

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter reports the analysis of data and discusses its findings. The chapter is divided into two sections. Section 4.1 presents the analysis and the findings in *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia* texts. Section 4.2 presents the discussion of the findings. It encompasses the discussion of the differences of *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia*'s frames regarding the Ambalat case.

4.1 Findings

This section elaborates the result of analysis concerning *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia*'s frames with regard to the 2005 Ambalat case. The frame includes problem identification, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and treatment recommendation. This section is the first and second stage of Fairclough's three dimensional frameworks, namely description and interpretation.

4.1.1 *Kompas*' Frame

On 8th March 2005, *Kompas* wrote headline news regarding Ambalat case entitled *Presiden Tinjau Perbatasan RI-Malaysia* (The President Inspects the Border Line of Indonesia-Malaysia). On 9th March 2005, *Kompas* put the latest report of Ambalat case *Ketegangan di Daerah Perbatasan Mereda* (The Tension in Border Line Calms Down) in its headline news. The followings are the analysis

and the findings of problem identification, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and treatment recommendations.

4.1.1.1 Problem Identification

To trace how *Kompas* views the Ambalat case, the theme-rheme analysis (see appendix 1) focusing on topical theme is applied. The topical theme is applied because it shows what issues are foregrounded in the text. Eggins (1994) notes that topical theme is an element of the clause that occurs in first position in a clause and receives transitivity role. In addition, Halliday (1985:54) states that topical theme is an entity functioning as subject, complement, or circumstantial adjunct. The example of topical theme analysis can be observed in [4a], [4b], and [4c].

[4a]

<i>Kedua pemimpin negara itu</i>	<i>membicarakan</i>	<i>pola penyelesaian masalah wilayah Ambalat.</i>
sayer	Pr: verbal	Circ: matter
Topical		
THEME		RHEME

(Text: *President Tinjau Perbatasan RI-Malaysia*)

[4b]

<i>Wilayah perairan Ambalat</i>	<i>adalah</i>	<i>wilayah Indonesia.</i>
Carrier	Pr: intensive	Attribute
Topical		
THEME		RHEME

(Text: *President Tinjau Perbatasan RI-Malaysia*)

[4c]

<i>Pada pagi hari,</i>	<i>Presiden Yudhoyono</i>	<i>ditelepon</i>	<i>Perdana Menteri (PM) Malaysia Abdullah Badawi</i>
Circ: loc	beneficiary	Pr: material	Actor
Topical			
THEME			RHEME

(Text: *President Tinjau Perbatasan RI-Malaysia*)

[4a] shows that *kedua pemimpin negara* (the two leaders) is the topical theme of the sentence. It is because *kedua pemimpin negara* appears in the first position of the sentence and it receives transitivity role as sayer.

[4b] suggests that *wilayah perairan Ambalat* (Ambalat waters area) is the topical theme. It is because *wilayah perairan Ambalat* occurs in the first position of the sentence and it receives transitivity role as carrier.

[4c] features that *pada pagi hari* (in the morning) is the topical theme. It is because *pada pagi hari* comes in the beginning of the sentence and it receives transitivity role as circumstance.

The following table is the list of topical theme types that are found in the two texts.

Types of Topical Theme	Indonesia		Malaysia		Indonesia-Malaysia	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Participant (People)	50	72.46	17	24.64	2	2.90
Participant (Non-People)	27	49.09	12	21.82	16	29.09
Circumstances	27	84.37	2	6.25	3	9.37
Total	104	66.67	31	19.87	21	13.46

Table 4.1 The frequency of topical theme in *Kompas*' texts regarding the Ambalat Case

Table 4.1 shows that *Kompas* puts its focus more prominently on Indonesia rather than Malaysia. It is reflected through more occurrences of topical theme on Indonesia rather than Malaysia's. The total occurrence of topical theme focusing on Indonesia is 104 times or 66.67%. The most dominant theme on Indonesia is participant (people) theme. It occurs 50 times (74%). Circumstance theme and participant (non-people) theme have the same occurrences. They occur 27 times.

Contrarily, Malaysia as the opponent of Indonesia with regard to Ambalat case is only topicalized 31 times or 19.87%. The most dominant theme on Malaysia is participant (people) theme. It appears 17 times (24.64%). The second is participant (non people) theme. It appears 12 times (21.82%). The third is circumstance theme. It appears two times or 6.25%.

The topical theme that involves both Indonesia and Malaysia occurs 21 times (13.46%). It is dominated by participant (non-people) theme. It occurs 16 times or 29.09%. It is followed by circumstance theme. It occurs three times or 9.37%. The last is participant (people) theme. It occurs two times or 2.90%.

The findings above suggest that there are differences of the topical theme's occurrences in *Kompas*. Huckin (1997, as cited in Sutanto, 2006) notes that writers can create a perspective, or slant, that influences the reader's perception by choosing what to put in the topic position. Detailed information on who are involved in the participant theme can be observed in Table 4.2.

Participant (People)		Indonesia		Malaysia		Indonesia-Malaysia	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
A. Government	<i>Pemerintah</i> (Government)	9	13.04	8	11.60	-	0
	<i>Pemimpin Kedua Negara</i> (the leaders of the two countries)	-	0	-	0	2	2.90
	<i>Presiden</i> (President)	7	10.14	-	0	-	0
	<i>Perdana Menteri</i> (Prime Minister)	-	0	2	2.90	-	0
	<i>Menteri Luar Negeri</i> (Foreign Affairs Minister)	-	0	7	10.14	-	0
	<i>Wakil Gubernur</i> (Vice Governor)	1	1.45	-	0	-	0
	<i>Wakil Kepala Kedutaan</i> (Vice Chief of Embassy)	2	2.90	-	0	-	0
Sub total (A)		19	27.54	17	24.64	2	2.90
B. Legislative	<i>DPR</i> (House of Representatives)	5	7.25	-	0	-	0
	<i>DPD</i> (Local representatives)	3	4.35	-	0	-	0
Sub Total (B)		8	11.59	-	0	-	-
C. Military Force	<i>TNI</i> (Indonesia Military Force)	9	13.04	-	0	-	0
Sub Total (C)		9	13.04	-	0	-	0
Sub Total (A,B,C)		36	52.17	17	26.64	2	2.90
D. Expert	<i>Pengamat politik</i> (Politics Expert)	4	5.80	-	0	-	0
	<i>Direktur Eksekutif Lembaga Pengkajian Hukum Internasional</i> (Executive Director of International law study body)	3	4.35	-	0	-	0
Sub Total (D)		7	10.14	-	0	-	0
E. Public	<i>Masyarakat</i> (citizen)	2	2.90	-	0	-	0
	<i>Mahasiswa</i> (college student)	2	2.90	-	0	-	0
	<i>Ormas</i> (mass organization)	2	2.90	-	0	-	0
	<i>Wartawan</i> (journalist)	1	1.45	-	0	-	0
Sub Total (E)		7	10.14	-	0	-	0
Sub Total (D, E)		14	20.30	-	0	-	0
Total		50	72.46	17	24.64	2	2.90

Table 4.2 The frequency of participant (people) theme in *Kompas*' texts

Table 4.2 reflects that *Kompas* puts emphasis on the Indonesian participants. It can be seen that from five categories (government, legislative, military force, expert, and public), Indonesian participant occurs 72.46%. The Indonesian participants placed in topic position are Indonesian government

(13.04%), Indonesia President (10.14%), vice governor (1.45%), House of Representatives (7.25%), Local Representatives (4.35%), Indonesia National Military force (13.04%), politics expert (5.80%), Executive Director of International Law Study Body (4.35%), citizens (2.90%), college students (2.90%), mass organization (2.90%), and journalist (1.45%).

Malaysian participants, in contrast, only appear 24.64%. In addition, the participants only include government category. The participants are Malaysian government (11.60%), prime minister (2.90%), and foreign affairs minister (10.14%). However, the participant (people) theme involving both Indonesia and Malaysia participants only occurs two times or 2.90%. It is the leaders of the two countries.

From the large number of Indonesia participants coming from various backgrounds who are involved in the *Kompas* texts regarding the Ambalat case, it can be concluded that *Kompas* views the Ambalat case as national problem. The case not only becomes the concern of the Indonesian government but all Indonesian elements. The small number of Malaysia participants who are involved in the *Kompas* suggests that Malaysia is the minor topical theme.

Besides the participants (people) theme, there is participant (non people) theme that is put in the topic position. It is beneficial to trace the issue that becomes the concern of *Kompas* regarding the Ambalat case. Table 4.3 is the list of topical theme focusing on participant (non-people).

Participant (Non-People)	Indonesia		Malaysia		Indonesia-Malaysia	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
<i>Kapal</i> (ship)	4	7.27	1	1.82	1	1.82
<i>Klaim Malaysia</i> (Malaysia's claim)	-	0	1	1.82	-	0
<i>Harapan kita</i> (our expectation)	1	1.82	-	0	-	0
<i>Pesawat</i> (airplane)	2	3.64	2	3.64	-	0
<i>Pelanggaran</i> (trespassing)	-	0	2	3.64	-	0
<i>Permintaan warga</i> The citizen's demand	1	1.82	-	0	-	0
<i>Sengketa Perbatasan Indonesia-Malaysia</i> (the border conflict of Indonesia-Malaysia)	-	0	-	0	5	9.09
<i>Wilayah Ambalat</i> (Ambalat area)	5	9.09	-	0	-	0
<i>Unjuk rasa</i> (demonstration)	3	5.45	-	0	-	0
<i>Posko itu</i> (the guard post)	1	1.82	-	0	-	0
<i>Ketegangan</i> (the tension)	-	0	-	0	1	1.82
<i>Upaya untuk mengusik NKRI</i> (Effort to disturb Indonesia)	-	0	1	-	-	0
<i>Eksistensi kita</i> (our existence)	1	1.82	-	0	-	0
<i>Hal tersebut (menjaga kedaulatan)</i> It (protecting sovereignty)	1	1.82	-	0	-	0
<i>Hal itu (TNI harus siap menghadapi apapun)</i> It (TNI must be ready to face anything)	1	1.82	-	0	-	0
<i>Tugas pertahanan</i> (Defense duty)	1	1.82	-	0	-	0
<i>Upaya diplomasi</i> (diplomacy effort)	1	1.82	-	0	1	1.82
<i>Komitmen</i> (commitment)	-	0	-	0	1	1.82
<i>Penghalauan</i> (expelling)	-	0	2	3.64	-	0
<i>Pertemuan dua kapal perang</i> (the meeting of the two war ships)	-	0	-	0	1	1.82
<i>Penggunaan cara militer</i> (the using of military way)	1	1.82	-	0	-	0
<i>Penarikan beberapa KRI</i> (withdrawal of some Indonesia ships)	2	3.64	-	0	-	0
<i>Konfrontasi</i> (confrontation)	-	0	-	0	1	1.82
<i>Hubungan dengan Indonesia</i> (the relationship with Indonesia)	-	0	1	-	-	0
<i>Hubungan bilateral</i> (bilateral relationship)	-	0	-	0	1	1.82
<i>Pertemuan Menlu</i> (the meeting of foreign affairs ministers)	-	0	-	0	2	3.64
<i>Upaya perundingan</i> (negotiation effort)	-	0	-	0	1	1.82
<i>Cara perang</i> (war)	-	0	-	0	1	1.82
<i>Sejumlah cara</i> (some ways)	1	1.82	-	0	-	0
<i>Bangsa Indonesia</i> (Indonesia)	1	1.82	-	0	-	0
<i>Sikap tegas Malaysia</i> (Malaysia's firm action)	-	0	2	3.64	-	0
Total	27	49.09	12	21.82	16	29.09

Table 4.3 The frequency of participant (non-people) theme in *Kompas*' texts

Table 4.3 shows that Indonesian participant (non-people) is the dominant topical theme with 27 occurrences or 49.90%. However, participant (non-people) involving both Indonesia and Malaysia is the second dominant theme with 16 occurrences or 29.09%. Malaysian participant is the third dominant theme with 12 occurrences or 21.82%.

Table 4.3 also points out that in Indonesian participant (non-people) theme, the most prominent theme is *Ambalat area*. It occurs five times or 9.09%. It is followed by *ship* (7.27%), *demonstration* (5.45%), *airplane* (3.64%), and *the withdrawal of some Indonesian ships* (3.64%). However, the other themes such as *our expectation*, *the citizens' demand*, *the guard post*, *our existence*, *protecting sovereignty*, *TNI must be ready to face any possibilities*, *diplomacy effort*, *the using of military way*, *some ways*, *Indonesia*, and *Malaysia's firm action* occur one time or 1.85%.

In participant (non people) theme involving both Indonesia and Malaysia participant, the major theme is *sengketa perbatasan Indonesia-Malaysia* (the border line conflict of Indonesia-Malaysia). It appears five times or 9.09%. The second major theme is *pertemuan menlu* (the meeting of foreign affairs ministers). It appears two times or 3.64%. The other participants: *klaim Malaysia* (Malaysia's claim), *kapal* (ship), *ketegangan* (tension), *upaya diplomasi* (diplomacy effort), *komitmen* (commitment), *pertemuan dua kapal perang* (the meeting of the two war ships), *hubungan bilateral* (bilateral relationship), *upaya perundingan* (negotiation effort), and *cara perang* (war way) appear one time (1.85%).

However, in Malaysian participant (non-people) theme, the most dominant themes are *pesawat* (air plane), *pelanggaran* (trespassing), and *penghalauan* (expelling). They occur two times or 3.64% respectively. But, the other participants such as *kapal* (ship), *adanya upaya mengusik kedaulatan NKRI* (the effort to disturb Indonesia sovereignty) and *hubungan dengan Indonesia* (the relationship with Indonesia) merely occur one time or 1.85%.

With regard to the findings of the participant (non people) theme above, it comes to the conclusion that *Kompas* puts its concern more on *sengketa perbatasan Indonesia-Malaysia* (the border line conflict of Indonesia-Malaysia), *wilayah ambalat* (Ambalat area), *kapal* (ship), *unjuk rasa* (demonstration), and *pelanggaran* (trespassing). It implies that *Kompas* wants to convey a critical condition that happens in border line during the dispute of Ambalat case.

The last type of topical theme that is found in the *Kompas'* texts is circumstances theme. In the text, it is found four categories of circumstance, namely location, time, manner, and accompaniment. Table 4.4 is the list of circumstances theme that is found in the *Kompas'* texts.

Circumstances		Indonesia		Malaysia		Indonesia-Malaysia	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
A. Location	Di udara	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Di kawasan perbatasan inilah	-	0	-	0	1	3.12
	Dalam pembicaraan	-	0	-	0	1	3.12
	Di lapangan udara Sepinggan	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Dalam rapat paripurna DPD	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Dalam memorandum tersebut	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Di Pontianak	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Di Kalimantan Timur	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Di Makassar	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Di Semarang	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Di Samarinda	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Di Kota Solo	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Di Surabaya	2	6.25	-	0	-	0
	Di Jakarta	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
Di Kuala Lumpur	-	0	1	3.12	-	0	
Sub Total (A)		13	40.62	1	3.12	2	625
B. Time	Dalam perkembangan terakhir	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Pada pagi hari	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Sekitar pukul 15.00	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Sekitar pukul 10.00	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Saat itu	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Hingga Senin kemarin	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Di tengah situasi panas	1	3.12	-	0	1	3.12
	Saat ini	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Hari Rabu ini	2	6.25	-	0	-	0
	Dalam perjalanan pulang	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
Pada saat yang sama	-	0	1	3.12	-	0	
Sub Total (B)		11	35.50	1	3.12	1	3.12
C. Manner	Dengan menaiki KRI KS Tubun	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
Sub Total (C)		1	3.12	-	0	-	-
D. Accompaniment	Ikut mendampingi presiden	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
	Dengan Menteri Luar Negeri Indonesia	1	3.12	-	0	-	0
Sub Total (D)		2	6.25	-	0	-	0
Total		27	84.37	2	6.25	3	9.37

Table 4.4 The frequency of circumstances theme in *Kompas*' texts

The data presented in Table 4.4 features that circumstance of location is mostly topicalized is Indonesian location with 13 occurrences or 40.62%. The subsequent dominant theme is circumstance of time with 11 occurrences or

35.50%. Circumstances of manner and accompaniment have the same occurrences. They occur one time or 3.12%. In this study, the circumstance of location becomes the focus of the present study.

Kompas mostly presents Indonesian location. It is evident by the large number of occurrences of Indonesian location. It occurs 13 times or 40.62%. The locations are *di udara* (in the air), *di lapangan udara Sepinggan* (at Sepinggan airport), *dalam rapat paripurna DPD* (in DPD's meeting), *dalam memorandum tersebut* (in the memorandum), *di Pontianak* (in Pontianak), *di Kalimantan Timur* (in East Kalimantan), *di Makassar* (in Makassar), *di Semarang* (in Semarang), *di Kota Solo* (in Solo), *di Jakarta* (in Jakarta), and *di Surabaya* (in Surabaya). All the locations, except Surabaya, occur one time (3.12%). Surabaya occurs two times or 6.25%. Pontianak, East Kalimantan, Makassar, Semarang, Solo, and Surabaya were the locations where demonstrations against Malaysia were hold.

Contrarily, Malaysian location is less topicalized. It only occurs one time (3.12%). The location is Kuala Lumpur where Malaysia Foreign Minister gave a press conference regarding the Ambalat case. However, the location involving both Indonesia and Malaysia topicalized in *Kompas* is *Kawasan Perbatasan* (the border line area). It occurs one time or 3.12%.

From the large occurrences of Indonesia location especially the location of demonstrations reflect that *Kompas* probably wants to emphasize that the demonstrations against Malaysia has been spread up all over the country. It stresses that Ambalat case has become the national problem.

In summary, the findings of participant (people), participant (non-people), and circumstance themes found in *Kompas* suggests that *Kompas* views the Ambalat case as a national problem. It also focuses on the border line conflict and records the critical condition that happens during the dispute of Ambalat.

4.1.1.2 Causal Interpretation

To find the cause of the problem that triggers the Ambalat case, transitivity analysis focusing on material processes is employed. The material processes, in this case, focus more on the actor who is considered to do trespassing. According to Goatly (cited in Sopiah, 2006), the material process is beneficial to find which participants are represented as relatively powerful and responsible for the action.

In the *Kompas*' texts, Malaysia is considered the actor that causes the Ambalat case. The material processes focusing on actor doing trespassing that are found in the text can be observed in Table 4.5, Table 4.6, and Table 4.7.

Pesawat Diraja Malaysia	Kepolisian melanggar	wilayah RI	di sekitar Sungai Nyamuk di Ibu Kota Kecamatan Sebatik, Kabupaten Nunukan.
Actor	Pr: material	goal	Cir: location

Table 4.5 The cause of the problem found in *Kompas*' texts

Pelanggaran	dilakukan	(oleh pesawat kepolisian Diraja Malaysia)	sekitar 30 menit
range	Pr: material	(actor)	Cir: extent

Table 4.6 The cause of the problem found in *Kompas*' texts

Penghalauan ini	dilakukan oleh	kapal perang Malaysia	karena mereka mengklaim memiliki wilayah kedaulatan atas perairan yang dilalui oleh KRI Karel Satsuit Tubun.
range	Pr: material	actor	Cir: cause

Table 4.7 The cause of the problem found in *Kompas*' texts

Table 4.5 shows that *Pesawat kepolisian Diraja Malaysia* (Malaysia Police's airplane) is put as the actor who *melanggar* (trespassed) *wilayah RI* (Indonesian territory) *di sekitar Sungai Nyamuk di ibu kota kecamatan Sebatik, kabupaten Nunukan* (around Sungai Nyamuk in Sebatik subdistrict's capital, Nunukan district).

Table 4.6 points out that *pelanggaran* (trespassing) *dilakukan* (was done) *sekitar 30 menit* (about 30 minutes). Although the agent or the actor of the trespassing is not written in the sentence, it can be inferred that the actor that is cut off from the sentence is *pesawat kepolisian Diraja Malaysia* (Malaysia police's plane). It is so, because the sentence is the subsequence of the former sentence.

Table 4.7 figures out that it is *kapal perang Malaysia* (Malaysia's war ship) that has done *penghalauan* (expelling) *karena mereka mengklaim memiliki wilayah kedaulatan atas perairan yang dilalui oleh KRI Karel Satsuit Tubun* (because they claimed that they have sovereignty over the waters that was passed by KRI Karel Satsuit Tubun).

To sum up, *Kompas* considers Malaysia the actor who is responsible in making the conflict between Indonesia and Malaysia happens. It is proven in the material process *melanggar* (trespass) that is attached to Malaysia as the actor.

4.1.1.3. Moral Evaluation

According to van Leeuwen (2007), moral evaluation legitimation is based on moral values evaluated by words such as 'good' and 'bad'. In addition, Fairclough (2003) notes that evaluations are statements about desirability and

undesirability, 'what is good and what is bad'. There are four types of evaluation that become the focus of this study, namely evaluative statement, affective evaluation, assumed value, and deontic modality (see appendix 2). However, deontic modality and affective evaluation is not evident in the *Kompas*' texts.

Evaluative statement is a type of evaluation that overtly shows desirability and undesirability. The illustration of evaluative statement in *Kompas*'s text can be observed in [4d]

[4d] *Mereka minta pemerintah RI bertindak tegas, mengusir Malaysia yang disebutnya anak kecil lagi bandel.*

[4d] contains evaluation that can be analyzed in the phrase *anak kecil lagi bandel* (the naughty toddler). The word *bandel* (naughty) brings negative evaluation toward Malaysia's attitude.

Assumed value is a type of evaluation where the value is hidden in the clause. The example of assumed value can be observed in [4e]

[4e] *ia mengingatkan jangan sampai kesepakatan Commonwealth akan memancing negara commonwealth seperti Australia dan Inggris untuk terpancing membantu Malaysia.*

[4e] shows in the sentence *Jangan sampai kesepakatan commonwealth akan memancing negara commonwealth seperti Australia dan Inggris untuk terpancing membantu Malaysia* (do not let the commonwealth trait will trigger the commonwealth countries such as Australia and England help Malaysia) contains an assumed value in the word *membantu* (help). It is because the word *membantu* implies that Malaysia is associated with the west countries that have negative image in Indonesia.

The following table is frequency of positive and negative value toward Malaysia as the cause of the problem.

Text	Occurrences	Value			
		Positive		Negative	
		Freq	%	Freq	%
<i>Perbatasan Tinjau perbatasan RI-Malaysia</i>	1 evaluative statement 2 assumed value	-	0	3	75%
<i>Ketegangan di Daerah Perbatasan Mereda</i>	1 assumed value	-	0	1	25%
Total		-	0	4	100%

Table 4.8 The frequency of moral evaluation toward Malaysia in *Kompas*' texts

Table 4.8 shows that Malaysia is 100% percent negatively evaluated in *Kompas*. It can be interpreted that *Kompas* probably wants to legitimate Malaysia as the cause of the problem.

4.1.1.4 Treatment Recommendation

To trace the treatments that are recommended in *Kompas*' texts, verbal processes, affective mental processes, evaluative statement and deontic modality analysis are employed (see appendix 3). Those elements can show the desirability and undesirability of the speaker regarding the treatment to solve the Ambalat case.

The verbal processes that are analyzed, in this case, are the verbal processes considered to bring some recommendations such as *menyarankan* (suggest), *merekomendasikan* (recommend), *mendesak* (urge) and *meminta* (ask).

The example of verbal processes carrying recommendation is presented in [4f].

[4f] Mereka mendesak pemerintah bertindak tegas, mengusir
 sayer verbal actor Pr: material
Malaysia yang disebutnya anak kecil lagi Bandel.
 Goal

They urged government to take a firm action, to expel Malaysia that they called as naughty toddler. (Taken from *Presiden Tinjau Perbatasan RI-Malaysia*)

The verbal processes *mendesak* (urged) brings recommendation to *pemerintah* (government) to *bertindak tegas* (take a firm action) and *mengusir Malaysia* (expel Malaysia). It means that to take a firm action and expel Malaysia is desirable.

The affective mental processes, according to Fairclough (2003), are the explicit evaluations that show desirability and undesirability of an author. Sentence [4g] is the example.

[4g] Dalam pembicaraan melalui telepon itu, PM Malaysia
 cir: Manner senser
menginginkan menyelesaikan masalah Ambalat
 pr: mental pr:material goal
dengan baik tanpa konfrontasi.
 circ: manner

(Taken from *Presiden Tinjau Perbatasan RI-Malaysia*)

The sentence [4g] points out that the mental process *menginginkan* (wants) implies *menyelesaikan masalah ambalat dengan baik tanpa konfrontasi* (to solve Ambalat case well without confrontation) is desirable by *PM Malaysia* (Malaysia Prime Minister).

Evaluative statements (Fairclough, 2003) are statements about desirability or undesirability. It can be realized through adverbs and adjectives. The example of evaluative statement is exemplified in [4h]

[4h] ...*upaya perundingan tidak efektif dalam menyelesaikan sengketa.*

(Taken from *Ketegangan Di Daerah Perbatasan Mereda*)

The noun phrase *upaya perundingan* (diplomacy effort) is evaluated as *tidak efektif* (is not effective) *dalam menyelesaikan sengketa* (in solving the conflict). It means that diplomacy effort is undesirable.

The last element is deontic modality. Fairclough (2003) points out that deontic modality is linked to evaluation. The sentence [4i] is the example.

[4i] *Kita harus hadapi dengan tegas*

(Taken from “*Ketegangan Di Daerah Perbatasan Mereda*”)

The [4i] figures out that *kita* (we) *harus* (must) *hadapi* (face it) *dengan tegas* (firmly). The modality *must* is an obligational modality that implies the act *face it firmly* is desirable.

The list of desirable treatment to solve the conflict found in the two texts can be observed in Table 4.9

Voice	Desirable treatments	Occurrences
Presiden RI, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Pengamat Hukum Internasional, Melda Kamil Adriano	Masalah Ambalat diselesaikan melalui pembicaraan diplomatik	2
PM Malaysia, Abdullah Badawi Menlu Malaysia, Syed Hamid Albar	Menyelesaikan masalah Ambalat dengan baik tanpa konfrontasi	2
Ketua DPR RI, Agung Laksono	Tidak ada perundingan dengan Malaysia	1
Komisi I DPR Ketua Komisi I DPR, Theo L. Sambuaga 40 Mahasiswa di Semarang Sejumlah ormas DPD	Pemerintah RI bertindak tegas terhadap Malaysia	5
DPD	Memutuskan hubungan diplomatik dengan Malaysia	1
Pengamat politik, Mochtar Pabottinggi	Semua elemen di tanah air berhati-hati dalam menangani sengketa perbatasan	1
Anggota DPR	Malaysia menghentikan kalam sepihak atas kawasan Ambalat	1
Pengamat Hukum Internasional, Melda Kamil Adriano	Cara perang dihindarkan	1

Table 4.9 The list of desirable treatments found in *Kompas'* texts

Table 4.9 suggests that *Presiden Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono* (President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono), and *Pengamat hukum internasional* (International Law expert) want the Ambalat case to be solved through diplomatic way. However, *PM Malaysia* (Malaysia Prime Minister) and *Menlu Malaysia* (Malaysia Foreign Affairs Minister) wants the case to be solved without confrontation.

Table 4.9 also points out that *Ketua DPR RI* (the Head of Indonesia House of Representative) suggests *tidak ada perundingan dengan Malaysia* (no negotiation with Malaysia). *Komisi I DPR RI* (Indonesia House's Commission I),

Ketua Komisi I DPR RI (Head of Indonesia House's Commission I), 40 *mahasiswa di Semarang* (40 college students in Semarang), and *sejumlah ormas* (a number of mass organization) and *DPD* (Local Representatives) insist the Indonesia government to act firmly against Malaysia.

DPD also recommends to *memutuskan hubungan diplomatik dengan Malaysia* (cut the diplomatic relationship with Malaysia). However, *pengamat politik* (political expert), Mochtar Pabottinggi wants the Ambalat case to be handled carefully.

Table 4.9 also notes that *anggota DPR* (the member of Indonesia House of Representative) want Malaysia *menghentikan klaim sepihak atas kawasan Ambalat* (stop one-sided claim over Ambalat). Meanwhile, *Pengamat hukum internasional* (International Law expert) wants *cara perang dihindarkan* (war to be avoided).

Table 4.9 points out that the recommendation in order that Indonesian Government acts firmly toward Malaysia is the most desirable treatment. It implies that *Kompas* wants the Ambalat case to be solved firmly.

The following is the list of undesirable treatments found in *Kompas'* texts.

Voice	Undesirable treatments	Occurrences
Ketua DPR RI, Agung Laksono Pengamat Hukum Internasional, Melda Kamil Adriano	Membawa kasus Ambalat ke Mahkamah Internasional	2
Pengamat politik, Mochtar Pabottinggi	Perang	1
Pengamat politik, Riswandha Imawan	Upaya perundingan	1

Table 4.10 The list of undesirable treatments found in *Kompas'* texts

Table 4.10 suggests that *ketua DPR RI* (the Head of Indonesia House of Representative) and *Pengamat hukum internasional* (International Law expert) do not want the Ambalat case *dibawa ke Mahkamah Internasional* (to be taken to International Court Justice). Politics Expert from Gajah Mada University, Riswandha Imawan does not want the Ambalat case solved through *upaya perundingan* (negotiation effort). However, *pengamat politik* (political expert) Mochtar Pabottinggi reminds that *perang* (war) is not the right treatment to solve the case.

In summary, the findings suggest that *Kompas* quotes a large number of voices recommending the Ambalat case to be solved firmly. It implies that *Kompas* recommends the Indonesian government to solve Ambalat case firmly.

4.1.2 *Utusan Malaysia's* Frame

On 8th March 2005 and 9th March 2005, *Utusan Malaysia* wrote two news concerning the Ambalat case. The news that was published on 8th March 2005 entitled *Isu Sempadan Maritim: Susilo Telefon PM* (Maritime Border Issue: Susilo Calls PM). On 9th March 2005, the title of the text is *Media Indonesia dikritik* (Media Indonesia is criticized).

4.1.2.1 Problem Identification

The topical theme analysis is used to see what issues are prominent in *Utusan Malaysia*. Eggins (1994) notes that topical theme is an element of the clause that appears in first position in a clause and receives transitivity role. The example of topical theme analysis can be observed in [4d], [4e], and [4f].

[4j]

<i>Pemimpin tertinggi Indonesia itu</i>	<i>tidak mahu</i>	<i>isu berkenaan akan merenggangkan hubungan dua hala Malaysia-Indonesia.</i>
senser	Pr: mental	Phenomena
Topical		
THEME	RHEME	

(Text: *Isu Sempadan Maritim: Susilo Telefon PM*)

[4k]

<i>Ekoran itu,</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>telah menghantar</i>	<i>tiga notis</i>	<i>ke republik itu</i>	<i>bagi membantah sebarang aktiviti oleh Indonesia di Blok Ambalat dan Blok Timur yang didakwa miliknya.</i>
	Actor	Pr:material	goal	recipient	Cir: cause
Textual	Topical				
THEME	RHEME				

(Text: *Isu Sempadan Maritim: Susilo Telefon PM*)

[4l]

<i>Dalam perbualan tersebut,</i>	<i>beliau</i>	<i>turut menyatakan</i>	<i>hasrat yang serupa iaitu mahukan isu tersebut diselesaikan dengan baik melalui pendekatan diplomatik.</i>
Circ: loc	Sayer	Pr: verbal	Circ: manner
Topical			
THEME	RHEME		

(Text: *Isu Sempadan Maritim: Susilo Telefon PM*)

[4j] features that *pemimpin tertinggi Indonesia itu* (the supreme leader of Indonesia) comes out in the beginning of the sentence. It receives transitivity role as senser.

[4k] shows that *Ekoran itu* (meanwhile) comes first, but it is not the topical theme of the sentence because it does not receive any transitivity role. It is

Malaysia that receives transitivity role as the actor. Therefore, *Malaysia* is the topical theme of the sentence.

[41] notes that *dalam perbualan tersebut* (in that conversation) is the topical theme of the sentence. It is because *dalam perbualan tersebut* appears in the first position and it receives transitivity role as circumstance.

Table 4.11 is the list of topical theme types that are found in *Utusan Malaysia's* texts.

Types of Theme	Indonesia		Malaysia		Indonesia-Malaysia	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Participant (People)	7	12.73	20	36.36	5	9.09
Participant (Non-People)	5	9.09	5	9.09	8	14.54
Circumstances	1	1.82	2	3.64	2	3.64
Total	13	23.64	27	49.09	15	27.27

Table 4.11 The types of topical theme in *Utusan Malaysia's* texts

Table 4.11 features that *Malaysia* is highly topicalized in *Utusan Malaysia*. It occurs 27 times or 49.09%. *Indonesia* and *Malaysia* theme has 15 occurrences or 27.77%. However, *Indonesia* as the opponent of *Malaysia* with regard to *Ambalat* case only occurs 13 times or 23.64%.

Detailed information on participants (people) who are involved in the *Kompas'* text can be observed in Table 4.12.

Participant (People)		Indonesia		Malaysia		Indonesia-Malaysia	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Government	<i>Pemimpin kedua Negara</i> (The leaders of the two countries)	-	0	-	0	2	6.25
	<i>Pemerintah</i> (government)	4	12.50	7	21.87	2	6.25
	<i>Presiden</i> (president)	3	9.37	-	0	-	0
	<i>Perdana Menteri</i> (Prime Minister)	-	0	5	15.62	-	0
	<i>Menteri Luar Negeri</i> (Foreign Affairs Minister)	-	0	8	25	1	3.12
Total		7	21.87	20	62.50	5	15.62

Table 4.12 The frequency of participant (people) theme found in *Utusan Malaysia's* texts

Table 4.12 notes that participants who are involved in the texts merely come from government category. The table also shows that Malaysia participants are mostly presented in *Utusan Malaysia*. It is topicalized 20 times or 62.50%. The participants topicalized in *Utusan Malaysia's* text are Prime Minister (15.62%), Malaysian government (21.87) Malaysia Foreign Affairs Minister (25%).

However, Indonesia is less topicalized in *Utusan Malaysia* daily. The total occurrence of Indonesia participants is seven times or 21.87%. Indonesia participants who are involved in the text are Indonesian government (12.50%) and Indonesia President (9.37%).

The participants that involve both Indonesia and Malaysia occur five times or 15.62%. The participants involving both Indonesia and Malaysia placed in the topic position are government (6.25%), foreign affairs minister (3.12%), and the leaders of the two countries (6.25%).

The findings suggest that *Utusan Malaysia* only involves the government participant. It means that *Utusan Malaysia* wants to guide its readers to the discourse that Ambalat case is a diplomatic problem between Malaysian government and Indonesian government. It does not become the concern of Malaysia people.

Table 4.13 is the list of participant (non-people) theme put in the topic position in *Utusan Malaysia's* texts.

Participant (Non-People)	Indonesia		Malaysia		Indonesia-Malaysia	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
<i>Isu sempadan maritim</i> (maritime border issue)	-	0	-	0	2	11.11
<i>Apa-apa insiden</i> (incident)	-	0	-	0	1	5.55
<i>Kedua-dua blok tersebut</i> (the two blocks)	-	0	3	16.67	-	0
<i>Hubungan kita</i> (our relationship)	-	0	1	5.55	-	0
<i>Ini (masalah Pendatang Asing Tanpa Izin)</i> This (illegal visitors problem)	-	0	-	0	1	5.55
<i>Pendekatan tersebut (that approach)</i>	-	0	-	0	1	5.55
Masalah Ambalat (Ambalat case)	-	0	-	0	2	11.11
<i>Pulau itu (Sipadan dan Ligitan)</i> (the islands (Sipadan and ligitan))	-	0	1	5.55	-	0
<i>Wilayah</i> (the area)	-	0	-	0	1	5.55
<i>Media Indonesia (Media Indonesia)</i>	3	16.67	-	0	-	0
<i>Beberapa akhbar utama negara itu</i> (some leading newspapers in that country)	2	11.11	-	0	-	0
Total	5	27.78	5	27.78	8	44.44

Table 4.13 The frequency of participant (non-people) theme in *Utusan Malaysia's* texts

Table 4.13 suggests that the *Utusan Malaysia* focuses more on participant (non-people) involving both Indonesia and Malaysia. It occurs eight times or 44.44%. The participants (non-people) that occur are maritime border issue (11.11%), incidents (5.55%), illegal visitor (5.55%), the approach (5.55%), and Ambalat case (5.55%).

Indonesia as the counterpart of Malaysia with regard to Ambalat case is topicalized five times or 27.78%. Indonesian participants put in the topic position are *Media Indonesia* (16.67%) and *some national newspapers of the country* (11.11%).

Meanwhile, Malaysian participants (non-people) appear four times or 25%. The participants that appear are *the two blocks* (18.75%), *Sipadan and Ligitan islands* and *our relationship* appears one time or 5.55%.

From the findings of the participant (non-people) above, it comes to the conclusion that *Utusan Malaysia* concerns more on *kedua-dua blok tersebut* (the two blocks) and *Media Indonesia*. *Media Indonesia* is one of Indonesia national newspapers. It is very critical in writing about Malaysia with regard to Ambalat case.

The subsequent table is the list of circumstances that are found in *Utusan Malaysia*. The circumstances themes that are found in the texts are categorized into three categories; location, time, and manner. In this study, the focus is headed to circumstance of location merely.

Circumstances		Indonesia		Malaysia		Indonesia-Malaysia	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
A. Location	Dalam perbualan tersebut	-	0	1	20	-	0
	Di Jakarta	1	20	-	0	-	0
Sub Total (A)		1	20	1	20	-	0
B. Time	Semalam	-	0	1	20	-	0
	Sub Total (B)	-	0	1	20	-	0
C. Manner	Dengan cara ini	-	0	-	0	1	20
	Melalui langkah diplomasi	-	0	-	0	1	20
Sub Total (C)		-	0	-	0	2	40
Total		1	20	2	40	2	40

Table 4.14 The frequency of circumstance theme found in *Utusan Malaysia's* texts

Table 4.14 notes that *Utusan Malaysia* presents the location equally. Malaysia location that is put in the topic position is *dalam perbualan tersebut* (in that conversation). It also occurs one time or 20%. Meanwhile, Indonesia location that becomes the topical theme is *di Jakarta* (in Jakarta). It is also occurs one time or 20%.

Overall, *Utusan Malaysia* views the Ambalat case as a diplomatic problem between Indonesia and Malaysia. Ambalat case does not become the business of Malaysian society. From the findings, it is also can be concluded that *Utusan Malaysia* put its concern more on how the Indonesia national newspapers depicts Malaysia as the opposite with regard to Ambalat case.

4.1.2.2 Causal Interpretation

To identify the cause making the Ambalat case happens, transitivity analysis focusing on material process is applied. Applying the analysis, the reasearcher is able to trace the actor that makes or causes the border line conflict happens. Table 4.15 shows the actor and the agent that is considered the cause of the problem.

Media Indonesia	Telah mengambil	inisiatif	untuk meningkatkan	rasa kurang senang (rakyat negara itu)
actor	Pr: material	range	Pr:material	goal

Table 4.15 The cause of the problem found in *Utusan Malaysia's* texts

Table 4.15 features that *Media Indonesia* is the actor who *telah mengambil* (has taken) *insiatif* (initiative) *untuk meningkatkan* (to increase) *rasa kurang senang rakyat negara itu* (the displeased feeling of the people in the country).

In conclusion, *Utusan Malaysia* considers *Media Indonesia* as the cause of the problem that makes the border conflict between Indonesia and Malaysia occurs.

4.1.2.3 Moral Evaluation

To trace what moral values attached to *Media Indonesia* as the cause of the problem, evaluations proposed by Fairclough (2003) is employed. The following table is the frequency of the moral evaluation occurrence in *Utusan Malaysia's* texts.

Texts	Occurrences	Value			
		Positive		Negative	
		Freq	%	Freq	%
<i>Isu Sempadan Maritim: Susilo Telepon PM</i>	-	-	0	-	0
<i>Media Indonesia Dikritik</i>	1 assumed value 1 deontic modality	-	0	2	100
Total		-	0	2	100%

Table 4.16 the frequency of moral evaluation over *Media Indonesia* found in *Utusan Malaysia's* texts

Table 4.16 shows that *Media Indonesia* is 100% evaluated negatively. The assumed value is found in sentence *Menteri Luar* (Malaysia foreign minister), *Datuk Seri Syed Hamid Albar* (Datuk Seri Syed Hamid Albar) *hari ini* (today) *mengkritik* (has criticized) *Media Indonesia* (Media Indonesia) *karena memperbesar-besarkan isu sempadan maritime membabitkan dua blok kawasan di Sulawesi* (because it exaggerated the maritime border conflict affecting the two blocks in Sulawesi). It can be assumed that whatever follows the word *mengkritik*

(has criticized) the value is negative. So, *Media Indonesia* is negatively evaluated by Malaysia foreign Minister.

The evaluation of deontic modality also brings negative evaluation. It is found in sentence *Media negara itu* (the media of the country) *seharusnya* (should) *bersikap terbuka* (have been transparent) *dan* (and) *menghargai* (appreciate) *usaha pemimpin kedua-dua negara* (the leaders' efforts of the two countries) *untuk menyelesaikan* (to solve) *isu itu* (the issue) *berdasarkan* (based on) *semangat setiakawan ASEAN* (ASEAN friendship spirit). The deontic modality *seharusnya* (should) implies that *Media Indonesia* was not transparent. It is a negative evaluation.

In conclusion, *Media Indonesia* as the cause of the problem attached to bad moral evaluation with regard to Ambalat case. *Utusan Malaysia* probably wants to legitimate *Media Indonesia* as the cause of the problem.

4.1.2.4 Treatment Recommendation

To identify the treatment recommendations that are brought in the *Utusan Malaysia* regarding the Ambalat case, the verbal process, affective mental processes, and evaluative statement analysis are applied. Those elements can show the desirability and undesirability of the speaker with regard to the treatment recommendation to solve the Ambalat case.

The verbal processes that are analyzed, in this case, are the verbal processes. It is considered to bring some recommendations such as *ask*.

[4m] *Presiden Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono hari ini menghubungi Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi dan meminta agar isu sempadan Maritim di Laut Sulawesi yang*

mencetuskan pertikaian antara kedua-dua Negara diselesaikan secara rundingan diplomatic

Sentence [4m] reflects that *Presiden Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono* (President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono) *hari ini* (today) *menghubungi* (called) *Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi* (Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi) *dan* (and) *meminta* (asked) *agar isu sempadan Maritim* (the issue of maritime conflict) *di Laut Sulawesi* (at Sulawesi Sea) *yang mencetuskan pertikaian antara kedua-dua negara* (causing the conflict between the two countries) *diselesaikan secara rundingan diplomatik* (be solved diplomatically). The verbal process *meminta* (asked) points out that President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono recommends to solve the Ambalat case diplomatically.

The affective mental processes, according to Fairclough (2003), are the explicit evaluations that show desirability and undesirability of an author. Sentence [4n] is the example.

[4n] *Dalam hal ini, syed Hamid berharap pemimpin kedua-dua Negara dapat mengadakan perbincangan secara harmoni demi kebaikan bersama.*

[4n] shows that *Dalam hal ini* (in this case), *Syed Hamid* (Syed Hamid) *berharap* (hoped) *pemimpin kedua-dua negara* (the leaders of the two countries) *dapat mengadakan perbincangan* (can have a talk) *secara harmoni* (harmonically) *demi kebaikan bersama* (for good). The sentence points out that the mental process *berharap* (hoped) means that Syed Hamid recommends to solve the Ambalat case by a harmonically talk.

Table 4.17 is the list of desirable treatment to solve the conflict that is found in the *Utusan Malaysia's* texts.

Voice	Desirable treatment	Occurrences
<i>Presiden RI, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono</i> (Indonesia President, Susilo Bambang yudhoyono) <i>PM Malaysia, Abdullah Badawi</i> (Malaysia PM, Abdullah Badawi) <i>Menlu Malaysia, Syed Hamid Albar</i> (Malaysia foreign minister, Syed Hamid Albar)	<i>Isu sempadam maritim diselesaikan dengan pendekatan diplomatik</i> (Maritime border issue solved through diplomatic approach)	3

Table 4.17 List of desirable treatment with regard to Ambalat case

Table 4.18 figures out that both Indonesia and Malaysia governments want to solve the Ambalat case diplomatically. Diplomatic negotiation is recommended to solve the Ambalat case for the good of the two countries. It implies that *Utusan Malaysia* probably wants the Ambalat case to be solved peacefully.

4.2 Discussion

This section will discuss the differences in frames of *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia*, as well as the ideology behind the frame of the respective media. This section is the third stage of Fairclough's theoretical framework, namely explanation.

4.2.1 Comparison of *Kompas's* frame and *Utusan Malaysia's* frame with regard to Ambalat case

This section will discuss the differences of *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia's* frames. Problem identification, causal interpretation, moral evaluation and treatment recommendation found in the respective media are compared.

4.2.1.1 Problem Identification

In the present study, the result of analysis shows that *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia* have different points of view with regard to Ambalat case. The theme-rheme analysis focusing on topical theme reveals that *Kompas*, Indonesia's leading newspaper, mostly emphasis on Indonesian participant (people), Indonesian participant (non-people), and Indonesia's circumstances (location) as the topical theme. Conversely, *Utusan Malaysia* as the Malaysia's number one selling newspaper most prominently topicalizes Malaysian participant (people). The comparison of topical theme types found in the respective media can be observed in Figure 4.1.

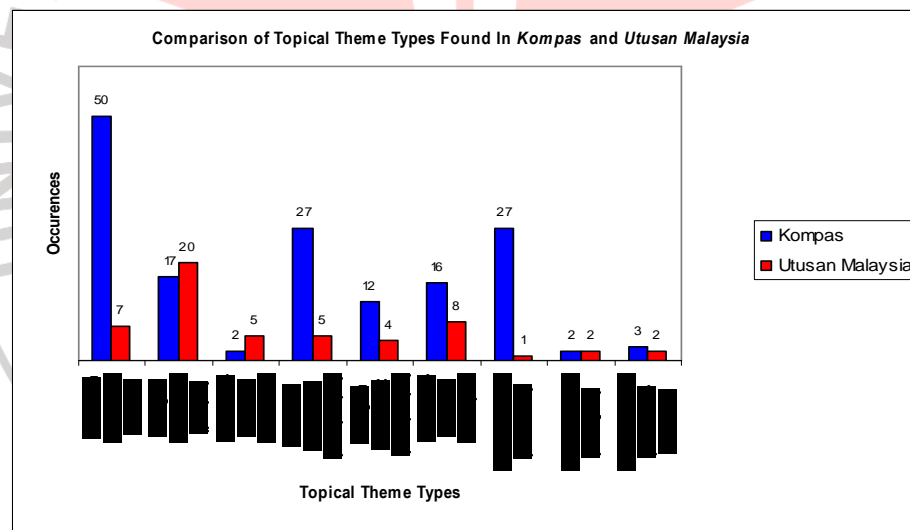


Figure 4.1 The comparison of topical theme types found in *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia*

Figure 4.1 notes that *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia* topicalize the Indonesian and Malaysian participant (people) reversely. Detailed comparison of participant (people) involved in Ambalat case can be seen in the Figure 4.2.

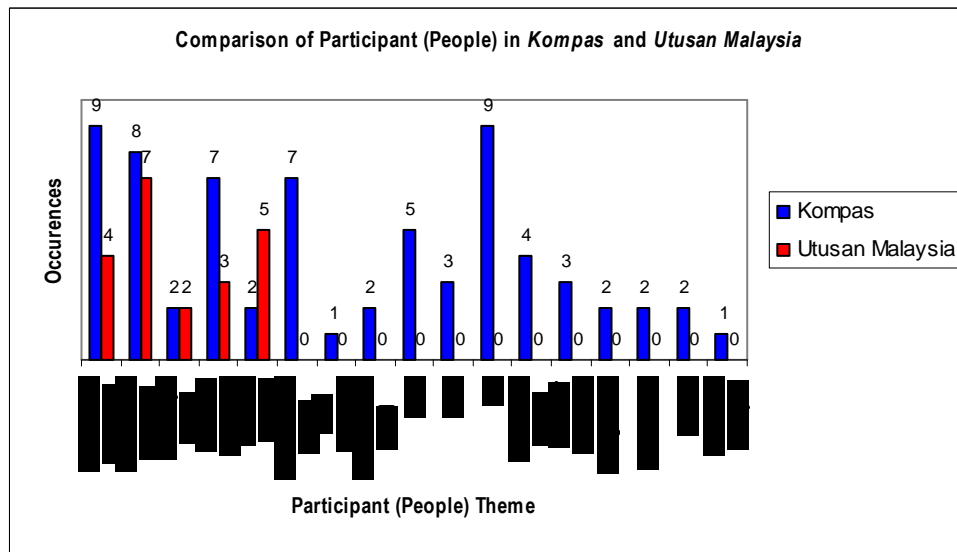


Figure 4.2 The comparison of participant (people) theme found in *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia*

Figure 4.2 features that the major participants (people) topicalized in *Kompas* is Indonesian participant. It embraces all Indonesian elements from government to the laymen. In government category, *Kompas* involves *pemerintah Indonesia* (Indonesian government), *Presiden Indonesia* (Indonesia President), *Wakil Gubernur Sulawesi Selatan* (South Sulawesi Vice Governor), and *Wakil Kepala KBRI* (Vice Chief of Indonesia Embassy). In addition, it also involves legislative such as *DPR* (House of Representatives) and *DPD* (Local House of Representatives). *TNI* (Indonesia Military force), *pengamat politik dan hukum* (politics and law expert), *masyarakat Indonesia* (Indonesia citizens), *ormas* (mass organization), *mahasiswa* (college students) and *wartawan Kompas* (*Kompas* journalist) are also embraced in *Kompas*. Contrarily, Malaysian participant is the minor topical theme in *Kompas*. It only involves *Perdana Menteri Malaysia*

(Malaysia Prime Minister) and *Menteri Luar Negeri Malaysia* (Malaysia Foreign Affairs Minister).

From the large number of Indonesia participants coming from various backgrounds who are involved in the *Kompas* texts regarding the Ambalat case, it can be referred that *Kompas* views the Ambalat case as national problem. The case not only becomes the concern of Indonesia government but it also becomes the concern of all Indonesia elements.

In contrast, *Utusan Malaysia* puts the Malaysian participants as the major topical theme and Indonesian participant as the minor topical theme. It involves *Pemerintah Malaysia* (Malaysian Government), *Perdana Menteri Malaysia* (Malaysia Prime Minister) and *Menteri Luar Negeri Malaysia* (Malaysia Foreign Affairs Minister). Unlike *Kompas* that involves all Indonesia elements, *Utusan Malaysia* only embraces government to be involved in Ambalat case. Therefore, it can be concluded that *Utusan Malaysia* views Ambalat case as a diplomatic problem between Indonesian government and Malaysian government. It does not become the concern of Malaysia society.

The findings of this study also suggest that there are differences with regard to participant (non-people) theme in the respective media. The differences can be observed in Table 4.18



Table 4.18 notes that *Kompas* puts its concern on *Wilayah Ambalat* (Ambalat area), *sengketa perbatasan Indonesia-Malaysia* (the border line conflict of Indonesia-Malaysia), *kapal perang* (war ship), *unjuk rasa* (demonstration), *pesawat* (airplane), *pelanggaran* (trespassing), *penghalauan* (expelling), penarikan beberapa KRI (the withdrawal of some Indonesian ships), and *pertemuan Menlu* (the meeting of Foreign affairs ministers). It suggests that *Kompas* probably wants to record critical conditions that happen during the dispute of Ambalat between Indonesia and Malaysia.

However, *Utusan Malaysia* puts its focus more on *Media Indonesia*, *kedua-dua blok tersebut* (the two blocks), *beberapa akhbar utama negara itu* (some newspapers in that country), *masalah Ambalat* (Ambalat case), *Isu sempadan maritim* (Maritime conflict issue). It can be concluded that *Utusan Malaysia* only concern on how media Indonesia reports the Ambalat case.

There is an interesting difference with regard to the noun phrase *wilayah Ambalat* (Ambalat area). In the theme-rheme analysis, *wilayah Ambalat* is always associated to the country of the respective media. *Kompas* identifies that Ambalat area belongs to Indonesia. *Utusan Malaysia*, in contrast, always identifies Ambalat area as Malaysia's.

The findings of this study also points out that there is a difference between *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia* in topicalizing the location. *Kompas* topicalizes Indonesia's location as the major theme and Malaysia's location as the minor theme. Contrarily, Malaysia focuses more on Malaysia's location rather than Indonesia's. It can be observed in Figure 4.3

Malaysia are *dalam perbualan tersebut* (in that conversation) and *di Kuala Lumpur* (in Kuala Lumpur). It implies that circumstance (location) does not become the concern of *Utusan Malaysia*.

To sum up, *Kompas* identifies Ambalat case as a national problem that involves all Indonesian elements. Contrarily, *Utusan Malaysia* identifies Ambalat case as the business between Indonesian and Malaysian government. It is not the business of Malaysian society.

4.2.1.2 Causal Interpretation

The finding of material process analysis shows that *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia* identify a different cause of problem. *Kompas* identifies Malaysia as the actor who triggers the Ambalat case. Malaysia is put as the actor that trespasses Indonesia waters territory. However, *Utusan Malaysia* points out that *Media Indonesia* is the actor that causes Ambalat case. The comparison of the cause of the problem that has been identified by the respective media can be observed in Table 4.19 and Table 4.20

<i>Kompas</i>		
Pesawat Kepolisian Diraja Malaysia	melanggar	Wilayah RI
Actor	Pr: Material Process	goal

Table 4.19 The cause of the problem found in *Kompas*

<i>Utusan Malaysia</i>				
Media Indonesia	Telah mengambil	inisiatif	untuk meningkatkan	rasa kurang senang (rakyat negara itu)
actor	Pr: material	range	Pr:material	goal

Table 4.20 The cause of the problem found in *Utusan Malaysia*

Table 4.19 reveals that in *Kompas* identifies *pesawat kepolisian diraja Malaysia* (Malaysia air force's airplane) as the actor who *melanggar* (trespasses) *wilayah RI* (Indonesia's territory). However, Table 4.20 notes that *Utusan Malaysia* puts *Media Indonesia* (Media Indonesia) as the actor which *telah mengambil inisiatif* (has taken) inisiatif (initiative) to *meningkatkan* (increase) *rasa kurang senang rakyat negara itu* (unpleased feeling of Indonesian people).

4.2.1.3 Moral Evaluation

The identification of actor, who is considered make the problem occurs, is accompanied by moral evaluation over the actor. The evaluations is done by analyzing evaluative statement, affective evaluation, deontic modality, and assumed value.

As explained previously, *Kompas* considers Malaysia the actor. Consequently, *Kompas* evaluates the moral of Malaysia to convince the reader that Malaysia is the cause of the problem. It is realized through negative evaluations.

Contrarily, *Utusan Malaysia* does not consider Malaysia the cause of the problem. It is *Media Indonesia* that is considered the actor. Consequently, *Utusan Malaysia* gives bad evaluation over Media Indonesia. The comparison of moral evaluation in the respective media can be observed in Table 4.21.



Table 4.21 suggests that *Kompas* evaluates Malaysia as *anak kecil lagi bandel* (naughty toddler), and as the ally of Australia and England. *Kompas* also evaluates that Malaysia *sering memasuki wilayah perairan Indonesia* (often trespasses Indonesia waters area) and *melakukan provokasi* (does provocation).

Utusan Malaysia, however, evaluates that *Media Indonesia memperbesar-besarkan isu sempadan maritim* (*Media Indonesia* exaggerates maritime border issue). Besides, *Media Indonesia* is considered does not appreciate the effort of Indonesian and Malaysian leaders to solve the Ambalat case diplomatically. It is proven by the using of modality *seharusnya* (should) in sentence *Media negara itu seharusnya bersikap terbuka dan menghargai usaha pemimpin kedua-dua negara untuk menyelesaikan isu itu berasaskan (semangat setiakawan ASEAN* (the media of the country should have been transparent and should have appreciated the leaders' efforts of the two countries to solve the issue based on ASEAN friendship spirit).

In summary, the evaluations analysis shows that *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia* give bad moral evaluation over the actors to legitimate them as the cause of the problem.

4.2.1.4 Treatment Recommendation

Applying evaluation analysis proposed by Fairclough (2003), researcher finds that the treatment to solve Ambalat case recommended by *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia* are also different. The analysis reveals that there are desirable

and undesirable treatments found in the respective media. The desirable treatments can be observed in Figure 4.4

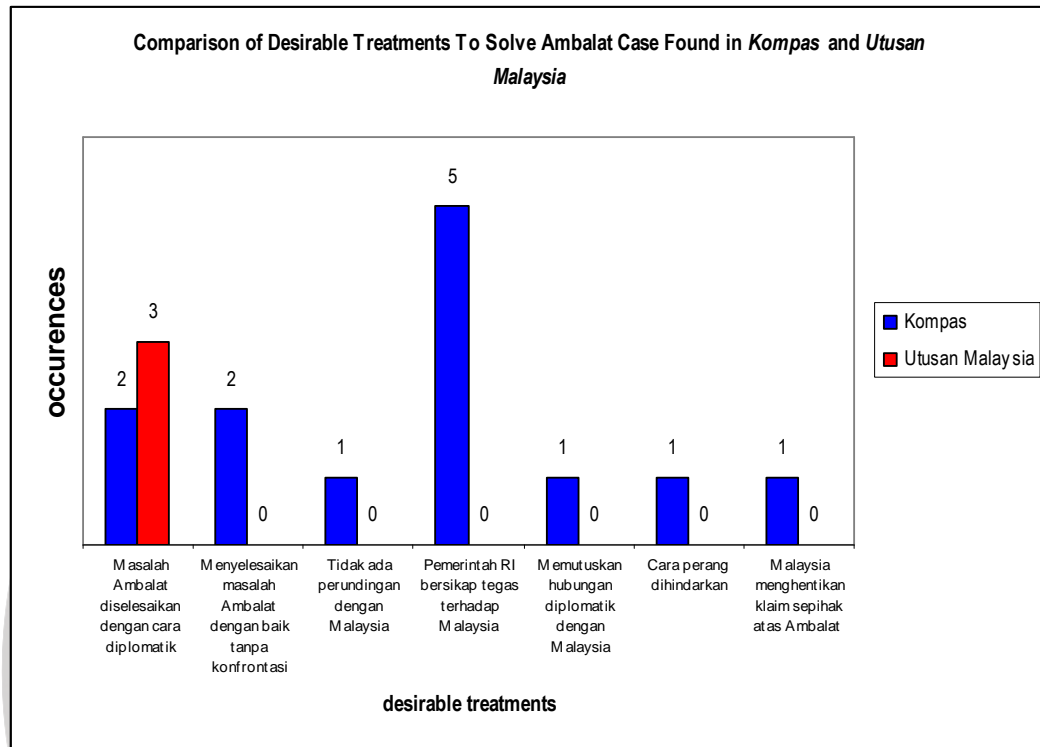


Figure 4.4 The comparison of desirable treatments found in *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia*

Figure 4.4 reflects that *Kompas* suggests many treatments to solve Ambalat. The figure shows that there are seven offered treatments: *masalah Ambalat diselesaikan dengan cara diplomatik* (Ambalat case is solved diplomatically), *menyelesaikan masalah Ambalat tanpa konfrontasi* (to solve Ambalat case without confrontation), *tidak ada perundingan dengan Malaysia* (no negotiation with Malaysia), *Pemerintah RI bersikap tegas terhadap Malaysia* (Indonesian Government must act firmly toward Malaysia), *memutuskan hubungan diplomatik dengan Malaysia* (cut off the diplomatic relationship with

Malaysia), *cara perang dihindarkan* (avoid war), and *Malaysia menghentikan klaim sepihak atas Ambalat* (Malaysia stop one-sided claims over Ambalat). Figure 4.4 also features that the most desirable treatment in *Kompas* is *Pemerintah RI bersikap tegas terhadap Malaysia* (Indonesian Government must act firmly toward Malaysia). However, *Utusan Malaysia* only offers one recommendation that is *masalah Ambalat diselesaikan dengan cara diplomatik* (Ambalat case is solved diplomatically).

Besides desirable treatments, it is also found that there are undesirable treatments in *Kompas*. However, the undesirable treatments are not found in *Utusan Malaysia*. It can be observed in Figure 4.5.

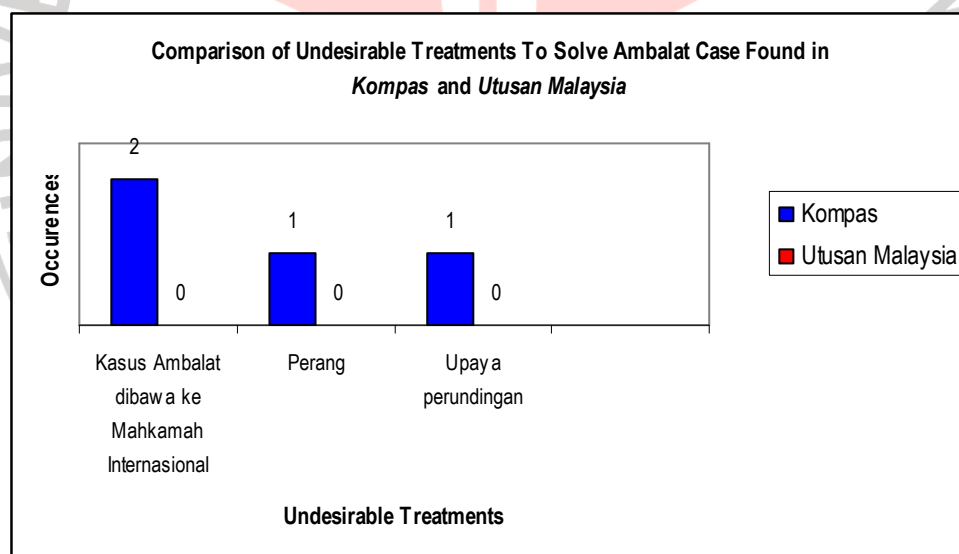


Figure 4.5 The comparison of undesirable treatments found in *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia*

Figure 4.5 reveals that in *Kompas* there are three undesirable treatments. First, *Kasus Ambalat dibawa ke Mahkamah Internasional* (Taking the Ambalat case to the International Court Justice). Second, *perang* (war). And, the last is

upaya perundingan (negotiation effort). The most undesirable treatment in *Kompas* is taking the Ambalat case to the International Court Justice (ICJ). Meanwhile, there is no undesirable treatment found in *Utusan Malaysia*.

In summary, it can be inferred that *Kompas* wants the Ambalat case to be solve firmly. In addition, it does not want the Ambalat case to be taken to the IJC. It is because in 2002 Malaysia won the case on Sipadan and Ligitan (two islands near Ambalat). However, *Utusan Malaysia* wants the Ambalat case to be solved diplomatically.

4.2 Underlying Ideology

Fishman argues that “News is neither a reflection nor a distortion of reality because either of this categorization implies that news can record what is out there. News story, if they reflect anything, reflect the practice of the workers in the organization that produce news” (1982, cited in Eriyanto, 2002)

The differences in frames of *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia* with regard to the 2005 Ambalat case has been elaborates in Section 4.1. *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia* have different frames in reporting the case. It suggests that there are several possible ideologies underlying the frames in the respective media.

The first ideology that appears behind the differences in frames of the respective media is news production involves process of selection. *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia* select news which is considered important. The media also determine the problem of the case, the cause of the problem, moral evaluation and treatment recommendation with regard to Ambalat case that meet their ideology.

Kompas views that Ambalat case is important news. It is evident by the large number of Indonesian elements involved in the case. It implies that *Kompas* tries to raise nationalism and sovereignty issues. Identifying ambalat case as national problem, *Kompas* considers Malaysia the national enemy. It evaluates that Malaysia has bad moral evaluation. For that reason, *Kompas* suggests to solve Ambalat case firmly.

Conversely, *Utusan Malaysia* probably considers Ambalat case not really important. Positioning government merely in the topic position, *Utusan Malaysia* identifies Ambalat case as diplomatic problem. It blames *Media Indonesia* to exaggerate the case. Therefore, it gives bad moral evaluation over *Media Indonesia*. *Utusan Malaysia* suggests to solve Ambalat case diplomatically.

The differences in the frames imply that in reporting the news, both *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia* involve their nationalism. They are very subjective. *Kompas* claims that Ambalat as the part of Indonesia's territory. In contrast, *Utusan Malaysia* argues that Ambalat as the part of Malaysia's territory. They quote different explanation from different sources to convince the reader that Ambalat belongs to their countries.

The second ideology that can be inferred from the different frame of the respective media is capitalism. For *Kompas*, Ambalat case is very interesting and selling. It is evident by the large number of news reporting with regard to Ambalat case in *Kompas*. However, *Utusan Malaysia* considers Ambalat case is not selling. While *Kompas* is very enthusiastic in reporting Ambalat case, *Utusan*

Malaysia is not really interested to report it. *Utusan Malaysia* chooses the illegal visitor issues as their main news rather than Ambalat case (Hidayati, 2005).

The third ideology that appears behind the differences is access to public discourse. As mentioned previously, *Kompas* involves all Indonesian elements in Ambalat case. It implies that *Kompas* gives more access to the Indonesian people to be involved in politic discourse. Contrarily, *Utusan Malaysia* seems to limit the access of Malaysian people to be involved in politic discourse.

In conclusion, the nationalism and capitalism ideology have controlled *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia* in reporting Ambalat case. The same reality, that is the Ambalat case, presented and viewed differently by *Kompas* and *Utusan Malaysia* based on their ideology.

