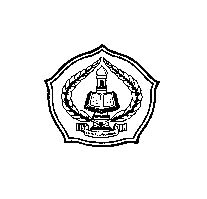
**WORD SEQUENCE IN *JAKARTA POST* HEADLINE**

**THESIS**

Presented to

State Islamic College of Tulungagung in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam in English Education Program

****

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**MOTTO**

**Whether you can make words means so many different things (Lewis Carol)**

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State that thesis ***“WORD SEQUENCE IN JAKARTA POST HEADLINE”*** is truly my original work, it doesn’t incorporate any material previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to the fact, I’m the only person responsible for the thesis any injections or claim from other.

Tulungagung, July 05 2011

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**DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to:

* My beloved parents (Mr. Pramuji and Mrs. Musrini) who always who have given full love, attentions, motivations, and pray.
* My beloved parents (Mr. Sudja’i Habib) who always motivate me to do the best and get to everything.
* My beloved sister (Endang Sri Astuti, Siti Jumaidah, and Anik Agustina) and brother in Law (Mas Sur and kak Yuol) thank you for your support and understanding.

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In the name of Allah SWT The Most Beneficent and The Most Merciful. All praises are to Allah SWT for all blesses so that the writer can accomplish this thesis. In addition, may Peace and Salutation be given to the prophet Muhammad (pbuh) who has taken all human being from the Darkness to the Lightness.

The writer would like to express my gratitude to:

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Hopefully, Allah can receive their kindness and written in his book as “Amal Sholeh” in this world and here after. Amin

Finally, the writer realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, the writer still needs any constructive criticism and suggestion from the readers and the writer hopes this thesis will be useful for the readers who want to develop the English Teaching.

Tulungagung, July 05 2011

The writer

Tanti Praningrum

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**ABSTRACT**

Praningrum, Tanti. Registered Student 3213073103 2011. *Word Sequence in Jakarta Post Headlines Thesis*. English Education Program. State Islamic College (STAIN) of Tulungagung.

Advisor: Nurul Chojimah, M.Pd.

Keywords: *Word Sequence and Impression*.

The background of this research is the fact that in the written language the sequence of word is used by the writer of newspapers to attract more attention for the readers. The sequence of word will give impression of the massage which is delivered by the writer to reader when they are read the news. *Jakarta Post* is used in this research because the pattern in word sequence is easy to find in this newspaper and then *Jakarta Post* is more understand than other English newspapers.

The formulation of the research problem is how the sequence of words headlines of *Jakarta Post?* Andthe purpose of this research is to find and describe the sequence of words in headline of *Jakarta post.*

Qualitative approach was used in this research. (1) The instrument of this particular study was the researcher herself. (2) The source of data was headline of *Jakarta Post* taken from [www.JakartaPost.com](http://www.JakartaPost.com)(3) Data collected from [www.JakartaPost.com](http://www.JakartaPost.com) website. The entire data amount to 28 headlines, (4) Data analysis (a) data reduction (b) data display(c) conclusions drawing and verification.

Research finding in this research shows word sequence is used by the writer in the newspapers to motivate the reader to read the news, to create suspense the reader, to convince the reader of the truth what the writing of writer with credible supporting details, to persuade the reader for doing of actions what the writer hope, and the last to shock or give a surprise the reader which read the news.

Finally the writer suggests the students and researcher who are interested in discourse especially in word-sequence to study more related references and to conduct a study about word sequence from previous point of view and different subject so the study about word-sequence will be develop.

**ABSTRAK**

Praningrum, Tanti. Daftar Mahasiswa 3213073103. Judul Skripsi Word Sequence in *Jakarta Post* Headlines. Progam Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris. Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negri (STAIN) Tulungagung.

Pembimbing: Nurul Chojimah, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: *Susunan kata, kesan*

Latar Belakang dalam penelitian ini adalah sebuah fakta bahwa di dalam bahasa tulis susunan kata digunakan oleh penulis dalam sebuah media cetak(Koran) untuk menarik perhatian yang lebih kepada pembaca. Susunan kata tersebut akan memberikan kesan pada pesan yang ingin disampaikan oleh penulis kepada pembaca ketika mereka (pembaca) membaca berita tersebut. Jakarta Post digunakan dalam penelitian ini karena pola susunan kata lebih mudah ditemukan dalam media cetak(Koran) ini dan Jakarta Post sangat mudah dipahami daripada Koran-koran dengan mengunakan bahasa Inggris lainya.

Rumusan masalah dalam penelitia ini adalah bagaimana susunan kata dalam headline Jakarta Pos?. Dan kemudian tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah mencari dan mendiskusikan susunan kata dalam headline Jakarta Pos.

Penddekatan qualitative digunakan dalam penelitian ini. (1) Instrumen di dalam fakta-fakta penelitian ini adalah peneliti sendiri. (2) Sumber data adalah headline JakartaPost yang mengambil dari [www.JakartaPost.com](http://www.JakartaPost.com).(3) Pengelompokan data dari website [www.JakartaPost.com](http://www.JakartaPost.com). Dan didapatkan data sebanyak 28 headline. (4) Data analysis (a) Data reduksi (b) Data Display (c) menyimpulkan sebuah kesimpulan dan membuktikanya.

Penemuan penelitian dalam penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa susunan kata yang digunakan oleh penulis di media cetak (Koran) untuk memotivasi pembaca untuk membaca berita, untuk mnciptakan ketagangan bagi pembaca, untuk meyakinkan pembaca tentang kebenaran apa yang telah ditulis oleh penulis dengan gagasan ide pendukung yang dapat di pertanggungjawabkan, untuk mengajak para pembaca agar melaksanakan kegiataan apa yang peneliti harapkan, dan yang terakhir untuk memberikan kejutan atau sesuatu yang tidak diduga oleh pembaca yang membaca berita.

Akhirnya penulis menyarankan kepada siswa dan peneliti yang tertarik dalam discourse khususnya dalam susunan kata untuk lebih mempelajari refrensi-refrensi yang berkaitan dengan penelitan ini dan mengadakan penelitian tentang susunan kata dari sudut pandang yang berbeda dan subject penelitian lain sehingga penelitian tentang susunan kata akan berkembang.

**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

The study deals with the aspect of what and why it is conducted. This chapter is intended to discuss several topics as follows : the background of study, problem of the study, significance of study, scope of study , limitation of study, definition of key terms, and the organization of this thesis, which are presented in that order.

1. **Background of study**

As we know that, human being cannot be separated from using language. A language is a signal operates with symbolic vocal sound, and which is use by a group of people of communication. Sungkono (2007:2) states that “language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol which permits all people in a given culture or other people who have learned the system of that culture to communicate or to interact”. Hornby (2000:662) states that” language is a system of sounds, words, pattern, use by human to communicative thoughts and felling”. Beside, “a language is an arbitrary system of articulation, sounds make use by a group of human as a mean of carrying on the affairs of society” (Dardjawijoyo.2003:16)

Based on that explanation, we consider that language is very important for people to communicate to other. However there are seven functions from the language when not consider we use it. The first is emotional expression in which the language uses in the condition when the speakers are alone or not. The second is social interaction a purpose of which is to maintain a comfortable relationship between people. The third is the power of sound in which the speakers use its effect of sound. The fourth is the expression of identity. The use of language can tell the readers about: social background or social class. It is include level of education, parental background, occupation. These all have an effect on pronunciation and choice of words. Next, the expression of identity is an age. As a middle-age person absolutely pronunciation, manner of expression are differently from someone in their teenage years. After that, the expressions of identity are sex and personality. The fifth is the instrument of though. When people want conclude about the issue absolutely people need their though to find the idea from the issue. And the last is the natural of power. The example is of language function is to record about the fact.

An implication from the use of language only considers the syntactic theory, so the conveying of factual, propositional information which is somehow basic is often not notice. As increasing the number linguists are starting they are suggest to analysis sentence structure be base on information structure of a given-new or topic comment kind, according to what is known or taken for granted at a given point in a discourse sequence.

Based on the problem above, the focus of study is in discourse analysis. According Murcia (2000:5) “discourse analysis is useful for drawing attention to language skill, which put user knowledge of phonological, grammatical, and lexical resource into action whenever language user achieve successful communication”. Based on the stated we know that language (static structure and system) and communication (dynamic process) are no in parallel concepts. It is means that discourse analysis must be concern with ways in which information is select, alternatively assume to shear of knowledge, take for grant, or not select at all. Because it, not just statements are true or false, but of states of information, and differential access to information.

Discourse analysis has any theory about the point of view in presentation of information. Presentation of information is one of the fields of study within discourse analysis that the way text is form as point of view. According to Renkema (1993:141) presentation of information divides into staging, perspectivication, and giving-new-management. In this study the writer wants to specify her study in staging.

Every clause, sentence, paragraph, episode, and discourse is organized around a particular element that is taken as its point of departure. It is as though the speakers present what the writer wants to say from a particular perspective. Grimes in Brown and Yule (1983:134) concern with “how the linear organizations can be manipulated to bring some items and events into greater prominence than others. So an initial main clause will, iconically, refer to an important event, while following subsidiary clause will supply subsidiary information”. Clements in Brown and Yule (1983:134) states “staging is a dimension of prose structure which identifies the relative prominence given to various segments of prose discourse”.

For instance, in the word “change we believe in” Obama speech in elections president. The sequence of word has impression in “change”. The meaning from the words is Obama will make sure and make big impression for the society of US that he can bring a changing for the US if the all society chosen Obama as a president, But when we change sequence of word from the word “we believe in change” it make different impressions and different sequence. From the sequence of word the impressions is in “believe”, the meaning from the sequence is we absolutely believe there is a change. We can conclude that same word, same number of word but different sequence in the word make a different impressions.

From that explanation it is important to study staging as sates in Brown and Yule (1983:134) that “staging as crucial factor in discourse structure because, they believe the way a piece of discourse is staged, must have a significant effect both on the process of interpretations and on the process of subsequent recall”. It is very important to apply the staging to communicate because people have different point of view. From different point of view it is hope that there is no underestimate from people to other people. And force the people that her or his argument is very right because usually people make variation to persuade our mind or have developed sense to follow what speakers’ wants. People have point of view to thing the argument with the own word and own ways because people have a perceptual abilities.

Based on the problem above, the writer decides to choose the staging in her study. She intends to study the application *Jakarta Post* headline because the pattern of *Jakarta Post* in word sequence is easy to find in this newspaper and then *Jakarta Post* is more understand than other English newspapers.

1. **Formulation of Research Problem**

In this research, the writer focuses on the staging in headline of Jakarta post. This research is particularly intended to answer the question:

How is the sequence of words in headline of *Jakarta Post*?

1. **Purpose of the study**

This research is intended to get conclusion in the form description answering of the problems that have been previously mentioned in above:

To find and describes the sequence of words in headline of *Jakarta Post.*

**D. Significance of the study**

1. Theoretically

Theoretically the result of this study will answer the research problems concern in staging in headline of *Jakarta Post*.

2. Practically

It is expected that the result of this study will be useful for:

1. The writer as factual information about various presentations information utilized in the *Jakarta Post.*
2. The English students to obtain some information about staging in *Jakarta Post* so they can learn more from it. That is expected that they will consequently be able to apply their knowledge and enhance their achievement in writing
3. Process of writing skill especially about presentation information in STAGING.

d. The other research as reference in conducting their research in the same field of study.

**E. Scope of the Study**

This study is a discourse analysis focusing on the “staging” presentation of information used in *Jakarta Post*. In order to make this study manageable, this study investigates staging in headline which is used in *Jakarta Post.* And it is a newspaper started February 01, 2011 up to February 28, 2011

**F. Limitation of Study**

The limitation of study focus in uses presentation of information theory in headline news which is used in *Jakarta Post.* The writer does not investigate the presentation of information theory in other newspapers. The writer only focuses in word sequence in *Jakarta Post* headline.

**G. Definition of Key Term**

In order avoid misinterpretation between the writer and the reader, it is important to explain the meaning of the term used in particular study based on the title of this of follow:

a. word sequence :”speaker and writer can present their information in such a way that some elements will be in the foreground and while other remain in background, so speaker and writer can say in particular perspective”. Renkema(1993:141)

c. Headline : Word prints in large letters above newspapers stor

**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERETURE**

In this chapter, the writer will review some important theories related to the study. They are: communications and mass media, newspapers, the impact of mass media, theme, staging and the representation of discourse structure.

1. **Communication and the Mass Media**

The urge for communication is a primal one and in our contemporary civilization, a necessity for survival. Simple defined Emery Edwin (1971:40) “communication is the art of transmitting information, ideas and attitude from one person to another”. Whatever else people do when they come together – whatever they play, fight, make love, or they dishwasher, they always use language for communications. Without communications it is to hard for people to communicate or interaction each others. People need communication when they are expressing their idea, felling, and though or when they interact one to other language. The study of communication involves how the people use these tools in their daily round information, influence, inspire, and entertain each others.

The mass communicator’s task breaks down into two parts:

1. Knowing what he or she wants to communication.
2. Knowing how he should deliver his or her message to give it has the deepest penetration possible into the minds of his audience.

According Emery (1971:4) in communication we need a process. In process of communications as follows:

Diagram 2.1

**The communication process**

Transmitter

Destination

Receiver

Information source

Noise source

The diagram is to be read as follow:

People call our attention to four aspect of the communication process: the communicator, the message, the channel, and the audience (in research language, the communicator is also known as the encoder, the message-whether words, pictures, or sign-become symbols, the channel, in the case of mass communication, is one of the mass media, the person in the audience is known as the decoder).

In the information source a massage is selected (consist of written or spoken word, image, music, etc). => “the transmitter “codes the message to the “destination” in the communication, the message can undergo change caused by “noise”, this is called “interference”.

Emery state (1997:6) the communicator is aided in this work by what called feedback effects.

Diagram 2.2

E

S

C

Mass communication for a given massage at one moment in time is illustrated here: source(S) has this massage reported by communication (C) in channel controlled by editor (E), some audience member (a) receive the message directly, but some are in attentive, feedback interactions may occur along the communication rout.

From diagram 1 and diagram 2 in the situations in communication always involve some component. Those components are a messenger it is can speaker or writer, second receive a messenger it is can listener or reader , impression of code, code which as a language symbol. The success of communications is there a feedback between the speaker and listener or the writer and reader. If there are not feedback among the speakers and listener absolutely the communication is unsuccessful, because the information will not deliver to each other.

1. **Newspaper**

The term newspaper becomes common in the seventeenth century. However in Germany publication that we would today considers to be newspaper publication were appearing as early as the seventeenth century. Ina magazine (1998:10) states “newspapers publication, with the first names of corantos, come to the Dutch Republic in the seventeenth century, first to Amsterdam, which was a center of trade and travelers, an obvious locale for new publication”. The term coranto was adopted by other countries for a time as well. The coranto dropped the highly-illustrated German title page. Instead include a title on upper first pages of publication. The masthead common in today is periodicals. Currants also adopted a two-column format, unlike the previous single-column format, were issued in half sheets.

Publication of newspapers contains of news, Information’s, and advertisings. General-interest newspapers often feature articles on political events, crime, business, art or entertainment, society and sports. Most traditional papers also feature an editorial page containing columns that express the personal options of writers. Supplementary sections may contain advertising, comic, and coupons.

Day and Bamford (1998:100) states that “newspaper article tend to be short, which means that reader can quickly get a sense of accomplishment from finishing them”. Brevity is also a benefit for less proficient second language reader who tires quickly of reading. It is based on because people typically read only those parts of a paper that interest those, newspaper can quickly be finished.

Newspapers are most often published on daily or weekly basis, and they usually focus on one particular geographic area where most of their readers live. Despite recent setbacks in circulation and profits, newspaper is still the most iconic outlet for news and other types of written journalism**.**

Newspaper can be a superb resource for people because contains is up to date. Crucially, it may already be familiar to people if they have read or heard about the same news or topic in their own language. People may also be interest in, and thus possess background knowledge in, certain areas for instance, entertainment news, crime news, politic, national news. Cheap and widely available make a people can easy to get newspapers in everywhere and can read in every time.

1. **The headline of newspapers**.

“The first purpose in expression of newspapers is interesting, Abdul (2004:67) so it needed message of newspapers which interesting to interest the reader”. There are five expression of proposition headline as follows:

1. The proposition that emphasize advantage would be read.

These propositions always use the newspapers to attract the attentions for the reader to read the issue in the newspapers.

1. The proposition that emphasize advantage would be read. The headline give curiosity to interest them read it.

In this proposition usually the editor of newspaper write the headline news as unique as to improve the reader read the news and the propositions usually can attract the reader in the first steps to read when they are reading the title.

1. The proposition in the form of question that demand more intentions.

It occurs if it appropriates with the readers problems. This question can interest of the attention would be read effectively because of the article is hope can be answer.

1. The proposition that give a command would be read, the headline of command

must be positively.

In the propositions give a command for the reader to do, the command which appropriate the issue in the newspaper.

Form the explanations about the propositions in newspaper, the editor of the newspaper always use the proposition to interact and to attract the reader in order read the article in the newspaper. Abdul (2004: 68) give additional in make a newspaper, the editor must be attentions the structure of the newspaper. The structure of newspapers below in this table:

Table 2.1

**The structure of expression newspapers**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Structure | | |
| Headline | Body | Close |
| Purpose | Interesting of attention | Communicative | Change the attitude |
| Content | Attention | Interest awareness | Action |

From the table we can conclude that the headline, body and the close of newspaper have to a purpose and contain. The purposes of the headline must be interesting to attract the attentions of the reader, because the headline is the first step for the reader to read the news. If the headline is unique it may be invite the much reader to read the news. The bodies of newspaper have a purpose it must be communicative. The body of newspaper must be communicative in order the reader can easy to read and understanding what the writer wants in the article. And the last purpose of the newspaper is in closing of newspaper. In closing of newspaper have purpose the reader can change her or his attitude after read the article.

Not only have purposes but also newspaper have a contain. The contain in the newspapers headline must be invite the attention for the reader. It same with the purpose of the headline news that the headline have to invite the reader to read the news. The contain of the body have to interest awareness, and the last of contain of newspapers is closing. The closing of newspapers have to make actions for the reader after read the newspapers absolutely change in good action which wants the writer. Examples after read the damage of the jungle in Indonesia the reader have awareness and actions to grow thousand trees in jungle of Indonesia.

1. **The impact of Mass media**

Today people learn almost everything they know through some medium of mass communication: TV, radio, newspapers, magazine, book, and film. Design a newspapers, magazine, book , or broadcast program so as to make a people read, watch, and listen…..and think and act persuade community, advertise product and services, entertain, with movies, comics, sports, stories of fact and function dramatic and musical of every sorts.

The oldest media are printed word and picture which carry their message through the sense of sight, the weekly and daily newspapers, magazine, book, and pamphlets, direct circulators, and billboards.

The function of mass media:

a. Newspapers : for news and opinion, entertainment, and advertising.

-weekly newspapers the focus is upon the reader’s own community

-Daily newspapers the focus is upon the nation and the world as well.

b. Magazine : information, entertainment, and advertising.

c. Book : more detailed examination, opinion, and advertising

d. Pamphlet : direct mail pieces and billboard bring the view of commercial and civic organization.

Beside the function in above, Emerry Edwin ( 1971:9) the mass media are:

* 1. The public relation concealing firms and publicity organizations, which offer information in behalf of their clients.
  2. Research individual and groups.

But according Leur (1986:4) states” the functions of media most of us bring negative and positive effect”. Critics of the media tell us that media communication can do things to us that we really do not want it to. Some say it make us more violent, weakens out moral character, shapes out beliefs, attitude, and opinions, leads us to buy think we do not need, and influences may of the decisions that we think we make independently others are more positive. They say that the media enrich our lives and bring us all closer together, provide us with satisfying entertainment that relieves stress and make us more a way of important public issues and problems.

Moreover in the global era like this we never separate from the mass media although it can bring the negative or positive effect for us. We concern or not that we need mass media, we need the media to sport our mobility and the media can make easy for us to get information.

**E. Staging and the Representation of discourse structure**

**1.1 The linearisation problem**

Brown and Yule (1983: 25) states that “one of the constraints on the speakers or writer is that they can produce only one word at a time. When they order these single words into sentence, and that sentence into text, he confronts what has come to be called the ‘linearisation problem”. They have to choose a beginning point. Based on the explanations we know that the speaker or the writer usually make a text from the sentence and the sentence from the word, it means there a linearisation problem. This point will influence the hearer or reader’s interpretation of everything that follows in the discourse since it will constitute the initial textual context for everything that follows.

Consider the effect of linear sequencing on the interpretations of events in time where the listeners can be expected to drive different implicatures from different orderings. Leveltin in Brown and Yule book (1983:25):

1. She married and become pregnant.
2. She become pregnant and married.

There is, as Levelt reminds us an *ordo naturalist,* whereby it is assumed that, if there is no clue to the contrary, the first mentioned event happened first and second-mentioned event followed it. It is; then, open to the hearer or reader to draw implicatures from that ordering, implicatures which will be constrained by both the content of what is said and stereotypical expectations.

From the Levelt explanation we know that in the first mentions the even happen first and follow by the second even, this point will be influence the hearer or reader interpretation of everything that it will constitute the initial textual context for everything that follow.

**1.2. Theme**

Each simple sentence has a theme ’the starting point of the utterance and rheme, everything else follows in the sentence which consists of what the speakers states about, or in regard to, the starting point of the utterance. Brown and Yule (1985:127). It means that every sentence absolutely have a theme as a point of view what a people utterance.

The theme ,then, is what speaker or writers use as what Halliday ( 1967: 212) calls a ‘point of departure’ In many cases(often considered to be the unmark or natural cases) the theme of declarative sentence will be a noun phrase( the grammatical subject), that of interrogative the interrogative word, and that of imperatives the imperative form of the verb.

It is a strike feature of English, as of many other language exists a very wide range of syntactic form which can be used by the speakers to convey the same propositional or cognitive content. Consider a few of the syntactic forms available in English:

1. a. Marco hit Maria.

b. Maria was hit by Marko.

c. It was Marko who hit Maria.

d. It was Maria who was hit by Marko.

e. What Marko did was hit Maria.

f. Who Marko hit was Maria.

g. Maria, Marko hit her.

From that example Brown and Yule and Halliday have similarity explanations that: The same is propositional content is expressed each time. In each case it asserted that Kissing went on and that Jhon the kissing and that Mary was kissed. Halliday’s the syntactic structures theme declarative sentence will be a noun phrase.

From the discourse analysat’s point of view, the most wideranging and interesting approach must be that which considers the effect of using one sentential form rather than another in the context of discourse. It is clearly the case that (1a-g) could not all function satisfactorily as answer to the same questions. A speaker producing these utterances would have different assumption about the state of knowledge of his hearer, which is about hearer’s presuppositions. Thus, in answer to question ‘what did Marko do? (1a )seem possible and so does (1e),but the rest seem less appropriate; (1b) seems to be about Maria rather than Marko; (1c) seems to imply that the hearer already knows that someone hit Marry and identifies Marko as the individual who did it; (1d) seems to imply that the hearer knows that Marko hit somebody and identifies the recipient as Maria (and may indeed, with contrastive intonation than Maria, indicate that it was Mary rather than somebody else who was the recipient) ; (1f) similarly assumes that hearer knows that Marko hit somebody (1g) seems more appropriate as an answer to the question what happened to Mary?

Haliday in Brown and Yule book (1983:128) demonstrates, with an effective example, the dislocating effect on a text of changing the thematic structure. The occasion in each case must be taken as one in which a reporter is announcing on a radio programme what is happening at a reception for three astronauts who recently completed a successful mission:

1. a. The sun’s shining, it’s a perfect day. H’s a perfect day. Here come the astronauts. They’re just passing the great hall; perhaps the President will come out to greet them. No, it’s the admiral who’s taking the ceremony....

b. it’s the suns that’s shining, the day that’s perfect. The astronauts come here. The great Hall perhaps come out to green them, the president. No, it’s the ceremony that the admiral’s taking…….

Here the speakers in a simply asserts a sequence of facts and opinions which he thing will inter interest his listeners, (we shall not discuss the internal structure of this sequence of assertions, merely note that, having set the scene, he clearly expects to report events as they occur in the time, floating opinions when nothing of interest is happening). This speaker’s utterances could be seen as replies to a series of very general questions like *what’s going on?, what’s happening now?* The ‘speakers’ in b on the other hand would have to be imputing a great deal of knowledge to his hearer. The first two clauses appear to answer questions like *what’s shining? , what’s perfect ?* the last sentence appears to contradict a belief which the speakers imputes to his listeners, namely that they suppose the admiral will be ’taking’ something other than the ceremony. It is hard for the processor to construct a coherent model of what is going on from the text in (b), even though the propositional content in the same as that in text (a) and the cohesive link are maintained.

With simple example like these, we conclude that it seems reasonable suggest that what is primarily at issue is the judgment that the speakers makes about what the hearer believes to be the case with respect to what he wants to talk about.

**1.3 Thematisation and ‘staging’**

Brown and Yule (1983: 133) stated “thematisation as a discourse rather than simply a sentential process. What the speakers or writer puts first will influence the interpretation of everything that follows”. Thus a title will influence the interpretation of the text which follows it. The first sentence of the first paragraph will constrain the interpretation not only of the paragraph, but also of the rest of the text. That is, we assume that every sentence forms part of a developing, cumulative instruction which tells us how to construct a coherent representation

**1.4 Staging**

Staging as a metaphor is introduced by Grimes in a way which seems consonant with our use of themanitisation :’every clause, sentence, paragraph, episode, and discourse is organized around a particular element that is taken as its point of departure. It is as though the speaker’s entpresents what he or she wants to say from a particular prespective. Grimes in Brown and Yule concerned with how the linier organitation can be manipulate to bring some items and events into greater prominence than other. So the main clause refers to important events, while following subsidiary clause will supply subsidiary information. Renkema (1993: 141) Speaker and writer can present their information in such a way that some elements will be in the foreground while other remain in the background. Grime and Renkema have differentiated in mentions head and tail, Grime mentions is as a main clause, although Renkema mention is as a foreground and background. But it have similarity that in the more left and in the more right is more important than in the middle.

Brown and Yule(1983:134) state staging is dimension of prose structure which identifies the relative prominence given to various segment of prose discourse. Thus, we shall use staging not as technical term, but as a general metaphor to cover the exploitation of such varied phenomena in discourse. In staging we can determine the foreground and background info from using head and tail theory. In the more left (head) and in the right (tail) the information is presents, is the more important and prominence than in the middle. It’s can easily be illustrated by Renkema looking in the following sentences

(1a) Jhons is sick

(1b) Jhons is sick

In both sentence the information is provide about jhons. Yet there is a difference. In (1a) the aspect of sickness is in foreground, while in (1b) the fact that it is jhons who is sick is in the foreground. Another is example being illustrated as below:

(2a) Every month I go on vocation to Bali for two weeks.

(2b) Every month I go to Bali on Vocation for two weeks.

(2c) For two weeks every month I go on vocation to Bali.

(2d) I go on vocation to Bali for two weeks every month.

(2e) Every month I go to Bali for two weeks on vocation.

(2f) Bali is where I go on vocation for two week every month

Based on the example using normal situation,”Bali” will be slightly accented in sentence (2a). In (2b), the important element is that the activity in question is a vocation; the information given on the destination and the time spent there is background information. In (2c), “two weeks”is foreground information and in (2d) “every month” is in foreground. In the (2e)”on vocation”is more in the foreground than in (2b) where it is in the middle position. In (2f) “Bali” is more foregrounds.

From the all explanation we have assumed that staging give significant effect from the sentence in the process of subsequent recall because it impress what the sentence tell about.

**F. Previous research**

The previous research about word-sequence theory has been written by Judith H. lenchner (2011) in his Thesis. He has studied about Staging Hitler Myths. He intended has research in the cotemporary German movies *Der Untergang* (2004) and *Mein Further-die wirkliche wahrste Wahrheit uber Adolf Hitler (2007)*. In his thesis, he stated that the interpretation is unable to display any historical accuracy based on fact. Since filmmaking is a selective process it can only provide us with an interpretation his of these facts.

Based on the previous research above, the writer of the research wants to discuss about word-sequence or staging theory. In this research she wants to specify her research on the application of word-sequence in newspapers. it is same theory used Judith H. Lenchner in the previous research, but this research is differently. In this research, the researcher specifies her research on word-sequence in Jakarta Post headline. So, the researcher asserts that this research is different with the previous research.

**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter covers the descriptions of research design,research instruments and data collecting method, source of data, technique of collecting data and instrument, step data analysis technique, data analysis procedure, and data analysis technique.

1. **Research Design**

Before going to the point of research, first it is better to know the definition of research. According Ary(2002:25) suggest” research is the people initiate which is done as systematic to follow mythology rules, example observation as systematic, decontrol and based on the real theory and be reinforced by the indication”. From the explanations we can conclude that research is one of alternative ways to investigate and improve the knowledge. The knowledge is gained through research based on the reality and it is described and measured systematically. Moreover, research insists observe in process or analyzing and drawing conclusion.

Based on the number of subject and objectives, this study can be categorized into qualitative approach because those data we analyzed. In the research the writer used content analysis method. Contain or document analysis is a research method applied to write or visual materials for the purposes of identifying specified characteristic of the materials. The materials analyzed can be textbooks, newspapers, speeches, televisions programs, advertisements, music compositions, or any of host of other types of document. According Barsellon in Moelong books (2007:220) states”content analysis is research technique for describe the case as objective, systematic, and quantitative about manifests communication”. Kripendof in the same book state “that content analysis is technique analysis is used for make conclusion from the data as a context”. In the last Moelong (2007:220) states”anything technique which use to draw the conclusion to find massage characteristic, and it do it by objective and systematic.” From the explanation we can concluded that everything technique which is used for conclude the data based on the context we called with contain analysis.

As name of content analysis always close relationship with communications, as a verbal communications or nonverbal. In social scientific contain analyses have a meaning in social case, like in economic, politic, etc. So all the content and the massage in communications always use in human life. But in literature, the means of the content of the massage will be appropriated with the literature essences. Nyoman (2009:48) states “content in the content analysis divide base on two kinds, that are latten contain and communication contain”. In content analysis researcher much be impressions how give the meaning in communication, give the meaning in interactions content symbolic which happening in communications. Example in literature, the researcher done the study with analyzed in paragraph, sentence, and word including time, where the writing have been made.

In this research the designed used content analysis to analyzed word sequence which is used in headline of *Jakarta Post.* The writer also applied a qualitative approach in conducting this study since the data collected were in the form of contain analysis. The data were in the words rather than number statistic.

This study is library research as Arikunto (1985:10) sates” there are three kinds of research viewed from the place: laboratory research, field research, and library research. The writer of this study needed more references to do research. The writer used library research to find out literatures which are appropriated with the discussion.

1. **Research Instruments and Data Collecting Method**

The research instrument is an equipment or facility used in collecting data. And the most appropriate equipment in this research is the research herself. While, data collecting method is a way used in collecting method. In addition, the research used the documentary technique in collecting data.

According Arikunto (2002:206)” documentary technique is used to collect data that based on transcript, book, newspapers, magazine, agenda, and any more”. The observation object of documentary deals with document and then, in this research the writer used documentary technique to collect the data about presentation of information using Staging in *Jakarta Post.*

**C. Source of Data**

Data refers to trough materials researchers collected from the word that they studied, they are particulars that from the basis of analysis. Other definition Moleong (2007:157) data is the object which was researched. In this study the data is word sequence in *Jakarta Post*. In this study there are two kinds of data. That is primary data and secondary data”.

1. Primary data

There are two kinds of data, quantitative and qualitative data. In this research the writer used qualitative data. The writer used secondary data because it source from non-human data which includes papers, books, internet information, magazine, newspapers and soon.

The writer used *Jakarta Post* as the source of data in this study. There were two important reasons that become the basis of it. The first reason that *Jakarta Post* is used in this research because the pattern in word sequence is easy to find in this newspaper and then in the second reason *Jakarta Post* is more understand than other English newspapers.

2. Secondary data.

The writer used *Jakarta Post*, editions from February, 01 2011 up to February, 28 2011. Then the writers choose the staging in *Jakarta Post* headline, so it was not all of news to be analyzed.

**D. Technique of Collecting Data and instruments**

The process of collecting data always occurs in this study. Consequently, it needs one kind of method that is used. The method of collecting data and the instruments were needed to obtain the data in this research. The method of collecting data is the way which is used by the research to collect of data. On the other hand the instrument is the tool used by the writer when she or he uses the method. Moelong (2007:49) add in this book,” observations and documentation are instrument technique to collecting data in qualitative research.

To collect the data that are related to the problems, the writer in the research used documentation methods. Documentations method means that find out about anything as involves note book, newspapers, magazine, and historical documentation. In this research the researcher used newspaper of *Jakarta Post* headline as documentation.

**E. Steps Data Analysis techniques.**

Since the data study was conducted in a qualitative method, the writer herself was the primary instruments of this study. It means that the writer held the main role in performing all steps that are requiring in this study, includes gathering and analyzing data.

**F. Data Analysis Process**

Data analysis is process of systematically searching, arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that the study accumulated to increase his or her understanding of them and to enable his or her present what he or she discovered to others.

According to Patton in Moelong book (1985:268), “data analysis is process of managing and organizing the data into a good pattern, categorize into basic unit”. So data analysis is a process of planning to find the theme and to formulated

According to Milles and Hubermant (1994:10) there are some data analysis processes. They are:

a. Data Reduction.

Data reduction is started by explanation, selected the basic things, and focused on something important on the content of data which derived from the field, so the data which reduced can give description deeply to the observation of result. In this data reduction, there were living in process and living out the process. It means that, the data which selected is called selected living in process and the data which unselected is called living out process. In this research, data reduction is done by collecting the document, developing category coding, made reflection note and data selection. In this study, the writer chose word sequence in *Jakarta Post* headline. The writer did not take other information in Jakarta post.

b. Data Display.

Data display is the process showing data simply in the form of words, sentences, narrative, table, and graphic in order the data collected is mastered by the research as basic to take conclusions. The data was arranged systematically and logically, to make it easier to be understood. The steps to display the data consist of:

1. Collecting all text in Jakarta Post

The collected of the text in *Jakarta Post* was started form February 01, 2011 to February 11, 2011 .the writer choose the news only in the headline news of *Jakarta Post.*

2. Reading the whole text rigorously

After collecting all of the text, the writer reads all the text rigorously. Here the writer tried to catch the news information in *Jakarta Post.*

3. Identifying the staging

The next step for the writer was identifying all of the news based on Staging in headline in *Jakarta Post.*

4. Data Coding

In this research the dates were coded according to the headline in *Jakarta Post.*

5. Data Conclusion

In this step the researcher will make conclusion based on the result the discussion

C. Verification and conclusion.

The third steps from the data analysis activity are verification and conclusion. In this step the data would drew about the noting regulation, pattern explanations, possible configuration, causal flows. After all of the steps have done by the researcher, the data could be draw with the conclusions of the case.

**G. Data analysis Technique**

Analysis technique is the technique which is used in the study of staging in headline news of *Jakarta Post*. The data analysis technique showed how the writer got the conclusion.

In this term, the writers reflect the data qualitative contain analysis method. In qualitative research the literature should be used in a manner consistent with the methodological assumptions, namely contain analysis. Contain analysis started with the basic think from social scientific. Descriptions which have given by Janis (1949), Barelson(1952) and Areson (1968) in Burhan book (2003:84) states” contain analysis always shows the three requisite, they are: objectivities, systematic approach, and generalizations”.

Technically, contain analysis involve classifications of symbols, which is used in communications, criteria in classifications, and used technique in made predictions. According to Bugin (2005:68) data analysis techniques as follow:

Table 3.2 Technique contain analysis

Lee (1999:37) In other words, “qualitative research may be best choice when identifications of new theoretical or managerial actions is deemed necessary, but the researcher is not fully knowledge about the details of the phenomena under immediate study”.

Taken as a whole, Maxwell (1996:193) suggests that “qualitative research seems best suited to answering questions of descriptive interpretation, explanations, and most often from the perspective of the organizational member under study”.

In qualitative designs, terms are defined tentatively because the meaning of word will emerge from the information. Also three terms are few in number and typically are defined throughout propose of the study.

The idea of qualitative research is the purpose fully selects information (documents or visual materials) that will be best answer to the research questions. Particularly in qualitative research the role of the researcher as the primary of the data, collecting of the instruments, identifying of personal valves, assumption and biases at the outset of the study. Qualitative researchers are concerned with making sure the research could be captured accurate

So in this thesis, the writer used the data analysis technique of qualitative design and reflects the process of their though in contain analysis word-sequence in headline of *Jakarta Post.*

**CHAPTER IV**

**RESEARCH FINDING**

This chapter discusses the word sequence in *Jakarta Post* headline which were taken from 28 headlines of the *Jakarta Post.*  It provides that in the observations which done in the February 01, 2011 up to February 28, 2011. From the observation Jakarta *Post* has been resulted 28 headline news.

1. **Research Findings and Discussions**

This section presents the analysis on the word sequence in *Jakarta post* headline. The data consists of 28 headline news. Those are:

*(1a) SBY to stay three days in Kupang for Press day*

Sequence of series:

Motivate convince of the truth *action*

In this case, *SBY* is foregrounded, and to *stay there days in Kupang for press day* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *SBY* is the theme because *SBY* become iconically the sentences which explain SBY in the Kupang, meanwhile *to stay in Kupang for press day* is the rheme because this sentence is subsidiary information which explain the activity SBY in Kupang. Such sequence will impress that it is SBY who stay in Kupang three days for press day. From the sentence we consider that SBY will be motivate the reader to read, *to stay three days* become convince the reader and *for pres day* become action .The sentence will motivate the reader to read the news and the impression this sentence will be different if the researcher changes the sequence like this:

(1b) *In Kupang SBY to stay three days for press day*

Sequence of series the sentence:

Convince of the truth motivate action

In the case, *in Kupang* is foreground and *SBY to stay three days* for *press day* is background. It means that in this sentence *in* is the theme because *in* become main information the sentence which explain in this places SBY stay, meanwhile *SBY to stay three days for press day* is rheme because it is additional information which explain destination SBY stay in Kupang. From the sentence *in Kupang* is convince of the truth for the reader *, SBY to stay* stay three days is motivate to reader to read the news and *for press day* is action which explain SBY activity in Kupang. Such sequence implies that in Kupang SBY stay three days for press day and the sentence will convince of the truth to reader about the news. The implications this sentence will be different if the researcher changes the sequence like this:

(1c) *Three days SBY to stay in Kupang for press day*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivate convince of the truth action

In this sentence*, three days* is a head and *SBY to stay in Kupang for press day* is a tail. It means that in this sentence *three* is the theme because *three* it refers an important day the sentence which explains during three days SBY would in Kupang, meanwhile *days SBY to stay in Kupang for press day* is the rheme because it is secondary information which explains SBY activity in Kupang. We know that in the sentence *three days* is motivate to the reader to read the news, *SBY to stay in Kupang* is convince of the truth about the news to reader and *for press day* is action from the sentence. The sentence implies that during three days SBY stay in Kupang for press day. The sentence will motivate the reader to read the news and the meaning of this sentence will be different if the researcher changes the sequence like this:

(1d) For press days SBY stay to three day in Kupang.

Sequence of the sentence:

Action motivate convince of the truth

In this case, *for press day* is foreground and *SBY stay to three days in Kupang* is background. It means that *for* is the theme because it refers an important event in this sentence which explain the activity of SBY in Kupang, meanwhile *SBY stay to three day in Kupang* is the rheme because it is completely information which explains SBY stay in Kupang. From the sentence *for press day* is action which explain SBY activity in Kupang, *SBY stay to three days* is motivate the reader to read the news and *in Kuapang* is convince the reader to read the news Such sequence will impress that for press day SBY to stay three days in Kupang and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news.

From the sentence the researcher can concluded way *Jakarta Post* use the pattern (1a) for the headline news because the writer want give impression for the reader that it is SBY who stay in Kupang three days for press day and will make motivate the reader to read the news.

(2a) *SBY to support Komodao Park during Kupang visit*

Sequence of the sentence:

Persuade convince of the truth action

In this case, *SBY is* a head of sentence and *to support Komodo Park during Kupang visit* is a tail of the sentence. It means that in this sentence *SBY* is the theme because it is an important of person the sentence which explains the SBY when in Kupang visit, meanwhile *to support Komodo Park during Kupang visit i*s the rheme because it is the additional information the sentence which explain activity SBY during Kupang visit. From the sentence we know that *SBY to support* is persuade the reader to read the news, *Komodo Park* is convince of the truth the reader to read the news and *during Kupang visit* is action which explain SBY activity in Kupang. Such sequence the sentence has meaning that it is SBY who supports Komodo Park during his visit in Kuapag and sequence will persuade the reader to read the news. The meaning of this sentence will be different if the researcher changes the sequence like this:

(2b) *During Kupang visit SBY to support Komodo Park*

Sequence of the sentence:

Action persuade convince of the truth

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In this case, *during Kupang visit* is foreground and *SBY to support Komodo Park* is background. It means that *during* is a theme because it refers an important event the sentence which explain time SBY in Kupang, meanwhile *Kupang visit BY to support Komodo Park* isa rheme because it is a sentence which explain activity SBY during visit in Kupang. In the sentence *during Kupang visit* become action, *SBY to support* is persuade, and *Komodo Park* is convince of the truth about the news to reader. Such sequence will be intent that during Kupang visit SBY to support Komodo Park and the sentence will persuade the reader to read the news.

From the sentence the research summarize that *Jakarta* used model of sentence like in the (2a) as headlines because the author want emphasize to the reader that it is SBY want to support Komodo Park during his visit in Kupang persuade the reader to read the news.

(3a) *Jakarta Governor distributes ‘angpao’ for Chinese New Year*

Sequence of the sentence:

Convince of the truth persuade action

In the case, *Jakarta Governor* is foregrounded and *Governor distributes ‘angpao’ for Chinese New Year* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *Jakarta* is the theme because it is iconically the sentence which explain Jakarta Governor distributes a handful of red angpao envelopes, meanwhile *Governor distributes angpao for Chinese New Year has* the reheme because it is extra information which explain activity which done the Jakarta Governor for Chinese New Year. In the sentence *Jakarta Governor* is a convince the reader about the news, *distributes angpao* is persuade the reader to read the news, *and for Chinese New Year* is action which explain Jakarta Governor activity. Such sequence the sentence emphasize that it is Jakarta Governor who distributes angpao for Chinese New Year and the sentence will convince of the truth to reader about the news. Emphasize the sentence will be different if changes the sequence like this:

(3b) *For Chinese New Year Jakarta Governor distributes ‘angpao’*

Sequence of the sentence:

Actions convince of the truth persuade

In the case, *for Chinese New Year* is foregrounded and *Jakarta Governor distributes ‘angpao’* is backgrounded. It means that *for* is a theme because it refers an important event which explain for that event Jakarta Governor distribute angpao, meanwhile *Chinese Jakarta Governor distributes angpao* is the rheme because it is secondary information which explain the activities Jakarta Governor for chine New Year. From the sentence we consider about *for Chinese New Year* is action the sentence, *Jakarta Governor* is convince of the truth about the news, and *distributes angpao* is persuade. Such sequence impressed for Chinese New Year Jakarta Governor distributes angpao and the sentence will convince the reader about the truth of the news.

From explanation above the researcher implied *Jakarta Post* used style of sentence like in (3a) because the writer wants to intent the reader that it is Jakarta Governor who distributes angpao for Chinese New Year festivities and persuade the reader to read the news.

(4a) *Former legislator Hengky arrives at KPK for questioning*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivate convince of the truth actions

In this sentence, *former legislator* is foreground and *Hangky arrive at KPK for questioning* is background. It means that in this sentence *former* is a theme the sentence which explain the person which become a former legislator arrive at KPK, meanwhile legislator *Hengky arrive at KPK for questioning* is the rheme because it is completely information which explain activity Hengki arrive in KPK. In the sentence we know that *former legislator* is motivate the reader to read the news, *Hengky arrive at KPK* is a convince of the truth about the news to the reader and then *for questioning* is action in this sentence.Such sequence has meaning that former legislator which name Hengky arrive at KPK for questioning and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news. The meaning the sentence will be different if we change the sequence like this:

(4b) *Hengky, former legislator arrives at KPK for questioning*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth motivate Create suspense action

In this case, *Hengky* is foregrounded and *former legislator arrive at KPK for questioning* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *Hengky* is the theme because it is iconically the sentence which explain Hengky as a former legislator arrive at KPK, meanwhile *former legislator arrive at KPK for questioning* is activity which do former legislator at KPK. In the sentence *Hengky* is convince of the truth about the reader to read the news, **former legislator** is motivate the reader to read the news, *arrive at KPK* is create suspense for the reader which read the news and than *for questioning* is action which Hengky done is KPK.Such sequence will be pressure Hengky as former legislator arrive at KPK for questioning and the sentence will create suspense the reader to read the news. The pressure of the sentence will be different if we change the sequence like this:

(4c) *For questioning former legislator Hengky arrives at KPK*

Sequence of sentence:

Action motivate convince of the truth created suspense

In this case, *for questioning* is foregrounded and *former legislators Hengky arrive at KPK* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *for* is the theme because it refers an important event which explain for questioning Hengky arrive at KPK, meanwhile *questioning* *former legislator Hengky arrives at KPK* is the rheme the sentence which explain Hengky as former legislator arrive at KPK. We know that in the sentence *for questioning* is action in the sentence, *former legislator* is motivate the reader to read the news, *Hengky* is convince of the truth, and *arrive at KPK* is create of suspense for the reader which read the news. Such sequence the sentence stressing that for questioning former legislator which name Hengky arrive at KPK and convince the reader about the truth the news.

From the explanation the researcher conclude that *Jakarta Post* used the sentence (4a) for the headline news because the writer want to impress that former legislator which name Hengky arrive at KPK for questioning and motivate the reader to read the news.

(5a*) Actor cum politician Adjie Massaid dies over heart attack*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivate convince of the truth give a shock

In the case, *actor cum politician* is foregrounded and *Adjie Massaid dies over heart attack* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *actor* is the theme because it is iconically the sentence which explains the position of Adjie massaid, meanwhile *cum politician* *Adjie Massaid dies over heart attack* is the rheme because it is subsidiary information which explains the cause politician Adjie Massaid dead. From the sentence we consider that *actor cum politician* is motivate to reader to read the news, *Adjie Massaid* is convince of the truth about the news to reader, and *dies over heart attack* is give a shock about the news. Such sequence the sentence implies actor cum and politician who name Adjie Massaid died over heart attacke and the sentence motivate the reader to read the news. The implication the sentence will be different if we change the sequence of sentence like this:

(5b) Adjie Masaid actor cum politician dies over heart attack

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth motivate Give a shock

In the case, *Adjie Massaid* is a foreground and *actor cum politician dies over heart attack* is a background. It means that in this sentence *Adjie Massaid* is the theme because it refers an important person the sentence which explain Adjie Massaid died, meanwhile *actor cum and politician dies over heart attack* is the rheme because it is completely information which explain the position of Adjie Massaid as actor cum politician in Democratic Party. In the sentence *Adjie Massaid* is convince of truth about the news to reader, actor cum politician is a motivate the reader to read the news, *dies over heart attack* is give a shock the sentence. Such sequences give stressing that it is Adjie Massaid as actor cum politician died over heart attack and convince the reader about the news. The stressing the sentence will be different if changes the sequence like this:

(5c*) Over heart attack actor cum politician Adjie Massaid dies*

Sequence of sentence:

Give a shock motivate Convince of the truth .

In this case, *over heart attack* is foregrounded and *actor cum and politician Adjie Massaid dies* is backgrounded. It means that in the sentence *over* is the theme because it refers an important cause which explain Adjie Masaid died, meanwhile over *heart attack actor cum politician Adjie masaid dies* is the rheme because it is extra information which explain the position Adjie Massaid before he died. In the sentence *over heart attack* is give a shock the sentence, *actor cum politician* is motivate the reader to read the news, *Adjie Massai dies* is convince of the truth about the news to reader. Such sequence the sentence intent that because the over heart attack actor cum politician Adjie Masaid dies and give a shock to the reader about the news.

From the explanation this research conclude the author write the sentence like in (5a) as headline because the author wants to convince the reader that actor cum politician who name Adjie Massaid died over heart attack and will motivate the reader to read the news.

(6a*) Nurdin, Toisuta, Nirwan Bakrie to compete in PSSI chairmanship race*

Sequence of the sentence:

Create suspense motivate convince of the truth

In the case, *Nurdin, Toisuta and Nirwan Bakrie* is a head the sentence and *to compete in PSSI chairmanship race* is tail. It means that the sentence of *Nurdin* is a theme because it refers an important person which explains they are will compete meanwhile *Toisuta, Nirwan* *to compete in PSSI chairmanship race* is a rheme because it is increasingly information which explain the position which want is competed by Nirwan, Toisuta, Nurdin in PSSI. From the sentence we consider that *Nurdin, Toisuta, Nirwan Bakrie* is create of suspense the reader which read the news, *to compete* is motivate the reader to read the news, and In *PSSI chairmanship race* is convince of the truth about the news to reader. Such sequence the sentence pressure that it is Nurdin, Toisuta, and Nirwan Bakrie who compete for the PSSI chairmanship race and the sentence will make create suspense for the reader which read the news. The pressure the sentence will be different if changes the sequence of the sentence like this:

(6b) *In PSSI chairmanship race Nurdin, Toisuta, Nirwan Bakrie to compete*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth create suspense motivate

In the case, *in PSSI chairmanship race* is foregroundend and *Nurdin, Toisuta, Nirwan Bakrie* to compete is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *in* is a theme because it is refers an important event which explain in PSSI chairmanship there are a competition, meanwhile *PSSI chairmanship* *Nurdin, Toisuta, Nirwan Bakrie to compete* is a rheme because it is completely information which explain they are which compete in PSSI. *In PSSI chairmanship* is convince of the truth about the news to reader, *Nurdin, Toisuta, Nirwan Bakrie* is create suspense the reader to read the news, and *to compete* is motivate the reader to read the news. Such sequence the sentence focus that in PSSI chairmanship race there are competition between Nurdin, Toisuta and Nirwan Bakrie and convince the truth to reader about the news.

In that sentence this research conclude that the writer in *Jakarta Post* use pattern sentence such as (6a) because the writer wants pressure the reader that Nurdin, Toisuta, Nirwan Bakrie to compete in PSSI chairmanship race and create suspense for the reader which read the news.

(*7a) Wildfire destroy 41 houses in Western Australia*

Sequence of sentence:

Create of suspense give a shock Convince of the truth

In the case, *wildfire* is head of the sentence meanwhile *destroy 41 houses in Western Australia* is tail of the sentence It means that in this sentence *wildfire* is a theme because it refers an important event the sentence which explain that wildfire bring a damage in Australia, meanwhile *destroy 41 houses in Western Australia* is a rheme because it is extra information which explain cause so many 41 houses in Western Australia was destroy. From the sentence we know that *wildfire* is create of suspense to reader which read the news, *destroy 41 houses* is give a shock to reader, *in Western Australia* is convince of the truth in this sentence. Such sequences the sentence emphasize that it is wildfire which destroy 41 houses in Western Australia and the sentence will create suspense for the reader which read the news. Emphasize of the sentence will be different if change sequence the sentence like this:

(*7b) In Western Australia wildfire destroy 41 houses*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth create of suspense give a shock

In this sentence, *in Western Australia* is foregrounded and *wildfire destroy 41 houses* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *in* is the theme because it refers an important place which explain in Western Australia there a wildfire meanwhile *Western Australia wildfire destroy 41 houses* is rheme because it is completely information which explain wildfire which cause 41 houses destroy. In the sentence *in Western Australia* is convince of the truth about the news to reader, *wildfire* is create suspense to reader which read the news, and *destroy 41 houses* is give a shock to reader in this sentence. Such sequence will be intent that in Western Australia wildfire destroys 41 homes and convince the reader of the truth of the news.

From the explanation in this research give conclusion the author use the model of sentence (7a) in newspaper headline because of the author want to create suspense that it is wildfires which destroy 41 houses in Western Australia will create suspense for the reader about the news.

(8a) *AGO plans to meet 60 ambassadors on Wednesday.*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth motivate action

In this case, *AGO* is foregrounded and *plan to meet 60 ambassadors on Wednesday* is backgrounded. It means that *AGO* is a theme because it is iconically the sentence which explain AGO (the Attorney General’s Office) hold the meeting, meanwhile *plant to meet 60 ambassador on Wednesday* is a rheme because it is subsidiary information which explain an activity which AGO do for 60 ambassadors on Wednesday. In the sentence *AGO plants to meet* is convince of the truth, *60 ambassadors* is motivate the reader to read the news, *on Wednesday* is action in this sentence. Such sequence will be impress that it is AGO which plans to meet 60 ambassadors on Wednesday and convince of the truth about the news for the reader. The impression the sentence will be different if changes the sequence like this:

(8b) *on Wednesday AGO plan to meet 60 ambassadors*

Sequence of sentence:

Action convince of the truth motivate

In this sentence, *on Wednesday* is foreground and *AGO plan to meet 60 ambassadors* is the background. It means that *on* is a theme because it refers an important time which explain on that day AGO have meeting, meanwhile *Wednesday AGO plan to meet 60 ambassadors* is a rheme because it is additional information which explain AGO plant to meet ambassadors from 60 country. From the sentence *on Wednesday* is action, *AGO plans to meet* is convince the truth of sentence*, 60 ambassadors* is motivate the reader to read t Such sequence focus that on Wednesday AGO plans the meeting with ambassadors from the 60 country and the sentence convince of the truth about the news. The focusing of the sentence will be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

(8c*) 60 ambassadors on Wednesday AGO plan to meet*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivate action convince of the truth *.*

In this case, *60 ambassadors* is foregrounded and *on Wednesday AGO plan to meet* is backgrounded. It means that *60* is a theme because it is person which explain from the so many 60 ambassadors from 60 country, meanwhile *on Wednesday AGO plan to meet* is a rheme because it is secondary information which explain the planning which do AGO on Wednesday and the sentence motivate the reader to read the news. In the sentence *60 ambassadors* is motivate the reader to read this news, *on Wednesday* is action this sentence, and then *AGO plan to meet* is convince the truth of news to reader. Such sequence intend from 60 country ambassadors on Wednesday AGO plants to meet.

From the explanation above this research concluded the writer in *Jakarta Post* use the model of sentence (8a) because the writer want emphasize the reader that it is AGO (The Attorney General’s Office)plats to the meet 60 ambassadors on Wednesday and the sentence convince of the truth about the news for the reader.

(9a*) AGO returns incomplete Gayus case file to police*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivate create suspense convince of the truth

In this case, *AGO* is foregrounded and *returns incomplete Gayus case file to police* is backgrounded. It means that *AGO* is a theme because it is iconically the sentence which explain AGO incomplete Gayus case, meanwhile *returns Gayus case file to police* is a rheme because it is extra information which explain the returns of Gayus case about fraudulent passports to police. In this case *AGO returns* is motivate the reader to read the news, *incomplete Gayus case file* is create suspense for reader which read the news, and *to police* is convince of the truth about the news to reader. Such sequence has meaning that it is AGO which returns incomplete Gayus case file to police and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news. The meaning the sentence will be different if changes the sentence like this:

(9b) *To police AGO returns incomplete Gayus case file*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth motivate Create suspense

In this case, *to police* is foregrounded and AGO returns incomplete Gayus case file to police is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *to* is a theme because it refers an important place from this sentence which explain to police Gayus case file was returned, meanwhile *police AGO returns incomplete Gayus case file* is a rheme because it is secondary information which explain AGO incomplete Gayus case file. In this sentence *to police* is convince of the truth of sentence, *AGO returns* is motivate the reader is sentence to read the news, *incomplete Gayus case file* is create of suspense in the sentence. Such sequence implies that to police AGO return incomplete Gayus case file and the sequence will convince of the truth about the news for the reader. The implementation the sentence will be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

(9c) *AGO returns to police incomplete, Gayus case file*

Motivate create suspense Convince of the truth

In this case, *AGO returns to police incomplete* is foreground and *Gayus case file* isbackground. It means that *AGO returns to police incomplete* isa theme because it refers to an important event which explain AGO returns incomplete to police, meanwhile *Gayus case file* is a rheme because it is subsidiary clause which explain Gayus case. From the sentence we consider that *AGO return* is motivate the reader to read the news, *to police* incomplete is create of suspense in this sentence, *Gayus case file* is convince of the truth about the news to reader. Such sequence will be impress that AGO returns to police Gayus cases file which incomplete and sentence will create suspense to the reader which read the news.

In this sentence the researcher summarize that the author use sentence (9a) for *Jakarta Post* headline because of the writer implies to the reader that it is AGO which returns incomplete Gayus case file to police and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news.

(10a) *30 percent university graduates jobless*

Sequence of sentence:

Give shock convince of the truth create suspense

In this case, *30 percent* is foreground and *university graduates jobless* is background. It means that in this sentence *30* is a theme because it main information of the sentence which explain so many of university graduates jobless, meanwhile *percentage university graduates jobless* is a rheme because completely information which explain percentage they are not inform about available vacancies or not qualified for the positions. In the sentence *30 percent* is give shock to reader which read the news, *university graduates* is convince of the truth to reader about the news, and *jobless* is create suspense to reader which read the news.Such sequence the sentence has meaning that so many 30 percent university graduates jobless and the sentence give shock for the reader which read the news. The meaning the sentence will be different if changes the sentence like this:

(10b*) Jobless, 30 percent university graduates*

Sequence of sentence:

Create suspense give a shock convince of the truth

in this case, *jobless* is foregrounded and *30 percent university graduates* is backgrounded. It means that *jobless* is the theme because it refers to an important event in the sentence which explain cause they are not qualified in the positions, meanwhile *30 percent university graduates* is a rheme because it is subsidiary clause which explain the percentage university graduates did not get a job. From the sentence we know that *jobless* is create of suspense in this sentence, *30 percent* is give a shock to reader which read the news, *university graduates* is convince of the truth to reader about this sentence. Such sequence the sentence will be impress that jobless is felt by 30 percentage university graduates and the sentence will create suspense to reader to read the news. The impression the sentence will be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

(10c*) university graduates jobless 30 percent*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth create suspense give a shock

In this case, *university graduate*s *jobless* is a head in the sentence and *30 percent* is tail in the sentence. It means that in this sentence *university* is a theme because it is iconically the sentence which explain university place for graduates school, meanwhile *graduates jobless 30 percent* is a rheme because it is subsidiary information which explain the percentage graduates jobless cause they are not qualified in the positions. In the sentence university graduates is convince of the truth in this sentence, jobless is create suspense to reader in the this case, and then 30 percent is give a shock to reader which read the news. Such sequences focus that university graduates jobless so many 30 percent and the sentence convince the truth to the reader about the news.

From the explanation this research implies that in *Jakarta Post* the writer the sentence (10a) to convince the reader that so many 30 percentage university graduates jobless and give a shock to the reader to read the news.

(11a) *PLN offers private investment in gas terminals*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivate convince of the truth Give surprise

In this case, *PLN* is foregrounded and *offers private investment in gas terminals* is backgrounded*.* It means that in this sentence *PLN* is the theme because it is main information the sentence which explains PLN as a company invite private firms to invest, meanwhile *offer private investment in gas terminals* is the rheme because it is secondary information which explain the kind of investment which offer the PLN to investment. From the sentence we consider that *PLN* is motivate the reader to read the news, *offer private investment* is convince of the truth about the news to reader, *in gas terminal* is give a surprise to reader about the news. Such sequences focus that PLN offers private firms to invest in gas terminal and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news. The focuses the sentence will be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

(11b*) In gas terminals PLN offers private investment*

Sequence of sentence:

Give surprise motivate convince of the truth .

In this case, *in gas terminals* is foregounded and *PLN offers privates investment* is backgrounded. It means that *in* is a theme because it refers an important thing which explains in gas terminal it is one of a good investment, meanwhile *gas terminals* *PLN offers private investment* is a rheme because it is subsidiary information which explain PLN invite private firms to invest. In the sentence *in gas terminal* is give surprise to reader which read the news, *PLN* is motivate the reader to read the news, and then *offer private investment* is convince of the truth about the news. Such sequence will be impress that in gas terminal PLN invite private firms to investment and the sentence will give surprise the reader to read the news.

In this research gave conclusion that the writers in Jakarta Post use the sentence (11a) for greater prominence the reader that PLN offers private firms to invest in gas terminal and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news.

(12a) *Egypt faces uncertain future after Mubarak*

Sequence of the sentence:

Motivate create suspense Convince of the truth

In this case, *Egypt* is foregrounded and *faces uncertain after Mubarak* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *Egypt* is a theme because it refers an important place the sentence which explains Egypt in the instabilities conditions, meanwhile *uncertain future after Mubarak* is a rheme because it is secondary information which explain the government condition after Mubarak leader. In the sentence we know that Egypt is motivate the reader to read the news, faces uncertain future is create suspense to reader which read the news and after Mubarak is convince of the truth to reader about the news. Such sequence implies that it is Egypt in the uncertain future after Mubarak and the sentence will motivate to the reader the news. The implications the sentence will be different if changed the sequence of sentence like this:

(12b*) Faces uncertain future Egypt after Mubarak*

Sequence of sentence:

Create suspense motivate Convince of the truth *.*

In this case, *faces uncertain* have a head and *future Egypt after Mubarak* is tail. It means that in the sentence *faces* is a theme because it refers an important event in the sentence which explains the instability situations, meanwhile *uncertain future Egypt after Mubarak* is a rheme because it is completely information which explain the destiny Egypt that nobody know after Mubarak leader. In the sentence faces *uncertain future* is create suspense the reader which read the news, *Egypt* is motivate the reader to read the news, and then *after Mubarak* is convince of the truth to the reader which read the news. Such sequence will impress that faces uncertain future of Egypt after Mubarak and the sentence will create suspense for the reader which read the news. Such impression the sentence will be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

*(12c) After Mubarak Egypt faces uncertain future*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth motivate Create suspense

In this sentence, *after Mubarak* is foreground and *Egypt faces uncertain future* is background. It means that in this sentence *after* is a theme because it refers an important event which explain after Mubarak leader, meanwhile *Mubarak Egypt faces uncertain future* is a rheme because it is additional information which explain Egypt in uncertain situation. In the sentence after Mubarak is convince of the truth to reader which read the news, Egypt is motivate the reader to read the news, and then faces uncertain future is create suspense the reader which read the news. Such sequence will be intent after Mubarak Egypt in the uncertain future and the sentence will convince of the truth of the news for the reader.

It appeared that information in the sentence (12a) in this research the author in *Jakarta Post* created suspense for the reader that it is Egypt which in the instabilities future after Mubarak and motivate the reader to read the news.

(13a) *Garuda returns 2.349 Indonesians from Cairo*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivate create suspense Convince of the truth

In this case, *Garuda* is the foregrounded and *returns 2.349 Indonesians from Cairo* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *Garuda* is a theme because it is icionically the sentence which explain the kind of flight Indonesia, meanwhile *returns 2.349 Indonesians from Cairo* is rheme because it is extra information the sentence which explain so many Indonesians was returned from Cairo. In the sentence *Garuda* is motivate the reader to read the news, *return 2.349 Indonesians* is create of suspense for the reader which read the news, while *from Cairo* is convince of the truth to reader about the news. Such sequence has meaning that Garuda returns 2.349 Indonesians from Cairo and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news. The meaning the sentence will be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

(13b) *From Cairo Garuda returns 2.349 Indonesians*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth motivate  Create suspense .

In this sentence, *from Cairo* is a head and Garuda return *2.349 Indonesians* is tail. It means that in this sentence *from* is a theme the sentence because it a refers an important place the sentence which explain from Cairo Indonesians returns, meanwhile *Cairo Garuda returns 2.349 Indonesians* is a rheme because it is additional information which explain Garuda brought 2.349 Indonesian come back home. From the sentence we know that *from Cairo* is convince of the truth, *Garuda* is motivate the reader to read the news, and then *return 2.349 Indonesians* is create of suspense for the reader which read the news Such sequence impressed that from Cairo Garuda returns 2.349 Indonesians and the sentence will convince of the truth the news for the reader.

In this research has summarized that in the (13a) the writer intent to the reader *Jakarta Post* that it is Garuda which returns 2.349 Indonesian from Cairo and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news.

(14a) *Black box found in Bintan crash*

Sequence of sentence:

Give a surprise motivate convince of the truth

In the case, *black box* is foregrounded and found in *Bintan crash* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *black* is a theme because it refers an important thing which explain black box of Cassa 212-100 aircraft was found, meanwhile *box* *found in Bintan crash* is rheme because it is completely information which explain the place is founded the black box. In the sentence *black box* is give a surprise for the reader which read the news, *found* is motivate the reader to read the news, and *in Bintan crash* is convince of the truth in the sentence. Such sequence will implies that black box found in Bintan with crash conditions and the sentence will give surprise the reader which read the news. The implication the sentence will be different if changes the sequence like this:

(14b) *in Bintan black box found crash*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth give surprise motivate

In this sentence, *in Bintan* is foreground and *black box found crash* is background. It means that *in* is a theme because it refers important place which explaine where a black box was found, meanwhile *Bintan* black *box found crash* is a rheme because it is subsidiary information which explaine black box found with crash conditions. From the sentence we consider that in Bintan is convince of the truth the reader about the news, black box is create suspense for the reader which read the news, while found crash is motivate the reader to read in this news. Such sequence has meaning that in Bintan black box was found in crash conditions and the sentence will convince of truth the news for the reader. The meaning the sentence would be different if changes the sequence sentence like this:

(14c) *found black box in Bintan crash*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivate give surprise convince of The truth .

In this case, *found* is a head and *black box in Bintan crash* is a tail. It means in this sentence *found* is a theme because it refers an important events which explain founding a black box Cassa 212-100 aircraft, meanwhile *black box in Bintan crash* is rheme because it is subsidiary information which explain from black box in Bintan in crash condition. In the sentence *found* is motivate the reader to read the news, *black box* is give surprise for the reader which read the news, and *in Bintan crash* is convince of the truth in this sentence. Such sequence will impress that found a black box in Bintan with crashed conditions and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news.

The conclusion from this research that the author use the pattern such us in sentence (14a) because the author wants to convince the reader in *Jakarta Post* that it is black box was found in Bintan with crash conditions and the sentence will give a surprise the reader which read the news.

(15a) *301 ‘troubled’ Indonesians return from Saudi Arabia*

Sequence of sentence:

Create suspense give a shock convince of the truth

In this case, *301 troubled* is foregrounded and *Indonesians returns from Saudi Arabiai* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *301* is a theme because it refers an important event which explains so many 301 troubled migrant workers, meanwhile *troubled* Indonesian *returns from Saudi Arabia* is a rheme because it is increasingly information which explain Indonesian troubled migrant worker return from Saudi Arabia. In the sentence *301 troubled Indonesians* is create suspense for the reader which read the news*, returns* is give a shock to reader in this sentence , and *from Saudi Arabia* is convince of the truth the news. Such sequence has meaning so many 301 troubled Indonesian returned from Saudi Arabia and the sentence will create suspense for the reader which read the news. The meaning will be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

(15b) *From Saudi Arabia 301 ‘troubled’ Indonesians return*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth create suspense give a shock

In this sentence, *from Saudi Arabia* is a head and *301 troubled Indonesians return* is tail. It means that in this sentence *from* is a theme because it refers important of places which explain the places of Indonesian worker was returned, meanwhile *Saudi Arabia 301 troubled Indonesians returns* is a rheme because it is secondary information which explain so many 301 troubled migrant worker from Indonesians was returned. From the sentence we know that *from Saudi Arabia* is convince of truth to reader about the news, *301 troubled Indonesians* is create suspense to reader which read the news, and then *return* is give shock to reader which read the news. Such sequence will be impress from Saudi Arabia 301 troubled Indonesians was returned and the sentence will convince of the truth the reader which read the news. The impression the sentence will be different if changes the sequence sentence like this:

(15c) *Indonesian 301 ‘troubled’ return from Saudi Arabia*

Sequence of sentence:

Create suspense gives a shock convince of the truth

In this case, *Indonesian* is foreground and *301 troubled returns from Saudi Arabia* is background. It means that in this sentence *Indonesian* is a theme because it is iconically which explain migrant worker from Indonesian was returned, meanwhile *301 troubled returns from Saudi Arabia* is a rheme because it is additional information which explain so many 301 troubled migrant worker was returned from Saudi Arabia. From the sentence we consider that *Indonesian 301 troubled* is create suspense to reader in this sentence, *returns* is give shock to reader which read the news, while *from Saudi Arabia* is convince the reader about the news. Such sequence impressed that Indonesian so many 301 troubled was returned from Saudi Arabia and the sentence will create suspense for the reader which read the news.

In the sentence (15a) conclude that the writer use style of sentence in headline news want to give impression for the reader *Jakarta Post* that so many 301 troubled Indonesian was returned from Saudi Arabia and the sentence will create suspense for the reader which read the news.

(16a*) Gunawan welcomes FPI’s suggestions on Ahmadiyah*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivate persuade Convince of the truth

In this case, *Gunawan* is foreground and *welcomes FPI’s suggestions on Ahmadiyah* are background. It means that in this sentence *Gunawan* is a theme because it refers an important named of the sentence which explain Gunawan as Home Minister met FPI, meanwhile *welcomes FPI’s suggestions on Ahmadiyah* is a rheme because it is subsidiary information which explain FPI’s representatives propose suggestions on Ahmadiyah future. In the sentence *Gunawan* is motivate the reader to read about the news, *welcome FPI’s suggestion* is persuade in this sentence, and *on Ahmadiyah* in convince of the truth the reader about the news. Such sequence focuses that it is Gunawan who welcomes of FPI’s suggestions for Ahmadiyah future and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news. The focusing the sentence will be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

(16b) *On Ahmadiyah Gunawan welcomes FPI’s suggestion*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth motivate persuade

In the case, *on Ahmadiyah* is foregrounded and *Gunawan welcomes FPI’s suggestions* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *on* is a theme because it is iconically of the sentence which explain Ahmadiyah organizations , meanwhile *Ahmadiyah Gunawan welcomes FPI’s suggestions* is a rheme because it is completely information which explain Gunawan as Home Minister meet FPI’s suggestions and the sentence will convince of the truth the news for the reader. From the sentence we know that *on Ahmadiyah* is convince of the truth the reader about the news, *Gunawan* is motivate in this sentence, and *welcome’s FPI suggestions* is persuade the reader to do what the reader write. Such sequence will be intent that on Ahmadiyah future Gunawan welcomes FPI’s suggestions.

The researcher give conclusion that in the sentence the author use the pattern as headline news because the writer want intent the reader *Jakarta Post* that it is Gunawan who welcomes of FP’s suggestion for Ahmadiyah future and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news.

(17a) *One more suspect named in Ahmadi attack*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivate create suspense Convince o the truth

In this case, *one more* is a head and *suspect named in Ahmadi attack* is a tail. It means that in this sentence *one* is a theme because it is iconically because one more name was suspected, meanwhile *more suspect named in Ahmadi attack* is a rheme because it is subsidiary information which explain in ahmadi attack was suspected. From the sentence we consider that *one more* is motivate the reader to read this news*, suspect named* is convince of the truth the reader to read this news, and *in Ahmadi attack* is convince of the truth to reader this news. Such sequence will be impress one more was suspected named in Ahamadi attack and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news. The impression the sentence will be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

(17b) *In Ahmadi attack one more named suspect*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth motivate create suspense

In this case, *in Ahmadi attack is* foregrounded and *one more named suspect* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *in* is a theme because it refers an important event because it explains attack Ahmadi people in Pandeglang Banten, while *Ahmadi attack one more named suspect* is a rheme because it is extra information which explains one more named suspect in attack. From the sentence we know that *Ahmadi Attack* is convince of the truth this, *one more* is motivate the reader to read to read the news, while *suspect named* is create suspense in this news*.* Such sequence will be impress that in Ahmadi attack one more named was suspected and the sentence will convince of the truth the news which read the news.

It appeared that this research in this sentence (17a) the writer of *Jakarta Post* used a model of sentence in the headline news for greater prominence the reader that one more was suspected named in Ahmadi attack and will motivate the reader to read about the news.

(18a) *Crowds of FPI demonstrators arrive in Central Jakarta*.

Sequence of sentence:

Create suspense motivate  Convince of the

In this case, *a crowd of FPI demonstrators* are foregrounded and *arrive in Central Jakarta* is backgrounded. It means in this sentence *crowds* is a theme because it refers an important events which explain hundreds of people FPI demonstrators crowd in Hotel Indonesia, meanwhile *of FPI demonstrator* *arrive in Central Jakarta* is a rheme because it is additional information which explain place in demonstrators crowd. In the sentence *crowds of FPI demonstrators* is create suspense the reader to read this news, *arrive* is motivate the reader to read this news, and *in Central Asia* is convince of the truth to reader which read this news. Such sequence implies that crowd of FPI demonstrators arrive in Central Jakarta and the sentence will create suspense for the reader which read the news. The implication the sentence will be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

(18b) *In Central Jakarta crowds of FPI demonstrators arrive*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivate create suspense convince of the truth

In this case, *in central Jakarta* is foreground and *crowds of FPI demonstrator arrive* is background. It means that in this sentence *in* is a theme because it refers of important place which explains in Central Jakarta there crowds of FPI, meanwhile *Central Jakarta crowds of FPI demonstrators arrive* is a rheme because it is subsidiary information which explain crowds of FPI demonstrator start to arrive. From the sentence we know that *in Central Asia* is motivate the reader in this news, *crowd of the FPI demonstrators* is create suspense the reader , while *arrive* is convince the reader about the news. Such sequence focuses that In Central Jakarta crowd of FPI demonstrators arrive and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news. The focusing the sentence will be different if changes the sequence like this:

(18c) *Arrive in Central Jakarta crowds of FPI demonstrators*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth motivate Create suspense

In this case, *arrive* is head and *in Central Jakarta crowds of FPI demonstrators* is tail. In means that in this sentence *arrive* is a theme because it is iconically of the sentence which explain arrive crowd of hundreds people FPI, meanwhile *in Central Jakarta crowds of FPI demonstrators* is a rheme because it is increasingly information which explain place of crowds FPI demonstrators. *Arrive* is convince the reader about the truth of the news*, in Central Jakarta* is create suspense the reader, and *crowd of FPI demonstrators* is create of suspense the reader which read this news. such sequence will be impress arrive in Central Jakarta crowds of FPI demonstrators and the sentence will convince of the truth the news for the reader.

From the sentence the researcher give summarize that the writer use style of sentence (18a) to make suspense the reader in *Jakarta Post* that it is crowds of FPI’s demonstrators who arrive in central Jakarta and the sentence will create suspense for the reader which read the news.

(19a) *Ngurah Rai to close on Nyepi Day*

Motivate convince of the truth action *.*

In this case, *Ngurah Rai* is a foreground and *to close on Nyepi day* is background. It means that in this sentence *Ngurah Rai* is a theme because it refers an important place which explain Ngurah Rai international Airport was closed one-day, meanwhile *to close on Nyepi Day* is a rheme because it is extra information which explain cause on Ngurah Rai Airport was closed. From the sentence we consider that *on Nyapi day* is motivate the reader to read this news, *to close* is convince the reader about the news, and *on Nyapi* day is action this sentence. Such sequence has meaning that in it is Ngurah Rai which tclose in Nyepi Day and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news. The meaning the sentence would be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

(19b) *On Nyepi Day Ngurah Rai to close*

Sequence of sentence:

Action motivate convince of the truth

In this sentence, *on Nyepi Day* is foregrounded and *Ngurah Rai to close* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *on* is the theme because it is refers an important event which explain cause of Ngurah Rai Airport close, meanwhile *Nyepi Ngurah Rai to close* is a rheme because it is secondary information which explain Ngurah Rai International was closed in that day. From the sentence we know that *on Nyepi day* is actions in this sentence, *Ngurah Rai* is motivate the reader to read this news, and *to close* is convince of the truth to the reader about this news. Such sequence will be impressing that Nyepi Day Ngurah Rai was closed one-day and motive read the the reader to read the news. The impression the sentence will be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

(19c*) To close Ngurah Rai on Nyepi Day*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth motivate action

In this case, *to close* is a head and *Ngurah Rai on Nyepi Day* is a tail. It means that in this sentence *to* is a theme because it is iconically of the sentence which explain was closed one-day Ngurah Rai airport, meanwhile *close* *Ngurah Rai on Nyapi Day* is a rheme because it is subsidiary information which explain cause Ngurai was closed. From the sentence we consider that *to close* is convince the truth about the news, *Ngurah Rai* is motivate in this sentence, while *on Nyepi day* is action this sentence. Such sequence will be impress that was closed Ngurah Rai on Nyepi Day and convince of the truth about the news for the reader.

From the sentence (19a) the researcher give conclusion that the authors use this pattern in *Jakarta Post* headline to imply for the reader that in Ngurah Rai was closed one-day on Nyepi Day and will motivate the reader to read the news.

20a) *RI confirms intruders in Seoul, denies data theft*

Sequence of sentence:

Give shock create suspense Convince of the truth

In this case, *RI*  is head and *confirms intruders in Seoul, denies data theft* is tail. It means that in this sentence *RI* is a theme because it is main clause the sentence which explain RI from foreign Ministry spokesman Micheal Tune confirm there a intruders, meanwhile *confirms intruders in Seoul, denies data theft* is a rheme because it is subsidiary clause which explain denies the secret Indonesian data was theft in Seoul. In this sentence *RI confirms* is give a shock to reader which read this news, *intruders in Seoul* is create suspense the reader which read this news, and *denies data theft* id convince the reader about truth of news. Such sequence will be intends RI confirms there intruders in Seoul but denied the secret data was theft and the sentence will give shock for the reader which read the news. Intention the data will be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

(20b) *In Seoul RI confirms intruders denies data theft*

Sequence of sentence:

Create suspense give a shock Convince of the truth .

In this case, *in Seoul* is foregrounded and *RI confirms denies intruders data theft* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *in*  is a theme because it refers an important place which explains in Seoul place Indonesian envoy stay, meanwhile *Seoul RI confirms denies intruders’ data theft* is rheme which explain completely information which explain RI which representative Micheal Tune confirms denies the secret data was theft. In the sentence above we consider that *in Seoul* is create of suspense the reader which read this news, *RI confirms intruders* is give shock to reader in this news, and then *denies data theft* is convince of the truth to reader about this news. Such sequence has meaning that In Seoul RI confirms there intruders denies data the and the sentence will create suspense for the reader which read the news. The meaning the sentence will be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

(20c) *Denies data theft, RI confirms intruders in Seoul*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth give shock create suspense

In this case, *denies* is foreground and *data theft RI confirms intruders in Seoul* are background. It means that *denies* is a theme because it is iconically the sentence which explain Foreign Ministry which representative Micheal tune denies secret data was theft, meanwhile *data theft RI confirms intruders* is rheme because it is subsidiary clause which explain RI confirms there intruders in Seoul. In this sentence we know that *denies data theft* is convince the truth of sentence, *RI confirms* is give shock, while *intruders in Seoul* is create suspense the reader which read this news. Such sequence would be focus that denies the secrete data was theft RI which is representative by Micheal Tune confirms there are intruders in Seoul and the sentence will convince of the truth about the news for the reader.

From the explanation the research conclude that the author use style of sentence (20a) in headline news to give impression the reader *Jakarta Post* that it is RI which confirms there intruders in Seoul but denies the secret data was theft and the sentence will give shock for the reader which read the news

(21a) *Ghadafi’s son warns of civil war in Libya*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivate create suspense Convince of the truth

In this case, *Ghadafi’s son* is foreground and *warns of civil war in Libya* is background. It means that in this sentence *Ghadafi’s* is a theme because it is iconically of the sentence which explain the son of Moammar Gadhafi , meanwhile *son warns of civil war in Libya* is the rheme because it is subsidiary information which explain there are civil war in Libya. In this sentence *Ghadafi son’s* is motivate the reader to read this news, *warns of civil war* is create suspense the reader which read this news, and *in Libya* is convince the truth to reader about the news.Such sequence emphasize it is Ghadafi’ son who warn of civil war in Libya and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news. Emphasized the sentence will be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

(21b*) In Libiya Gadhafi’s son warns of civil war*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth motivate Create suspense

In this case, *in Libya* is head and *Ghadafi’s sons warns of civil war* is tail. It means that in this sentence *in* is a theme because it refers an important place which explain the civil war that happen in Libya, meanwhile *Ghadafi’s sons warns of civil war* is a rheme because it is additional formation which explain Ghadafi son warn to fight in civil war. from the sentence we know that *in Libya* is convince of the truth to reader about this news, *Ghadafi son’s* is motivate the reader to read this news, and then *warns of civil war* is create suspense the reader about this news. Such sequence will be impress In Libya Ghadafi’s son warns of in civil war and the sentence will convince of truth for the reader about the news. The impression the sentence will be different if changes the sequence like this:

(21c*) Civil war in Libya Gadhafi’s son warns of*

Sequence of sentence:

Create suspense convince of the truth motivate

In this case, *civil war* is foregounded and *in Libya Gadhafi’s son warns of is* backgrounded. In means that in this sentence *civil* is a theme because it refers an important event which explains there is civil war in Libya, meanwhile *in Libya Ghadafi’s son wars of* is a rheme because it is secondary information which explain in Libya Ghadafi son warned of fight. From this sentence we consider that *civil war* is create suspense to reader which read this news, *in Libya* is convince the truth osf news to reader, *Ghadafi son’s* is motivate the reader to read this news. Such sequence implies civil war in Libya warned fight by Ghadafi sons and the sentence will create suspense for the reader to read the news.

From the explanation the researcher give summarize that the writer use pattern sentence (21a) because the writer want implies to the reader *Jakarta Post* that it is Mohammar Gadhafi sons w who warn to civil war in Libya and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news.

(22a) *Lawmaker criticizes Dipo Alam’s threat to media*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivate create suspense Convince of the truth

In the case, *law maker* is a head and *criticizes Dipo Alams’s* *threat to media* is a tail. It means that in the sentence *lawmaker* is a theme because it is iconically the sentence which explains lawmaker Tjahjo Kumolo interrupt Dipo Alam’s threat, meanwhile *criticized Dipo Alam’s threat to media* is a rheme because it is completely information which explains Dipo Alam’s threat boycott to media. in the sentence we know that *lawmaker criticizes* is motivate the reader to read this news, *Dipo alam threat* is create suspense the reader which read the news, and then *to media* is convince of the truth the reader about this news. Such sentence will be intent that it is lawmaker who criticizes Dipo Alam’s threat to media and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news. The sentence will be different emphasize if change sequences the sentence like this:

(22b) *Dipo Alam’s treat to media lawmaker criticizes*

Sequence of sentence:

Createsuspense convince of the truth motivate

In the case, *Dipo Alams* is foregrounded and *threat to media lawmaker criticizes* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *Dipo Alam’s* is a theme because it is refers an important person which explain Dipo alam’s a person which criticizing the media, meanwhile *threat media lawmaker criticizes* is rheme because it is complement information which explains treat to media that keep criticizing the government was criticized by lawmaker. From the sentence we consider that *Dipo Alam treat* is create suspense to reader which read the news, *to media* is convince of the truth this sentence, while *lawmaker criticizes* is motivate the reader to read this news. Such sequence has meaning that it is Dipo alam’s threat to media which lawmaker criticizes and the sentence will create suspense the reader which read the news.

From the sentence the research implies that the writer use style of sentence (22a) as headline in Jakarta *Post* because the writer want to gave intent to the reader that it is lawmaker who criticizes Dipo Alam’s threat to media and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news .

(23a) *Glitches in two generators caused blackouts from morning until afternoon*

Sequence of sentence:

Create suspense convince of the truth Give a shock motivate

In this case, *glitches* are a head and *in two generators caused blackouts from morning until afternoon* is a tail. It means that *glitches* is a theme because it is refers an important event which explain there are glitches in two generators, meanwhile *in two generators caused blackouts from morning until afternoon* is a rheme because it is secondary information which explain glitches caused blackouts. In this sentence we know that *glitches* is create suspense the reader about the news which read the news, *in two generator* is convince of the truth to reader about this news, *caused blackout* is give shock the reader which read this news, and then *from morning until afternoon* is motivate the reader to read this news Such sequence will be impress that there a glitches in two generators which caused blackouts from morning until afternoon and the sentence will create suspense for the reader which read the news. The impression the sentence will be different if changes the sentence like this:

(23b) *From morning until afternoon glitches in two generators caused blackouts*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivate create suspense convince of the truth give shock

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In the case, *from morning until afternoon* is foregrounded and *glitches in two generators caused blackouts* is a backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *from morning until afternoon* is a theme because it refers to an important times which explain the activity of blackouts, meanwhile *glitches in two generators caused blackouts* is rheme because it is a extra information which explains cause of blackouts in two generators. From the sentence we know that *from morning until afternoon* is motivate the reader to read this news, *glitches* is create suspense the reader which read this news, *in two generators* is convince the reader about the truth of news, while *caused blackouts* is give shock the reader which read this news. Such sequence will be intent that from morning until afternoon there glitches in two generators which caused blackouts and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news.

From the explanation research summarize that in the sentence (23a) the author emphasize to the reader in *Jakarta Post* that it is glitches in two generators which caused a blackouts from morning until afternoon and the sentence will create suspense for reader which read the news.

(24a) *Merpati union demands board be overhauled*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivation convince of the truth  give a shock

In the case, *Merpati union* is a foregrounded and demands *board be overhauled* is a backgrounded. It means that in the sentence *Merpati*  is a theme because it is iconically the sentence which explain a Merpati Airlines company, *meanwhile demand board be overhauled* is rheme because it is subsidiary information which explain for directors to prevent the company from going bankrupt. In the sentence *Merpati Union* is motivate the reader about this news, *demand board* is convince the reader about the truth of the news, and *be overhauled* is give shock to reader which read this news. Such sequence implies it is Merpati union which demands board until overhauled and the sentence will motivate to the reader to read the news. The implication the sentence will be different if changes the sequence like this:

(24b) *Board be overhauled Merpati union demands*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivation give shock convince of the truth

In the case, *board be overhauled* is foreground and *Merpati union demands* is background. It means that in the sentence *board* is a theme because it is refers an important event which explain board of directors be overhauled to prevent from going bankrupt, meanwhile *Merpati union demands* is a rheme because it is additional information which explain demand of Merpati Airlines to overhauled. From the sentence we know that *board* is motivate the reader to read this news, and *be overhauled* is give shock to reader which read this news, and *Merpati union demands* is convince the reader about the truth of news. Such sequence has meaning that board be overhauled by Merpati demands and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news.

From the sentence it appear that the writer use pattern of sentence (24a) because the writer in *Jakarta Post* implies that it is Merpati union which demands board be overhauled and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news.

(25a) *RI citizens evacuation from Libya to commence Friday evening*

Sequence of sentence:

Give a shock create suspense action convince of the truth

In the case, *RI citizens* are foreground and *evacuation from Libya to commence Friday evening* is background. It means that in this sentences *RI citizens* is a theme because it is iconically the sentence which explain hundreds of Indonesian, meanwhile *evacuating from Libya to commence Friday evening* is rheme because it is a rheme because it is additional information which explain time to evacuate Indonesian in Libya. In this sentence *RI citizens* is give shock to reader which read this news, *evacuation from Libya* is create suspense the reader, and *to commence* is action from this sentence, while *Friday evening* is convince of the truth to reader about this news. Such sequences will be intent that it is RI citizens which evacuation to commence Friday evening and the sentence will give shock for the reader to read the news. The intention the sentence will be different if changes the sentence like this:

(25b)*Evacuation RI citizens from Libya Friday evening to commence*

Sequence of sentence:

Create suspense give shock Convince of the truth action

In this case, *an evacuation* is *a* head and *RI citizens from Libya Friday evening to commence* is a tail. It means that in the sentence *Evacuation* is theme because it refers to an important event in this sentence which explain the activity which do Indonesian Government, meanwhile *RI citizens from Libya Friday evening to commence* is rheme because it is subsidiary information which explains time to commence Indonesian from Libya. From this sentence we consider that evacuation *RI citizens* is create suspense the reader about this new, *from Libya* is give a shock the reader which read this news, and *Friday evening* is convince of the truth in this news, and *to commence* is action this news. Such sequence will impress those evacuation RI citizens from Libya in Friday evening to commence and the sentence will create suspense for the reader which read the news. The impression the sentence will be different if changes the sentence like this:

(25c) *Friday evening RI citizens evacuation from Libya to commence*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth give a shock Create suspense action

in this sentence, *Friday evening* is foregrounded and *RI citizens evacuating from Libya to commence* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *Friday* is the theme because it refers to an important event which explain time to evacuation Indonesians, meanwhile *evening RI citizens evacuations from Libya to commence* is a rheme because it is completely information which explain to commence evacuate Indonesians from Libya. From this sentence we know that *Friday evening* is convince the reader about the truth of sentence, *RI citizens* is give a shock the reader which read this news, *evacuations from Libya* is create suspense the reader in this news, and *to commence* is acton in this sentence. Such sequence implies that in Friday evening time to evacuated hundred of Indonesian from Libya and the sentence will convince to the truth the reader which read the news. The implication the sentence will be different if changes the sequence like this:

(25d) *From Libya to commence RI citizens evacuation Friday evening*

Sequence of sentence:

Give shock actions create of suspense convince of the truth

In this case, *from Libya* is a head and *to commence RI citizens evacuations Friday evening* is a tail. It means that in this sentence *from* is theme because it is iconically the sentence which explains to commence from Libya, meanwhile *Libya to commence RI citizens evacuation Friday evening* is a rheme because it is additional information which explain evacuate Indonesian in Friday evening. From this sentence *from Libya* is give shock this sentence, *to commence* is action the news, and *RI citizens evacuations*  is create suspense to reader in this news, and then *Friday evening* is convince of the truth of news. Such sequence will impress that from Libya to commence RI citizens evacuation in Friday evening and the sentence will give shock for the reader which read the news.

From the explanation this research conclude that the author use model of sentence (25a) in *Jakarta Post as a headline* because the writer want to clearly the reader that it is RI citizens which evacuation from Libya to commence Friday evening and will give shock for the reader which read the news.

(26a) *Regional legislators demand salary raise*

Sequence of sentence:

motivate convince of the truth give a surprise

In the case, *a regional legislator* is foreground and *demand salary raise* is background. It means that in this sentence *regional* is theme because it is iconically information which explains regional-level legislators in Indonesia, meanwhile *legislator demand salary raise* is rheme because it is explain ask for salary increase. From this sentence we know that *regional legislators* is motivate to reader which read this news, *demand* is convince of the truth to reader about this news, and then *salary raise* is give a surprise to reader which read this news. Such sequence will impress those it is regional-level legislators’ who demands for salary raise and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news. The impression the sentence will be different if changes the sentence like this:

(26b) *Salary raise demand regional legislators*

Sequence of sentence:

give surprise convince of the truth motivate

In the case, *salary raise* is foregrounded and *demand regional legislators* are backgroumded. It means that in this sentence *salary* is theme because it refers an important event which explaine salary of regional legislator, meanwhile *raise demand regional legislators* is rheme because it is secondary information which explains regional-level legislators asked salary raise. From this sentence we consider that *salary raise* is give a surprise the reader in this news, *demand* is convince of the truth about this news to reader, while *regional legislators* is motivate to reader o read this news. Such sequence would impress salary increased demand by regional-level legislator and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news and the sentence will give surprise the reader which read the news. The impression the sentence will be different if changes the sequence like this:

(26c) *Salary raise regional legislator demand*

Sequence of sentence:

Give surprise motivate Convince of the truth

In the case, *salary raise* regional legislator is a tail and *demand* is a head. It means that in this sentence *salary raise regional legislator* is theme because it is extra information which explains increasing salary regional, meanwhile *demand* is theme because it refers an important event the sentence which explain ask regional legislator. In this sentence *salary raise* is give surprise to reader, and *regional legislators* is motivate the reader to read this news, and then *demand* is convince to reader of the truth about this sentence. Such sequence will be focus that salary raise regional legislator demands and the sentence will give surprise the reader which read the news. .

In this research the writer use sentence (26a) as headline news in *Jakarta Post* because the writer show to the reader that it is regional legislator who demands for salary raise and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news.

*(27a) Dipo Alam responds to Media Group*

Sequence of sentence:

Motivate give a surprise convince of the truth

In this case, *Dipo Alam* is foregrounded and *responds to Media Group* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *Dipo Alam* is theme because it refers an important name which explain dipo Alam responds to the complain which made by media, meanwhile *Respond to Media* *Group* is rheme because it is subsidiary information which explain the actions which do Dipo Alam to Media Group . *Dipo Alam* is motivate to reader to read this news, *respond* is give a surprise to reader which read this news, *to media group* is convince of the truth about this news to reader. Such sequence will be impress it is Dipo Alam who responds to media and the sentence will motivate the reader to read news. The impression the sentence will be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

(27b) *To Media Group Dipo Alam responds*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth motivate Give surprise

In the case, *to Media Group* is foreground and *Dipo alams respond* is background*.* It means that in this sentence *to Media* is theme because it is iconically which explain to Media Group Dipo has responded, meanwhile *Dipo Alams responds* is a rheme because it is additional information which explain the activity which do Dipo to media group. In this sentence we know that *to media* is convince of the truth of news to reader, *Dipo Alam* is motivate the reader in this sentence, while *respond* is give a surprise to reader which read this news. Such sequence implies that to Media Dipo alam has respond and the sentence will convince of the truth to the reader about the news. The implication the sentence will be different if changes the sequence of sentence like this:

(27c) *Respond Dipo Alam to Media Group*

Sequence of sentence:

Give a surprise motivate convince of the truth

In the case*, Respond* is foregrounded and *Dipo Alam to Media Group* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *respond* is a theme because it refers an important event which explain activity which do by Dipo Alam to Media Group, meanwhile *Dipo alam to Media Group* is rheme because it is completely information which explain Dipo claim has responded to the complain which made by Media Group. From this sentence we know that *respond* is give a surprise to reader which read this news, *Dipo Alam* is motivate the reader to read this news, while *to Media Group* is convince of the truth to reader which read this news. Such sequences will be intent that responds Dipo Alams to Media Group and this sentence will give surprise the reader to read the news.

From the sentence the research can conclude that in this sentence (27a) the writer of *Jakarta Post* use the sentence as headline news because the writer want will be impress that it is Dipo Alam who responds to Media Group and the sentence will motivate the reader to read the news.

(28a) *Govt forbids temporary sending migrant worker to Libya and Egypt*

Sequence of sentence:

Persuade create suspense convince of the truth .

In the case, *govt forbids* is fregrounded and *temporary sending migrant worker to Libya and Egypt* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *govt forbids* is theme because it refers an important event which explain government forbid migrant worker because the situation in Libya and Egyp, meanwhile *temporary sending migrant worker to Libya and Egypt* is rheme because it is extra information which explain the cause of activity sent migrant worker was pending for a while From this sentence we consider that *govt forbids* is persuade to reader to do what the author write in this news, *temporary sending migrant worker* is create suspense to reader which read this news, and *to Libya and Egypt* is convince of the truth to reader about this news. Such sequence implies that government forbids sending migrant worker to Libya and Egypt and the sentence will persuade the reader which read the news. The implication the sentence will be different if changes the sequence like this:

(28b) *Sending migrant worker to Libya and Egypt govt forbids temporary*

Sequence of sentence:

Create suspense convince of the truth persuade

In the case, *sending migrant worker* is foreground and *to Libya and Egypt govt forbids temporary* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *sending* is theme because it refers an important event which explain sending migrant worker to Libya and Egypt was stopped for a while, meanwhile *To Libya and* *Egypt govt forbids temporary* is a rheme because it is subsidiary information which explain cause sending migrant worker was stopped for a while. In this sentence *sending migrant worker* is create suspense to reader which read this news, *to Libya and Egypt* is convince of the truth to reader about this news, and then *govt forbids temporary* is persuade the reader in this news. Such sequence will impress that sending migrant worker to Libya and Egypt govt forbids temporary and the sentence will create suspense for the reader which read the news. The impression the sentence will be different if we change the sentence like this:

(28c*) To Libya and Egypt govt forbids temporary sending migrant worker*

Sequence of sentence:

Convince of the truth persuade create suspense

In the case, *To Libya and Egypt* is foregrounded and *govt forbids temporary sending migrant worker* is backgrounded. It means that in this sentence *to* is theme because it refers an important place in this sentence which explain to Libya and Egypt govt forbids sending migrant, meanwhile *Libya and Egypt govt forbids temporary sending migrant worker* is a rheme because it is additional information which explain activity the govt to forbids sending migrant worker to that country. In this sentence *to Libya and Egypt* is convince of truth to reader which read this news, *govt forbids temporary* is persuade the reader to do what the author write in this sentence, while *sending migrant worker* is create suspense in this news. Such sequence has meaning that to Libya and Egypt govt forbids temporary sent migrant worker and the so sentence will convince of the truth to reader about the news.

From the sentence the research summarize that the author use the sentence (28a) as headline news in *Jakarta Post* because the write want convince to the reader that government forbids sending migrant worker in Libya and Egypt and the sentence will create suspense to the reader which read the news.

**CHAPTER V**

**CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

This chapter presents conclusions drawn from the analysis and proposes some recommendations related to the applications of the finding for linguistics lectures, and scholar studying linguistics.

1. **Conclusion**

In Summary, from the observation *Jakarta Post* has been resulted 28 headlines news. The data taken from [www.JakartaPost.com](http://www.JakartaPost.com) which have done in February 01, 2011 up to February 28, 2011.From this research word-sequence must have significant effect to the process both on interpretation and on the process of subsequent recall.

Based on finding in chapter four, it could be concluded that word sequence embraces a much wider field, facets of which we have only briefly discussed. It embraces on the one hand the writer overall rhetorical strategy of presentation which may be motivate the reader to read the news, to create suspense the reader, to convince the reader of the truth what the writing of writer with credible supporting detail, to persuade the reader for doing of actions what the writer hope, and the last to shock or give a surprise for the reader which read the news.

**Suggestions**

Based on the result of the research, and in order to confirm the significance of the study, the researcher proposes some recommendations to those who are interest in learned the word-sequence, or involving in write news which apply word-sequence in order make attract more attention for the reader. She also suggests that every writer must have sense of writing to attract more the reader to read what he or she writing. Further, the research also proposes several recommendations to linguistic lecturers, and linguistic students.

1. Linguistics Lectures

Linguistics lectures should give their students more encouragement to study writing further in order that they can express her or his idea as well as to increase the attention the reader which read her or his writing.

1. Linguistics Studens

The students obtain some information about word-sequence so they can learn more from it. That is expected they will consequently be able to apply knowledge and enhance their achievement in writing.

## Tuesday, February 01, 2011 12:35 PM

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# National

# SBY to stay three days in Kupang for press day

The Jakarta Post | Mon, 01/31/2011 6:35 PM | National

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono will stay in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) for three days to attend the National Press Day celebration on February 9, an official says.  
  
“The President will take care of business for three days from Kupang. He will run things from the NTT Governor's official residence. Governor Frans Lebu Raya and his family, including the house staff and security guards, will move out,” NTT National Press Day committee head Andre Koreh said on Monday.  
  
The President’s staff would completely take over the house, he said, as reported by Antara news agency.  
  
The President is scheduled to arrive in Kupang on Feb. 8 and return to Jakarta on Feb. 11.  
  
Yudhoyono’s stay in NTT would be the longest ever by an Indonesian president, he said.

**SBY to support Komodo park during Kupang visit**

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Wed, 02/02/2011 10:08 AM | National

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President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and several ministers will visit Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), on Feb . 8 and vote for Komodo National Park as one of the world’s new seven natural wonders.

“They will cast their votes for the park on the sidelines of the National Press Day celebration,” NTT National Press Day committee head Andre Koreh said on Wednesday.

First Lady Kristiani “Ani” Herawati, Timor Leste Prime Minister Xanana Gusmao and five ambassadors to Indonesia are scheduled to join the event to support the park’s bid, Andre said as quoted by tempointeraktif.com.

Yudhoyono’s stay in NTT from Feb. 8 – Feb. 11 would be the longest ever by an Indonesian president, Andre said.

**Jakarta**

**Jakarta Governor distributes 'angpao' for Chinese New Year**

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Thu, 02/03/2011 1:03 PM | Jakarta

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On Thursday, Jakarta Governor Fauzi Bowo distributed angpao (envelopes containing money) as part of the capital’s Chinese New Year festivities.

Fauzi distributed a handful of red angpao envelopes to residents of the Rawa Kompeni area in Kalideres, West Jakarta, most of whom are of Chinese descent.

“I distributed [the angpao] as a gift. Please don’t look at how much was given, but see it as a form of brotherhood and togetherness,” Fauzi said while handing out the envelopes, as quoted by *kompas.com*.

“The Chinese community is part of Jakarta’s history. We have a very close relationship. So, please, don’t feel isolated or isolate yourselves. All Jakartans are equal. No one should be discriminated against,” Fauzi said.

**Former legislator Hengky arrives at KPK for questioning**

Ina Parlina, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Fri, 02/04/2011 11:36 AM | National

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**Hengky at KPK:** Alleged recipient of the Bank Indonesia (BI) traveler's check bribe, Hengky Baramuli, arrives at the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK).A suspect in the alleged traveler's check bribery case, Hengky Beramuli, arrived at the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) for questioning on Friday, after having missed a similar questioning session scheduled for last week.

“Yes, I have suffered from heart problem. But, I do respect the law, so I’m here for the questioning,” Hengky told reporters before the questioning.

“I never tried to flee or hide from KPK,” he said.

Hengky was a legislator from the Golkar Party from 2004-2009. He and 24 other legislators allegedly accepted bribes given to them in the form of traveler's checks worth a total of Rp 24 billion (US$2.66 million).

The bribes were allegedly paid in exchange for the legislators’ support for Miranda S. Goeltom, a candidate in the election of the Bank Indonesia senior deputy governor, in 2004.

He added that he was at his house all the time. “I am confused why the KPK had failed to locate me at my house because I was there taking a rest from my ailment,” he said.  
  
KPK is likely to detain Hengky right after the questioning, just like it did with the other 23 suspects.

**Actor cum politician Adjie Massaid dies over heart attack**

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Sat, 02/05/2011 6:49 AM | National

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Actor cum politician Tjandra Pratomo “Adjie” Samiadji Massaid died of heart attack at the Fatmawati Hospital in South Jakarta early on Saturday morning.

Adjie died at the age of 43.

Ayob, one of staffers to Adjie’s wife Angelina Sondakh, confirmed Adjie’s death.

“We are all shocked and saddened by the news,” said Ayob as quoted by Antara.

Adjie reportedly got a heart attack after playing futsal on Saturday evening.

“He loves sports. We never think that he would die like this,” Ayob said.

Adjie has been elected as House of Representatives member from Democratic Party from 2004-2009 and 2009-2014. He married to former model and fellow House member Angelina Sondakh in 2009 and had one child. He had two children from his first marriage with singer Reza Artamevia. They divorced in 2005.

Democratic Party faction chairman Jafar Hafsah said that Adjie’s death is a big loss for the party.

“We lost our hopeful and tough cadre,” he said.

He is scheduled to be buried today at the Jeruk Purut cemetery in South Jakarta. Before his funeral, the public can pay their last respects at Jl. Taman Cilandak 2 Block E No. 14, Cilandak Barat, South Jakarta.

Nurdin, Toisuta, Nirwan Bakrie to compete in PSSI chairmanship race

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Sun, 02/06/2011 9:45 PM | Sports

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The Indonesian Soccer Association (PSSI) officially ended the voting period for its chairman candidates on Sunday, producing three final names that had been registered by voters.

The three candidates are current chairman Nurdin Halid, Indonesian Army chief of staff George Toisutta and deputy chairman Nirwan Bakrie.

PSSI secretary general Nugraha Besoes said that there had been 100 voters who extended their voices to the three. Nurdin reportedly garnered the largest support.

“We accepted three names. Nurdin Halid was forwarded by 81 votes, George Toisutta by 12 members and Nirwan Bakrie by two members,” Nugraha said Sunday, as quoted by *Kompas.com*.

Should the three pass the verifying process, they are scheduled to compete in the PSSI chairman election, which will be carried out during the association’s congress in March.

Nurdin has faced persistent public criticism for his alleged poor management of PSSI.

**Jakarta**

**Jakarta Governor distributes 'angpao' for Chinese New Year**

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Thu, 02/03/2011 1:03 PM | Jakarta

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On Thursday, Jakarta Governor Fauzi Bowo distributed angpao (envelopes containing money) as part of the capital’s Chinese New Year festivities.

Fauzi distributed a handful of red angpao envelopes to residents of the Rawa Kompeni area in Kalideres, West Jakarta, most of whom are of Chinese descent.

“I distributed [the angpao] as a gift. Please don’t look at how much was given, but see it as a form of brotherhood and togetherness,” Fauzi said while handing out the envelopes, as quoted by *kompas.com*.

“The Chinese community is part of Jakarta’s history. We have a very close relationship. So, please, don’t feel isolated or isolate yourselves. All Jakartans are equal. No one should be discriminated against,” Fauzi said

**Wildfire destroys 41 houses in Western Australia**

Associated Press, Perth, Australia | Mon, 02/07/2011 8:44 AM | World

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A wildfire that tore across the outskirts of an Australian city over the weekend has destroyed at least 41 homes and damaged another 19, authorities said Monday. One firefighter was injured and several people were treated for smoke inhalation.

Firefighters are close to stopping the spread of that wildfire and another that broke out over the weekend in the same area of Western Australia state. The two blazes have razed 4,000 acres (1,600 hectares) of forested land to the north and southeast of Perth since Saturday, Fire and Emergency Services Authority spokesman Alan Gale said.

In Roleystone and the nearby community of Kelmscott, at least 41 houses were destroyed and another 19 damaged, despite the efforts of 200 firefighters, the authority's chief operations officer, Craig Hynes, told reporters. He said the tally could rise as a survey of the scorched area continued.

A firefighter who was injured fighting that blaze, which erupted shortly before noon Sunday, was in stable condition at a hospital, Hynes said. The authority has not released details of how that female firefighter was hurt. Several residents took themselves to hospitals after suffering minor smoke inhalation, Hynes said.

"The pleasing thing is that there's been no serious injuries or fatalities," he said.

Residents who were evacuated from the path of the blaze Sunday have not yet been allowed to return to their homes due to the continuing fire danger, Hynes said.

Further north, in the Swan Valley district, some 150 firefighters using water-bombing helicopters and trucks had contained another fire by early Monday. There was no property lost there, Gale said.

"Conditions are still windy, but nowhere near as bad as yesterday," he said.

About 100 people were told to evacuate their homes as authorities tried to contain that blaze, which started Saturday night and had scorched about 3,000 acres (1,200 hectares) of forest land by Monday.

**AGO plans to meet 60 ambassadors on Wednesday**

Mariel Grazella, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Tue, 02/08/2011 8:42 PM | National

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The Attorney General's Office (AGO) will hold a meeting on Wednesday with ambassadors from 60 countries across Asia Pacific and the Middle East regions in lieu of an international conference of prosecutors.  
  
Indonesia will host the 7th International Association of Prosecutors (IAP) Asia Pacific and Middle East Regional Conference and High Level Prosecutors Meeting on 16-19 March 2011.  
  
According to an official from the AGO, the meeting between the AGO and ambassadors will take place at the Attorney General's Office headquarters in South Jakarta.  
  
The meeting on Wednesday will be a preliminary meeting before the kick-off of the conference, he added.

The Roleystone fire was accidentally started when a man using an electric grinder in his backyard ignited dry grass with sparks, the Fire and Emergency Services Authority said in a statement. The other fire began when a tree branch that was blown down by strong winds hit electrical transmission infrastructure, it said.

The fires in Australia's far west come as huge areas of the east coast recover from a major cyclone that struck in Queensland state last week and from flooding from drenching rains in Queensland and southern Victoria state.

February is the last month of summer in Australia and also marks the height of both the monsoon season in the tropical north and the riskiest period for wildfire

**AGO returns incomplete Gayus case files to police**

The Jakarta Post | Wed, 02/09/2011 10:53 PM | National

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The Attorney General’s Office (AGO) says the case files on graft convict Gayus H. Tambunan’s fraudulent passports are incomplete and have been returned to the National Police.   
  
“The dossiers for the case of forgery under the name of Gayus H. Tambunan are declared incomplete,” AGO spokesman Nur Rochmad said on Wednesday as quoted by Antara news wire.   
  
The National Police’s Criminal Investigation Division (Bareskrim) forwarded the dossiers to the AGO on Jan. 19.

Gayus allegedly used an authentic passport with bogus data to travel outside the country when he was confined to Mobile Brigade’s detention center in Depok, West Java.  
The former low-level tax official is also under investigation for amassing a Rp 74 billion (US$8.28 million) fortune.   
  
Gayus’ lawyer, Hotma Sitompul, said that police investigators invited his client to watch while his wealth, which has been confiscated, was photographed at a Bank Mandiri branch in South Jakarta, as reported by tribunnews.com on Wednesday.

**30 percent university graduates jobless**

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Thu, 02/10/2011 5:01 PM | National

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## Manpower and Transmigration Minister Muhaimin Iskandar said 30 percent of university graduates were not absorbed by the country’s job market.   Many of them are jobless because they are not well informed about available vacancies or they are not qualified for the positions, he said after opening a career and scholarship expo at the University of Indonesia campus in Depok on Thursday, *kompas.com* reported.   To cope with the unemployment problems, universities should produce qualified graduates and help plan their career development, he said   PLN offers private investment in gas terminals

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Fri, 02/11/2011 11:28 AM | Business

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State-owned electricity company PT PLN is inviting private firms to invest in liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals, in efforts to secure domestic gas supply.

“We are inviting companies who require gas to join PLN,” PLN chief director Dahlan Iskan said Friday, as reported by kontan.co.id.

PLN will invite interested private companies to state their LNG needs to PLN. Then, PLN will hold businesses negotiations with the companies discussing ways they can obtain gas.

PLN plans to build an LNG terminal near Muara Tawar electricity plant in Bekasi, or a mini LNG terminal in an area with limited gas resources.

“PLN is ready to act as the locomotive because of our sizable need for gas. Those from private industries can back us up,” Dahlan said.

## Egypt faces uncertain future after Mubarak

Associated Press, Cairo, Egypt | Sat, 02/12/2011 4:15 PM | World

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Protesters camped out in Cairo are divided about whether to stay or go as the country faces an uncertain future after Egypt's longtime President Hosni Mubarak surrendered power to the military.

Some took down their makeshift tents and headed home Saturday. Others vowed to stay put until they hear details from the military. Barricades have been removed from at least one road.

Shopkeeper Gomaa Abdel-Maqsoud says he's been in Tahrir Square since the protests began on Jan. 25 and is ready to go. He says "I have never seen such happiness in peoples' faces before; what else do I want?"

Nadal Saqr, a university professor, says protesters should stay until the army issues a promised statement with "clear assurances" that their demands for democracy are met.

## Garuda returns 2,349 Indonesians from Cairo

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Sun, 02/13/2011 8:35 PM | National

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Garuda Indonesia has flown 2,439 Indonesians from Cairo to Jakarta due to the recent unrest that led to the fall of former president Hosni Mubarak.

Garuda had departed six flights from Cairo as of Friday to carry out the evacuation of Indonesian citizens.

Garuda said it had cooperated with the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Manpower and Transmigration Ministry, and will also bring home 300 workers from Saudi Arabia due to immigration problems and other issues.

The first flight will depart at 11 p.m. Sunday from Jeddah and arrive in Jakarta at 12.30 p.m. on Monday. The second flight will follow on Feb. 17.

## Black box found in Bintan crash

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Mon, 02/14/2011 2:27 PM | Archipelago

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The National Committee for Transportation Safety (KNKT) says it has found the black box of the Cassa 212-100 aircraft belonging to PT Sabang Merauke Air Charter that crashed on Saturday in Bintan.

Committee head Tumenggung said that the black box was found near the crash site in Malang Rapat village, Gunung Kijang district on Monday and would be brought to Jakarta soon for analysis, metronews.com reported.

The committee also collected debris from the ill-fated aircraft, which was produced in 1970s.

It would take three months to thoroughly investigate the incident, he said.

## 301 'troubled' Indonesians return from Saudi Arabia

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Tue, 02/15/2011 10:00 AM | National

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The Foreign Ministry on Monday announced it had returned 301 Indonesian citizens, including a number of migrant workers, who were being held by the Saudi Arabian immigration office for various reasons.  
  
The Indonesian government had collected the citizens soon after Saudi authorities issued exit permits to them, ministry spokesman Lutfi Rauf said Monday, as quoted by tribunnews.com.  
  
The migrants who returned on Monday were a “first batch”, he said.  
  
“We will continue to bring home [abandoned Indonesian citizens in Saudi Arabia] as best we can,” Lutfi said at the Indonesian migrant worker waiting room at Terminal 2 of Soekarno-Hatta International Airport Terminal in Tangerang, Banten.  
  
The head of the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (BNP2TKI), Jumhur Hidayat, among those welcoming the group, said they would be provided with assistance to return home.  
  
Saudi authorities had apparently deported the Indonesians for a number of reasons, citing legalities and expired stay permits. Many of the migrants had been living in a temporary shelter under a bridge in Jeddah while they waited for authorities to return them to Indonesia.

## Gamawan welcomes FPI’s suggestion on Ahmadiyah

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Wed, 02/16/2011 9:39 PM | National

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Home Minister Gamawan Fauzi met on Wednesday representatives of two hard-line religious organizations, the Islam Defenders Front (FPI) and the Islamic Peoples Forum (FUI), which proposed suggestions for Ahmadiyah's future.

“The meeting was very warm and friendly. We have listened to their suggestions on Ahmadiyah. We will continue discussion on this for the sake of this country,” Gamawan said after a meeting with members of the two organizations at his office.

FPI leader Rizieq Shihab said he had told the minister on how to approach the Ahmadiyah sect of Islam.

“I think we have reached similar conclusions on Ahmadiyah. First, it is not Islam and is deviant, in line with the MUI’s [Indonesian Ulema Council] fatwa. Second, the government should dissolve Ahmadiyah and return its followers from their deviant path,” Rizieq said.

He also claimed that the FPI had been an organization that abided by the law. “If we have done wrongdoings, please, the government should criticize us. Vice versa, we will also lambast the government if it treats us unfairly.”

When asked about President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s instruction to disband violent mass organizations, Gamawan said: “That’s a different topic.”

“Any decision we make in the future will not satisfy 100 percent of the people. That is why we should keep promoting dialogue,” Gamawan said.

Law and Human Rights Minister Patrialis Akbar also refused to comment over the notion of disbanding violent organizations. “I have no comment on his. This is a legally-based country. People have the right to express their own opinions. I just want this country to be safe and secure and for everything to go well,” he said.

**One more suspect named in Ahmadi attack**

The Jakarta Post | Thu, 02/17/2011 9:50 PM | National

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The police has named one more suspect in the attack against Ahmadis in Banten last week, thus adding the number of suspects to seven.

“Another suspect, going by the initials K.H.U., has been seized..,” Banten Police spokesman Adj. Sr. Comr. Gunawan said Thursday.

K.H.U., who is a resident of Pandeglang, Banten, has been held at the Banten Police since Wednesday night, he said as quoted by kompas.com.

The police previously arrested four others: U.J., Y.A., E. alias K.E., and K.M. Two suspects, identified as M. and S., gave themselves up.

The attack, one of the many directed against Ahmadis, killed three and injured at least five.

**Crowds of FPI demonstrators arrive in Central Jakarta**

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Fri, 02/18/2011 3:11 PM | Jakarta

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Hundreds of people representing various Islamic organizations crowded around the Hotel Indonesia traffic circle in Central Jakarta at midday on Friday, demanding the government disband the Ahmadiyah sect.

The demonstrators represented, among others, members of the Islam Defenders Front (FPI), Islamic Peoples Forum (FUI) and Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia.

A report on kompas.com says the protesters carried flags and banners that read “Cut off those who contempt Islam”, “Muslims are ready to guide victims of Ahmadiyah infidels” and “Muslims [must] disband Ahmadiyah”.

The demonstration is a reaction to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's recent statement in which he said that unlawful and violent organizations must be disbanded.

**Ngurah Rai to close on Nyepi Day**

The Jakarta Post | Fri, 02/18/2011 9:53 PM | Archipelago

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Bali Governor I Made Mangku Pastika sent a letter to four ministers regarding the one-day closure of the Ngurah Rai International Airport, in addition to four ports in Bali, in observance of Nyepi Day which will fall next month.  
  
The airport and four ports, Gilimanuk, Padangbai, Celukan Bawang Port and Benoa, are scheduled to stop operations for 24 hours starting at 6:00 a.m on Saturday, March 5, which is the day Nyepi falls on.  
  
The Head of the Bali Transportation and Information Technology Agency, I Made Santha, advised all tour operators to inform tourists about the condition.  
  
“Local and foreign tour operators who handle tourists heading to Bali are requested to give an explanation on the meaning of the holy Nyepi Day so that no misunderstanding occurs,” he said, as reported by kompas.com.  
  
Nyepi, also known as the Day of Silence, is held in observance of the Saka New Year

**RI confirms intruders in Seoul, denies data theft**

Bagus BT Saragih, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Sun, 02/20/2011 10:27 PM | National

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Foreign Ministry spokesman Michael Tene confirmed Sunday that intruders had broken into a hotel room where Indonesian envoys were staying during a state visit to Seoul, South Korea, but denied any secret or sensitive data were lost as reported by South Korean media.

"A number of unidentified people were caught in one of the rooms used by Indonesian delegates in Seoul. The Indonesian embassy filed a complaint with the hotel management,” he told The Jakarta Post.

Tene said initial rumors centered on a laptop belonging to an aide to a high-ranking official, but refused to go into details. “The owner has his laptop back in good condition,” he said.

Tene added that he did not know when asked if the laptop contained important data related to military ties between Indonesia and South Korea.

South Korean media reported three unidentified intruders – two men and a woman – broke into a suite on the 19th floor of the Lotte Hotel in Seoul where Indonesian presidential envoys were staying during a state visit from Feb. 15 to Feb. 17.

Seoul police said they suspected the intruders – all presumed to be Asians – had copied computer files containing sensitive military procurement information from the laptop using USB memory sticks, Yonhap news agency reported.

No security guards or police officers were stationed at the hotel when the intruders entered the room.

Tene, however, downplayed the incident, saying the three intruders were people who “entered the wrong room”.

The Korea Times on Saturday reported the stolen files allegedly contained top defense secrets, including Indonesia’s potential purchase of 16 South Korean T-50 Golden Eagle supersonic trainer jets.

**Gadhafi's son warns of civil war in Libya**

Sarah el Deeb and Maggie Michael, The Associated Press, Cairo | Mon, 02/21/2011 7:53 AM | World

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After anti-government unrest spread to the Libyan capital and protesters seized military bases and weapons Sunday, Moammar Gadhafi's son went on state television to proclaim that his father remained in charge with the army's backing and would "fight until the last man, the last woman, the last bullet."

Seif al-Islam Gadhafi, in the regime's first comments on the six days of demonstrations, warned the protesters that they risked igniting a civil war in which Libya's oil wealth "will be burned."

The speech followed a fierce crackdown by security forces who fired on thousands of demonstrators and funeral marchers in the eastern city of Benghazi in a bloody cycle of violence that killed 60 people on Sunday alone, according to a doctor in one city hospital. Since the six days of unrest began, more than 200 people have been killed, according to medical officials, human rights groups and exiled dissidents.

Lybia's response has been the harshest of any Arab country that has been wracked by the protests that toppled long-serving leaders in neighboring Tunisia and Egypt. But Gadhafi's son said his father would prevail.

"We are not Tunisia and Egypt," the younger Gadhafi said. "Moammar Gadhafi, our leader, is leading the battle in Tripoli, and we are with him."

"The armed forces are with him. Tens of thousands are heading here to be with him. We will fight until the last man, the last woman, the last bullet," he said in a rambling and sometimes confused speech of nearly 40 minutes.

The younger Gadhafi, who is the regime's face of reform, conceded that the army made some mistakes during the protests because the troops were not trained to deal with demonstrators, but he added that the number of dead had been exaggerated, giving a death toll of 84.

Western countries have expressed concern at the rising violence against demonstrators in Libya. British Foreign Secretary William Hague said he spoke to Seif al-Islam Gadhafi by phone and told him that the country must embark on "dialogue and implement reforms," the Foreign Office said.

In the speech, the younger Gadhafi offered to put forward reforms within days that he described as a "historic national initiative" and said the regime was willing to remove some restrictions and begin discussions for a constitution. He offered to change a number of laws, including those covering the media and the penal code.

Protesters had seized some military bases, tanks and other weapons, he said, blaming Islamists, the media, thugs, drunks and drug abusers, foreigners - including Egyptians and Tunisians.

He also admitted that the unrest had spread to Tripoli, with people firing in central Green Square before fleeing.

**Lawmaker criticizes Dipo Alam's threat to media**

Bagus BT Saragih, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Tue, 02/22/2011 5:53 PM | National

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Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) senior lawmaker Tjahjo Kumolo interrupted a House plenary Tuesday only to criticize Cabinet Secretary Dipo Alam's threat to boycott the media.  
  
"The statement was made by a Cabinet member. He also advised regional leaders to boycott the media that keep criticizing the government.  
  
"That was very unappropriate. In the future, he may also advise to boycott us, the House of Representatives," Tjahjo said.  
  
He asked House speaker Marzuki Alie of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Democratic Party to meet with other speakers to arrange a consultative meeting with the government to discuss the issue.  
  
During a Cabinet meeting in Bogor, West Java, on Monday, Dipo threatened to ban certain media companies from all government advertisements if they continued to criticize the government  unproportionally.  
  
"Government information would also not be provided to those outlets. There's no need for them to place [advertisements] if [the media] continue to besmirch [the government],” he said. “And officials being interviewed for prime time [television shows] don't need to go.”  
  
He said repeated showings of violence on news shows negatively impacted on the government. “This causes investors to run away. It's as if Indonesia is in chaos… that Indonesia is gloomy,” he added. **Glitches in two generators caused blackouts from morning until afternoon**

The Jakarta Post | Wed, 02/23/2011 8:27 PM | Jakarta

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Glitches in two gas and steam powered electricity generators (PLTGU) have caused blackouts in several areas in Jakarta and Tangerang on Wednesday.   
  
An official from the state electricity company PT PLN affirmed that two generators: the Suralaya Unit 7 in Suralaya, West Java, and the Muara Karang Unit 2 in Jakarta, experienced disturbances, which began at the Suralaya unit.   
  
“At first there was a glitch in the drum level in Unit 7 Suralaya PLTGU,” PLN operational director for Java and Bali IGA Ngurah Adnyana said Wednesday as quoted by tribunnews.com.  
  
The glitch in turn caused another one in the Muara Karang generator.   
  
Areas that experienced blackouts from morning until evening included most of Tangerang, Cengkareng, Kebon Jeruk in West Jakarta, Bintaro in South Jakarta, Pulogadung in East Jakarta, and Ancol in North Jakarta.   
  
The total loss of electricity power caused by the inactivity reached 1,000 megawatts.   
  
Residents were reportedly upset by the electricity failure.  
  
“PLN says that it wants to be professional, but clearly it is still a mess,” Meliana Siregar, a resident of East Jakarta, was quoted as saying by the news wire.

**Merpati union demands board be overhauled**

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Thu, 02/24/2011 8:37 PM | Business

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The worker’s union of state-owned Merpati Airlines said Thursday that the government needed to overhaul the airline’s board of directors to prevent the company from going bankrupt.

Union chairperson Indra Topan said bankruptcy was an immediate threat to the airline.

“It is obvious in the financial report. In 2010 Merpati posted a loss of almost Rp 24 billion [US$2.7 million],” he said, as quoted by kompas.com.

Kontan.co.id reported in December of last year that the airline was estimated to have lost Rp 10 billion in 2010.

Merpati reaped Rp 16.6 billion in net profits in 2009 thanks to a capital injection from the sale of Merpati’s offices.

According to Indra, the airline posted more than Rp 20 billion (US$2.26 million) in losses in January this year alone. He said the company was also having difficulties paying for fuel and electricity.

Indra said the new management of the airline was refusing to continue the government-instituted recovery program, thus putting the livelihoods of 1,300 employees and 500 contract-based employees at risk.

The general manager for Juanda International Airport’s state airport operator PT Angkasa Pura I Trikora Harjo A said that Angkasa Pura had sent an electricity bill to Merpati but they have so far received no response.

**RI citizens evacuation from Libya to commence Friday evening**

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Fri, 02/25/2011 2:53 PM | World

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The Indonesian government has announced it will begin to evacuate hundreds of Indonesians from crisis-ridden Libya on Friday evening.

Indonesia Foreign Ministry spokesman Michael Tane said the first group of Indonesian citizens would leave Libya at 7 p.m. on Friday (Libya time), on board a Tunish Air flight.

Michael said it was not clear yet how many Indonesians would be sent home in the first group, but added that it would include 201 workers of state engineering and construction firm PT Wijaya Karya.

“The Tunish Air plane will land [in Libya] at 7.30 p.m., and then will depart to Tunisia,” he said at a press conference in Jakarta on Friday, as quoted by *tribunnews.com*.

According to official records there are at least 875 Indonesians in Libya, 550 of whom work in the formal sector, 130 are students and the rest work in the informal sector.

**Regional legislators demand salary raise**

The Jakarta Post | Sat, 02/26/2011 9:33 AM | National

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Regional-level legislators are asking for a salary increase that will take them to the same salary level as the regent head, saying that the planned raise conveyed by the government failed to take them into account.   
  
"We are at the same level as regents, we have the same responsibilities," chairman of the Indonesian Regional House of Representatives Association (Adkasi) Salehuddin said Friday in Jakarta as quoted by*tempointeraktif.com.*  
  
Finance Minister Agus Martowardojo previously said that he was planning to increase the salary of 8,000 public officials.   
However, members of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) believed that they would be excluded from the process.  
  
"According to law, we are only [considered] functional elements of regional governance," Salehuddin, who is the head of Kutai Kertanegara DPRD, said.   
  
Djohermansyah Djohan, Home Ministry director general for Regional Autonomy, affirmed that there was currently a need to clarify the status of around 17,000 regional parliament members, saying that they were "not state officials, and not public servants as well".  
  
However, he said that DPRD members might benefit within two years from a draft of the government regulation on the protocol and finance status of DPRD members, targeted to be passed within the period.   
**Dipo Alam responds to Media Group**

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Sun, 02/27/2011 4:51 PM | National

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Cabinet secretary Dipo Alam claimed he had responded to the complaint made by Media Group over his recent statements calling for a boycott of government advertisement and giving out information to certain media outlets for being critical to the government.

“We are astonished to know that they [the Media Group] seemed so eager [to report Dipo to police],” Dipo’s attorney Amir Syamsudin was quoted as saying by tribunnews.com on Sunday.

Amir claimed his office had responded to the complaint before the three-day deadline given by the Media Group.

“We gave our response yesterday [Saturday] and we have the receipt. So, we have responded to the complaint in less than three days,” Amir asserted.

On Saturday, Media Group, an umbrella company running Metro TV and Media Indonesia daily, reported Dipo to the National Police, accusing him of violating the Press Law and the Public Information Law with his statements.

The Media Group also filed a civil lawsuit against Dipo, demanding Rp 101 trillion in compensation for potential losses incurred by the statements.

**Govt forbids temporarily sending migrant workers to Libya and Egypt**

The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Tue, 02/28/2011 8:20 PM | National

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The government has forbidden migrant worker agents to send workers to Libya and Egypt amid the political and security tension in those countries.  
  
“Private employment recruitment agencies will not be allowed to send workers to Libya and Egypt for the time being,” Manpower and Transmigration Minister Muhaimin Iskandar said Tuesday in a statement quoted by *tempointeraktif.com*.   
  
He said the government did not want migrants to become casualties of conflicts in the two countries.   
  
Muhaimin said the government had repatriated four batches of Indonesian migrant workers. The last batch, consisting of 420 migrant workers, was flown home last Monday.

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