patterns of power relations can be seen in different registers and genres (Santosa, Priyanto, & Nuraenni, 2011), and Stoehler (2012) also indicated the importance of the varieties of language in understanding the relations of power among participants in a discourse.

Linguistic power relation can be classified based on two factors: the parties to hold or challenge the issues and the way the parties hold or challenge the issues (Martin, 1992). The parties who are in the position of holding the issues are called the 'right', while the parties who are in the position of challenging the issues are called the 'left'. Meanwhile, parties who hold and challenge the issues one-sidedly are called the 'antagonists', while those who hold and challenge the issues two-sidedly or more are called 'protagonist (Martin, 1992). In this way, there are four different types of power relations or ideologies: the right antagonist, the right protagonist, the left protagonist, and the left antagonist. This model of dynamic ideologies is formulized in Figure 1.
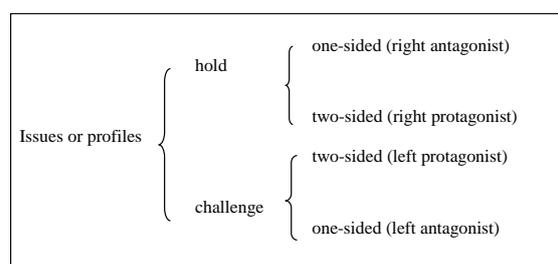
Figure1. Types of power relation or ideologies (adapted from Martin, 1992)

It can be seen that both right and left antagonists play essential roles in developing the socio-political discourses. They are not necessarily the journalists nor the actors in the news, but they are any participants who are engaged in the social process. They take in both extreme positions in the power relation, and they challenge or hold the issues in a particular way. Santosa et al. (2011) implied that antagonists participated in most socio-political

discursive contexts. They also appeared in the news, editorials, and talk-shows. In many cases, they appeared in crowds' protests in both right and left parties. At this point, the types of language used by the antagonists to transact in linguistically-and-ideologically constructed social processes vary across the discourse semantics, lexico-grammar, and phono-logy or graphology due to their contexts of situation and contexts of culture.

The portrait of antagonist language is semiotically realized in particular genres and registers (Martin, 1992). Genre is mainly defined as staged-goal social processes. There are two types of genres, macro and micro (Santosa, 2010). Micro genres are derived from the super-ordinate culture; therefore, they are supposed to be generic (Santosa, Nababan & Wiratno, 2010). Meanwhile, macro genres are developed from sub-culture so that they are more specific in a context of situation. For example, the term news, editorials, talk shows and others, called genres in English for Specific Purposes (ESP) models (Hyon, 1996), are those belonging to macro genres. They usually occur in the mass media, but they are basically constructed from micro genres such as recount, description, explanation, and others. In reality, this social process or genre can only be seen in register.

Register is often simply defined as language variations based on 'use'. This concept of register is not limited to the choice of words, but also includes the choice of text structure and texture (Halliday & Hasan, 1985). In this concept, register can also be called as style or language style. Register is a concept of meaning, grounded from the simultaneous realization of three aspects of situations: field, tenor, and mode. Field refers to aspects of contexts of situations such as the happening, where, when, and how. It organizes experiences, their logics and environments. Tenor refers to aspects of context of situations such as participants, their social status and role relationship. It organizes social realities. Finally, mode refers to the channel and media in which the experience and social realities are wrapped in. It organizes semiotic realities. The three aspects work simultaneously to produce contextual configurations which limit the use of text structure and texture.

In general, text structure is a global structure, an organizational structure of a message in a discourse (Hasan in Halliday & Hasan, 1985). Traditionally, it is constructed from opening, body and closing. In fact, it is a unity resulted from the realization of three metafunctions (ideational, interpersonal, and textual) that simultaneously realize the social goals of a social

process (Martin, 1992). Stages or rhetorical parts of the texts are groups of clauses that are linked and connected through the logic of discourse and grammar that govern the clauses (Mann & Thomson, 1988; Power, 2000) or connected through conjunctive relation (CR) (Martin & Rose, 2003; Santosa, 2010). In this way, text structure is a realization of generic structure or schematic structure in linguistic level which may bear obligatory and optional elements (Martin, 1992; Hasan in Halliday & Hasan, 1985).

A long with text structure, texture realizes the social goal of the text. In general, texture provides a unique nature of language under a particular context of situation. It describes how ideational, interpersonal and textual meanings are realized in discourse semantics, lexicogrammar and phonology or grapho-logy.

This research explores both discourse semantics and lexicogrammar systems that are realized in appraisal, transitivity and lexis systems that contribute to the nature of the genres. More specifically, this research aims at identifying the types of genres that are used by the antagonist in Indonesian media. Besides, it also describes the register of antagonist and finds the explanation why the antagonists transact in the way they do in Indonesian media.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

The source of data of this research are news, editorials, and letters to editors in newspapers in Indonesia. They were collected from nationally and locally disributed newspapers published from May to October 2012. The national newspapers include *Kompas* and *JawaPos*. A number of data were also collected from online news website, detik.com. Two local newspapers distributed in Central Java, *Suara Merdeka* dan *Solopos* were also taken as the source of data. The sources were selected using criterion-based sampling technique (Lincoln & Guba, 1985; Strauss & Corbin, 2003). The criteria are as follows:
(a) The texts were published on the columns of news, editorials, letters-to-editors,and opinions as the representation of macro genres.
(b) The texts contain one or more micro genres: recount, explanation, exposition, or discussion.
(c) The texts express the parties' attitude (affect, judgment, and appreciation), both at the discourse semantic and lexicogrammar levels.

Additional information was also collected through semi-structured interview with sources who held the stakes involved in the social processes. They were the newspapers editors, scientists, prominent government officers, and non-government figures.

Within Systemic-Functional Linguistics (SFL) perspective, content analysis was conducted to identify the genres and registers of the texts. Then, the data were cross-checked with the information taken from the interviews. The procedure of analysis follows the interactive model of qualitative content analysis (Spradely, 1980, 2006; Devitt, Bawarshi, & Reiff, 2003), involving four steps: domain, taxonomic, componential, and finding cultural values analyses. Domain analysis selects linguistic units which belongs to data. Taxonomic analysis classifies which data belong to which categories: appraisal, transitivity, and text structure. Componential analysis displays the categories into matrixes that they are managably interpreted into patterns of cultures. Finding cultural values analysis seeks the theoretical explanation of the patterns (Spradely, 1980, 2006). In this part, the results of the interview was explored to support or argue the proposition being constructed.

FINDINGS

The following findings and discussion are organized to answer the research questions about types of genres and register exploited used by antagonists (journalists or other participants in the texts) and the reasons why they use that kind of language. Detailed description and explanation are as follows.

Types of Genres Exploited by the Antagonists

Basically, the antagonists exploit almost all types of macro genres, which are produced within sub-cultures called 'discourse community' or professional institutions (Swales, 1990; Bhatia 1997), in news, editorials, letters to editors, opinion, and others. These macro genres were developed from mixed micro genres, which represent genre complexing of recount, description, explanation, exposition, or/and discussion (Santosa, 2007; Santosa et al., 2011). At this point, the macro genre would also vary its stages (Martin, 1992; Hyland, 2004; Lacey, 2000), which affected its discourse semantics, lexicogrammar and graphology or phonology. Thus, every macro genre would be realized in a different language. In this way, genre may resemble a text type (Moessner, 2001).

The first text type exploited by the antagonists is news, despite the common practice that news is generally developed in recounts, constructed through stages, rhetorical structures (Stuart-Smith, 2007), or rhetorical organizations (Ramsay, 2000) that contain chronological events (Bell, 2007; Santosa, 2007). Different from exposition and discussion, the text structure of recount does not reflect any kinds of ideology (Santosa, 2003; Martin 1992).

News must follow the 'codes of journalism ethics' that they must be objective and only disseminate facts and not opinions (Atmadi,1985; Gamble & Gamble, 1989; Santosa, 2007). Journalists are not supposed to express their own opinion towards the events. These days, however, news have shifted like other genres (Chen, 2008; Duszak, 1998). This is because the journalists may expose their interests. Thus, instead of realizing their evaluation through news genre, they expose their antagonism through events that are realized in projected clauses, groups, and lexes systems. The text structure of news (orientation, event 1, event 2, and event 3) cannot position readers into evaluating what happens in the text (see Appendix A). However, the journalists' or the participants' evaluation in the text can be seen through the registers of the text.

Meanwhile, macro genres such as letters to editor or opinion column express their antagonist ideology through exposition micro genre. In this type of genre, the writer can reflect their antagonism through one-sided arguments (see Appendices B and C).

In Appendix B, for example, the writer started his idea with a background taken from the fact that corruption was then opened boldly through televisions. This background led to his projection of his opinion through the thesis in the second paragraph, telling that he would be pleased if corruption was filmed through soap operas. He continued with an argument to support his thesis by telling that the film should be packaged interestingly and the film should not only be an entertainment but also brought some values that corruption was immoral. From the thesis and arguments, the writer succesfully realized his antagonist ideology in support of eliminating corruption in Indonesia through exposition micro genre.

Appendix C shows another example of exposition genre. It is the text of another letter-to-the-editor, published in *Solopos,* 27 March 2012. In this text, the writer expressed his opinion to criticize a Sukoharjo Regent's policy for not providing an art gallery in the region.

The thesis, which is normally written at the beginning, was now written in the middle of the text, *"Sekelompok seniman dan pecinta seni di Sukoharjo berharap ada tempat ekspresi seni yang representatif di Ibu Kota Sukoharjo."*[A group of artists and art lovers in Sukoharjo wished that there were a representative place where they could express arts in Sukoharjo]. Then, the writer continued with the description of the art gallery in the second paragraph.

Meanwhile, the argument that Sukoharjo artists had difficulties of actualizing their works of arts due to the lack of art galleries in Sukoharjo was exposed at the beginning of the text. In this way, the writer could enact his challenge to the government through exposition.

The Register of the Antagonist

As mentioned earlier, register includes text structure and texture. The text structure has been deliberately discussed together with genre since text structure diagnoses types of genres. Texture that expresses the language of antagonist involves a specific use of appraisal system, transitivity, and lexis.

Appraisal is a system of evaluation engaged in a text. It evaluate the participants' attitude, graduation and engagement. Attitude realizes participants' feeling (affect), the evaluation of character (judgement) and things (appreciation). Attitude can be amplified to the raised or lowered levels (graduation). Meanwhile, engagement analyzes how attitude is sourced through single or multi voicing (Martin & Rose, 2003, 2007; Martin & White, 2005).

Transitivity is the grammar of experience. It structures how experience is constructed in clauses. It has three contituents: process, participants, and circumstances. In our reality, there are six types of processes: material, mental, behavioral (mental and verbal), verbal, relational (identifying and attributive), and existential (Halliday, 1994).

Nominal group is also experiential meaning realized in a group. It has thing as the head and is contructed of pre and post modifiers. Pre-modifiers can be classifier, ephitet, numeric and deictic, while post modifiers are additional information to the things (Halliday, 1994). Meanwhile, lexis is also an expression of experiential and social realities. It unfolds descriptive and attitudinal lexis.

In relation to appraisal analysis, transitivity, nominal groups and lexis systems help classifying types of attitudes based on the experienc\tial and interpersonal meaning in lexicogrammar level (Martin & Rose, 2003; 2007). The following finding and discussion involves genre and register that are expressed in different macro and micro genres.

Register of Antagonist in News

The news text in Appendix D, for example, is a recount. It starts with orientation and followed by events. Therefore, the genre cannot express the journalist's ideology. However, the ideology is clearly seen through its register. In the case of the minister Iskan's anger to sugar factories, for example, seen from the point of view of appraisal, the journalist shows his appraisal by showing a participant– Dahlan Iskan, who evaluates other participants. The journalist exploited two types of attitude: affect and appreciation. Besides, he explored graduation and engagement sytems to strengthen his evaluation.

In the text consisting of twenty seven clauses, the journalist makes use of nineteen clauses (written in italic) to express Dahlan Iskan's feeling and to evaluate the performance of sugar factories in Indonesia in general. This means the journalist exploits most clauses to express his attitude towards the sugar factories. The attitude constists of six negative affects and thirteen positive and negative appreciations. This indicates that his attitude towards the performance of sugar factories in Indonesia is negative. The journalist's representation of Dahlan's negative feeling can be seen in the following clauses:

1) *Dahlan Iskan Juga Pernah Ngamuk di Pabrik*
   Behaver   verbal behavior process
   Gula'(1)
   [Dahlan Iskan gone mad at a sugar factory]
2) *Tak hanya di pintu tol, Menteri Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) Dahlan Iskan ternyata*
                      behaver
   pernah juga mengamuk di pabrik gula.(2)
                      verbal behavior process
   [Not only in the toll-road gate, The Minister of State-Owned Companies Dahlan Iskan turned to have also been mad at a sugar factory]
3) *Pasalnya, Dahlan mengaku kecewa perusahaan*
                Carrier   process attribute
   plat merah punya banyak pabrik. (3a)
   [The reason was that Dahlan regretted that the red-plated companies had many factories]
4) "*Saya waktu itu ngamuk*". (4a)
    Behaver   verbal behavior process
   [At that time I got mad]
5) *Rakyat di sekitar pabrik jadi tidak mencintai*
   Senser   mental process phenomenon
   perusahaan milik negara tersebut. (11b)
   [People around the factories do not love the state-owned companies.]
6) *Dicintai   rakyat sekitar.* (12c)
   mental process   senser
   [Loved by the people surrounding]

The journalist's representation of the negative affect towards the company were expressed through Dahlan's dissatisfaction: '*ngamuk*' (mad) in clauses 1, 2, and 4a; and through his unhappiness: misery towards the performance of the company in '*kecewa*' (disappointed) clause 3a and unhapiness: antipathy '*tidak mencintai*' (do not love) in clause 11b and

'*dicintai*' (loved by) in clause 12c. The affect in clause 1 is realized in verbal behavior process, whereas clause 2 is expressed in the carrier attribute and clause 3 is in a mental process.

The journalist also included Dahlan's fierce reaction to the company through thirteen negative appreciations. The following are the examples:

1. *Ini ada yang salah* (5a).
   Thing   Epithet
   [There must be something wrong]
2. *Semua memiliki kantor yang bagus* (6b)
                Thing   Epithet
   [All have good offices]
3. "*Gedung kantornya   tinggi-tinggi*, (7a)
         Carrier   process/attribute
   [They have sky-crappers]
4. *ruang pertemuannya juga bagus-bagus*, (7b)
         Carrier   process/attribute
   [the meeting rooms are also nice]
5. *tapi kenapa pabriknya jelek?"*(7c)
              Carrier   process/attribute
   [but why is the factory bad?"]

All these thirteen appreciations in the data belong to 'negative reaction: quality'. Basically, they are the representation of Dahlan's criticism to the company under his own responsibilities. The use of positive reaction quality such as in 6b, 7a, and 7b are ironies. The other two positive appreciations in the text, in clause 12b and 12c (see Appendix D), are the consequences of his suggestion or the purposes of his enactment to supervise the factory. All appreciations are realized in thing-epithet and carrier-attribute.

In addition, this attitude is amplified by the use of graduation force-raise with attitudinal lexes and intensifiers in 15 attitudes and 1 focus sharpening. For example:

1. *Dahlan Iskan ternyata pernah juga mengamuk di pabrik gula.* (1)
   [Dahlan Iskan turned out to have also been mad at a sugar company.]
2. *Pasalnya, Dahlan mengaku kecewa perusahaan plat merah punya banyak pabrik.* (2)
   [The reason is Dahlan regretted that red-platted companyhas a lot of sugar factories.]
3. *Bahkan, saking tidak terawatnya,...* (11a)
   [Even, due to negligence, …]
4. *...supaya bisa berjalan dengan baik ...* (12b)
   [...in order to run well...]

In clauses 1 and 2, the journalist applied attitudinal lexes. The words '*mengamuk* (mad), and *kecewa* (regret) in this context indicate attitudinal lexes with raised attitudes. On the other hand, '*saking tidak*

terawatnya' (so unmaintained), in clause 11a, and '*berjalan dengan baik* (in order to run well)' in clause 12b indicate the attitudes with intensifiers '*saking*'(so) and "dengan baik" (well). With this system of force graduation in the text, the journalist emphasizes Dahlan's anger towards the mismanagement in the sugar factories.

In the text, the journalist also applies mostly heterogloss clauses or clauses with multi-voicing: projections, modality, and concession. In this way, he tries to save his position not to be subjective in writing news. The use of heterogloss represents that the writer tries to be more objective by applying multi-voiced clauses. For example:

1. *Tak hanya di pintu tol, Menteri Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) Dahlan Iskan ternyata pernah juga mengamuk di pabrik gula.* (2)
   [Not only in a toll-road gate, The Minister of State-owned Enterprises,Dahlan Iskan, turned to have also been mad in sugar companies.]
2. *Pasalnya, Dahlan mengaku kecewa perusahaan plat merah punya banyak pabrik* **tapi** *Indonesia masih impor gula.* (3ab)
   [The reason is Dahlan confessed that he regretted that red-plated enterprises have many sugar factories **but** Indonesia still imports sugar.]
3. "*Ini ada yang salah,"* **katanya** *kepadadetik Finance, Rabu.* (28/3/2012) (5ab)
   ["There is something wrong, "**he told** detik Finance, Wednesday]
4. **Seharusnya**, *yang diperbaiki dan diperbarui oleh para BUMN perkebunan itu adalah pabrik mereka, bukan kantornya.* (9)
   [Things that **should** be renovated and renewed by the Platation State-Owned-Companies are their factories, not their offices.]

Clause 2 is a single voicing because the journalist expresses the incident without referring to other voices. This can be understood since the clause is a part of re-orientation. But, Clauses 3ab,5ab, and 9 are multi voicing or heterogloss. The use of '*tapi*' (but), '*katanya*' (he told), '*Seharusnya*' (should) express multi voicing or heterogloss, applying successively concession, projection, and modality. In the text, 25 of the 27 clauses exploit the heterogloss, and this is the way the journalist maintained more objective news. Table 1 shows the analysis of eight different texts of news expressing their attitudes, graduations, and engagements.

In relation to the whole analysis of appraisal in news, Table 1 indicates the same pattern of attitude in the whole antagonist language in the eight texts. Texts 4,

6, and 8 apply positive and negative attitudes (affect, judgement, and appreciation) very significantly, in more than 50% of the whole clauses. Other texts exploit more than three quaters of the total number of clauses to express their attitudes through clauses, groups, and lexes. For example, in Text 1, of the total number of 27 clauses, 26 clauses, or more than 96%, contain attitudes. In Texts 2, 3 and 6, around 80% clauses are exploited to express attitudes.

In the eight texts, all affects are realized in attribute, behavioral and mental process, and epithet. Mean-while, the judgements are expressed in epithet, attribute, qualifier, and behavioral process, and appreciations are in epithet, attribute and qualifier.

Table 1. Attitude in News

| Texts | Attitude | | | | | | Number of clauses |
| | Affect | | Judgement | | Appreciation | | |
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	
1	-	-	3	4	10	9	27
2	-	1	-	6	5	4	20
3	-	-	-	2	3	4	12
4	3	1	5	6	5	3	33
5	1	-	3	4	-	6	32
6	-	1	-	4	2	13	26
7	-	3	1	-	4	7	25
8	-	3	-	7	6	-	32
∑	4	9	12	33	35	46	207

Table 2. Analysis of graduation and engagement

| Text | Graduation | | Engagement | | Number of clauses |
	Force	Focus	Mono	Hetero	
1	25	1	14	12	27
2	15	1	3	13	20
3	8	1	4	5	12
4	14	9	4	19	33
5	8	6	1	13	32
6	14	6	6	14	26
7	14	1	4	11	25
8	14	2	5	11	32
∑	112	27	37	98	207

Most attitudes in the news are realized in raise-force or sharpening focus graduations. This indicates that antagonist language is realized in amplified attitude. This is, therefore, journalists may have their own interest and amplification in unfolding their attitudes. On the other hand, they also try to use more than single voicing in clauses their texts, except in Text 1. In this way, their attitude is still backed-up with heterogloss clauses, exploiting projections, modali-ties, and concession. Therefore, their texts will still sound objective.

Register in Editorials and Letters-to-Editor

Interestingly, antagonist language in editorial and letter-to-editor exploit almost the same register as those in news. Despite the differences in the use of genres, editorials and letters-to-editor apply the same appraisal systems as those in news. For example, they exploit the same attitude, graduation, and engagement to support their antagonism. Through a letter-to editor (see Appendix B), for example, the writer explores the intensive and appropriate use of genre and register so that it performs an effective letter-to-editor. The following examples highlight the antagonism of the journalists and participants in the texts.

In this text, Romi Sudhita expresses his attitudes in seven of eleven clauses. He begins his title with cinism that is full of attitudes: *Kapan Korupsi Disinetronkan*? [When is corruption filmed as soap operas?]. Firstly, he introduces an attitudinal lexis *'korupsi'* (corruption) to express moral hazzards that exist in Indonesia. Secondly, he also combines a rare collocation in behavioral process between '*korupsi*' and '*disinetronkan*' (filmed as soap operas). This collocation '*Korupsi Disinetronkan'* results in a synical nuance in Indonesian context. He continues his seven clauses with attitudes. For example:

1. *Sekarang ini kasus korupsi <u>dibuka blak-blakan</u>.*
                    Phenomenon   Process
   [Now, corruption cases are publicly opened.]
2. *Baik tua maupun muda, laki-perempuan, kaya*
             Behaver
   miskin, semuanya dapat menyaksikan <u>bagaimana</u>
                          Process   Phenomenon
   <u>*terdakwa, tersangka dan saksi-saksi "bergaya" di*</u>
   <u>*depan majelis hakim.*</u>
   [Old and young, men and women, rich and poor people, all can watch how the accused, suspected, and witnesses *'act'* in front of the courts.]
3. *Kalau saja ada pihak produser atau sutra-dara yang berinisiatif membuat sinetron ber-tema korupsi, tentu banyak kalangan yang*
                                    Behaver
   menyambut-nya.
   process   phenomenon
   [If only there was a producer or director who wanted to make a soap opera with corruption themes, of course, many people wouldsupport them.]
4. *Saya sendiri paling dulu membuka mata di depan*
   Behaver   Process
   layar kaca TV.
   [I will be the first to watch it on TV.]
5. *Jangan lupa ceritanya dikemas menarik; jadi*
            Carrier   Process   attribute
   tontonan sekaligus tuntunan.
   [Don't forget that the story should be interesting; so it becomes a show with a moral value.]
6. (a) *Keserakahan dan ketidakbermoralan pelaku-*
        Phenomenon

pelaku korupsi divisualisasikan secara kreatif
        Process
(b) *sehingga benar-benar merasa dimiskinkan,*
   (Carrier)   Process
setidaknya secara moral.
Attribute
[The corruptors' greed and immorality should be creatively visualized so they will feel impoverished, at least morally]

The seven clauses containing attitudes can be classified into four affects, and four appreciations. The affect can be seen in clauses 2, 3, 4, and 6b. In clause 2, the writer satires ... *saksi-saksi 'bergaya'* (witnesses 'act'), by using realis affect, unhapiness: antipathy. In clause 3, the writer expresses his compliment to the producer or director through realis affect: admiration, satisfaction in surge of behavior in *'tentu banyak kalanganyang menyambutnya'* (of course, many people support them') in behavioral process. In clause 4, the writer expresses his desire through the writer's feeling by using irrealis affect: desire: surge of behavior in mental process *'paling dulu membuka mata'* ('I will first open my eyes'). Finally, clause 6b is an expression of unhapiness: misery in front of the court, due to their cases being visualized, they become impoverished.

Finally, clauses 1, 5, and 6a indicate the appreciation of the writer. In clause 1, the writer appreciates what the media has mentioned that corruption is barely opened. In this clause, the writer expresses his appreciation through a reaction: quality in behavioral process. In clause 5, the writer reminds the producer to work-out the stories interesting and worthwhile through valuation in attributive relational process. In clause 6a, the corruptors' greed and immorality are negatively evaluated through negative reaction: quality appreciation in behavioral process.

In the case of graduation, the writer mostly realizes his attitudes in raise force and focus graduations to show his strong cinism to corruption. For example, referring to the seven examples, the writer amplifies his attitudes through force in intensifiers and attitudinal. The intensifiers can be seen in *'dibuka blak-blakan'* (barely opened) in clause 1, *'paling dulu'* (first) in clause 4, *'divisualisasikan secara kreatif'* (visualized creatively) in clause 6a, and *'dimiskinan secara moral'* (morally impoverished) in clause 6b. Meanwhile, attitudinal lexes can be seen in *'terdakwa, tersangka dan saksi-saksi 'bergaya'* (the accused, suspect, and witnesses 'act') in clause 2, *'menyambut'* (support) inclause 3, *'menarik ... tuntunan'* (interesting … moral value) in clause 5. The focus graduation can only be seen in clause 6b *'setidaknya secara moral'* (at least morally).

While the writer mostly realizes his attitudes in a single vocing, meaning that he expresses his attitudes more subjectively, he also introduces his double voicing in clause 2 through modality *'dapat'* (can), concession in clause 3 *'Kalau saja'* (If). Besides, he also projects his double voicing through a mental projection *'Jangan lupa'*(Don't forget) in clause 5. More description of attitudes, graduation and engagements in editorial and letter-to-editor in Indonesia media can be seen in the Table 3.

Similar to news, editorial and letters to editors have more or less similar features of appraisal systems. Generally, the texts make use of more than 50% of the clauses to express their attitudes. Even, texts 6 and 7 exploit almost 95% their system of appraisal to develop the writers' attitude towards the cases. Mostly, the attitude is expressed negatively towards the cases, showing that they belong to left antagonist. Only text 4 tends to express the attitude rather equally that make it belong to protagonist rather than antagonist.

In the case of graduation and engagement, the editorial and letters to editor texts exploit more raise and sharpening graduation to amplify their evaluation towards the happenings and participants. In addition, more monogloss than heterogloss clauses are also exploited to their subjective attitudes. Table 4 below indicates this proposition.

Table 3. Attitudes in Editorial and Letters to Editor

Text	Attitude						Number of Clauses
	Affect		Judgement		Appreciation		
	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	
1	-	4	-	3	1	4	24
2	-	3	-	7	6	-	32
3	1	-	-	2	-	4	11
4	2	4	4	6	2	10	36
5	1	-	-	-	1	4	9
6	-	-	5	8	3	16	41
7	-	-	6	8	1	17	37

Table 4. Graduation and Engagement

Text	Graduation		Engagement		Number of clauses
	Force	Focus	Mono	Hetero	
1	11	1	4	8	24
2	14	2	3	13	32
3	7	-	6	1	11
4	26	2	24	4	36
5	5	1	6	-	9
6	32	4	25	11	41
7	32	5	31	6	37

More force: raise graduation (more than 90%) is explored than focus: sharpening(less than 10%). Even text 3 exploits force: raise graduation in the whole

evaluation. On the other hand, in the case of engagement, most texts explore monogloss than heterogloss clauses. Even, text 5 appliesall mono-glosses in their 6 clauses of evaluation. However, in texts 1, 2, and 11, heterogloss clauses are more explored,involving the use of projection, concession, and modality. Therefore their texts resemble news type of texts.

DISCUSSION

In this final part of the article, the findings are discussed in the connection of their context of culture in Indonesia. The discussion is also compared and contrasted with Santosa's two consecutive studies (2010, 2011). The comparison will be very important since the researchers will have the holistic and comprehensive data and findings that the discussion will result in the holistic picture of antagonist language in Indonesian media. Besides, the discussion is also structured in a way as to answer the research question proposed in this research.

In general, there are three types of macro genres in Indonesian media that are exploited to express antagonist ideology: news, letters to editors, editorials. News usually exploits recount, letters to editor explores exposition, whereas editorials exhibit discussion micro genres (Santosa, 2010; Santosa et al., 2010). Usually, the protagonists apply discussions genres, since the genres logically give accesses to explore an issue from pros-and- cons or different sides of arguments (Santosa et al., 2011). On the other hand, the antagonists prefer exposition genres, since these genres provide the stagings that are accessible to challenge or to hold a status quo from one-sided arguments (Martin, 1992).

As mentioned in the finding, however, the antagonists exploit all types of macro and micro genres to express their challenges or holds of a status quo. They use news, letters to editors, editorials as well as recount and exposition.

Journalists compose their opinion in news consisting of orientation followed with some consecutive events. The events may represent the journalists' narration of the events or they may also refer to participants' speech events in the forms of projections (see also Santosa, 2007).

Some problem arises when projected clauses in the text contain explanations. As shown in Appendix E, for example, all events are constructed in projections with explanation in the projected clauses. Then, the news text can also be interpreted as exposition, with thesis and one-sided arguments. The question is then whether news has already evolved from a recount to an 'exposition like' genre, at least in the news representing the data in this study (Ihlstrom, 2004). If this is the case, then, no matter what genres they use, the antagonists have the access to hold or challenge the status quo.

In the level of register, antagonists have accesses at all levels of language. They can express their challenges and holds to status quo in the level of discourse semantics and the lexico-grammar. As can be seen in the findings, at the level of discourse semantics, antagonists explore most appraisal system of language. They develop their attitudes through their feeling (affect), as well as evaluation to other participants (judgment) or things (appreciation). Even, they can amplify their attitude through force and focus that their attitude is raised and sharpened. Besides, they also maintain their subjectivity or objectivity of their attitude in the engagement system.

To realize all these types of attitude, the antagonists exploit all possible semiotic resources of lexico-grammar. They exploit transitivity systems that fit to this appraisal systems such as: attributive and relational process, mental and behavioral processes. In groups and lexis systems, the antagonists apply epithets which contain attitudinal lexes to support their evaluation.

The major political shift from authoritarian to democracy seems to be the reason of all choices of semiotic systems by the antagonists. The euphoria to seek 'freedom of speech' has dragged Indonesian people in a 'socio-political-ethic-free zone' that they seem to like to do and to say what they want. Their choice of language realizes all of these situations. One-sided point of view that people, beaurocrats, and politicians use to challenge and hold status quo in society provokes the use of antagonist language. Outside news, editorials, and letter-to-editors, the choices of the semiotic systems seem to be fiercer.

On the other hand, readers still try to control to the euphoric use of language. They send letters to control this excessive use of language. Besides, they also find 'the excessive language' to be politically and socially 'impolite' (Interview with three experts in politic communication, 2011). Even, the government and the press council also try to control such a practice through communication laws and codes of ethics for journalists (Atmadi, 1985).

CONCLUSION

So far this study has deliberately demonstrated how antagonist ideology is represented in different macro

genres. While the text structure of news prevents journalists from expressing his antagonism, such an antagonism can be explored through the transitivity, nominal groups, and lexis systems. On the other hand, the text structures of other macro genres, like letters to editors or editorials, can directly facilitate people to realize their antagonism, since these genres exploit expositions that fit the ideologies to hold or to challenge the status quo. In some cases, news can also be exploited to show opinions. Journalists use the news lead as the thesis, and interpret the events (either narrating or quoting events) as one-sided arguments to support the thesis. That is to say, although news is commonly presented in a recount, there is also a sense of exposition. Regardless the macro genres used, however, the registers play a similarly important role in realizing the antagonists' evaluation of an issue.

The appraisal system with raised and sharpening graduation with more dominant single voicing in letter to editors shows the euphoric use of language in Indonesian situation, in which the people are still seeking for the agreed form of democracy.

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Appendix A. Sample Analysis of Text Structure of a News Article

"*BPK: PNS Negara Lain Saja Pakai Kelas Ekonomi, Masa Kita Eksekutif?*
[BPK: Civil servants in other countries use economy class, why do we use the executive?]
Orientation
Jakarta - *Pejabat negara dan Pegawai Negeri Sipil (PNS) kerap dimanja oleh fasilitas yang diberikan pemerintah ketika melakukan perjalanan dinas. Hal ini ternyata cukup memalukan, pasalnya instansi negara lain-pun tidak menghiraukan fasilitas yang diberikan karena memang tujuannya 'plesiran' mereka jelas.*
[Government officials and civil servants (PNS) are frequently spoiled by the government's facilities when they have official trips. This is embarrassing since departments in other countries do not have such facilities. That's because the actual goal of the trips is for 'travelling'.]

Event 1
Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK) sebagai auditor negara yang bisa dibilang cukup disegani di kawasan ASEAN kerap kedatangan tamu dari negara-negara lain. Ternyata, berdasarkan pengalaman BPK, instansi tersebut menggunakan fasilitas dan transportasi seadanya.
*"Misalkan ada kunjungan mereka atau kita yang undang, sebut saja untuk tiket pesawat kebanyakan juga pakai ekonomi kok," ungkap Wakil Ketua BPK, Hasan Bisri kepada **detikFinance** di Jakarta, Rabu (28/3/2012).*
[The Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) as the state auditor is one of the respected institutions in ASEAN and it frequently has some guests from other countries. According to BPK, they were just given modest facilities and transportation costs.
"They just use economy class flights when they have a visit or when we invite them to come here," the vice chairman of BPK Hasan Bisri told detikFinance (03/28) in Jakarta.]

Event 2
Sementara pejabat di sini, menurut Hasan, memang tidak semuanya mewah tetapi justru ada tingkatannya. Seperti eselon I atau II yang masuk kelas eksekutif untuk pesawat terbang.
"Ada baiknya jika diseragamkan saja jadi ada penghematan. Mereka (instansi luar) saja mau masak kita enggak?," kata Dia.
Menurut Hasan, kunjungan pemerintah melalui pejabat negara ataupun PNS-nya ke luar negeri harus dikaji ulang. Karena, sambung Hasan banyak anggaran negara terkuras karena 'plesiran' ini.
"Kalau menurut saya mahal sekali itu perjalanan dinas ke luar negeri. Ini harus betul diketatin," tegas Hasan.
[On the contrary, Hasan said that the government officials here get luxurious facilities and amenities, although not all of them get the same luxury due to ranks. For example, Echelons I and II may get executive class flights.
"It would be better if all were equalized for budgeting savings, since people from other countries could accept it, why couldn't we?" Hasan added.
He suggested that official trips abroad done by government officials and PNS should be reexamined because it spent so much of governments' budgets. "Official trips abroad are very expensive and should be restricted," stressed Hasan.]

Event 3
Dikatakan Hasan, sebagai pejabat pemerintah entah itu setingkat eselon I atau II harus diperketat dalam artian apa urgensi mereka melakukan perjalanan dinas. Selain itu, diperlukan penghematan anggaran yang sebenarnya tidak perlu.
*"Misal seminar-seminar soal apalah itu, kan kadang memang tidak perlu. Karena biayanya besar pakai hotel-hotel dan itu tidak terlalu urgent," tutup Hasan. (**dru/ang**)*
[Hasan said for government officials either as Echelons I or II, the official trips should be restricted and should consider the importance of the trips. Besides, there is a need save the budgets.
"For example, some seminars which are not really important and are not needed should be reexamined. Usually, they stay at expensive hotels and those are not really urgent," Hasan closed the conversation.]

Appendix B. Sample Analysis of Text Structure in a Letter-to-Editor 1

"Kapan Korupsi Disinetronkan?" [When is corruption filmed as a soap opera?]

Background

SEKARANG ini kasus korupsi dibuka blak- blakan. Berkat kecanggihan media massa, terutama televisi, proses dan hasil persidangan tentang kasus korupsi dapat ditonton oleh segenap lapisan masyarakat. Baik tua maupun muda, laki- perempuan, kaya miskin, semuanya dapat menyaksikan bagaimana terdakwa, tersangka dan saksi-saksi "bergaya" di depan majelis hakim.

[Currently corruption cases are publicly uncovered.People are able to watch the entire court process and the due to the sophisticated mass media, particularly television. They can see how the defendants, suspects, and witnesses "act" in front of the judges.]

Thesis

Kalau saja ada pihak produser atau sutradara yang berinisiatif membuat sinetron bertema korupsi, tentu banyak kalangan yang menyambutnya. Saya sendiri dulu paling membuka mata di depan layar kaca TV.

[If there are film producers or film directors initiating to make soap operas about the corruption, there will surely be many people welcoming the idea. I will be the first to watch it on TV.]

Argument

Sekali lagi, seandainya itu merupakan gagasan yang benar- benar akan divisualisasikan dalam bentuk sinetron. Jangan lupa ceritanya dikemas menarik; jadi tontonan sekaligus tuntunan. Keserakahan dan ketidakbermoralan pelaku- pelaku korupsi divisualisasikan secara kreatif sehingga benar- benar merasa dimiskinkan, setidaknya secara moral.

[Again, if this idea will be realized as a film, the story should interesting. So, it can become good entertainment and useful education at the same time. The greediness and immoral behaviors of the corruptors can be visualized in such a way to show how poor they are morally.]

Appendix C. Sample Analysis of Text Structure in a Letter-to-Editor 2
"Sukoharjo Tanpa Tempat Ekspresi Seni" [Sukohardjo without art gallery]

Argument

Para seniman dan pecinta seni di Sukoharjo tak punya tempat yang representatif untuk mengekspresikan karya mereka. Bupati Sukoharjo telah berganti setidaknya sembilan kali, tapi belum ada yang membangun tempat untuk ekspresi seni.

[Artists and art lovers in Sukoharjo do not have a place to express their artwork. There have been nine regents of Sukoharjo so far, but none built a house for them.]

Thesis

Sekelompok seniman dan pecinta seni di Sukoharjo berharap ada tempat ekspresi seni yang representatif di Ibu Kota Sukoharjo.
Tempat yang dibutuhkan cukup sederhana saja, atau memanfaatkan bangunan milik Pemkab yang tidak dimanfaatkan secara optimal. Penyediaan tempat perlu didukung pembebasan bagi ekspresi seni, tak perlu urusan perizinan yang ruwet.

[A group of artists and art lovers in Sukoharjo wish that there were a representative place where they could express arts. The place can be built unpretentiously or it can make use of the regency's building, which is not optimally used. The provision of the house for art lovers need the support of free art expression and should not need a complicated licensing process.]

Appendix D. Sample Analysis of Register in News

"***Dahlan Iskan Juga Pernah Ngamuk di Pabrik Gula***"
[Dahlan Iskan Grows mad at a Sugar Factory]

Orientation
Jakarta–Tak hanya di pintu tol, Menteri Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) Dahlan Iskan ternyata pernah juga mengamuk di pabrik gula. Pasalnya, Dahlan mengaku kecewa perusahaan plat merah punya banyak pabrik tapi Indonesia masih impor gula.
[Jakarta –Not only in the toll gate, The Minister of State-Owned Companies Dahlan Iskan turned to have ever been madat a sugar factory after he did the same action in the toll gate Semanggi to Slipi. The reason is that Dahlan regretted that the red-plated companies have many factories while, in fact, Indonesia still has to import sugar.]

Event
*"Saya waktu itu ngamuk karena pabrik gula BUMN itu ada 52, tapi kenapa Indonesia masih juga impor. Ini ada yang salah," katanya kepada **detikFinance**, Rabu (28/3/2012).*
Apalagi, kata Dahlan, para BUMN perkebunan yang memiliki pabrik gula tersebut, yaitu PT Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) I sampai XIV dan PT Rajawali Nusantara Indonesia (RNI), semua memiliki kantor yang bagus.
"Gedung kantornya tinggi-tinggi, ruang pertemuannya juga bagus-bagus, tapi kenapa pabriknya jelek?" kata Dahlan.
Hal ini, kata Dahlan, tidak bisa dibiarkan. Seharusnya, yang diperbaiki dan diperbarui oleh para BUMN perkebunan itu adalah pabrik mereka, bukan kantornya.
Apalagi, pabrik-pabrik milik BUMN perkebunan itu ada beberapa yang tidak layak pakai. Bahkan, saking tidak terawatnya, rakyat di sekitar pabrik jadi tidak mencintai perusahaan milik negara tersebut.
*"Harus diperbaiki pabriknya supaya bisa berjalan dengan baik dan dicintai rakyat sekitar. Tidak boleh seperti ini," pungkas Dahlan. (**ang/ang**)*

["At that time, I was mad because we actually have 52 state-owned sugar factories, but why does Indonesia still import sugar? There must be something wrong," he said to detikFinance, on Wednesday (3/28/2012).
Moreover, he added that the State-owned plantation companies are the owner of the sugar mills, that is PT Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN) I to PTPN XIV and PT Rajawali Nusantara Indonesia (RNI). They have good office buildings. "They have tall office buildings, the meeting rooms are also good, but why are the factories in a very bad condition?" he questioned. This, he continued, cannot be ignored. What the state-owned plantations should renovate is their factories, not their offices. Moreover, the factories were not in good condition to operate. It's so much neglected that the people surrounding do not love the company owned by the government.
The factories must be rebuilt to make their operation better and so that the people love them again. "It can't be like this," closed Dahlan. (ang/ang)]

Appendix E. Exposition-like News

Rapor Merah SBY-Boediono Versi DPR
[SBY-Boediyono's Report was red, according to DPR]

Thesis / **Orientation**

Gelombang demonstrasi bermunculan di sejumlah kota besar. Pemerintahan SBY-Boediono kini genap berjalan 2 tahun. Namun, beberapa rapor merah masih terus membayangi kinerja keduanya. Bahkan, gelombang demonstrasi bermunculan di sejumlah kota besar di Indonesia seperti Jakarta, Bandung, Medan, Surabaya, Semarang. Isu yang diusung hampir seragam: SBY Gagal.

Wakil Ketua DPR Pramono Anung menilai demonstrasi itu murni keresahan para mahasiswa. Jadi, bukan demonstrasi titipan partai yang tidak puas atas reshuffle kabinet kemarin.

Event 1

One-sided Argument / **Event 2**

"Saya lebih melihat ini murni ke kinerja SBY-Boediono, karena dilakukan oleh teman-teman mahasiswa dan berlangsung sporadis. Para intelektual muda ini mengalami keresahan dan ketidakpuasan," kata Pramono di gedung DPR, Jakarta 20 Oktober 2011.

Menurutnya, demonstrasi yang berlangsung serentak di sejumlah kota di tanah air, memiliki isunya sama. Yakni, ketidakpuasan terhadap dua tahun jalannya pemerintahan. "Kalau kami lihat demonstrasi di Bandung, Jakarta, Medan, dan Surabaya, semuanya sepakat karena kekecewaan terhadap kinerja pemerintah," ungkapnya.

One-sided Argument / **Event 3**

Pramono menilai, dalam dua tahun pemerintahan SBY-Boediono, kasus korupsi masih saja mengalami peningkatan yang cukup signifikan. Dan itu juga terjadi pada semua lini termasuk di DPR sendiri.

"Jadi dalam tiga tahun ke depan fokus utama pemerintah adalah penegakkan hukum dan pemberantasan korupsi," tegas dia.

Event 4

Mantan Sekjen PDIP itu menambahkan, dalam dua tahun ini sebenarnya secara makro ekonomi situasinya sudah cukup baik. "Tetapi relatif tidak termanfaatkan dengan baik, karena terlalu disibukkan dengan persoalan yang menyangkut pemberantasan korupsi yang tidak dilakukan dengan tegas. Baik oleh kekuasaan pemerintah, maupun oleh KPK," paparnya.

Event 5

One-sided Argument

Ia menegaskan, reshuffle yang dilakukan kemarin bukanlah upaya untuk meningkatkan kenerja pemerintah, melainkan menenangkan partai-partai pendukung atau koalisi. "Saya melihat reshuffle ini justru membuat keributan baru dalam lingkaran partai koalisi," katanya mengakhiri perbincangan

Event 6

Thesis / **Orientation**

The government of SBY-Boediono has run for 2 years, but a number of red reports still shadow their performance. Democracy waves take place in some big cities, even in big cities such as Jakarta, Bandung, Medan, Surabaya, and Semarang which raise the same issue, that is: SBY Fails.

Event 1

Pramono Anung, the House of Representatives Deputy Speaker, assessed that the democracy was purely the form of university students' restlessness. So, it was not the "democracy order" of the parties that were not satisfied with the cabinet reshuffle.

One-sided Argument / **Event 2**

"I see that this is purely addressed to SBY-Boediono's performance because it is done by the students sporadically. These young people feel restless and disappointed," he said in DPR building, Jakarta (10/20/2011).

One-sided Argument / **Event 3**

According to him, the demonstrations that were taking place in some cities in the country have the same issue, namely dissatisfaction toward the two year tracks of the government. "If we see the demonstrations happened in Bandung, Jakarta, Medan, and Surabaya, all are agreed that they are disappointed with the performance of the government", he said.

One-sided Argument / **Event 4**

Pramono assessed that within the two-year performance of the government of SBY-Boediono, the corruption cases are still experiencing significant improvement, and this also happens in all edges, including in the parliament itself.

Event 5

"So in the next three years the main focus of the government will be on the law enforcement and the corruption eradication," he stated. That

One-sided Argument	former Secretary General of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) added that in these two years the macroeconomic condition was actually quite good, but unfortunately it was relatively not utilized well, because the government was too busy with the issues of combating corruption which was not done decisively or explicitly, either by the government or by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK).	Event 6

He affirmed that the reshuffle done yesterday was not an attempt to increase the government's performance, but an effort to calm supporting parties or coalitions. "I see this reshuffle will make a new commotion in the coalition party circles," he said to end the conversation