Rhetorical Structure of The News Story and Implication for Language Teaching

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Abstract
This study tried to investigate the application of the Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST) in analyzing the relationships between the markers used in the four texts and identify the types of the marker relationship and their functions in the whole clauses. It found out that RST operated with highly generalized Rhetorical Relations, such as elaboration, sequence, and motivation; it was intended to be applicable across a variety of different registers. Based on the analysis of texts 1-4, it was also found that the texts apply four types of elements of a clause complex covering elaboration, enhancement, projection, and extension. These findings are in line with the logical meaning which functions to realize its existence and application in some forms of news stories being analyzed.Therefore, teaching of Grammar and Writing Subjects should involve the process of discourse development and news stories so that students will enhance and update their knowledge and improve their understanding.

Keywords**:** empowering, performance assessment, teaching and learning process, writing skill

Introduction

In traditional grammar, there are three main approaches used to analyze text (Denzin and Lincoln, 2009). They are content analysis, semiotic analysis, and discourse or narrative analysis. However, in modern perspective, there are only two kinds of approach applied for text analysis (Mann and Thompson, 1987; Matthiessen, 1995) covering Generic Structure Potential (GSP) and Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST). They are complementary. GSP refers to the structure elements while RST operates with how each element is projected. Taboada and Mann (2005) add that RST is a theory of text organization that has led to areas of application beyond discourse analysis and text generation, its original goals.

Nowadays, both GSP and RST have been a close part of constructing mass media products, particularly online media and printed one. When constructing a news story, for example, the mass media always apply sentences which can describe and clarify a news. This way will help the readers to understand the meanings of the news. However, when the news should be brought to classroom, learners still face difficulties to master the application of RST. This fact is in line with Parrott (2007) who has identified two broad areas of learners' difficulties in understanding clause complexes or complex sentences: comprehension, and speaking and writing. In terms of

comprehension, learners find difficulties in recognizing and understanding clause complexes. In speaking, some clause complex relators are not stressed when they are pronounced. While in writing, learners are often not able to differentiate the use of relators, such as *that* and *which*.

To understand and overcome learners difficulties in mastering clause complex, they should be given chance to deal with a context through which the actual language use may be explored. In postmodern era, the chance for them to accelerate them to actual language use is the use of mass media productions. The mass media productions can be got from television, radio, newspapers (printed or online in the Internet). Through browsing in the Internet, for example, learners can learn many things: practical ability to operate the Internet and browse news or other mass media productions. When facing with news, they can identify clause complex devices used and understand the role of clause complex devices in relating one clause to another.

Promoting learners with mass media productions also leads them to widen their horizon towards the cultural events that happen each day around their life and to the very basic idea of the function of language as a chief means of communication that encodes the fundamental aspects of the social reality. One of the interesting political news and contains human interest that attracts many people to cover, read, listen and/or watch is the case of Gecko and Crocodile, the conflict of interest between Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) or Corruption Eradiction Commission (CEC) and Police Department. This conflict is indicated by the capture of two former vice deputies of CEC, Bibit Samad Riyanto and Chandra Hamzah, but ended with the release of these two guys from the jail. The news stories related to the case were so intelligibly constructed that the readers could easily understand their contents. Interestingly, those news stories elaborate some logical relators that facilitate the relationships among ideas and consequently, create a logical metafunction.

Elements of the news texts

In general, news stories reveal five broad modes or relationships of specification: (a) Elaboration or Reiteration: A clause, sentence or a group of sentences provides more detailed description or exemplification of information presented in the headline/lead, or acts to restate it or describe the material in the headline/lead in different terms; (b) Causes: A clause, sentence or group of sentences describes the causes or reason for some aspect of the 'crisis point' presented in the headline/lead; (c) Consequences: A clause, sentence or group of sentences describes the consequences flowing from some element of the crisis point of the headline/lead; (d) Contextualisation: A clause, sentence or group of sentences places some aspect of the crisis point of the headline/lead in a temporal, spatial or social context; and (e) Appraisal: A clause, sentence or group of sentences acts to provide some form of attitudinal assessment of some element of the headline/lead. However, by quoting Labov, White (2009, p. 13) proposes seven stages or elements of news text: abstract, orientation, complicating, action evaluation, resolution and coda. In addition, Martin and White (2005/2007) proposes three evaluative keys operating within news and current affairs journalism in the English language, so-called 'high-brow' or 'broadsheet' print media. These keys are termed 'reporter voice', 'correspondent voice' and 'commentator voice'.

In observing print media news reporting texts in their usual context of publication in newspapers, they found out that some taxonomy of journalistic styles or modes seems already to be in operation among journalists themselves. These divisions are indicated by such labels as 'news', 'analysis', 'opinion', and 'comment'.

Rhetorical structure theory (RST)

In traditional perspective, there are three main approaches used to analyze text (Denzin and Lincoln, 2009). The approaches are content analysis, semiotic analysis, and discourse or narrative analysis. In modern perspective, however, there are only two kinds of approach applied for text analysis (Mann and Thompson, 1987; Matthiessen, 1995) covering Generic Structure Potential (GSP) and Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST). They are complementary. GSP refers to the structure elements while RST operates with how each element is projected.

Taboada and Mann (2005) state that RST is a theory of text organization that has led to areas of application beyond discourse analysis and text generation, its original goals. As a popular theory, RST has been widely applied in many areas of study such as Computational Linguistics, Cross-linguistic Studies, Dialogue and Multimedia, and Discourse Analysis, Argumentation and Writing.

RST is a descriptive theory of a major aspect of the organization of natural text. It is a linguistically useful method for describing natural texts, characterizing their structure primarily in terms of relations that hold between parts of the text.

As a descriptive framework for text, RST provides a combination of features that has turned out to be useful in several kinds of discourse studies. It identifies hierarchic structure in text. It describes the relations between text parts in functional terms, identifying both the transition point of a relation and the extent of the items related. It provides comprehensive analyses rather than selective commentary. It is insensitive to text size, and has been applied to a wide variety of sizes of text.

During the last twenty years of development and use of RST, it has provided three types of contributions in study of text: · a better understanding of text, a conceptual structure of relations and how it relates to coherence, and contribution to a great diversity of work in several fields in which RST is used as a conceptual starting point, far beyond text generation, the initial target.

Taboada and Mann (2005) add that RST consists of four parts: relations, schemas, schema applications, and structures. The relation definitions identify particular relationships that can hold between two portions of a text. Based on the relations, the schemas define patterns in which a particular span of text can be analyzed in terms of other spans. The schema application conventions define the ways that a schema can be instantiated, somewhat more flexibly than just literal part-for-part instantiation. The notion of the structure of an entire text is defined in terms of composition of schema applications. Those four parts are expressed in two main substances of RST, that is, nucleus and satellite.

Realizing that RST plays a significant role in understanding clause complexes a part of Systemic Functional Grammar and mass media, particularly the printed media becomes the need of the postmodernists, including teachers/lecturers and students as a source of actual material through which language is used in actual context, the writer would like to conduct a research entitled "Describing Rhetorical Structure Theory in News Stories". The news stories discussed the general political conflict between the Police and the KPK or called the conflict between Gecko and Crocodile.

To know how the clause complexes are used in constructing the news stories, I will point out how RST is operationalized and identify the realization of the elements of RST in the news stories about Gecko vs. Crocodile

Research method
Research design
      This study deals with news browsed from three online websites. Therefore, it will apply a qualitative research. Best (1981), Nunan (1992) and Merraim (1988) state that descriptive research as a way of describing fact in qualitative research is nonexperimental, for it deals with the relationship between nonmanipulated variables in a natural, rather than artificial, setting.

Sample of the study
      Best (1981), Wiersma (1986) and Cohen et al. (2007) define samples as a subset of a total population to which the researcher intends to realize the results. While population is any group of individuals that have one or more characteristics in common that are of interest to the researcher. The population may be all the individuals of a particular type or a more restricted part of that group.
      On the basis of the characteristics and availability of the data needed, this study applies a purposive sampling technique. It means that this study tries to find out some news stories that publish about the case of Gecko and Crocodile taken from four online websites in the Internet, namely: Jakarta Globe, The Jakarta Post, Wijaya Journal and The Economist Newspaper - Asia.

Instrument of data gathering
      This study uses an observation technique as its single instrument to get the data (news) needed. Observation is, in fact, one of the four main methods in research (together with comparative analysis, historical analysis, and experiment method), which is in line with the embryo of social science. It can be of *facts*, such as the number of books in a classroom, or the number of students in a class; focus on *events* as they happen in a classroom such as the amount of teacher and student talk, off-task conversation and of group of collaborative work; and on *behaviours*, or qualities, such as friendliness of the teacher and the degree of aggressive behaviour.
      The observation done in this study aims at finding out (browsing) some news stories from some websites in the Internet which provide news related to the case of Gecko and Crocodile (Cicak versus Buaya or KPK versus National Police Department). The observation was done from November 2019 until February 2020. The result of the observation shows that there are three online websites which publish news about many cases in all aspects of human life of Indonesian, including the case of Gecko versus Crocodile.

Procedures of data analysis
      Naturally, there are four procedural tools to analyze the qualitative data: (a) Analytic induction, (b) Constant comparison, (c) Typological analysis, and (d) Enumeration. However, this study will apply analytic induction and typological analysis. It is fit with the aims of this study. In these procedures, this study also involves coding process to the data.

Technique of data analysis
      Denzin and Lincoln (2009) propose three main approaches in social science as a chief means of textual discourse analysis and each stems to theoretical and long research traditions: (a) content analysis, (b) semiotic analysis, and (c) discourse or narrative analysis. However, Matthiessen (1995) states that in the discussions of the relationship between grammar and text, two approaches to text organization will be made use of namely Generic Structure Potential (GSP) and Rhetorical Structure Theory (GST). These two approaches are complementary. GSP is

designed to show what repertoire of text structures is available within a particular situation type: a given generic potential is specific to the register associated with that situation type. In contrast, GST operates with highly generalized Rhetorical Relations, such as elaboration, sequence, and motivation; it is intended to be applicable across a variety of different registers.

On the basis of logical metafunction realized in clause complex, it will apply Rhetorical Structure Theory. This theory is in line with the logical metafunction which functions to realize its existence and application in some forms of news stories being analyzed.

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Findings

Operationalization of RST in the four texts

This part presents the application of the Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST) in analyzing the relationships between the markers used in the four texts. This aims to identify the types of the marker relationship and their functions in the whole clauses.

RST operates with highly generalized Rhetorical Relations, such as elaboration, sequence, and motivation; it is intended to be applicable across a variety of different registers. This theory is in line with the logical meaning which functions to realize its existence and application in some forms of news stories being analyzed.

(1) RST in Text 1

The main idea (or so called Theme) of Text 1 is "Members of the Facebook social network join a rally in Jakarta on Sunday to support suspended Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) deputies, Bibit Samad Rianto and Chandra M. Hamzah. In just nine days, more than one million Facebookers have signed up in support the anticorruption body's two suspended leaders." This theme is supported by several facts (rhemes): *Firstly*, the rally is viewed as a mass' travel to the Hotel Indonesia at 7 a.m. symbolizing the country's commitment to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). It was joined by 5,000 and dubbed "A healthy Indonesia fighting corruption". *Secondly*, it quoted statements of Arthur Ebox (the participant of the rally) and Eryanto Nugroho (a Cicak activist who organized the event). Both offered almost the same comments that it was the right moment to enforce the law in our country. *Thirdly*, it described the reasons for supporting the KPK such as there was a tension popularly called the battle of the cicak and buaya (gecko and crocodile) and the play of wiretapped conversations at the Constitutional Court. And *fourthly*, it also reported about the participants' act during the rally such as giving speeches, singing songs, bringing a crocodile doll, and a poster and burning them all.

(2) RST in Text 2

The main idea (or so called Theme) of Text 2 is "*Officers from the National Police seized several items from the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) office in Jakarta on Monday, in relation to charges of bribery leveled against two deputy chiefs of the antigraft body*". It appears at the beginning of this feature. This theme is supported by several facts (rhemes): *Firstly*, to enhance the seizure, the journalist quoted the statement of the KPK spokesman Johan Budi SP saying that the arrival of four investigators at the commission office is to confiscate items allegedly related to Bibit Samad Riyanto and Chandra Hamzah, two former KPK deputy chairmen who were named suspects by the police in abuse-of-power and bribery cases. This first supporting fact is extended by the explanation about some of the items confiscated from KPK investigations director Ade Rahardja, who was mentioned as one of those involved in the case. Furthermore, the National Police have accused Bibit and Chandra of receiving Rp 1 billion in bribes to lift a travel ban on

businessman Anggoro Widjojo, a director at PT Masaro Radiokom. Finally, KPK named Anggoro a suspect in July for allegedly marking-up the price of radio communications equipment for a Forestry Ministry project between 2006 and 2007. The graft had allegedly caused up to Rp 180 billion (US$18 million) losses to the state.

Secondly, to understand the reason for the seizure, he exposed the background information that the two KPK deputy chairmen were named suspects in September for alleged bribery and abuse of power in imposing and lifting travel bans on graft suspects Anggoro Widjojo and Joko S. Chandra, both of whom remain at large. The items confiscated were in the form of documents, a laptop once used by then KPK chairman Antasari Azhar, footage recorded in CCTV cameras, and a recorder.

Thirdly, the present of the four investigators got reactions from the KPK's staffs. One of the lawyers for Bibit and Chandra, Ahmad Rifai claimed that several items were not related to the case in which the two deputies were implicated. However, the investigators still brought a court warrant for the seizure and met with KPK legal bureau chief Khaidir Ramli to verify which of the items from their list were to be confiscated. Ramli said that the investigators had only confiscated two of the 36 items on their list. Bibit added that all documents were kept in KPK director Ade Raharja's room. *And fourthly*, to make balance, he quoted a statement of the Police represented by National Police corruption investigations director Brig. Gen. Yovianes Mahar saying that the items confiscated would be useful for the prosecutors.

(3) RST in Text 3

The main idea (or so called Theme) of Text 3 is in form of a question: "*When the police department calls themselves 'buaya' (crocodile), and the KPK (Corruption Eradication Commission) lizards, so what is the right name for 'DPR (Legislative Assembly) do you think?*" This question needs support of comment from the readers, at least to agree with the views of the journalist. This main idea or theme is supported by several facts (rhymes): *Firstly*, it starts with a skepticism statement that nobody has dared to drink palm toddy or rice wine because she/he is afraid of getting drunk. The ban for getting drunk is in line with the suggestion of *I Made TuakLabuh* (I Made Palm Toddy), the head of the drunk association and the former head, *I Wayan Liver Sakti* (I Wayan Super Liver). Both acknowledge that there has been a kind of conflict of interest (that is between palm toddy and health drink).

Secondly, it goes on with three events related to the conflict: watching the conflict on TV, the Police statement mentioning themselves as crocodiles and a businessman saying that he was black-mailed who has powerful people — from high rank police officials to general attorney officials — behind him. *Thirdly*, it exposes a fact that the Legislative Assembly do not react to the case. They chose to shut up their mouth because they also involved in the corruption. This would pull the KPK to investigate them. It is then suggested that they should be called 'dongkang' (toads) because what they do is just talking and talking, but no action. *And fourthly*, Indonesian people seem to agree to eradicate the corruption. They are against the Police who are powerless when facing the businessmen such as Anggodo and Anggoro. Therefore, the journalist of this feature believes that now the case is getting out of control. People are sick of their behaviour, especially having the Constitution Attorney playing the recording before the public which contains the conversation among the high ranking official on their involvement in the case. The Legislative Assembly members are now busy talking as if they know and understand everything.

(4) RST in Text 4

The main idea (or so called Theme) of Text 4 is "*This was to have been Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's second honeymoon*". The honeymoon is closely related to his inauguration for the second presidential term, bewildered with the fallout from a political scandal involving the Police and the Corruption Eradication Commission, known as the KPK. This theme is supported by several facts (rhemes): *Firstly*, the scandal forced him to be responsible in order to mount public pressure and street protests that followed the arrest of two KPK deputy chairmen on dubious charges of abuse of power and extortion.

Secondly, Mr Yudhoyono's name was mentioned in a nationally televised court hearing broadcast of tapped telephone conversations compiled by the KPK. In the conversation, a man believed to be a state prosecutor, Mr Anggoro's brother, suggested a plot to frame the KPK officials and cited the president as backing the moves against the KPK. *Thirdly*, the scandal could overshadow all Mr Yudhoyono's plans for economic reform, dent the mood of optimism that followed his re-election, ruin his international campaign touting Indonesia's transformation from South-East Asia's basket-case ten years ago into its leading democracy and his election platform focused on the rule of law, fighting corruption and wooing foreign investment.

Fourthly, there is a worry on some critics saying that the KPK was seen as going too far, gunning for Mr Yudhoyono's political enemies and settling old scores with rivals in the police and attorney-general's office. They believe that the scandal could cripple Mr Yudhoyono's second-term agenda. *And fifthly*, Mr Yudhoyono's promise to "uphold legal supremacy" is still not clear that he grasps the severity of the crisis. All people know that his willingness to share political spoils and his preference for consensus is always slow.

Elements of clause complex in the texts

After analyzing the operationalization of RST in texts 1-4, this part will analyze the four types of elements of a clause complex. They are elaboration, enhancement, projection, and extension. They represent the two parts of the elements of clause complex of RST, namely nucleus and satellite.

(1) RST in Text 1

To know whether this news story has some elements of RST, it is done through the analysis of the whole clauses used focused on nine (9) clauses from Text 1.

1.1 Some 5,000 people joined the rally supporting the KPK, (*Nucleus*)	currently in a battle between the Attorney General's Office and the National Police with the latter organization detaining the antigraft body's top officials for bribery. *(Satellite)*

Clause simplex number 1.1 shows that the nucleus can stand alone or it is an independent clause simplex. However, the readers might question "What is happening to the KPK". To answer this question, the additional information related to the KPK should be provided and it is the task of satellite. In other words, satellite functions ***to enhance*** the additional information needed.

1.2 The rally, (*Nucleus*)	which (*Connector*)	started with a group exercise, *(Satellite)*	was dubbed "A healthy Indonesia fighting corruption". *(Nucleus)*

Clause simplex number 1.2 consists of one satellite. It functions *to elaborate* the preceding action performed before the rally. The satellite also signifies that the exercise aims at strengthening Indonesian people to fight corruption.

| 1.3 Civil society figures gave speeches during the event, *(Nucleus)* | which *(Connector)* | was organized by the antigraft community Cicak (Love Indonesia Love KPK). *(Satellite)* |

In **clause simplex** number 1.3, the satellite functions *to elaborate* or *give answer* about who the sponsor or organizer of the rally is.

| 1.4 Arthur Ebox, 30 said *(Nucleus)* | that *(Connector)* | he arrived at the roundabout at around 7.30 *(Satellite 1)* | to show support for the commission. *(Satellite 2)* |

In **clause simplex** number 1.4, the first satellite functions *to project* the locution of the main nucleus, while the second one *to extend* the aim of the participant in the rally.

| 1.5 During the rally, *(Time marker)* | a group of people brought a crocodile doll, *(Nucleus 1)* | representing the National Police *(Satellite)* | and burnt it. *(Nucleus 2)* |

In **clause simplex** number 1.5, there are two nuclei. But only the first nucleus is satellited. The satellite functions *to elaborate* the reference of the crocodile doll.

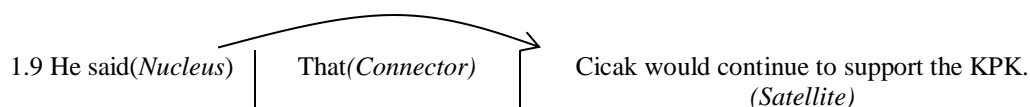| 1.6 Another group brought a poster of businessman Anggodo Widjojo, *(Nucleus)* | who *(Connector)* | in the recordings attempted to get the KPK to drop a bribery case against his brother Anggoro Widjojo, *(Satellite 1)* | dressed in a police uniform. *(Satellite 2)* |

Clause simplex number 1.6, there are one nucleus and two satellites. The nucleus is elaborated by the first satellite (particularly by the use of *who* referring to person) and the first satellite is *enhanced* by the second one. In addition, the first satellite functions *to elaborate* the identity status of the first participant while the second one aims to specify the physical appearance (custom used) of the second participant.

| 1.7 Cicak activist *(Nucleus 1)* | who *(Connector)* | organized the event *(Satellite 2)* | Eryanto Nugroho said *(Nucleus 2)* | the public wanted justice to be upheld. *(Satellite 1)* |

Clause simplex number 1.7 has two kinds of nucleus but it refers to the same participant and two satellites. Nucleus 1 is elaborated by satellite 2 (helped by the use of *who* referring to person), nucleus 2 is *elaborated* by satellite 2, while satellite 1 *projects* the idea of both nucleus 1 and nucleus 2. Either connector or satellite 2 elaborates the specific information about the organizer of the event as stated in nuclei 1 and 2.

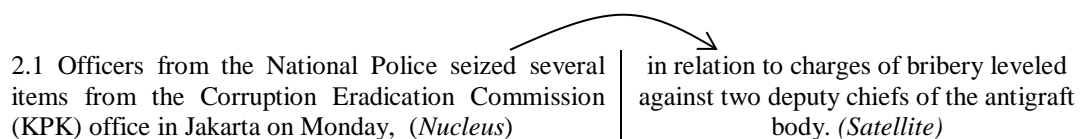| 1.8 "This is a civil movement, *(Satellite 1)* | which *(Connector)* | I think is very crucial to have at this point *(Satellite 2)* | as no political parties are in opposition [against the National Police and the Attorney General]," *(Satellite 3)* | Eryanto said. *(Nucleus)* |

Clause simplex number 1.8 consists of one nucleus and three satellites. The idea of the nucleus *is projected* by the first satellite, the first satellite *is elaborated* by the second satellite and the second satellite is enhanced by the third satellite.
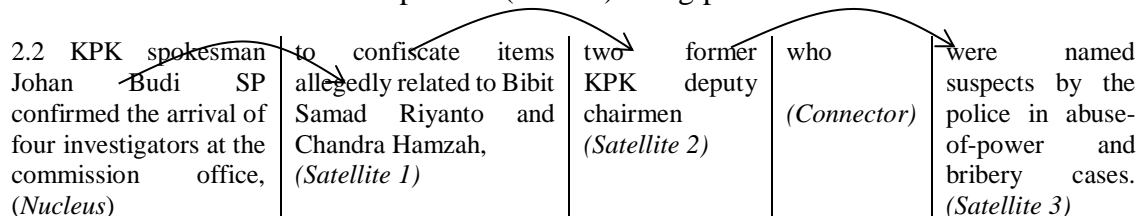
1.9 He said(*Nucleus*)	That*(Connector)*	Cicak would continue to support the KPK. *(Satellite)*

Clause simplex number 1.9 has a nucleus and satellite. By using *that,* the satellite can *project* the locution of the nucleus.

RST in Text 2

To know whether this news story has some elements of RST, it is done through the analysis of the whole clauses usedfocused on six (6) clauses from Text 2.

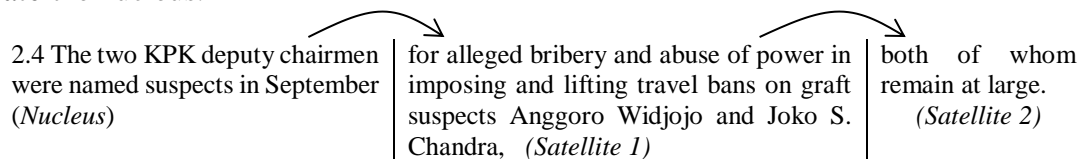| 2.1 Officers from the National Police seized several items from the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) office in Jakarta on Monday, (*Nucleus*)	in relation to charges of bribery leveled against two deputy chiefs of the antigraft body. *(Satellite)*

In **clause simplex** number 2.1, nucleus is extended by the satellite. *The extension* aims at giving the additional information to the process (seizure) being performed.
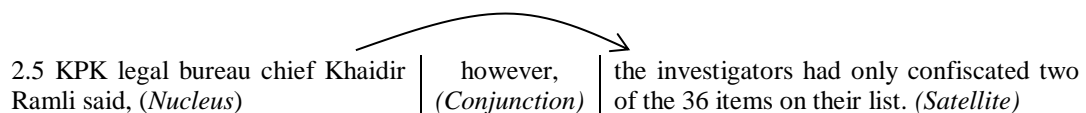
2.2 KPK spokesman Johan Budi SP confirmed the arrival of four investigators at the commission office, (*Nucleus*)	to confiscate items allegedly related to Bibit Samad Riyanto and Chandra Hamzah, *(Satellite 1)*	two former KPK deputy chairmen *(Satellite 2)*	who *(Connector)*	were named suspects by the police in abuse-of-power and bribery cases. *(Satellite 3)*

Clause simplex number 2.2 possesses one nucleus, and three satellites. The nucleus **is enhanced** by satellite 1; satellite 1 *is extended* by satellite 2, while satellite 2 *is elaborated* by satellite 3.

2.3 Some of the items were confiscated from KPK investigations director Ade Rahardja, (*Nucleus*)	who was mentioned as one of those involved in the case. *(Satellite)*

In **clause simplex** number 2.3, there is one nucleus and one satellite. The satellite functions *to elaborate* the nucleus.

2.4 The two KPK deputy chairmen were named suspects in September (*Nucleus*)	for alleged bribery and abuse of power in imposing and lifting travel bans on graft suspects Anggoro Widjojo and Joko S. Chandra, *(Satellite 1)*	both of whom remain at large. *(Satellite 2)*

Clause simplex number 2.4 consists of one nucleus and two satellites. The nucleus *is paratactically enhanced* by satellite 1 while satellite 2 functions *to extend* the identity of the two participants on satellite 1.

2.5 KPK legal bureau chief Khaidir Ramli said, (*Nucleus*)	however, *(Conjunction)*	the investigators had only confiscated two of the 36 items on their list. *(Satellite)*

Clause simplex number 2.5 covers one nucleus and one satellite. The satellite functions *to project* the idea of the participant stated on the nucleus.

| 2.6 National Police corruption investigations director Brig. Gen. Yovianes Mahar said (*Nucleus*) | the items confiscated would be useful for the prosecutors. *(Satellite)* |

Clause simplex number 2.6 possesses one nucleus and one satellite. The satellite functions *to project* the idea of the participant stated on the nucleus.

RST in Text 3

To know whether this news story has some elements of RST, it is done through the analysis of the whole clauses used focused on seven (7) clauses from Text 3.

| 3.1 Let just the high ranking officials get 'drunk'. We are just ordinary people. Don't get drunk, (*Satellite 1*) | says *I Made Tuak Labuh* (I Made Palm Toddy), *(Nucleus)* | the head of the association. *(Satellite 2)* |

Clause simplexes number 3.1 consists of one nucleus and two satellites. The idea of the nucleus *is projected* by satellite 1 and satellite 2. However, satellite 2 functions *to extend* the specific information about the identity of the participant on the nucleus.

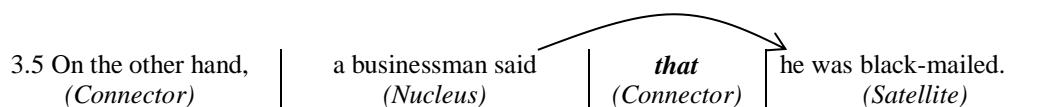| 3.2 The former head, (*Nucleus*) | *I Wayan Liver Sakti* (I Wayan Super Liver), *(Satellite 1)* | has been fired by the members since two months *(Nucleus)* | as *(Reason)* | he also had a side business as health drink vendor. *(Satellite 2)* |

In **clause simplex** number 3.2, there are two kinds of nucleus; one is the participant's job while the one is the process. The nucleus referring to the participant's previous job *is elaborated* by satellite 1, and at the same time, nucleus referring to the process *is enhanced* by satellite 2. So, satellite 2 functions to provide background knowledge about the side business the participant did.

| 3.3.a There has been a kind of conflict of interest (*Nucleus 1*) | (that is between palm toddy and health drink). (*Satellite 1*) |

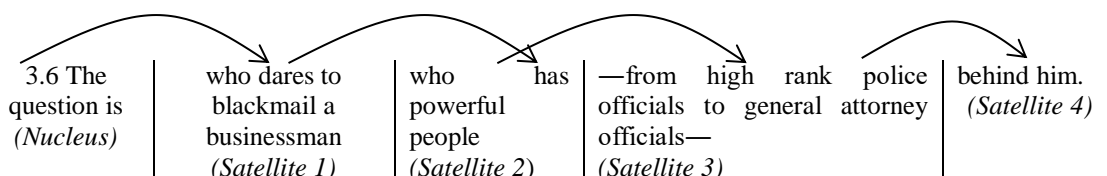| 3.3.b Sort of high ranking officials: (*Nucleus 2*) | ample time or consideration is needed to fire him. (*Satellite 2*) |

Clause simplex number 3.3 consists of two nuclei and satellites. Nucleus 1 *is elaborated* by satellite 1; nucleus 2 *is extended* by satellite 2. Satellite 1 aims at specifying the existence of process (conflict of interest) involving two kinds of existence: palm toddy and health drink. While satellite 2 aims at mentioning two optional processes for firing the participant (I Wayan Liver Sakti).

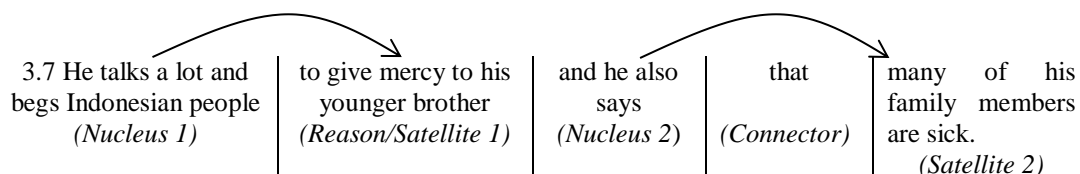| 3.4 But (*Connector*) | a four-star General protests (*Nucleus*) | when other institution says (*Satellite 1*) | that (*Connector*) | the police are considered as animals. (*Satellite 2*) |

Clause simplex number 3.4 possesses one nucleus and two satellites. Satellite 1 functions *to enhance* the comment from other sides directed to the participant and satellite 2 *projects* the locution of the participant as clearly seen by the use of *that*.

3.5 On the other hand, *(Connector)*	a businessman said *(Nucleus)*	*that* *(Connector)*	he was black-mailed. *(Satellite)*

In **clause simplex** number 3.5, the locution of the participant in nucleus *is projected* by satellite, particularly as seen from the use of *that*.
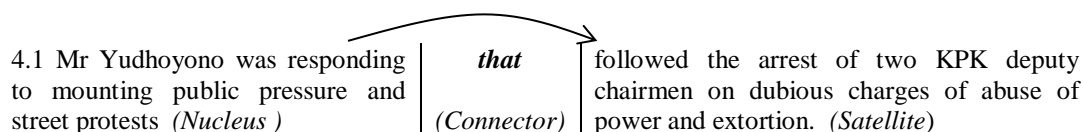
3.6 The question is *(Nucleus)*	who dares to blackmail a businessman *(Satellite 1)*	who has powerful people *(Satellite 2)*	—from high rank police officials to general attorney officials— *(Satellite 3)*	behind him. *(Satellite 4)*

Clause simplex number 3.6 has one nucleus and four satellites. The nucleus *is elaborated* by satellite 1; satellite 2 *elaborates* the participant in satellite 1, satellite 3 *enhances* the quality of the participant in satellite 2, and satellite 4 *extends* the locution of the participant stated in satellite 3.
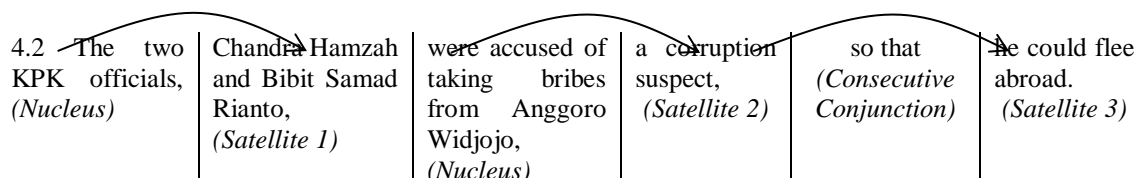
3.7 He talks a lot and begs Indonesian people *(Nucleus 1)*	to give mercy to his younger brother *(Reason/Satellite 1)*	and he also says *(Nucleus 2)*	that *(Connector)*	many of his family members are sick. *(Satellite 2)*

Clause simplex number 3.7 consists of two nuclei and satellites. Satellite 1 *extends* the participant's act (process), while satellite 2 *projects* the locution of the participant stated in nucleus 2.

RST in Text 4

To know whether this news story has some elements of RST, it is done through the analysis of the whole clauses used focused on eight (8) clauses from Text 4.

4.1 Mr Yudhoyono was responding to mounting public pressure and street protests *(Nucleus)*	*that* *(Connector)*	followed the arrest of two KPK deputy chairmen on dubious charges of abuse of power and extortion. *(Satellite)*

Clause simplex number 4.1 has one nucleus and one satellite. The nucleus *is elaborated* by satellite, particularly by the use of connector *that*.

4.2 The two KPK officials, *(Nucleus)*	Chandra Hamzah and Bibit Samad Rianto, *(Satellite 1)*	were accused of taking bribes from Anggoro Widjojo, *(Nucleus)*	a corruption suspect, *(Satellite 2)*	so that *(Consecutive Conjunction)*	he could flee abroad. *(Satellite 3)*

Clause simplex number 4.2 possesses one nucleus and three satellites. The nucleus standing as the participant' job *is extended* by satellite 1, while the nucleus referring to the process (act) done by the participant *is extended* by satellite 2 and satellite 3 functions *to enhance* the process elaboration in satellite 2.

| 4.3 They say *(Nucleus)* | their arrests were part of a plot to frame them and weaken the KPK. *(Satellite)* |

Clause simplex number 4.3 consists of one nucleus and one satellite. The satellite functions *to project* the locution of the participant stated in the nucleus.

| 4.4 They featured a man *(Nucleus 1)* | believed to be a state prosecutor, *(Satellite 1)* | Mr Anggoro's brother, *(Satellite 2)* | who is an important police witness, *(Satellite 3)* | and other unnamed figures. *(Nucleus 2)* |

In **clause simplex** number 4.4, there are two nucleus and three satellites. Nucleus 1 *is elaborated* by satellite 1; satellite 2 *extends* satellite 1; satellite 3 *elaborates* satellites 2, while nucleus 3 *is elaborated* and *extended* by satellite 1, 2 and 3.

| 4.5 His government has run an international television campaign *(Nucleus)* | touting Indonesia's transformation from South-East Asia's basket-case ten years ago into its leading democracy. *(Satellite)* |

Clause simplex number 4.5 consists of one nucleus and one satellite. The satellite functions *to elaborate* the participant's act (process) stated in the nucleus.

| 4.6 The president's election platform focused on the rule of law, *(Nucleus)* | fighting corruption and wooing foreign investment. *(Satellite)* |

In **clause simplex** number 4.6, there are two parts: one nucleus and one satellite. The satellite functions *to elaborate* the participant's act (process) as stated in the nucleus.

| 4.7 Critics say *(Nucleus)* | the KPK was seen as going too far, *(Satellite 1)* | gunning for Mr Yudhoyono's political enemies and settling old scores with rivals in the police and attorney-general's office.*(Satellite 2)* |

Clause simplex number 4.7 provides one nucleus and two satellites. Satellite 1 functions *to project* the locution of the participant's stated in the nucleus while satellite 2 functions *to elaborate* the participant's act (process).

| 4.8 The fight has been extremely personal: *(Nucleus)* | the chief police detective, Susno Duadji, *(Satellite 1)* | whose phone was tapped by the KPK in another corruption probe, *(Satellite 2)* | famously compared KPK attempts to take on the police to "a gecko versus a crocodile". *(Satellite 3)* |

Clause simplex number 4.8 possesses one nucleus and three satellites. Satellite 1 functions ***to elaborate*** the participant's act (process), satellite 2 functions ***to elaborate*** other information relevant with the participant's job and identity stated in satellite 1 while satellite 3 functions to extend the circumstance stated in satellite 2.

Discussion

The findings of this study confirm the general theory of the modern perspective about approaches applied for text analysis as proposed by Mann and Thompson (1987) and Matthiessen (1995), Taboada and Mann (2005), White (2009), Martin and White (2005/2007), Denzin and Lincoln (2009), and Parrott (2007). However, they did not clarify that RST has been applied in mass media texts. As has been analyzed, clauses applied in news stories develop their stories using complicated clause complex elements that can elaborate, project, enhance and extend the flows of their stories.

RST in the four texts

As said before, there are four news texts analyzed and they discussed the broad political theme "the conflict between Gecko and Crocodile". Each news has different subtheme to operationalize the elements of RST.

In the first news, the subtheme is supported by four messages: (1) the rally elaborates the symbol of the country's commitment to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK); (2) it is the right moment to enhance the law enforcement in our country; (3) the KPK is projected to play the wiretapped conversations at the Constitutional Court; and (4), it extends the people standing behind the KPK.The theme of the second news story is supported by four facts (rhemes): (1)it enhances the touch to the seizure of money bribe, (2) to understand the reason for the seizure, it elaborates two powerswho were dealt with the graft suspects, (3) it then tried to project the verification of the items from their list to be confiscated, and (4) to make balance, it extends the quotation of statement of the Police related to the items confiscated.

The main idea or theme of the third news story is supported by four facts (rhymes): (1) it extends a skepticism statement that nobody has dared to drink palm toddy or rice wine because she/he is afraid of getting drunk, (2) it enhances the three events related to the conflict, (3) it elaborates a fact that the Legislative Assembly do not react to the case, and (4) it extends the people's agreement to eradicate the corruption.And the last news story's main idea (or so called Theme) is supported by five facts (rhymes): (1), it elaborates the scandal was in charges of abuse of power and extortion, (2) it extends a powerful name just to protect the suspected man as the backing of the moves , (3) it projects the scandal that could overshadow someone's image, (4) it enhances the aim of the scandal to cripple someone's popularity, and (5) it extends the aim of the scandal to lessen the people willingness to choose the power who was governing this nation.

The results of the analysis of the operationalization of RST in texts 1-4 above have led us to the understanding that each news stories applied four types of the elements of RST. Each news has the same ability to elaborate, enhance, project, and extend the development of story.

Clause complex in the texts

After knowing the operationalization of RST in texts 1-4, in this part, I will show how to elaborate, enhance, project, and extend the two parts of clause complex of RST, namely, nucleus and satellite.

The discussion of RST in Text 1is focused on nine (9) clauses. The single satellite of clause 1.1 **enhances** the additional information related to the KPK, the satellite clause simplex 1.2 **elaborates** the preceding action performed, the satellite of clause simplex 1.3 **elaborates** the sponsor or organizer, the first satellite of simplex 1.4 **projects** the locution, while the second one **extends** the aim of the rally, the satellite of clause simplex 1.5 **elaborates** the reference, and the nucleus of clause simplex 1.6 is **elaborated** by the first satellite whichis **enhanced** by the second one. The first nucleus of clause simplex 1.7 is **elaborated** by satellite 2 while the second nucleus is **elaborated** by satellite 2 and satellite 1 **projects** the idea of both nucleus 1 and nucleus 2. Either connector or satellite 2**elaborates** the specific information. In clause simplex 1.8, the idea of the nucleus **is projected** by the first satellite, while the first satellite **is elaborated** by the second satellite and the second satellite is **enhanced** by the third satellite. The last, in clause simplex number 1.9, the satellite **projects** the locution of the nucleus.

RST in Text 2 is focused on six (6) clauses. In clause simplex number 2.1, nucleus is **extended** by the satellite to give the additional information. In clause simplex number 2.2,the single nucleus is**enhanced** by satellite 1; satellite 1 is **extended** by satellite 2, while satellite 2 is **elaborated** by satellite 3. In clause simplex number 2.4,the single nucleus is paratactically **enhanced** by satellite 1 while satellite 2 **extends** the identity of the two participants. In clause simplex number 2.5,the satellite **projects** the idea of the participant. The last, in clause simplex number 2.6,the satellite **projects** the idea of the participant stated on the nucleus.

RST in Text 3 is focused on seven (7) clauses. In clause simplex number 3.1,the idea of the nucleus **is projected** by satellite 1 and satellite 2. However, satellite 2 **extends** the specific information about the identity of the participant.In clause simplex number 3.2, the nucleus referring to the participant's previous job **is elaborated** by satellite 1, and at the same time, nucleus referring to the process **is enhanced** by satellite 2. So, satellite 2 **extends** the background knowledge.In clause simplex number 3.3,nucleus 1 **is elaborated** by satellite 1; nucleus 2 **is extended** by satellite 2. Satellite 1 **enhances**the existence of process (conflict of interest) while satellite 2 **extends**two optional processes for firing the participant.In clause simplex number 3.4,satellite 1 **enhances** the comment from other sides and satellite 2 **projects** the locution. In clause simplex number 3.5, the nucleus **is projected** by satellite. In clause simplex number 3.6,the nucleus **is elaborated** by satellite 1; satellite 2 **elaborates** the participant, satellite 3 **enhances** the quality of the participant, and satellite 4 **extends** the locution. Andin clause simplex number 3.7,satellite 1 **extends** the participant's act, while satellite 2 **projects** the locution.

RST in Text 4 is focused on eight (8) clauses.The nucleus of clause simplex number 4.1 **is elaborated** by satellite, the nucleus standing as the participant' job of clause simplex number 4.2 **is extended** by satellite 1, while the nucleus referring to the process (act) done by the participant **is extended** by satellite 2 and satellite 3 **enhances** the process elaboration in satellite 2. The satellite of clause simplex number 4.3 **projects** the locution of the participant, nucleus 1 of clause simplex number 4.4 **is elaborated** by satellite 1; satellite 2 **extends** satellite 1; satellite 3 **elaborates** satellites 2, while nucleus 3 **is elaborated** and **extended** by satellite 1, 2 and 3. The satellite ofclause simplex number 4.5 **elaborates** the participant's act (process), the satellite of clause simplex number 4.6 **elaborates** the participant's act, satellite 1 of clause simplex number 4.7 **projects** the locution of the participant's while satellite 2 **elaborates** the participant's act (process).Andsatellite 1 of clause simplex number 4.8 **elaborates** the participant's act (process), satellite 2 **elaborates** other information while satellite 3 **extend** the circumstance.

Implication for language teaching

The results of data analysis and discussion of RST in news media bring us to understand that RST has implication for language teaching, particularly teaching and learning of processes of discourse analysis, grammar, advanced reading and writing subjects at the tertiary level of education. First, the RST will guide the students to dealwith the news texts in order to widen their horizon and comprehension to the real and actual use of language realized by four types of elements of a clause complex (i.e. elaboration, enhancement, projection, and extension) and two parts of the elements of clause complex(nucleus and satellite).

In addition, the use of media Texts will develop their understanding about the socio-political issues which are close to their daily life. It will help them to know the socio-political structures, the people involved in the organization and the instances responsible for the issues.

Furthermore, the media texts will show them how language is structured in different contexts of use. Thus, it enables language teachers and material designers to delineate genres that are essential and relevant to particular learners' needs and to include them in class content and textbooks. Finally, it allows teachers to evaluate classroom interaction in order to enhance it and achieve a better classroom task design.

Conclusion

The four news stories cover two typical features of the modern event story. In the first, the headlines/leadsof those news stories single out aspects of the events which constitute their 'crisis points'. These crisis points represent the maximum disruption of the usual sequences of events and the social and moral orders. In the last, the body of the news stories specify the information already presented in the headline/lead done byelaboratingand reiterating to provide more detail about information presented in the lead, contextualizing to place the people or the events described in the headline/lead in their social, historical, political, geographical context, indicating causes and consequences, appraising to provide either external or internal evaluation and judgement of the events provided in the headline/lead.To realize the crisis points, the news stories apply nucleus and satellites. The nucleus elaborates the clauses while the satellites list some particular aspects of the newsworthy event and reconstruct the events leading up to the event (a recount). The main events in these four news stories are about law enforcement as the hero of our nation.

Therefore, the teaching and learning process should take its materials from mass media news texts, particularly related law enforcement. It can be doneat higher level of education dealing with the teaching and learning processes of some subjects, such as Discourse, Grammar (Structure), Extensive Reading, and Advanced Writing.

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