

TEMPO'S POLITICAL STANCE REPRESENTATION TOWARD KPK IN INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT OF TEMPODOTCO: AN ATTITUDE SYSTEM APPROACH

(REPRESENTASI SIKAP POLITIK TEMPO TERHADAP KPK DALAM AKUN INSTAGRAN TEMPODOTCO: ANCANGAN SISTEM PERILAKU)

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti representasi sikap politik Tempo Media terhadap KPK dalam pengertian mendukung atau menolak revisi UU KPK dan pemilihan Ketua KPK yang baru dalam berita-berita yang ditayangkan di akun instagram tempodotco, selama rentang waktu 28—30 September 2020. Untuk mengungkapkannya, penulis menggunakan ancangan perilaku dalam menilai kerangka beritanya sekaligus menganalisis fitur-fitur linguistik yang menyatakan sikapnya. Penelitian ini menerapkan metoda penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa pemilihan gramatikal dan leksikal sangatlah penting dalam menunjukkan sikap. Sebagai tambahan, penelitian menunjukkan tingginya penggunaan penilaian negatif dan apresiasi negatif dalam mengevaluasi objek sikap. Sebaliknya, sikap yang terpengaruh hampir tidak ditemukan di dalam penelitian ini. Pada akhirnya, secara keseluruhan terungkap bahwa Tempo Media menentang baik revisi UU KPK maupun pemilihan Ketua KPK yang baru.

Kata Kunci: sikap politik, instagram, penilaian, apresiasi, pengaruh.

Abstract

This study aims at investigating *Tempo Media*'s political stance representation toward KPK in the notion whether *Tempo Media* support the revision of KPK laws and the election of the new Head of KPK, or in contrast, oppose them in the news they posted in their instagram account, *tempodotco*, during 28-30 September 2020. To reveal the stance, the writer uses attitudinal approach in the appraisal framework as well as analyzing linguistic features that represent stance. Further, this study applied descriptive qualitative methods. The result suggests that grammatical and lexical choices are essential in articulating stance. In addition, this study shows the high use of negative judgment and negative appreciation to evaluate the stance object. In contrast, the affect attitude is barely found in this study. At the end, the overall result yields that *Tempo Media* opposes both the revision of KPK law and the election of new Head of KPK.

Keywords: Political stance, instagram, judgement, appreciation, affect.

1. INTRODUCTION

Corruption Eradication Commission of Indonesia or KPK has received huge attention after two controversial changes that occurred in this institution. Previously in September 17th 2019, Indonesian Legislative Assembly (DPR) legalized a revision of laws which partially changed the tasks, roles, and the rights of KPK. As soon as the revision of the law was legalized, massive demonstrations to reject the revision occurred in many regions and created chaos and anarchism over the country, especially in Jakarta which was the center of the demonstration. Two months after the revision, an election to appoint the new Head of KPK was conducted and placed Firli Bahuri as the new Head of this institution. Similar to the previous event, this election also attracted public's attention leading to pros and cons.

The two changes in KPK have been a hot topic for media during the current year. Even nine months after such controversial changes, KPK still became the news. Most of them were questioning the performances and the effectiveness of KPK in eradicating corruption after the changes. Among all of the national mass media which report those issues, *Tempo Media* group shows relatively the highest interest in highlighting these topics. During 28 to 30 September 2020, *Tempo Media* through their instagram account, *tempodotco*, posted five news and videos related to KPK and highlighted those two issues in consistent content and voice.

Instagram basically is not a news platform. It is a social media which accommodates its user to share photos and videos with others. However, as the rapid increase of the users and the use of this platform during the last decade, it made most of the news media around the world expanded their news site to instagram. Dissimilar with the news presented in a printed and online newspaper, the news that are presented on instagram are much shorter in word amounts. However, this platform has a strength that it allows the news readers to be more critical toward the posted news by allowing them to give comments through the comment column available in this platform.

As *Tempo Media* shows their high interest on the political changes in KPK, some questions then arise; 'what is *Tempo Media*'s political

stance toward the changes in KPK? Does *Tempo Media* support those changes or oppose them? How does *Tempo Media* then represent their political stances toward those changes?' To answer those questions, the writer attempts to scrutinize *Tempo Media*'s political stance and how *Tempo Media* represented their political stance by using attitudinal system in the appraisal framework proposed by Martin (2000) besides analyzing linguistics features that *Tempo Media* used to articulate their political stance.

Recently, the concept of stance has been a popular topic in discourse analysis, especially in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The concept of stance has been developed more than three decades ago initiated by Biber & Finegan (1988). Biber & Finegan (1988) defined stance as the overt expressions of author's or speaker's attitude, feelings, judgments, or commitment concerning message. It refers to the marking of attitudinal perspective in discourse that includes the expressions of certainty, generalization, and actuality that express some aspects of speakers or writers' attitudes toward their message, as a frame of reference for the message, an attitude toward or judgment of their contents, or an indication of the degree of commitment toward their truthfulness (Biber & Finegan, 1988) feelings, judgments, or commitment concerning the message. Adverbials are one of the primary lexical markers of stance in English, and we limit ourselves in this paper to adverbial marking of stance (the attitudinal and style disjuncts presented in Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, & Svartvik, 1985. In more specific way, Du Bois (2007) defined stance as a linguistically articulated form of social action whose meaning is to be construed within the broader scope of language, interaction, and sociocultural value. In short, Du Bois (2007) asserted that stance is realized by a linguistic act which is at the same time a social act, and thus sociocultural value is mobilized and organized through stance-taking process.

The other terms which have the similar concept to the term stance is evidentiality, affect, evaluation, appraisal, assessment, and point of view. The concept of attitude in appraisal framework which is proposed by Martin (2000) has the similar concept to the stance concepts that was first proposed by Biber and Finegan

(1988). Martin (2000) divided attitude system in appraisal framework into 3 categories: affect (construes emotion), judgment (construes attitude about character, designed to sanction or proscribe behavior), and evaluation (construes attitudes about texts, performances and natural phenomena). Even though those terms has their own characteristic and approach, Hyland & Guinda (2012), however, referred all of those terms as stance which refers to the concept of certain attitude of the speaker/writer toward the contents or message. To reveal the stance that the speakers or the writers take, Du Bois (2007) stated that it can be conducted by formulating three questions (1) who is the stance taker?: (2) what is the object of the stance?; and (3) what stance is the stance taker responding to? Those questions are formulated into the conceptualization of stance subject, stance object, and alignment.

There are many ways to show (for the writers/speakers) and identify stance (for the readers/hearers) in written or spoken discourse. As the pioneer of study of stance, Biber & Finegan (1989) argued that stance can be articulated from the use of lexical and grammatical choices. Previously, Biber & Finegan (1988) have stated that adverbial is one of primarily stance marker in English and in another work, Biber *et al.* (1999) gave more broad information about the lexicon and grammar that are generally used to represent stance. In this work, they suggested that stance in both spoken and written discourse can be expressed by the use of affective or evaluative word choices (i.e. lexical marker) and grammatical marker such as stance adverbials, stance complement clauses, modals and semi-modals, stance noun + prepositional phrase, and premodifying stance adverb. They added that in spoken discourse, stance can also be expressed through paralinguistic devices such as loudness, pitch, duration and non-linguistic device such as gestures and body position, while in written text it is restricted to merely lexical and grammatical element (Biber *et al.*, 1999).

In recent decades, the study of stance has increased in case of numbers and varieties. Berman *et al.* (2002) in their study have made a significant contribution to the theory of stance by introducing a new conceptualization of stance, particularly discourse stance, that

covered three dimensions: orientation (sender, text, recipient), attitude (epistemic, deontic, affective), and generality (of reference or quantification). Another figure that made a remarkable contribution to the study of stance is Kiesling (2011). In his manuscript, Kiesling (2011) introduced components of stance-taking which consist of affect, alignment, and investment. However, the stance component as proposed by Kiesling apparently can be used merely in conversational interaction or in spoken discourse.

In the work area of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Bassiouney (2012) gave a broad view of stance-taking study in spoken discourse, particularly in news talk show in a political context. By stance-taking, the speakers in the talk show and the media constructed their identity as 'who represent the real Egypt and who does not'. Much broader than Biber *et al.* (1999), Bassiouney (2012) identified the stance that the speakers and the media, in this case are announcers, took by using the discourse resources that include the speakers' identity background, evaluative and epistemic orientations, implicature and presupposition, metaphor and metonymy, intertextuality/interdiscursivity, and dialogicality as well as the structural resources such as pronouns choice, tense and aspect, deixis and negation, mood and modality, phonological, structural and lexical variation. Interestingly, code switching as well as code choices in this research can also be used to identify stance.

In social context, Paterson *et al.* (2016) stated, in line with Bassiouney (2012), that the process of stance-taking do encode the speakers' identity. Specifically, Paterson *et al.* (2016) suggested that stance in some ways represents speaker's attitude and perception about a particular social class and thus also represents the social class that they belong to. Giving a new scheme of identifying stance, Paterson *et al.* (2016) examined the stance by using three elements including 'naming and agency', 'negotiation of opinions' and 'stake inoculation' which are directly related to stance. Eventually, Bassiouney (2012) and Paterson *et al.* (2016) revealed the various uses of stance markers based on the discourse context that was analyzed.

In written discourse at the scope of CDA, Chiluiwa & Ifukor (2015); Tavassoli et al (2019); Ajiboye & Abioye (2019); and Wang (2020) emphasized that the roles of grammatical and lexical choices are significant to articulate stance. Their study implied that stance markers in written discourse are more restricted in grammatical and lexical aspects rather than paralinguistic and non-linguistic devices as stated by Biber et al (1999). Further, Tavassoli *et al.* (2019); Ajiboye & Abioye (2019); and Wang (2020) shared the same argument that stance-taking in some ways functions to shape and influence public's opinion on particular issues. In other cases, both Chiluiwa & Ifukor (2015) and Tavassoli *et al.*'s (2019) studies on the appraisal framework demonstrated the frequent use of 'judgment' attitude to show stance in a written discourse. Finally, in relation to this present study, Chiluiwa & Ifukor (2015); Tavassoli *et al.* (2019); and Ajiboye & Abioye's (2019) study of stance in the scope of CDA provide an important contribution to this present study since they deployed the same approach with the present study.

As the previous research related to stance rarely investigated political stance in news posted in instagram, this research therefore attempts to fill the gap by examining Tempo Media's political stance representation in the 5 news related to KPK that were posted during 28 until 30 September 2020 in Tempo Media's instagram account, *tempodotco*. As the news presented in instagram is restricted in terms of word amounts, it is interesting then to analyze how the writers represent their stance. Finally, the overall framework of this present study falls into the work area of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA).

2. METHODS

Descriptive qualitative method was applied in this article. The source of the data was news posted on Tempo Media's instagram account *tempodotco* during 28 until 30 September 2020. The title of each news is *Sayonara Pemberantasan Korupsi* (posted on September 28, 2020), *Robohnya KPK Kami* (posted on September 29, 2020), *Keropos dari Dalam* (posted on September 29, 2020), *Ompong setelah Revisi* (posted on September 30, 2020), and *Ditinggal*

Pasukan (posted on September 30, 2020). The data of this present study are, any word, phrase, or clause which indicated Tempo Media's political stance. The writer accessed each of data source in the same day as the news was posted in Tempo Media's instagram, *tempodotco*. To gain the data, the writer screenshotted the related posted news from *tempodotco* instagram. As the news was in form of screenshot, the writer then rewrote the news into a sheet based on the title and the posted date of the news. Text rechecking process was conducted to avoid any mistyping and misspelling. The writer then identified each linguistic feature that indicated Tempo Media's political stance and eventually classified them. The writer also used AntConc application to count the frequency of the appearance of Firli Bahuri and the revision of KPK laws which were assumed to be the stance object.

The writer then presented the data into table. Each data was coded by the number of the data and the type of attitude system it belonged like in the following part.

Coding:

D1/P1/NAP

Abbreviations

D1 : Data Number 1

P1 : News Posted No 1 (based on the posted date from the oldest to the new

NAP : Negative Appreciation

NAF : Negative Affect

NJ : Negative Judgment

PAP : Positive Judgment

PAF : Positive Affect

PJ : Positive Judgment

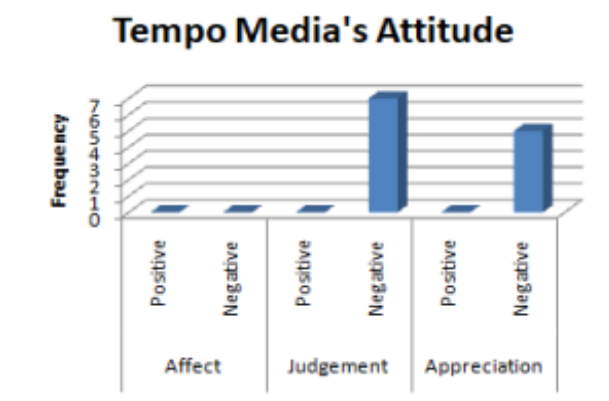
As the data have been coded, the writer then analyzed the data and drew into conclusion.

3. DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

This study finds the high use of grammatical and lexical choices especially adjectives, verbs, nouns, verb phrase and noun phrase which posse negative meaning by Tempo Media to articulate their political stance. The stancetaker(s) of the posted news is the author(s) of the news

and by this the writer generalized it as Tempo Media because the identity of the author and the information about how many author wrote this news is unknown. The stance objects of the news are, however, Firli Bahuri who represented the new elected leaders of KPK and the revision of KPK laws. The name of Firli Bahuri or sometimes Firli appeared for approximately 9 times in the five posted news excluded the use of any references to refer Firli Bahuri according to AntConc corpus program. In the same way, the revision of KPK laws in the posted news appeared for approximately 7 times which also excluded the use of any references to refer the revision. The overall result indicates that Tempo Media through *tempodotco* instagram account opposes both the elected leaders of KPK which are represented by Firli Bahuri and the revision of KPK law. Their political stances are formulated by the use of mainly negative judgments and several negative appreciations. The detail of Tempo Media's political stances by using attitudinal system classification is presented in chart 1.

Chart 1. *Tempo Media's Attitude Distribution in news Related to KPK in Appraisal Framework*



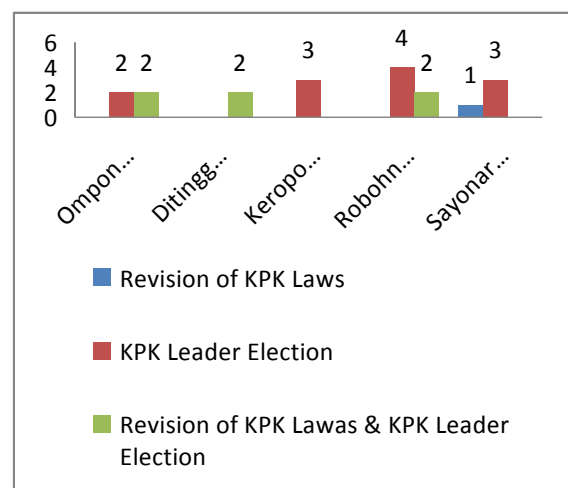
From the chart above it can be seen that the most frequent attitude form that Tempo Media used to encode their stance is negative judgment which appeared 7 times. The other attitude form that appeared in the news is negative appreciation with 5 occurrences. In contrast, none of affect form found to be used in the 5 news that are analyzed in this study.

All of the news that Tempo Media presented in their instagram account during 28 September 2020 until 30 September 2020 talk about both the revision of KPK Laws and the election of

Firli Bahuri and friends as the leader of KPK interchangeably. None of the sentences in all news support both the revision of KPK Laws and the election of Firli Bahuri and friends as the leader of KPK, in contrast, Tempo Media opposes both the decisions. The distribution of Tempo Media's opposition toward the changes in KPK in every sentence of the news is presented in chart 2.

From chart 2, it can be seen that both the topics of the revision of KPK Laws and the election of Firli Bahuri and friends as the leader of KPK appear in all analyzed news except in the news '*Keropos dari Dalam*'. In the news '*Ompong setelah Revisi*', there are two sentences which articulate Tempo Media's opposition toward the election of KPK leader which place Firli Bahuri as the new leader of KPK and two sentences which show the objection to both the revision of KPK laws and the election. In the news '*Ditinggal Pasukan*', there are two sentences that show Tempo Media opposition toward both the revision of KPK Laws and the election, while in the news '*Keropos dari Dalam*', Tempo Media solitarily articulate their opposition toward the election of new KPK leader. In addition, two news that of '*Robohnya KPK Kami*' and '*Sayonara Pemberantasan Korupsi*' articulate both Tempo Media's opposition toward the revision and election. However, the opposition toward the election of KPK leader which place Firli Bahuri as the new leader is more discussed in both news.

Chart 2. *The Distribution of Tempo Media's Opposition in the News (per sentence)*



Each analysis of the data will be presented

further in the following part.

D1/P1/NAP

*Perang melawan korupsi **padam** setahun setelah revisi Undang-Undang KPK diberlakukan.* [Negative appreciation]

(The war against corruption **died out** a year after the revision of KPK laws was applied).

Tempo Media draws the situation about the struggle against corruption as being died out. Tempo Media in this text blames that such situation occurred as the result of the revision of KPK laws. The word "padam (died out)" here articulates Tempo Media's political stance opposing the revision of KPK laws.

D2/P1/NJ

*Kepemimpinan Firli Bahuri dinilai **memperparah situasi**. Pengusutan sejumlah kasus oleh lembaga itu dilakukan **serampangan**.* [Negative judgment]

(Firli Bahuri's leadership was considered to **exacerbate the situation**. Some cases of investigation were conducted **haphazardly** by the institution).

In the first sentence of the text above, Tempo Media evaluates Firli's leadership, while in the second it evaluates the performance of KPK which refers to the persons or team who worked in that institution. They negatively evaluate Firli and KPK team's performance of being terrible. Tempo Media in that text expressed their stance with the phrase "exacerbate the situation" and the adverb "haphazardly". Either the phrase "exacerbate the situation" or the adverb "haphazardly" entails the notion that both Firli and the recent staff of KPK did not perform a good job.

D3/P2/NAP

*Tak butuh waktu lama untuk **mengubur** kewibawaan Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi. Hanya setahun setelah revisi Undang-Undang KPK disahkan pada 17 September 2019 dan sembilan bulan semenjak Firli Bahuri cs dilantik sebagai pemimpin KPK jilid V pada 20 Desember 2019, lembaga antirasuah **kehilangan marwahnya**.* [Negative appreciations]

(It did not take a long time to **bury** the wisdom of Corruption Eradication Commission. Just a year after the revision of KPK law was legitimated on September 17, 2020 and nine months after the appointment of Firli and friends as the new leaders of KPK for the 5th group on December 20, 2019, corruption eradication institution **loses its dignity**).

Tempo Media evaluates the condition of KPK after the revision of KPK laws and the appointment of Firli Bahuri and friends as the leader of this institution. Tempo Media in the text above blames the revision of KPK law and the appointment of Firli and friends as the new leaders of this institution cause this institution to become worse. The phrases "bury the wisdom" and "loses its dignity" entail the notion that KPK previously was an institution which has wisdom and dignity but now has no longer neither of them. Tempo Media in that text explicitly states that KPK's current situation is due to the revision of KPK Law and the appointment of Firli and friends as the new leaders of this institution.

D4/P2/NJ

*Di bawah komando Firli, hanya **sedikit prestasi** yang diukir lembaga tersebut. Jumlah operasi tangkap tangan **bisa dihitug jari sebelah tangan**. Penanganan sejumlah perkara pun **minim koordinasi**.* [Negative judgment]

(Under the command of Firli, there were **only few achievements** that were accomplished by that institution. The numbers of Hand Catch Operation **can be counted with only fingers of one hand**. The management of case was **lack of coordination**).

Tempo Media evaluates Firli's performance which, according to them, brought this institution to the retrogressed state. The phrases "only few achievements", "can be counted with only fingers of one hand" and "lack of coordination" play roles to represent Tempo Media's stance toward Firli Bahuri that opposes Firli's reign.

D5/P2/NJ

Sejak dipilih menjadi komisioner pada September tahun lalu, kemampuan Firli, Nawawi Pomolango, Nurul Ghufron, Lili Pantauli Siregar, dan Alexander Marwata

dalam memberantas korupsi sudah diragukan oleh pegiat antikorupsi. [Negative judgment]

(Since they were elected to be the commissioner of KPK last September, the competence of Firli's, Nawawi Pomolango's, Nurul Ghufron's, Lili Pantauli Siregar's, dan Alexander Marwata's in eradicating corruption **has been doubt** by anti Corruption activists.

In the same news, Tempo also adds that Firli and friends' competence in leading KPK has been doubted by anticorruption activists. The phrase "has been doubted" here strengthens Tempo Media's political stance that opposes Firli and the new elected commissioner of KPK.

D6/P3/NJ

Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi tak hanya makin miskin prestasi. Di bawah kepemimpinan Firli Bahuri, lembaga anti rasuah ini juga ditengarai keropos dalam. Dominasi Firli membuat prinsip kolektif kolegal di antara sesama pemimpin KPK ambyar lebih awal. [Negative judgment]

(Corruption Eradication Commission not only became much poor in achievement, but also. **decaying** from within. The **domination** of Firli's made the collegial collective principal among the other superintendents of KPK **collapsed** earlier).

Tempo Media in the text above evaluates the conditions of KPK under the control of Firli Bahuri's. Even though the text above describes the state of KPK's, but it is indirectly an evaluation toward Firli's performance and behavior. The overall text implies that it is Firli Bahuri who led to such circumstances. Here, the words "poor", "decaying", as well as "collapsed" show Firli's incompetence to lead this institution so that it brought KPK to the poor state. On the same way, the lexical choice of the words "domination" implies that there is a power abuse in term of power inequality committed by Firli. By the choice of the words "poor", "decaying", and "collapsed" to reflect the situation of KPK's and "domination" to refer Firli's leadership clearly indicates the stance that Tempo Media takes, that is opposing Firli

Bahuri or the appointment of Firli Bahuri as the Head of KPK.

D7/P4/NAP

Ada dua peristiwa yang membuat 2019 disebut sebagai "tahun pelemahan KPK". Peristiwa pertama adalah pengesahan Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2019 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas UU Nomor 30 Tahun 2002 tentang KPK pada 17 September 2019. Adapun perubahan kedua adalah pelantikan Firli Bahuri sebagai Ketua KPK pada 20 Desember 2019. [Negative appreciation]

(There were two moments that made 2019 be called as "the **weakening** year of KPK". The first moment was the legitimation of The Law No. 19 of 2019 about the second change of The Law No. 30 of 2002 about KPK on September 17, 2019. The second change was the appointment of Firli Bahuri as the Head of KPK on December 20, 2019.)

Tempo Media calls 2019 as "the weakening year of KPK". The word "weakening" plays significant role in representing Tempo Media's political stance. Again, Tempo Media blames the revision of KPK Laws and the appointment of Firli Bahuri as the new Head of KPK in leading KPK to be powerless in 2019 and thus made 2019 became the weakening year. From the word "weakening", it then can be identified that Tempo Media opposes both the revision of KPK law and the appointment of Firli bahuri as the new Head of KPK.

D8/P4/NJ

Sembilan bulan menjabat, kinerja Firli cs melempem. Jumlah operasi tangkap tangan rendah. Penanganan kasus berantakan, kasus-kasus besar belum disentuh, dan terjadi kericuhan di lingkungan internal. [Negative judgment]

(Nine months in the office, the performance of Firli's and friends' is **sluggish**. The numbers of Hand Catch Operation are **low**, the case management is **disorganized**, many major cases remain untouched, and commotion happens in the internal institution of KPK).

In the text above, Tempo Media performs a negative judgment toward the performance of Firli Bahuri's and friends'. Therein, several

lexicons such as "sluggish", "low", and "disorganized" encode Tempo Media's political stance toward Firli Bahuri. In the text, Tempo Media implies that Firli Bahuri and friends are incompetence to officiate as the leader of KPK indicated by their bad performance.

D9/P4/NAP

*Lembaga antirasuah yang **dulu disegani kini tidak lagi diperhitungkan**.*

(Corruption eradication institution which was **formerly respected now is no longer takeng into account**). [Negative appreciation]

Tempo evaluates the situation of KPK which is now no longer taken into account after the two changes that occurred in 2019. Tempo media by describing KPK as the institution that is no longer taken into account represents Tempo Media's political stance toward the revision of KPK Law and the appointment of Firli Bahuri as the new Head of KPK. The phrase "formerly respected now is no longer taken into account" encodes Tempo Media's objection toward those two changes and implies that KPK before the changes was a respected institution but the revision of KPK Laws and the appointment of Firli Bahuri as the new leader of this institution have diminished the dignity of KPK.

D10/P5/NJ

*Puluhan pegawai Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi **meninggalkan** lembaga itu, termasuk Kepala Biro Humas Febri Diansyah.*

(A lot of Corruption Eradication Commission staffs **left** the institution behind, including the Head of Public relations Division, Febri Diansyah). [Negative judgment]

In the text above Tempo Media reports that a lot of KPK staffs left the institution, including the Head of Public Relation Division, Febri Diansyah. Formerly, Febri Diansyah acted as the main image of KPK as his roles required him to interact with media and public and thus he was associated with KPK itself. Febri Diasnyah, along with the former KPK leaders, have openly showed their strong objections toward the revision of KPK laws and the result of the election of new KPK leader which placed Firli Bahuri as the new Head of KPK. The sentence "a lot of Corruption Eradication Commission

staffs left that institution behind, including the Head of Public relations Division, Febri Diansyah" implies the notion that the former staffs of KPK who worked in the institution are no longer willing to work in that institution after such changes.

D11/P5/NA/NJ

*Revisi undang-undang yang **mengebiri kewenangan** lembaga itu serta kepemimpinan Firli Bahuri menjad faktor pendorong.*

The revision of laws which **emasculates the rights** of that institution [negative appreciation] and the leadership of Firli Bahuri's become the motivated factors. [Negative judgment]

The text above is Tempo Media's evaluation toward the revision of KPK Laws and Firli Bahuri's leadership as the new Head of KPK. Tempo Media blames the revision of KPK Laws and Firli Bahuri's leadership on emasculating the rights of KPK in eradicating corruption and as the factors that caused a lot of KPK staffs left that institution. The word choice "emasculate" in the phrase "emasculates the rights of that institution" articulates Tempo Media's political stance which opposes both the revision of KPK laws and the election of the new Head of KPK which placed Firli Bahuri as the new leader of this institution.

4. CONCLUSION

The overall analysis indicates that Tempo Media opposes both the revision of KPK Law and the appointment of the new commissioners of KPK, especially Firli Bahuri as the new Head of KPK. This study also confirms the high use of linguistic features especially lexical and grammatical choice to articulate stance (Ajiboye & Abioye, 2019; Biber et al., 1999; Biber & Finegan, 1989; Du Bois, 2007; Tavassoli et al., 2019; Wang, 2020). Further, in relation to the lexical choice, the writer found that all of the lexicons that are used in all of the analyzed news are words which denote the negative sense such as 'miskin (poor)', 'keropos (decaying)', 'melempem (sluggish)', 'pelemahan (weakening)', 'padam (died out)' etc. One possible reason for this assumption

is probably because Tempo Media mainly topicalized their news to the revision of KPK laws and the election of new Head KPK which placed Firli Bahuri as the new Head of KPK as the stance object and rarely presented the other parties who counter the two changes. If, however, Tempo Media presented figures or parties who opposed the changes, Tempo Media might also use positive words to support the figures and indirectly counter the changes.

In addition, in case of the attitude systems that appeared in the analysis, this study finds high occurrences of negative judgment attitude which is similar to tvs and does not find any occurrence of affect attitude. The writer speculates that the high use of judgment and the low use of affect attitude in case of presenting stance are to avoid and manipulate subjectivity of Tempo Media in presenting news.

As Tempo Media one of the biggest media group in Indonesia and their instagram account *tempodotco* has possessed more than 500.000 followers, their political stance may also influence its readers (Ajiboye & Abioye, 2019; Tavassoli et al., 2019; Wang, 2020). At least from the four news about KPK that *tempodotco* posted, they gained the average 'like' (i.e. readers' response which indicates that they like the posted news) for approximately 5,663 'like' with total 22,532 'like' from the readers.

In relation to the notion that the news were presented in instagram feed in which the amount of the words in instagram news are far more limited than the news presented in printed and online newspaper, the authors' political stances are served more straight-forwardly and obviously. In the news that were analyzed in this research, almost each sentence of the news represent the authors' political stance.

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