

**LANGUAGE OBJECTIVITY ANALYSIS OF JOURNALISM
IN E-NEWS KOMPAS**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted to the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatra in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirement
For the Degree of Education*

By:
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**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
MEDAN
2019**



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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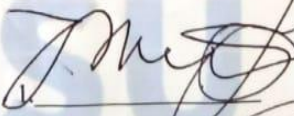

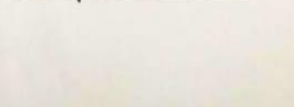
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Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
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benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Jumat, tanggal 24, Bulan Mei,
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Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan
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ABSTRACT

Sri Ramadhani Ningrum, NPM 1502050317. “*Language Objectivity Analysis of Journalism in E-News Kompas*”. Thesis : Faculty of Teachers’ Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. 2019. Medan.

The research is dealt with language objectivity in the KOMPAS E-News. The purpose of this research is to identify the language objectivity of KOMPAS E-News language. The data of this research is taken from KOMPAS E-News, edition of May 15, 2019 from 5 headlines. They are Politic, Economy, Social, Sport and Entertainment. The technique for analyzing the data is done by reading the news carefully, to investigate the language after dividing them into paragraphs by using Tyler Sonnemaker (2015) theory and lately, classify the paragraph and elaborate them. In which it is mainly aimed to acknowledge the language objectivity in the news. From the data analysis, it is acknowledged that the language objectivity has explained the objectivity of KOMPAS E-News. The conclusion of this research is the language objectivity in a news is very important since the researcher know that the function of the language objectivity is to keep the news neutral and balance in sharing the news to people based on truth and reality because it may be very influential for the readers and their point of view towards the reported news. Moreover, Tyler Sonnemaker (2015) defined Objectivity as a norm that journalism should adhere to moving forward, we must look backward to its origins, considering both where it emerged from as well as what precisely emerged. Additionally, we can improve our understanding of its historical evolution by framing language objectivity as it pertains to journalism. It means that the existency of language objectivity in news is very crucial.

Keyword : *language objectivity, journalism, kompas e-news.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Media played significantly role in society life where used the language to share the information truly. It had big power and influence in the world life, that's why media is very important in societies' life. In the media, there are some role of make the news, not only the structure of sentences and certain vocabulary but the order in which the story that presents information by the journalist. But there are some main characteristic, such as the language of the information in the news is factual and truth.

According to the Fowler "the content of newspaper is not facts about the world, but in a very general sense ideas". Language of the fact is only in the form of ideas from a generalized news based on the assumptions of the press. "Language in the Press is a social construction of ideas, beliefs or values and thus definitely not objective and neutral". The press should be a neutral media and this is clash with the journalist's self image of impartiality and neutrality. Neutrality is certainly very needed to support the news to be accurate and objective news.

"News is a practice discourse which far from neutrally reflecting social reality and empirical facts", intervenes in what Berger and Luckman state the social construction of reality. Where social construction is a theory in sociology. The theory explained two things that are reality and knowledge. The

understanding of reality and knowledge for example is roughly located in the middle between the lay people to understanding the news and knowledgeable people's understanding. Lay people were not too difficult to think about what was real for them and about what they were know, except if suddenly they were dealing with a problem that directly happens to them and it can be called a reality, surely they will receive taken for granted their reality and knowledge. But for knowledgeable person required by his profession not to accept anything like that, and to obtain maximum clarity regarding the news or information. This again showed why the media is important in society to share the reality and objective news.

Facts are objective which concrete bits of information, usually in information expressed by precise numbers of quantities in weights and measures, and in concrete language. Since anyone can look up and open their eyes to realize facts, they were generally not the subject of understand the information. That's why the language of a media as an information platform needs to be neutral, easy to be understood by the readers with different social and educational background and also the used language will not intend to make a provocative meaning. Because when the readers have provoked by the language in the news it will make the problem more crucial. And also the provocative reader will influence the other readers to have the same understanding.

Language of Journalism has different characteristic. It derives a great deal of its legitimacy from the proposition that it is able to present the correct picture and correct information from reality. No one would used for journalism if the

journalists themselves claim that the spread of the news consist of false pictures of that are not real. The concepts such as truth and reality can not be separated from the concept of objectivity itself. Therefore, if someone can talk about the paradigm in journalism, we might see such a paradigm in terms of objectivity in spreading the news. But it's one thing to operate with objectivity as a flare, and something else to operate objectivity in the daily tasks of journalism

In journalism, there were some media which have tried to operationalize the concept of objectivity, for instance: mainstream journalism, scientific journalism, new journalism, and precious journalism. To operationalize the concept required that someone think for oneself or borrow someone's ideas to others. The latter was the most frequent and this is what usually happened when practitioners such as journalists need a theory. Of course, journalism produced texts. Text that can be analyzed using the same categories, tools, and linguistic concepts that can used to study any other types of texts. This observation, in addition to the more general and often commented on linguistic changes in social scientific inquiry, has produced research plots that simplicity show that newspaper texts could be studied in the same way as magazine text, or in the same way as political speeches, or conversation at the dinner table, or various discourse genres. Such an approach was very wrong to be headed.

Nowadays, common people see the press language or the mass media language has been neutral and independent. Every language in the news is delivered objectively, factually and truly, so that's the reality in society. But in the sight of educated society, the media is believed playing a role in establishing

consensus in society naturally to fulfill the needs of the mass media. However we know exactly the journalists are also the elements of a media that considered capable to get rid off their opinions and subjectives in the used of news language. This is the stream of people's mind and the press media nowadays where we know that the press has the freedom to gain information and make the news according to the language style that they adopt.

The press can not be objective in publishing the news because there were some gaps exist, for instance context from varieties condition and ideology which influence their purpose. The mass media is not simply seen to directly make a agreement inside the society but the existing reality is the reality which has been constructed and made by particular conditions, options and ideologies when the reality really exists. By this process, the language of mass media actually defined the reality of another thing to settle an importance which belongs to someone, institution, and situation with the aims to isolate or put a side other figure.

The mass media language actually should be objective. (Justice G.N. Ray: 2010) states that "The fundamental objective of journalism is to serve the people with news, views, comments and information on matters of public interest in a fair, accurate, unbiased and decent manner and language". It was clear that the language of mass media has to be objective in serving explanation regarding to the posted news in their portal. Because, news portal was a platform of sharing information, collecting truths and establishing service for nowadays condition since it is the most important needs of society.

Instead of providing information, the used language should be easily understood by people with any different social and educational background, different thought and ideology without supporting several figures aim and need or simply to satisfy their own purposes by using the media as a tool to gain supports, strenght and make the media as their weapon to win or achieve particular goals. Based on the statement above, the researcher believed that the language of mass media should be objective. That's why the researcher was interested to discuss this.

B. The Identification of the Problems

The problems of the study were identified as the following:

1. Parts of the languages used in e-news Kompas are not objective.
2. The Objectives in e-news Kompas was needed to be establish a neutral opinion in society.
3. Some of the languages in media just for reached particular the journalist's goal.

C. The Scope and Limitation

Based on the statement above, the scope of this research was about language objectivity. The researcher would focus on the 3 philosophical sense of objectivity (ontological sense, epistemological, and procedural) in e-news Kompas

D. The Problem of the Study

The problem of the study were formulated as follow:

1. What philosophical sense of language objectivity was applied in e-news Kompas ?
2. How was the objective of the language applied in e-news Kompas ?

E. The Objectives of The Study

The objectives of the study were stated below:

1. To investigated the philosophical sense of language objectivity used in KOMPAS online news.
2. To described the language objectivity applied in KOMPAS online news.

F. The Significance of The Study

The findings of this study were expected to be useful for :

1. Theoretically

The result of this study can be used as an information and reference material in acquiring knowledge and understanding about the study of objectivity in journalism. This study can be used as a reference in learning activities.

2. Practically

- a. English teachers. As a contribution for them to enrich the number of studies about objectivity in journalism.

- b. Readers. It was expected to give scientific understanding about the very basic principles of cohesive devices, and will give them clear information about the language used in journalism on newspaper as an information platform.
- c. Other researchers. It was expected that the finding of the study will provide further information to those who interest in similar research relate to this study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework was needed to provide concepts to collect some formations, theories or comments that were applied in this study relating to topic references and study sources so that the writer can connect the problem discussion space. In this section, the author will provide an explanation of all the theories used to strengthen research. Helps readers understand and avoid misunderstandings between writers and readers.

1. Journalism

1.1. The Definition of Journalism

Journalism has been around “since people recognized a need to share information about themselves with others” (Zelizer, 2004). However, the study of journalism is a more recent phenomenon. Where the phenomenon of the journalism is very related to the information in the news. Which at the moment becomes a lifestyle of the people who are very interested in knowing information.

As Fairclough (1995: 204) states that journalistic texts are “the outcome of specific professional practices and techniques, which could be and can be quite different with quite different results”. However all too often these professional practices are lost behind linguistic logocentrism which is a failing not peculiar to discourse analysis in which analysts are overly preoccupied with the intricacies of

the text, rather than with the material contexts that bound and situate journalism. In more detail, Blommaert (1999) argues that “texts generate their publics, publics generate their texts and the analysis of meanings now has to take into account a historiography of the context of production, the mechanisms and instruments of reproduction and reception, ways of storage and remembering. The fact is that discourses have their natural history. A chronological and sociocultural anchoring which produces meaning and social effects in ways that cannot be reduced to text characteristics alone”.

1.2. Code of Ethics and Professional Journalism

There are some code ethics that has clasifies by (Joel Kaplan) :

1. “Preamble is a professional electrict journalists should operate as trust of the public, seek the truth, report it fairly and with integrity and independence, and stand accountable for their actions. The duty of the journalist is to further those ends by seeking truth and providing a fair and comprehensive account of events and issues. Conscientious journalists from all media and specialties strive to serve the public with thoroughness and honesty. Professional integrity is the cornerstone of a journalist's credibility”.
2. “Public trust , professional electronic journalists should recognize that their first obligation is to the public. Professional electronic journalists should understand that any commitment other than service to the public undermines trust and credibility, recognize that service in the public

interest creates an obligation to reflect the diversity of the community and guard against oversimplification of issues or events, provide a full range of information to enable the public to make enlightened decisions, and also fight to ensure that the public's business is conducted in public”.

3. “Truth is professional electronic journalists should pursue truth aggressively and present the news accurately, in context, and as completely as possible”. Although the writer can not always guarantee the truth, but getting the true facts is a main principle of journalism. Give all the relevant facts that the journalist have and make sure that the news has been checked.
4. “Fairness, the professional electronic journalists should present the news fairly and impartially”, placing primary value on significance and relevance. Objectivity is not always possible, and may not only desirable, but impartial reporting builds trust and confident. Each story has at least two side, while there is no obligation to present every side in every part in the news. So, the information should be balance to make it fairness in each news.
5. “Integrity, the professional electronic journalists should present the news with integrity and decency, avoiding real or perceived conflicts of interest, and respect the dignity and intelligence of the audience as well as the subjects of news”.
6. “Independence, the professional electronic journalists should defend the independence of all journalists from those seeking influence or control

over news content”. The journalist should not act, formally or informally, on behalf of special interests whether political, corporate or cultural. Journalists may not provide other information that might be a conflict of interest or for their own sake. The media must be independent, must not only side with one reference or take sides with only one political interest.

7. “Accountability, the professional electronic journalists should recognize that they are accountable for their actions to the public, the profession, and themselves”. A sign of responsible professionalism and journalism is the ability to make ourselves accountable. When journalist make mistakes, they must correct them and our expressions of regret must be sincere, not cynical. Journalists should listen to the concerns and complaints of the readers. Journalists may not change what the reader writes or says, but the journalist will always provide a solution when the journalist is unfair.

1.3. Language of Journalism

The language of journalism is a fascinating field to analyze, because it offers a challenging outlook on its subtleties and power in each journalistic genre. This type of language helps understand how journalists create their stories or reports, shape points of view, deliver expected news and how media language is different from other languages we encounter. The use of language in the presentation of news and elsewhere in the presentation of media, represents a form of interaction between language and society which affects us all. We are interested in how media work, how language works and particularly how the two interact. Its

contents should be accessible to people who have interest in these issues as well as to people who study such matters. Responsive communication among people and between nations is worth striving for. The language of news media is prominent in society and it is interesting to find out how it is produced, how it is shaped by values and how it affects our perceptions.

Sorin (2006) states “the analysis of journalistic language leads to an overview of the components of journalists language structure, enriched with information aimed at removing some confusion that exists in its respect. The study of this kind of language involves identifying different types of media language by different broadcast channels and creating a type of writing required by stylistic qualities such as brevity, clarity and pragmatism of the discourse. The journalistic style is distinguished mainly by accuracy, freshness of the language, honesty, appropriateness and efficiency”.

Sorin also explained, “there are features as a condition for a journalistic text written in a correct accurate language: first, the use of the literary language alongside everyday language use, a mixture of elements coming from the other functional styles: administrative, scientific, fiction artistic or colloquial .The second, the variety and richness of vocabulary caused by the diversity of the thematic area which was approached Using accessible language determined by the variety of the target audience to whom it is addressed. And then using linguistic clichés such as (Bucharest – the little Paris or Russia- the Mother country). Calls to processes designed to capture reader's attention such as: exciting titles and subtitles, usage of pictures and graphics (the color). Exclusion of personal and

scientific concepts and explanations of strict specialization. Accuracy is style ability to use words strictly necessary to communication, to find the words to perfectly express the idea that the speaker wishes to transmit. Deviations: tiring crowding of words and digression (deviation from the topic). Purity is given by the strict usage of the words admitted by the cultivated style of language. Deviations arise from ignorance, lack of reading, unconscious imitation and abusive. And also naturalness, a clear expression with a connection. Deviations lead to a theatrical and affected style. Last but not least simplicity is obtained by the use of accessible words, common terms, an ordinary everyday style and by choosing the word that best expresses the idea”.

Languages are made up of a sum of texts, languages contain texts and any text has the language features it represents. In this optic, the journalistic text has the journalistic language features, namely an amount of verbal expressions, characteristics of this area. Journalistic texts (press articles) generally have a narrative structure, characterized by the introduction of the informative subject within the presentation, its development and conclusion of the text of the press.

2. Language Objectivity

(Tyler Sonnemaker : 2015) “Objectivity is a norm that journalism should adhere to moving forward, we must look backward to its origins, considering both where it emerged from as well as what precisely emerged. Additionally, we can improve our understanding of its historical evolution by framing objectivity as it pertains to journalism. First we must examine three philosophical senses of

objectivity that are implied by the word, and which are relevant to journalism: ontological, epistemological, and procedural”.

- a. The ontological sense concerns an object’s correspondence with reality. It ties objectivity (object dependence) to reality, and subjectivity (subject dependence) to the subject’s particular perspective such that something is objective “if it actually exists, independent of my mind.”
- b. Epistemic objectivity deals with how we come to know these facts of reality, and thus draws the divide “between well supported and not well supported beliefs (about reality).” A fact can be called epistemologically objective if it is discovered by way of unbiased methods of inquiry (i.e. without human error) and grounded in appropriately verified evidence.
- c. Objectivity in the procedural sense focuses on how we make decisions in practice, specifically in the realms of public life and societal institutions such as law or government. Thus, “a decision procedure is objective if it satisfies a number of relevant criteria that reduce the influence of irrelevant considerations or bias.”

The concept of objectivity by borrowing bits and pieces from the theory of science. “It will pursue the journalistic concept of objectivity and using the concept of objectivity as a prism will proceed to discuss the various journalistic tendencies and their kind ship with various scientific theoretical schools. With a point of departure in the concept of objectivity, I will endeavour to sketch out what could be termed the landscape of journalism theory”. One can assert that this effort is a waste of time. Journalism is a craft and not a science, and is therefore

unconcerned with trends in the theory of science, and that every association between the various scientific theoretical tendencies and journalism is pure fantasy. On further examination, however, this position proves untenable. First, scientific trends run through all the nooks and crannies of society and its everyday thought. Second, journalism utilises concepts such as ‘truth’, ‘reality’ and ‘objectivity’ and, as a professional discipline, must therefore reflect upon what these concepts mean and how they are to be operationalised, unless journalism is willing to admit that it is totally devoid of ideas.

In Cohen’s (1992) definition of objectivity, he argues that “objectivity is a demand of facts that makes journalists keep their own personal perspective, emotion, interpretation and other subjective notions out of the news”. For him, objectivity can be seen as the reporter's job to explore factual details of an event and honestly report it to the editor to produce the latest news to newspaper readers. And the news is not subjective based on a personal perspective on the language that will be poured on the content of the news itself.

Lichtenberg (1997:225) asserts that “the ideal of objectivity is always on attack from media critics because it does not look attainable to them. Therefore this criticism comes from all directions”. However, objectivity in journalism may not be the same as scientific objectivity. What people call objective reporting in the journalism profession refers to reporting all versions of the same story told by witnesses as well as those involved in the story, with journalists or reporters taking care of themselves to be enhanced from the story. Objectivity is seen as the

cornerstone of the professional ideology of journalists in liberal democracies and most people agree with this.

According to Dansbach and Klett (2000), “objectivity is a key value in newspaper journalism as it sets a standard that makes the ideal of objectivity acceptable to all who practice journalism”. “Objective reporting is aimed at a valid and true explanation of breaking news in a certain status quo” (Dansbach, and Klette 2000:170). The history of print journalism and the notion of objectivity in it can be traced back to the 1800s, when journalism became an academic discipline in colleges and universities in the United States and Britain. Newspapers began to embrace objective reporting and begin to free themselves from political parties to help build democratic institutions in society. So they become independent media institutions, which explore their market interests by applying objectivity as traditional norms and values when they seek capital.

According to Glasser (1992:179), “objectivity in journalism is a notion that is committed to the supremacy of observable and retrievable facts. Glasser further points out that objectivity is a balance of beliefs restructured by a journalist and presented against independent thinking”. He argues that it is always difficult to test the objectivity of journalists because of the credibility of the facts collected by those called objectivity. For him, the ideology of objectivity is flawed against the journalist's mandate to report responsibly.

Mirando (2001) argues that “the developments of objectivity underwent phases in newspaper industries”:

1. "The newspapers sprung up as a commercial product that needed protection. However, the only way through which this could be achieved was to adapt objectivity and develop objective reporting."
2. "The newspaper editors and publishers attempted to embark on investigative journalism to smoothen their journalism practice, only to discover that investigative journalism was never free from bias."

The goal of objectivity is the only way a person can run a newspaper. Thus, newspaper editors and publishers try to advocate the standardization of journalistic principles such as objectivity, fairness, and accuracy to protect them from lawsuits. "In many aspects, objectivity works to replace any other protective measure journalists working for independent daily newspapers should think of" (Dansbach and Klette 2000:171). Not until World War One did objectivity emerge as a method to replace the old tradition of subjective journalism reporting. This will ensure that the future of newspapers is safe protected (Lippman 2000). Then demands by news editors for eyewitness reports in the story escalated, and the need to use investigative journalism to cover disclosed social events was high.

Objectivity is that, according to Richard Rorty, "which carries the characteristics of a view accepted as a result of a debate undeterred by thoughts unrelated to it" and "which reflects things as they are". The news must bear the events that occur in reality without every subjective interpretation. When we evaluated the formation news in terms of publishing, journalists who received news can be held responsible for any truth or error or all the "facts" that have been compiled and interpreted. This facts read by "general" and "relevant" news

consumers. Meanwhile, news organizations also want to get rid of some dangers. For this reason, if news reporters gather and compile "facts" in neutral and non-subjective way, they assume that some mistakes can occur compensation and defamation cases can be avoided. News reporters think like this, news reporters should investigate the facts that go to the source, but some facts must quite accepted as "right". Look at everything to be questioned might not make sense. Reporters can balance nonsense and slander by equating objectivity with "facts" that he or others observe or maybe proven. For this purpose there must be a good investigation. If this is not possible, so other new strategies must be followed.

The principle of "objectivity", "neutrality", and "balance" the concepts of liberal journalism and professional ideology. The dependent journalist is the norm that has been developed with commercialization of the press, and is largely dependent on positivist theory of knowledge. Critical news makes internalization critical philology and critical discourse analysis emphasize the question positivist attitude and adopting people's views as a "subject" formed and changed in discourse rather than in view it's the best for the ability to analyze social events stripping away personal value judgments. According to this approach, journalists are not transmitters of news sources from neutral parties but it is a reproduction of these sources. That the language of news changes the discourse of news sources. In other words political, military, economic, and symbolic elite into the language of the people and has an important role in forming consensus with social structures and the status quo. This approach views journalists as symbols elite, and currently questioning the mission of liberal journalism delegate journalists to, it believes

that today's mass communication the tool has deviated from instilling participatory democracy values in the public.

Confuses journalistic objectivity with journalistic professionalism per se. As Hallin and Mancini's (2004) argue that "recent work demonstrates, objectivity is not the definitive professional norm in many non-American media systems where professionalism, nonetheless, exists. a productive mode of analysis of journalistic objectivity, professionalism, and truth seeking would continue to build on the best work of the two strands noted above while adopting a modified version". (Kaplan: 2002) states "that has provided one of the most recent overviews of the social histories of the American press. Following and expanding on his lead, we can speak here of at least five orientations to this history. First, progressive historiography, which closely tracked the development of journalism's own occupational ideology, has depicted journalism as moving inevitably toward social differentiation, occupational autonomy, and professional freedom. By this account, objectivity serves as a normative endpoint, one enabled by modernization and the growing social differentiation among politics, business, and journalism it is seen not as a tool, or a claim, but as a goal, a best practice made possible by historical progress. A second, related understanding of the relationship between objectivity and professionalism, though one not discussed by Kaplan, is the technological explanation for the emergence of objective journalism. This explanation, which most recent historical scholarship dismisses though one can see glimpses of its return, in an inverted form, in some of the more utopian

writings on the Internet, sees objectivity as a literary form fostered by technological developments”.

A third strand of scholarship points to economic developments that fuel commercialism and by implication, a misleading, ideological claim to impartiality called “objectivity”. Kaplan singles out Baldasty’s *The Commercialization of News in the 19th Century* as an especially forceful, carefully documented, and ultimately wrongheaded argument about the relationship between commercialism and professionalization. “In Baldasty’s theory, “news content and indeed journalistic visions followed from the capitalistic funding mechanism” states by Kaplan (2002) and produced a journalism that saw the public as consumers rather than citizens. A fourth strand of research on the rise of journalistic objectivity in the United States begin Swith Schudson’s *Discovering the News*, which, along with his later work moved away from seeing the emergence of objectivity as an “inevitable outcome” of wide-scale social processes and changes whether social, economic or technological and linked the emergence of journalistic professionalism to questions of group cohesion, professional power, social conflict, and the cultural resonance of claims to occupational authority. The fifth and finally, argues for the contingency of the development of objectivity as the American professional norm and for seeing it as a product of the distinctive shape of the US public sphere. Previous theories of the rise of objectivity in American journalism are insufficient, Kaplan argues, because they ignore the role played by political contention in American history”.

The language of newspapers is quite different, for instance: business language or academic language. As is mentioned by Crystal and David (1969: 173) “everything that happens to be printed in a newspaper or written by a journalist is not going to be linguistically homogenous”. Crystal and David (ibid) also claim that “there is not any reason to expect such a homogeneity since a newspaper is always very eclectic from the stylistic point of view. We come across a number of journalist in the pages of various daily press, and as a striking fact, while they are dealing with the same issue their overall styles are very different”.

Fowler (1991) marks ‘the different language style of tabloid newspapers and broadsheets, and remarks the distinct readership of the two papers’. Fowler (1991) suggests that “differences in expression stem from ideological distinctions and evaluates the issue from a theoretical point of view emphasizing that each particular form of linguistic expression in a text wording syntactic option, etc. has its reason. There are always different ways of saying the same thing, and they are not random, accidental alternatives. Differences in expression carry ideological distinctions and thus differences in representations. Fowler (ibid) also argues in favour of adopting a linguistic approach in understanding the language of newspapers since nearly all meanings are socially constructed and all discourse is better understood if it is subjected to critical linguistic analysis”.

How this emotive language that appears to be prevalent in tabloid papers` sport commentary pages can be explored by the help of a linguistic framework that focuses primarily on modality and usage of core, non-core vocabulary.

a. Modality

“modality is a category of linguistic meaning having to do with the expression of possibility and necessity (Fintel, 2006). Halliday (1985) defines modality as the speakers judgement of the probabilities, or the obligations involved in what he is saying”. According to Halliday (1985: 356), “modality refers to the area of meaning that lies between yes and no – the intermediate ground between positive and negative polarity. What this implies more specifically will depend on the underlying speech function of the clause. If the clause is an information clause a proposition, congruently realized as indicative, this means either yes or no, for example may be or both yes or no, such as “sometimes” in other words, some degree of probability or of usually. If the clause is a “goods and services” clause a proposal which has no real congruent form in grammar, by default we can characterize it as imperative, it means either is wanted to related to a command, or “wants to” related to an offer; in other words, some degree of obligation or of inclination”.

b. Core , Non-Core Vocabulary

“The analysis of lexical choice in the selected texts will be based on Carter`s (1988: 9) following tests which are designed to isolate the main structural and functional features of core and non-core vocabulary”. The tests are stated below:

- 1) “Core words often have clear antonyms”. Thus, the antonym of hot is cold, the antonym for laugh is cry, the antonym of fat is thin. It is more difficult

to locate antonyms for non-core words such as corpulent or skinny or emaciated.

- 2) “Core vocabulary is generally characterized by collocational frequency”.
A core word such as fat has a wide collocational span which includes fat man, fat salary, fat cheque. Words from the same lexical set such as corpulent or chubby have a much more restricted range; for example, corpulent cheque, chubby salary.
- 3) “In any lexical set there will be a more neutral or unmarked word which can be pressed into service to define the meanings of the related word”.
For example, in the set snigger, grin, smirk, beam, smile all the words except smile can be defined by smile (the core item) plus an adverb. For example, beam=smile happily, smirk=smile knowingly and so on.
- 4) “Core vocabulary items are those which do not carry especially marked connotations or associations”.
- 5) “Core words do not normally allow us to identify from which field of discourse they have been taken”.
- 6) “Core words are often super ordinates. Thus, in the set of words rose, tulip, peony, dahlia, carnation the superordinate item flower can regularly do service and stand for the other items in a number of contexts”.

4. Kompas Mass media

Kompas.com is a web portal that contains news and articles online in Indonesia. Kompas.com is one of the most popular news sites in Indonesia. Different from other Indonesian language news sites, Kompas.com only has

online editions and depends on revenue from the advertising field. Even so, Kompas.com is at the forefront of breaking news. Since 1995, Kompas.com has become a part of Kompas Gramedia.

Kompas Gramedia, abbreviated as KG, is an Indonesian company engaged in mass media which was founded on August 17, 1963, starting from the publication of Intisari Magazine, by P.K. Ojong and Jakob Oetama. The presence of Kompas Gramedia cannot be separated from a long history in order to achieve noble ideals in order to educate the nation.

In the 80s this company began to develop rapidly, especially in the field of communication. At present, Kompas Gramedia has several subsidiaries / business units that are varied from print and online mass media, bookstores, printing, publishing, radio, hotels, educational institutions, cultural heritages, event organizers, television stations, to universities. In 2005, the company employed around 22,000 employees spread throughout Indonesia.

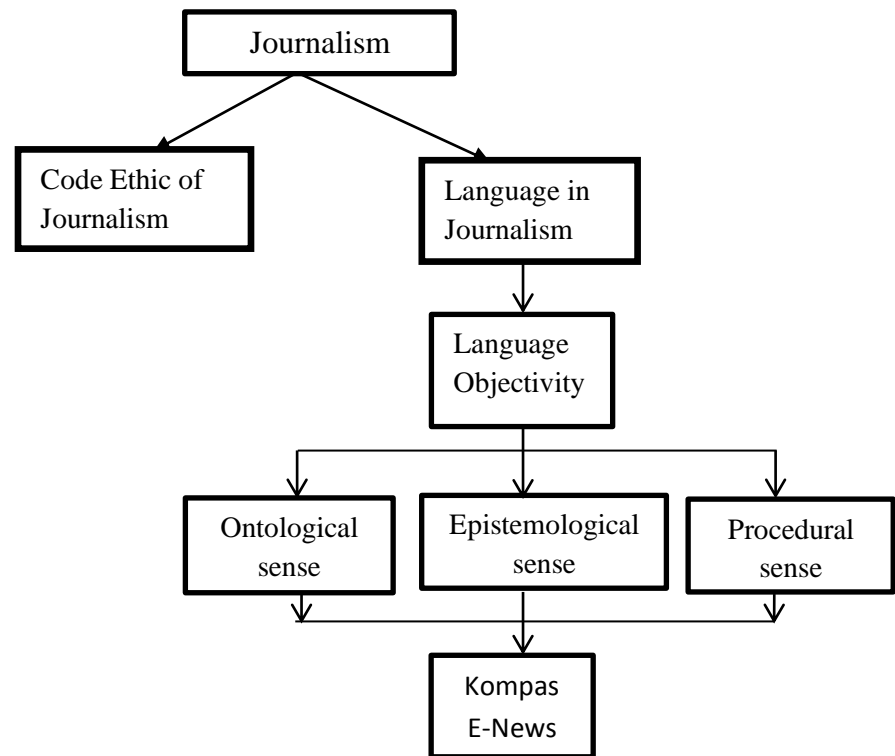
Kompas Gramedia's business trip arrived at a development where at that time they had difficulty distributing Kompas Daily to all of Indonesia because it was geographically constrained, and abroad were late in getting information from Kompas Daily. In addition, trends in society show the phenomenon of increasing use of internet networks to obtain information.

Then the KOMPAS Daily made an online version of the print edition called Kompas Online with the address <http://www.kompas.co.id> on September 14, 1995. While the dotcom domain itself was only registered on December 18, 1995. Beginning in 1996 Kompas Online (kompas.co.id) officially addressed to

www.kompas.com. In 1998, Kompas Online developed into a separate business unit under the auspices of PT Kompas Cyber Media.

B. Conceptual Framework

In this study , the researcher will conduct the research base on the objectivity analysis to analyze the language objectivity in Kompas news . the researcher takes the theory about journalism in language of journalism, there are some objectivities in language of journalism. The objectivity of journalism will show whether the news is objective , neutral , fair or not in kompas online news. And also in Journalism has different language style in news. They have their own language style to make the news. That's why the researcher also takes the theory about language style and will analyze in Kompas online news.



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

In this research descriptive qualitative method was designed by applying content analysis to describe the data. This method was used in order to discover, identify, analyze and describe the objectivity used in Kompas Online News. Qualitative method was a method which was used to make a description of situation, event or occurrence in accumulating the data (Nazir, 1998:34). Qualitative data was used for descriptive and histories research. The qualitative data was clarified in the form of sentences and analysis.

B. Source of Data

The source of the data derived from the Kompas Online News content 15th may 2019. Researcher took 5 headline news in each section: Politic, Economy, Social, Sports and Entertainment as the source of the data..

C. The Techniques for Collecting Data

Documentary technique would be applied in collecting data. This method would used because the data in this research would be written source. Document analysis required that data be examined and interpreted in order to elicit meaning, gain understanding, and develop empirical knowledge (Corbin & Strauss, 2008)

The data of this study was collected by doing the following steps:

1. Documenting the headlines according to each sections in Kompas Online News.
2. Reading and analyzing the headlines by using Tyler Sonnemaker's framework (2015) which discuss the objectivity.
3. Selecting the headlines
4. Identifying the headlines which contain of objectivity.

D. The Technique for Analyzing Data

The data was analyzed through qualitative analysis. The activities of qualitative analysis consists of data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification (Analysis of Hales and Hubberman in Sugiyono, 2017). Based on the following theory, the research would apply the following steps:

1. Data Reduction

In the first step, the researcher reduces all of the data obtained from the first step to focus on the certain problem. Not all of the obtained data of this research were important. It meant that the objectivity would be taken and which were not included objectivity would be ignored. Based on the considerations so objectivity was setted as the focus of the research.

2. Data Display

In this step the researcher described what she read, analyzed and stated. The researcher had just known all of the information obtain were many enough.

3. Conclusion

The third activity was conclusion drawing. In this research, the last step was conclusion drawn continuously through the course of the research. The research record not only what the researcher see each day but also what the research interpret base on the observations. So the researcher could find the theme by constructing the data obtained to be a knowledge and hypothesis.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

As already mention in the previous chapter, the data were collected from Kompas Online News content on 15th of May 2019. Researcher took 5 headline news in each section: Politic, Economy, Social, Sports and Entertainment.

B. Data Analysis

Having analyzed the collected data, it was found out some objectivities after analyzing the news by dividing the news into paragraph for each section and then categorized them.

1. The Analysis of Politic News

News on the Kompas portal in the political section discussed the recapitulation results of Commission of General Election (KPU). On the news, it was explained that the election results outperformed the candidate of Prabowo Subianto and Sandiaga Uno. Based on the legal basic and principles, the commission of general election described the statistical data regarding to the victory of the candidate for Aceh region. The data was used as a basic data for determining the victory of the candidates, As the victory was approximately announced by the commission of general election, as the only legal body who had the authority to take any action to begin with. The collected votes assisted the victory points for the candidate 2. There

were 3.625.469 people, there were 2.400.746 votes for the second candidate and 404.188 votes belonged to the first candidate.

From the above explanation, the news was considered objective based on several reasons that categorize why a news is called objective or not objective. In the very beginning, it had been discussed and elaborated that a news is called objective when it fulfills the role of the objectivity itself. Tyler Sonnemaker (2015) explained how a news is considered objective, it could be identified when the news has the philosophical sense of the objectivity, those philosophical senses became a standart for claiming the news is objective. The first philosophical sense of objectivity discussed about concerns of an object's correspondence with reality. It ties objectivity (object dependence) to reality, and subjectivity (subject dependence) to the subject's particular perspective such that something is objective "if it actually exists, independent of my mind." On the following news, the ontological sense of objectivity could be identified from *the statement delivered by the leader of meeting, Mr. Ilham Saputra. His statement is an object's correspondence with reality, Prabowo and Sandiaga won the voting in Aceh*, as Ontological sense ties objectivity to reality and subjectivity to the subject's particular perspective, meant that the news was objective according to the Ontological sense of objectivity. Since it involved the subject's perspective towards the discussed object in the news.

Another reason to claim a news is objective could be analyzed when the fact can be discovered by way of unbiased methods of inquiry (i.e. without human error) and grounded in appropriately verified evidence. That fact is really real by its origin,

no sabotage or manipulation, then it is called as Epistemological Sense of objectivity. In the news above, an Epistemological Sense was identified through a fact that accurately proved true, *there were 3.625.469 people, there were 2.400.746 votes for the second candidate and 404.188 votes belonged to the first candidate*, was a characteristic of Epistemological Sense of Objectivity because it served factual fact and could be proved by the process of collecting the amount of the voting in Aceh, since the voting was done through a process, sure it created the fact. That news is objective as it has the role of the Objectivity which is defined Epistemologically.

The last reason to claim a news is objective could be identified from the process of how a decision was made, who could make the decision and why it was considered able to do it. Objectivity in the procedural sense focuses on how we make decisions in practice, specifically in the realms of public life and societal institutions such as law or government. Thus, “a decision procedure is objective if it satisfies a number of relevant criteria that reduce the influence of irrelevant considerations or bias.” To highlight the Procedural Sense of Objectivity in this news, we could analyze the following sentence *As a result, the pair of presidential and vice presidential candidates numbered 02 Prabowo Subianto - Sandiaga Uno won over candidate pair number 01 Joko Widodo - Ma'ruf Amin*. The Commission of General Election is a legal body which is trusted to held the election, based on its capability to handle the election and the purpose of its existence, therefore it is considered independent to make decision without any influential movement that was going to make them created a bias decision, and for that elaboration the news was objective

based on Procedural Sense of Objectivity. From the whole explanation, it is concluded that the news in Political section is objective.

In the following table, the data was analyzed from the first section, the news was divided into paragraphs, the first analyzed news was taken from politic headlines.

Table 4.1.

Political News Analysis

No.	Data	Philosophical Sense (Ontological, Epistemological, Procedural)	Elaboration
1.	The General Election Commission (KPU) held a plenary meeting of the recapitulation of the results of the calculation and the acquisition of national-level domestic votes and the determination of the 2019 election results for Aceh Province. Plenary meeting took place at the KPU Building, Jakarta, Wednesday (05/15/2019). As a result, the pair of presidential and vice presidential candidates numbered 02 Prabowo	Epistemological	The provided data on the first paragraph showing the details of winning for the second candidate of presidential election based on the calculation of national-level domestic votes in Aceh. This paragraph was categorized as Epistemological sense because it defined the process of how the data was produced through unbiased method and the served data could be verified as well. The validity of the fact was justified as epistemological

	Subianto - Sandiaga Uno won over candidate pair number 01 Joko Widodo - Ma'ruf Amin.		sense of objectivity, therefore this paragraph is objective.
2.	Based on the recapitulation results and the determination of the vote counting results, Prabowo - Sandiaga received 2,400,746 votes. Whereas Jokowi - Ma'ruf received 404,188 votes.	Epistemological	The recapitulation result became the major proof of the earned data. As the legitimate chief of the election, Commission of General Election had right to make determination based on the found data on field. The difference amount was the most valid data which support the objectivity of the result, since no intervention or bias decision could be made there. That's why the second paragraph belonged to Epistemological sense and this is epistemologically objective.
3.	"Therefore, for Aceh Province, it is valid," said the leader of the recapitulation plenary meeting Ilham Saputra at the KPU Building, Central Jakarta. The	Ontological	The valid data was collected and observed accurately, it was strongly stated by Ilham Saputra. This paragraph is objective as it was identified and categorized as Ontologi-

	<p>difference in votes between the two reached 1,996,558.</p>		<p>cal because the served data was valid and its validity was supported more by the statement of Ilham, which made it relevant and objective.</p>
4.	<p>The number of voters in Aceh was 3,625,469. Of this number, as many as 1,638,260 voters used their voting rights. Of the incoming votes, of which 83,326 were invalid. Therefore, the number of valid ballots is 2,804,934.</p>	<p>Procedural</p>	<p>In this paragraph, the news could be acknowledged objective as the taken process to collect the big amount of voters was inherently justifiable to categorize this paragraph into Procedural sense of objectivity, because the Commission of General Election was the eligible, independent and trusted sector who could make such this big decision to happen through several process and considerations without any pressure or intervention from any substancy. Those elaboration were quite close to the definition of procedural sense of objectivity.</p>

2. The Analysis of Economic Headline

In the economic sector discussed the Causes of Trade Balance Deficit Increasingly Deeper. On the news, the Central Statistics Agency announced that the trade balance had an increasingly large deficit. As of April 2019, the deficit experienced was 2.50 billion US dollars. The cumulative trade balance of Indonesia from January to April 2019 experienced a deficit of 2.56 billion US dollars. Bank Indonesia considered, the deeper deficit was caused more by external factors in which the world economy slows. From the above explanation, the news was considered objective based on several reasons that categorize why a news is called objective. A news could be mentioned objective if it has the characteristic of the objectivity itself. Let's take a look on the following sentences, *The Central Statistics Agency announced that the trade balance is experiencing an increasingly large deficit. As of April 2019, the deficit experienced was 2.50 billion US dollars. The cumulative trade balance of Indonesia from January to April 2019 experienced a deficit of 2.56 billion US dollars.* It is a data for Indonesia's current economic condition, that data is accurately valid as it was taken from an analysis, an analysis needs a process and creates data, by that means the provided data is claimed as a proof for considering a news is objective based on Tyler Sonnemaker (2015) theory about philosophical sense of objectivity.

In another part, objectivity in a news would also be identified from a subject's perspective towards an object which is discussed in the news. Ontological sense of

objectivity in this news was found on the following statement, *Bank Indonesia considers, the deeper deficit is caused more by external factors in which the world economy slow*, the statement involved Bank Indonesia to deliver a perspective towards economic condition in Indonesia, as Ontological sense of objectivity defines about the tie of objectivity (object dependence) to reality, and subjectivity (subject dependence) to the subject's particular perspective, it is concluded that the news is objective based on Ontological sense. Finally, the news was considered objective according to the philosophical sense of objectivity which was found there.

The data below was analyzed from the second section, the news was divided into several paragraphs, the analyzed news was taken from economic headlines on Kompas News, May 15, 2019 edition.

Table 4.2.
Economic News Analysis

No	Data	Philosophical Sense (Ontological, Epistemological, Procedural)	Elaboration
1.	The Central Statistics Agency announced that the trade balance is experiencing an increasingly large deficit. As of April 2019, the deficit experienced was 2.50	Epistemological	An increasingly large deficit was experienced by the trade balance, the central statistic announced this with a very complex data. The cumulative trade balance was identified as epistemological

	<p>billion US dollars. The cumulative trade balance of Indonesia from January to April 2019 experienced a deficit of 2.56 billion US dollars.</p>		<p>sense of objectivity as the data was valid and taken from January to April 2019. Epistemological sense dealt with fact and reality, the data was calculated accurately by the central statistic who knew how to get and collect the data according to the proper measurement that they applied. The validity of the data was a sign of the news is objective as it has at least one type of the philosophical sense, therefore this paragraph is objective epistemologically.</p>
2.	<p>Bank Indonesia considers, the deeper deficit is caused more by external factors in which the world economy slows.</p>	<p>Ontological</p>	<p>The deficit went deeper as it was assisted by the world economy slow factors, defined by Bank Indonesia. The fact that Indonesia was facing the deficit, the number of export and import commodities went slowly, this paragraph was showing its objectivity through ontological sense, as it had</p>

			another subject's perspective towards the object discussed, and by that means this paragraph is said objective.
3.	"The April 2019 trade balance was much influenced by slowing global economic growth and declining commodity prices of Indonesian exports," BI Executive Communication Department Executive Director Onny Widjanarko said in a written statement on Wednesday (05/15/2019).	Ontological	The BI Executive Communication Department Executive Director, Onny Widjarnako claimed that the deficit was also caused by the slowing global economic growth, the received data and the perspective came from Onny made it much clearer to identify the Ontological sense of Objectivity in this paragraph as there was a significant relationship between object and subject's perspective.
4.	The falling export commodity prices automatically reduce Indonesia's export performance.	Epistemological	By the mentioned data and its validity, it was true that the falling export commodity would directly give impact to Indonesia's export performance. The objectivity was identified through the fact that at that moment Indonesia

			was facing a reduction of export performance. It was the reality that belonged to the definition of Epistemological sense that made this news objective.
5.	On the other hand, Indonesia's non oil and gas import figures increased by 0.93 billion US dollars to 12.86 billion US dollars compared to imports the previous month. "The increase in non oil and gas imports mainly occurred in machinery and electrical equipment components, ships and floating buildings, and fertilizers," said Onny, migas in April 2019 recorded at 1.49 billion US dollars.	Ontological	Again, a supportive claim was delivered by Onny to portray a clearer information about the economic condition, as it had a correspondence with the available data, then the paragraph was identified as Ontological sense of objectivity. There was a significant relationship found in this paragraph that made it objective, its relationship between object's correspondence and subject's perspective was the sign of objectivity, then it was ontologically objective according to the relation between object's correspondence and subject's perspective.

6.	<p>In contrast, oil and gas exports declined from 1.14 billion US dollars in March 2019 to 0.74 billion US dollars in April 2019. The decline in oil and gas exports mainly occurred in the oil and gas products component, in line with the decreasing export volume of the two components.</p>	Epistemological	<p>The data was proven true statistically since there was a decreasing number of oil and gas export from 1.14 to 0.74 and the data was valid. That validity was the evidence of objectivity in epistemological sense, as it states that epistemological sense defines the fact and reality about a news, then the news was claimed objective when the fact was found out in the news, then it was justifiable that the news is objective.</p>
7.	<p>"Going forward, Bank Indonesia and the Government will continue to coordinate to monitor developments in the global and domestic economy so that they can strengthen external stability, including the prospects for the performance of the trade balance," said Onny.</p>	Ontological	<p>By having the provided data, and a strong claim came from Onny Widjarnako, it was exclusively defined Ontological sense as it had the object correspondence with reality and subject's perspective. This news was considered objective ontologically due to the reality and the response given by someone as the subject from their way of thinking,</p>

			their thought and perspective.
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3. The Analysis of Social News

Kompas news in social section discussed the case of Monkey Pox in Singapore, University of Gadjah Mada Experts Called on Indonesian Citizens to Not Worry. On the news, the commentary from the Soekarno Hatta Airport Quarantine Health Officers conducted a random check of the temperature of passengers who had just landed at Terminal 3 of Soekarno Hatta Airport. Professor Wayan Tunas Artama, coordinator of the UGM One Health Collaborating Center (OHCC) said that the Indonesian people need not fear the spread of smallpox monkey. That's because this disease was more or less similar to smallpox in humans. Wayan said the similarity was evident from the symptoms appear and the number of deaths caused. "Symptoms that appear similar to those with smallpox but lighter. It is like a fever, headache, muscle aches, and continues with small bumps throughout the body," said Wayan. "The mortality rate of this disease is also similar, which is around 1 to 10 percent.

In this section, the news would also be claimed objective according to the following statement and elaboration, *Comment Soekarno Hatta Airport Quarantine Health Officers conduct a random check of the temperature of passengers who have just landed at Terminal 3 of Soekarno Hatta Airport, Tangerang, Banten, Tuesday (05/14/2019)*, in Tyler Sonnemaker theory (2015), the sentence above is categorized as Epistemological Sense of Objectivity as it related to the reality or fact that on May

14th 2019 Soekarno hatta Airport Quarantine Health Officers has conducted a random check of the temperature of passengers who have just landed, the fact that the checking was done to make a clear clarification about the spreading issue about Monkeypox virus. That data is a form of Epistemological sense of objectivity as it deals with reality and fact, therefore the news is objective, epistemologically.

In the news, there is also an ontological sense of objectivity, as the response came from *Professor Wayan Tunas Artama, coordinator of the UGM One Health Collaborating Center (OHCC) said that the Indonesian people need not fear the spread of smallpox monkey. That's because this disease is more or less similar to smallpox in humans caused by smallpox*, became the signs of objectivity existency in this news. His statement to the condition of worried citizen was delivered because of this spreading virus phenomenon, as ontological sense of objectivity deals with object and subject's perspective, therefore the news is said objective,

In this following table, the data was analyzed from the third section, the news was divided into some paragraphs, the analyzed news was the social issue.

Table 4.3.

Social News Analysis

No.	Data	Philosophical Sense (Ontological, Epistemological, Procedural	Elaboration
1.	Comment Soekarno Hatta Airport Quarantine Health	Epistemological	The Soekarno Hatta Airport Quarantine Health Officers

	Officers conduct a random check of the temperature of passengers who have just landed at Terminal 3 of Soekarno Hatta Airport, Tangerang, Banten, Tuesday (05/14/2019).		held a random check for the passengers. It was reported on Tuesday, on the airport. Epistemic talked about reality and validity of the reality. The random check at the airport was justifiably proven and concluded as Epistemological sense of objectivity.
2.	The last few days, news about the case of monkey pox or Monkeypox in Singapore adorned the mass media. In fact, this case had caused panic among Indonesians because they were afraid to enter our country.	Epistemological	The massive worryness for the monkeypox viruses thread had already created panic among Indonesian. The reality of this thread directly impacted to the society. It was true that Epistemological sense worked in establishing reality and fact. That characteristic became a standard to claim a news objective, epistemologically.
3.	Professor Wayan Tunas Artama, coordinator of the UGM One Health Collaborating Center (OHCC) said that the Indonesian people	Ontological	Professor Wayan's statement had made the clearer condition about the monkeypox that based on his analysis societies not need to

	<p>need not fear the spread of smallpox monkey. That's because this disease is more or less similar to smallpox in humans caused by smallpox.</p>		<p>feel worry. It was quiet frightening because it was rare to happen in Indonesia. The fact and his perspective was the combination of Ontological sense of objectivity, and made this paragraph objective epistemologically.</p>
4.	<p>"The mortality rate of this disease is also similar, which is around 1 to 10 percent. And deaths that occur are also usually more common in patients who are relatively young," continued the lecturer in the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine.</p>	Ontological	<p>The provided data scale to count the mortality rate of this disease from 1 to 10 percent was really real to support the occurred condition. It was strongly stated by the lecturer in the faculty of Veterinary Medicine based on his point of view.</p>
5.	<p>While transmission from human to human is very rare. "A person can get into this disease because of direct contact with blood, body fluids, skin, and cutaneous lesion from wildlife infected by this virus," Wayan said.</p>	Ontological	<p>The process of spreading the viruses according to Wayan would strengthen the fact that it would take such a specific procedure how and why society would be infected. Both of them were relevant to the Ontological sense of objectivity due to the object's correspondence</p>

			and subject's perspective.
6.	Wayan reminded the public also to be careful. Although currently the monkey pox vaccine has not been found, he said that this outbreak can be controlled because actually the community has been vaccinated with the smallpox vaccine that has been carried out since 1980 when the smallpox outbreak spread.	Ontological	Vaccine for this monkeypox hadn't been found out yet but the society didn't need to feel worry because the community has been vaccinated with the smallpox vaccine. To clarify that it would not harm anybody, the reality worked out with the perspective coming from Wayan to support it, by means it belonged to Ontological sense.
7.	"The community is still protected because of the cross-immunity from the smallpox vaccine. According to the report, this immunity reaches 85 percent," he said.	Ontological	The Ontological sense of objectivity was found out through the report of reached immunity for 85 percent delivered by Wayan over the situation of community that was still protected. His statement was claimed as ontological sense and it made this paragraph objective.
8.	Some of the efforts carried out such as implementing a healthy lifestyle, avoiding	Epistemological	Epistemological sense of objectivity dealt with facts and reality. Facts in this

	<p>physical contact with wildlife as a reservoir of the virus, avoiding direct physical contact with sufferers, avoiding consumption of bushmeat, and immediately report to the health department if you experience symptoms.</p>		<p>paragraph were about viruses spreading through several ways and the reality, viruses would spread up if society couldn't manage themselves well. The existed symptoms could be found if society didn't take care of themselves. This was truly happening according to several data found in Africa, it's a fact that no one could deny, facts are undeniable, therefore the news is objective based on facts.</p>
9.	<p>Finally, Wayan advised the people not to panic about this situation.</p>	<p>Ontological</p>	<p>He finally noticed the society to not feel scared or worry about this issue. What he said was true and provable by the existed facts, that's Ontological sense of objectivity. His claim and statements assisted the objectivity as Ontological type.</p>
10.	<p>"However, when compared to diseases such as ebola and MERS, this disease is still</p>	<p>Ontological</p>	<p>MERS and Ebola were much more dangerous than monkeypox but if society</p>

	<p>underneath it. So, there is no need to worry excessively but always be vigilant," he added.</p>		<p>followed the advice to stay away from the things that might contain viruses, they would be safe and had no much worry to begin with, the related facts were part of Ontological sense.</p>
11.	<p>For information, monkey pox or monkeypox is a viral zoonoses that spread from animals to humans or vice versa (the latter case is very rare).</p>	<p>Epistemological</p>	<p>The expert conducted several experiments to discover the cause, on how this virus came from and easily spreaded up to human. That was inherently good fact to know, Epistemological sense of objectivity was identified in the paragraph due to its definition that required facts in it.</p>
12.	<p>This disease was first identified in 1958 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. However, sporadic spread of cases in humans only occurred in 1970 in several African countries, such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo, Cameroon, Central Africa,</p>	<p>Epistemological</p>	<p>The data was found in several African countries, such as Congo, Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Nigeria and many else. The collected data was taken by doing some researchs and findings and also a very long discussion to determine that it was really monkeypox viruses. And that</p>

	Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leon, Gabon, and Sudan.		was how the objectivity identified as Epistemic.
13.	The latest case occurred in Singapore on May 8, 2019 ago. Based on data from the Singapore Ministry of Health, the sufferer is a Nigerian citizen who just stopped there 28 April 2019.	Ontological	The Singapore Ministry of Health said the latest case was occurred there, the data was identified on May 8, 2019 and he found a Nigerian was suffering this disease. Meant the fact and perspective were relatable as Ontological.
14.	Responding to the incident, the Batam city government was on standby to prevent the spread of the disease from reaching Indonesia. They prepared a heat detector to detect every visitor who stopped by in Batam.	Procedural	Regarding to the situation that was happened, the Batam city Government took a step of prevention to protect the society, by preparing a heat detector and another devices. As the agent of protection for the society, the Batam City Government showed their seriousness by doing this kind of prevention. In Procedural type, a Government or a Legitimate Institution took a decision independently without any bias or intervention.

4. The Analysis of Sport News

In Sport news, the comment of the Yogyakarta Regional Police Chief, Inspector General of Police Ahmad Dofiri After Inaugurating Baiturrahman Mosque, Gunung Kidul Police Headquarters, Tuesday (2/2/2019) stated the chaos of the two supporters had colored the League 1 match between PSS Sleman against Arema FC. As a result of this riot, in the 32nd minute, the game was suspended. Ahmad Dofiri said that there were indeed a few throws. This throwing action because of provocation. The trigger was there who provoked it to throw, he said. According to the Regional Police Chief, the game was temporarily stopped because there was a throw into the field. But the police managed to reduce and conducive conditions returned. The match stopped because the object entered the field, he said. The Yogyakarta Regional Police have deployed a thousand personnel to secure their opening League 1 match between PSS Sleman vs Arema FC. It will also oversee the return of guest supporters. Returning guest supporters will be escorted out of the stadium. Later for Sleman fans out later, he said.

The third philosophical sense of objectivity fortunately could be found in this news, Procedural sense of objectivity was analyzed through this following sentence *The Yogyakarta Regional Police have deployed a thousand personnel to secure their opening League 1 match between PSS Sleman vs Arema FC. It will also oversee the return of guest supporters*, the regional police director is the highest position in the regional of Yogyakarta, as the one who is given such big responsibility and authority

to manage his region, Amad Dofiri was able to secure the supporters from attacks. As he knows exactly how to save them, moreover he is a police, a leader for police, therefore the decision was made and taken by him, then this action belongs to the procedural sense of objectivity and the news is considered objective.

Several responses were also said by Ahmad Dofiri regarding to the trigger of the attack and the effect of the attacks to the supporters. Those responses could be directly identified as Ontological sense of objectivity as it was a correspondence to the object, therefore it is called objective. And the last, Epistemological sense of objectivity was analyzed from this following sentence, *the chaos of the two supporters had colored the League 1 match between PSS Sleman against Arema FC. As a result of this riot, in the 32nd minute the game was suspended*, due to the fact that the attacks within supporter happened, it finally suspended the match for some minutes. The action of throwing was currently happened and created insecurities therefore Ahmad Dofiri sent his personnels to secure the place and the situation. This shows us the objectivity in news according to Epistemological Sense of Objectivity. The news in sport section is definitely objective.

In this following table, the data was analyzed from the fourth section, the news was divided into paragraphs, the analyzed news was the sport issue.

Table 4.4
Sports Headline

No.	Data	Philosophical Sense (Ontological, Epistemic, Procedural)	Elaboration
1.	The comment of the Yogyakarta Regional Police Chief, Inspector General of Police Ahmad Dofiri After Inaugurating Baiturrahman Mosque, Gunung Kidul PoliceHeadquarters, Tuesday (2/2/2019)	Ontological	The Yogyakarta Regional Police Chief commented on the league several times ago. Regarding to the current chaos happened there, he was asked as he was responsible for any circumstances in his region. This paragraph was identified as Ontological sense of objectivity since it had the subject's perspective and claimed on the object which was analyzed was objective ontologically.
2.	The chaos of the two supporters had colored the League 1 match between PSS Sleman against Arema FC. As a result of this riot, in the 32nd minute the game was suspended.	Epistemological	The reported condition was the result of the chaos in the match. It was relatable to the reality that finally the match was suspended in the 32nd minutes. That was Epistemic objectivity, as its

			fact and reality was synchronized to one another. Facts are the character of Epistemological sense of objectivity, then it was said that this paragraph identified objective.
3.	DIY Police Chief Inspector General Ahmad Dofiri said the situation of the two fans the afternoon before the match was good. In fact, PSS Sleman fans welcomed the arrival of Arema FC Supporters.	Ontological	As The DIY Police Chief said that the match was going smoothly at first, even the PSS Sleman fans welcomed the arrival of Arema FC supporters. That was relatable to the condition which was conducive at that time. As a matter of response to the object discussed in the news, his statement was considered as the subject's perspective, as it is said in Ontological sense of objectivity, it is objective as it fulfill the things required in ontological sense.
4.	Inspector General Inspector Dofiri Pol conveyed there were indeed few throwing.	Ontological	But then Dofiri conveyed that there was a provocation occurred, because of that

	This throwing action because of provocation.		there were indeed few throwing. It was pretty clear to see how reality and facts were very relatable and made it be objective defined in Ontological sense of Objectivity.
5.	"The trigger was there who provoked it to throw," he said. According to the Regional Police Chief, the game was temporarily stopped because there was a throw into the field. But the police managed to reduce and conducive conditions returned.	Procedural	The procedural sense could be seen through how the Regional Police Chief made a decision to overcome the chaos, as he is the legitimate actor who had the right to take a step for overcoming the situation by stopping the match for a few minutes. As it is said procedural sense of objectivity focused on how someone made a decision in practice with clear purpose and reason without creating bias. Therefore, by having such this criteria, this paragraph is objective, procedurally.
6.	Ahmad Dofiri hopes the two supporters can become good supporters. The host	Ontological	The truest fact in this paragraph was a good relationship between two

	has welcomed and the guest supporters can also be good guests so that the two can have a good relationship.		teams could be made if both of the team agreed to not attack one another and watched the match in peace. And the reality was finally the peace could be achieved by both sides and the match went on.
7.	The Yogyakarta Regional Police have deployed a thousand personnel to secure their opening League 1 match between PSS Sleman vs Arema FC. It will also oversee the return of guest supporters.	Procedural	As a preventive action for the unwanted tragedy that might happen previously on the match, Ahmad Dofiri took care of the visiting supporters to make sure the safety of the guests. On Procedural objectivity, it was inherently justifiable for the Police Chief to make this decision as the legitimate institution.

5. The Analysis of Entertainment News

In this last news, Entertainment section would elaborate the case of Vanessa Angel. Vanessa Angel said the legal case that ensnared her was currently full of engineering. Vanessa is known as a defendant in a case of alleged distribution of immoral content related to online prostitution. "This is fabricated," Vanessa Angel

said briefly when met at the Surabaya District Court. According to Vanessa's legal team, there are many irregularities in the case of their clients. One of them is the suspicion that the investigator gave a number of false statements in the trial. "At that time we confirmed again." We have reported seven investigators, related to the alleged fabrication of the case. Now we leave it to the National Police Headquarters, about the sequel, "said Milano.

The undeniable fact about this news was, Vanessa Angel was informed in media as the suspected of immoral content spreading for online prostitution case, look at this sentence, *Vanessa is known as a defendant in a case of alleged distribution of immoral content related to online prostitution*, this was announced in online and printed media, several press conference were also done by the police to find out the truth of her case. The fact is a sign of objectivity according to Epistemological sense, and this news is objective. Further analysis jumped to Ontological sense of objectivity, since the researcher found a paragraph which referred to ontological, *according to Vanessa's legal team, there are many irregularities in the case of their clients. One of them is the suspicion that the investigator gave a number of false statements in the trial*, a response was stated by Vanessa's lawyer team to say that several manipulation was made to settle Vanessa as the suspected while the truth that the accusations were all wrong. The object and subject's perspective work together and relate them to Ontological sense of objectivity, that's why this news is objective.

And lately, procedural sense of objectivity could be identified from this paragraph, *we have reported seven investigators, related to the alleged fabrication of the case. Now we leave it to the National Police Headquarters, about the continuation," said Milan,* In the process of determining the proper justice and punishment for vanessa angel, her lawyer tried to uncover the irregularities that occurred, vanessa's attorney team thought that her client was being led to jail through accusations of false accusation. With the collected evidence in their hand, they would show it to the judges in the next trial and wholefully trusted the best decision would be made by the national police headquarters to have more investigations. Because of such deviations, this news contains objectivity with procedural sense, where the law or punishment assigned to someone must be based on relevant and unbiased evidence. Therefore this news is concluded objective.

And in this following table, the data was analyzed from the fifth section, the news was divided into some paragraphs, the analyzed news was the entertainment issues

Table 4.5
Entertainment Headline

No.	Data	Philosophical Sense (Ontological, Epistemic, Procedural)	Elaboration
1.	Acting artist Vanessa Angel said the legal case that ensnared her was	Epistemological	It was true that Vanessa Angel becoming the suspected of online prostitu-

	<p>currently full of engineering. Vanessa is known as a defendant in a case of alleged distribution of immoral content related to online prostitution.</p>		<p>tion case. It was proven after several identifications and interrogations to discover the truth inside this case. This paragraph was categorized as Epistemological sense of objectivity, since it was served and dealt with facts of the case. The delivered facts was truly defining the objectivity based on philosophical sense defined by tyler sonnemaker.</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>"At that time we reiterated again. 'Is there dissemination through social media?' 'Nothing', said the investigator. Then I asked again 'Is this spread limited to Siska?"</p>	<p>Ontological</p>	<p>Another relationship between facts and reality in Ontological sense was also seen in this paragraph when Vanessa's team re-asked the investigator about the the dissemination in social media. It was clear that their perspective was the correspondence to the object of the news. That relationship tied the object and subject's perspective, then that is why the news</p>

			objective.
5.	Did Siska spread?'. He said Siska also did not spread. indeed this chat is recognized privately, what was violated in article 27 paragraph 1, "said one of Vanessa's attorneys, Milano Lubis, a few days ago.	Ontological	The lawyer of Vanessa, Milano Lubis kept on asking the investigator about the spreading, he wanted to make sure that there was a cheat in his client's case. Ontological sense in this paragraph was seen through the fact that there was no spreading done by siska and the reality also proved the same.
6.	"We have collected material. Including account numbers, people who were there, "There are all videos, including those who gave false statements at the trial," he added.	Ontological	To defend his client, Vanessa's lawyer team had collected some reliable evidence to proof the incorrectness that happened in the trial before, he added that the evidence would be used to defend Vanessa.
7.	Therefore, through his legal team, Vanessa reported seven East Java Regional Police investigators to the National Police Headquarters on charges of fabricating his case.	Procedural	The procedural sense in this paragraph was identified through Vanessa that reported 7 police investigators for fabricating her case. She wanted for justice coming from the court. As

			<p>what is defined in Procedural sense of objectivity, the judges as the neutral and legitimate body, the ones who practically able to make decision without any bias would give justice to Vanessa. In this paragraph, Tthe news is objective procedurally.</p>
8.	<p>"We have reported seven investigators, related to the alleged fabrication of the case. Now we leave it to the National Police Headquarters, about the continuation," said Milano.</p>	<p>Procedural</p>	<p>Then Vanessa let this case to be handled by the National Police Headquarters, she and her team were waiting for the action would be done by the legitimate Police and judges to give further identification and decide the decision which she deserved to get. In this case, Vanessa gave all the the process to the court to make the best decision, it was exactly a procedural sense of objectivity.</p>

C. Discussion

On Kompas News, the researcher found philosophical sense of objectivity in each chosen section. The fifth chosen sections had their own kinds of philosophical sense. From the first section, politic section was divided into four paragraphs. It was found out *Epistemic Objectivity* in the first and second paragraph, in the third paragraph it was identified *Ontological Sense* and in the last paragraph, *Procedural Objectivity* was found as well. Under the explanation of the philosophical sense of objectivity, paragraph one and two were identified as *Epistemic Objectivity* because Epistemic deals with truth and its relationship to the reality, meant that the news should show the purity through the language used in publishing the news, it happened as what it happened, the language might not be contradictive with the reality. As discussed that Commission Of Genaral Election collected the legitimate votes from Aceh's society, by delivering the amount of number of votes, they justified the second candidate won the election in Aceh. While on the third paragraph, *Ontological Sense* was found since the truth related to the perspective of a person who exactly know about it. The objective should be significant with the perspective or subjectivity. Ilham Saputra, the leader of the meeting stated that the voting result was valid and legitimate as he was also the part of the Commission of General Election, his statement was such an emphasizing to the truth of the winning candidat in Aceh. And in the last paragraph, the commitee announced the amount for those who voted and not voted, as Commission of General Election is the only legimate body in governance who could make such decision then this paragraph was categorized as

Procedural Objectivity because it focuses on how we make decisions in practice, specifically in the realms of public life and societal institutions such as law or government. Thus, “a decision procedure is objective if it satisfies a number of relevant criteria that reduce the influence of irrelevant considerations or bias.”

In economy section, the news was divided into eleven paragraphs with different philosophical sense of objectivity. As a whole, the news was dominated by Epistemic Objectivity, according to the mentioned data by The Central Statistics Agency announced that the trade balance was experiencing an increasingly large deficit. Through some calculation and consideration the deficit was found in economic activity of Indonesia during January 2019 until April 2019. Those data were accurate and valid, then based on that *Epistemic Objectivity* was considered there. In this section, the news only had 2 kinds of philosophical sense, the second one was *Ontological Objectivity*. Several paragraphs dealt with Ontological Objectivity because the subject’s particular perspective such that something is objective was delivered there. For instance, the additional statement came from the executive director of Bank Indonesia Onny Widjarnako was a response towards the existing economic condition of our country. He clarified that then deficit happened as the activity of export commodity was decreasing significantly but then he added that Bank Indonesia and the Government would cooperate to see the global economic growth and domestic economic growth so that we could still strengthen the external stability and fix this situation. That additional comment was the subject’s particular perspective that is defined in *Ontological Objectivity*.

Ontological Objectivity was found and dominating the news in the third section. Since the news was about a social issue, then it must have many perspectives to begin with. The news was discussing about the monkey pox virus that created too much panics among societies several months ago. It was identified that the virus had attacked Singaporean and made Indonesian felt scared of this thread, to calm down the shocking of the society regarding to this disease, Indonesian government made up a preventive action to stop the spreading of the virus. A clarification came from Wayan Tunas Artama, one of coordinator in One Health Collaborating Center (OHCC) from University of Gadjah Mada said that societies didn't need to feel worry about this because the spreading of the virus would only happen under several ways but it didn't matter to be worried of. Those statements supported the *Ontological Objectivity*. In another discussion for social issue in this section, *Epistemic Objectivity* was identified as well as *Procedural Objectivity*. The *Epistemic Objectivity* was analyzed from the reality that the virus would affect human only through several ways such as, a direct contact to respiration system. It might happen and it might be prevented too at the same time. And the *Procedural Objectivity* was analyzed from the preventive action taken by the government in responding this situation, as the agent of protection for the citizens, the government provided a special device to prevent the virus from attacking the society.

It was found out 3 philosophical senses of objectivity in the fourth section, the news was discussing about sport, a provocation occurred in the league between PSS and Arema in Yogyakarta. The philosophical sense of objectivity was dominated by

Ontological Objectivity. As it was seen that several subjective responses delivered by The Head of Police Yogyakarta Regional, Ahmad Dofiri regarding to the mess occurred in the match. He said that the trigger was caused by some supporters that provoke another supporter to make the throw. This clarification supported the fact that the action of throwing among supporters was happening and the trigger was a provocation within them. Then those realities explained how *Epistemic Objectivity* existed in this news. At last, *Procedural Objectivity* was seen from the action which was done by Ahmad Dofiri as the one who is legitimately able to overcome this mess. He took an anticipation to save the supporter and would keep them save until they went out safely from the stadium.

In the last section, the news discussed about Entertainment. The news was divided into 8 paragraphs and the most dominated type of philosophical sense of objectivity was *Ontological Objectivity*. The lawyer of Vanessa Angel identified a fabrication was done in his client's case. He found out that the seven police who investigated this case was manipulating the evidence to attack Vanessa. The fabrication happened in the previous trial in the court, therefore as a preventive action the team would prove to the judges about this fabrication and they had collected some evidence to fight for the justice for Vanessa. The subject's perspective related to the reality of the objective, that's why it was considered as *Ontological Objectivity*. The *Epistemic Objectivity* was found in the first beginning of the news, in the first paragraph it was clearly explained that Vanessa was the suspected for spreading the content of Online Prostitution. That was truly happening and well informed in News

Portal and another social media. This reality belonged to *Epistemic Objectivity*. Then to prove the fabrication was exist in Vanessa's case, her lawyer had given up this case to the judges as they trusted them as the legitimate body that have the authority to give decision for this case. Procedural Objectivity discusses about how we make decisions in practice, specifically in the realms of public life and societal institutions such as law or government. Thus, "a decision procedure is objective if it satisfies a number of relevant criteria that reduce the influence of irrelevant considerations or bias." Therefore, *Procedural Objectivity* was found in this section.

D. Data Finding

After analyzing the data, it was found out types of Objectivity sense in each section of KOMPAS News. Here are the Objectivity in KOMPAS News :

1. Politic

The news in politic section was divided into 4 paragraphs, in each paragraph was found philosophical sense of objectivity.

Paragraph 1 : Epistemic

Paragraph 2 : Epistemic

Paragraph 3 : Ontological

Paragraph 4 : Procedural

2. Economy

The news in economy section was divided into 11 paragraphs which in each paragraph was also found philosophical sense of objectivity.

- Paragraph 1 : Epistemic
- Paragraph 2 : Ontological
- Paragraph 3 : Ontological
- Paragraph 4 : Epistemic
- Paragraph 5 : Ontological
- Paragraph 6 : epistemic
- Paragraph 7 : Ontological

3. Social

The news in social section was divided into 28 paragraph, and in each paragraph was found philosophical sense of objectivity.

- Paragraph 1 : Epistemic
- Paragraph 2 : Epistemic
- Paragraph 3 : Ontological
- Paragraph 4 : Ontological
- Paragraph 5 : Ontological
- Paragraph 6 : Ontological
- Paragraph 7 : Ontological
- Paragraph 8 : Epistemic
- Paragraph 9 : Ontological
- Paragraph 10 : Ontological
- Paragraph 11 : Epistemic
- Paragraph 12 : Epistemic

Paragraph 13 : Ontological

Paragraph 14 : Ontological

4. Sport

The news in sport section was divided into 10 paragraphs which in each paragraph was also found philosophical sense of objectivity.

Paragraph 1 : Ontological

Paragraph 2 : Epistemic

Paragraph 3 : Ontological

Paragraph 4 : Ontological

Paragraph 5 : procedural

Paragraph 6 : Ontological

Paragraph 7 : Procedural

5. Entertainment

The news in the last section, entertainment was divided into 8 paragraphs which in each paragraph was also found philosophical sense of objectivity.

Paragraph 1 : Epistemic

Paragraph 2 : Ontological

Paragraph 3 : Ontological

Paragraph 4 : Ontological

Paragraph 5 : Procedural

Paragraph 6 : Procedural

Generally, philosophical sense of objectivity were found in KOMPAS News edition of May 15, 2019. Mostly, the philosophical sense of objectivity in news was used to make the news became objective, telling the truth and reality without any intervention or personal interest from certain stakeholders, public figures or anybody. As (Tyler Sonnemaker : 2015) defined, Objectivity is a norm that journalism should adhere to moving forward, we must look backward to its origins, considering both where it emerged from as well as what precisely emerged. Additionally, we can improve our understanding of its historical evolution by framing objectivity as it pertains to journalism.

The concept of objectivity by borrowing bits and pieces from the theory of science. It will pursue the journalistic concept of objectivity and using the concept of objectivity as a prism will proceed to discuss the various journalistic tendencies and their kinship with various scientific theoretical schools. On further examination, however, this position proves untenable. First, scientific trends run through all the nooks and crannies of society and its everyday thought. Second, journalism utilises concepts such as ‘truth’, ‘reality’ and ‘objectivity’ and, as a professional discipline, must therefore reflect upon what these concepts mean and how they are to be operationalised, unless journalism is willing to admit that it is totally devoid of ideas.

Then based on the explanation of the above theory, the researcher concluded that KOMPAS News was objective as the researcher found philosophical sense of objectivity in the news, the language used in Kompas News was neutral and not

provocative, furthermore it was strongly assisted by the theory from Tyler

Sonnemaker (2015) that defined the objectivity itself.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

On the basis of the analysis of News in Kompas news portal, it could be concluded that :

1. The objectivity found in the news descriptions. The language used in the news making the the reader able to understand it, the purity of the news could also be seen from the served truth and the reality. After analyzing the news in each sections,by dividing each sections into paragraphs, the researcher found that there was no manipulative language or such bias that aim to influence the readers.

2. In Kompas news portal, was found objectivity according to its philosophical sense defined by Tyler Sonnemaker (2015). The researcher found that all philosophical sense of objectivity were exist in each sections. It added more comprehensions to the researcher that Kompas News applied objectivity, it served news based on the truth and reality. The language used was neutral and not provocative.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing the data and find out the objectivity, the researcher hopes that the readers can improve their knowledge about objectivity by themselves. The researcher also hopes by learning and applying objectivity in news, it can help us to know how to make a difference between bias and unbiased perspective in media

especially news, how to establish a neutral side in news as the main information for everyone.

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https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kompas_Gramedia

APPENDIX 1

1. POLITIC



Rekapitulasi KPU: Prabowo – Sandiaga Ungguli Jokowi - Ma'ruf di Aceh
Chistoforus Ristiano
Kompas.com - 15/05/2019, 23:03 WIB
JAKARTA, KOMPAS.com

Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) menggelar rapat pleno rekapitulasi hasil penghitungan dan perolehan suara tingkat nasional dalam negeri dan penetapan hasil pemilu 2019 untuk Provinsi Aceh.

Rapat pleno berlangsung di Gedung KPU, Jakarta, Rabu (15/5/2019).

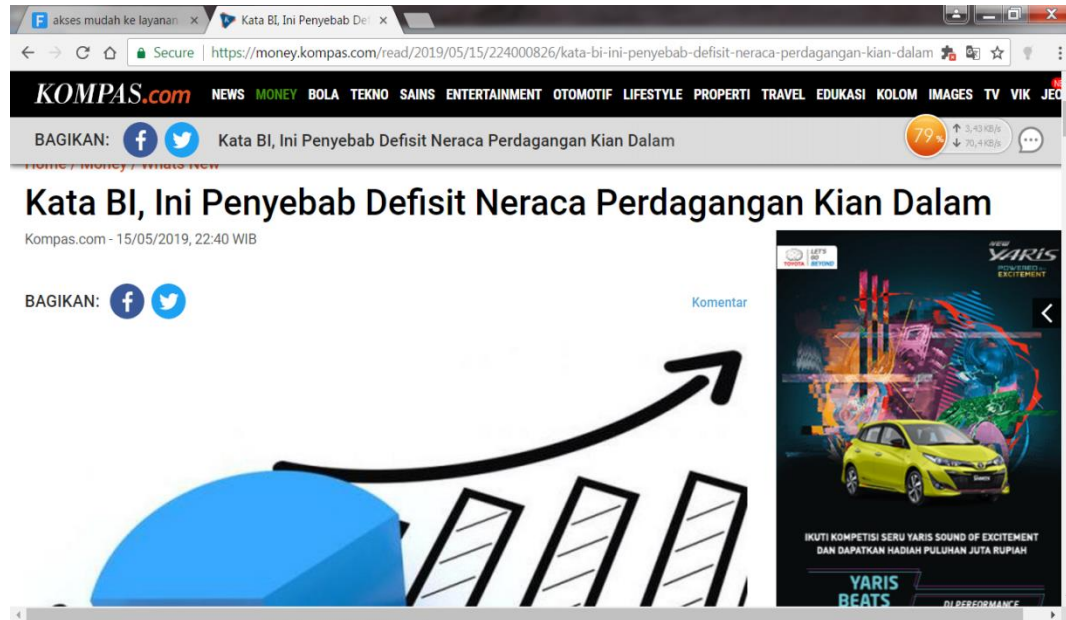
Hasilnya, pasangan calon presiden dan wakil presiden nomor urut 02 Prabowo Subianto - Sandiaga Uno menang atas paslon nomor urut 01 Joko Widodo - Ma'ruf Amin.

Berdasarkan hasil rekapitulasi dan penetapan hasil penghitungan suara, Prabowo– Sandiaga mendapatkan suara 2.400.746. Sedangkan Jokowi - Ma'ruf mendapat 404.188 suara.

"Dengan demikian untuk Provinsi Aceh sah ya," ujar pemimpin rapat pleno rekapitulasi Ilham Saputra di Gedung KPU, Jakarta Pusat. Selisih suara di antara keduanya mencapai 1.996.558.

Jumlah pemilih di Aceh 3.625.469 orang. Dari angka ini, sebanyak 1.638.260 pemilih menggunakan hak pilihnya. Dari suara yang masuk, di antaranya 83.326.tidak sah. Sehingga, jumlah surat suara sah 2.804.934.

2. ECONOMY



Kata BI, Ini Penyebab Defisit Neraca Perdagangan Kian Dalam

AMBARANIE NADIA KEMALA MOVANITA

Kompas.com - 15/05/2019, 22:40 WIB

JAKARTA, KOMPAS.com

Badan Pusat Statistik mengumumkan bahwa neraca perdagangan kembali mengalami defisit yang kian besar. Per April 2019, defisit yang dialami sebesar 2,50 miliar dollar AS. Adapun neraca perdagangan Indonesia secara kumulatif Januari-April 2019 mengalami defisit sebesar 2,56 miliar dolar AS.

Bank Indonesia menganggap, semakin dalamnya defisit lebih disebabkan faktor eksternal di mana ekonomi dunia melambat.

"Neraca perdagangan April 2019 banyak dipengaruhi pertumbuhan ekonomi global yang melambat dan harga komoditas ekspor Indonesia yang menurun," ujar Direktur Eksekutif Departemen Komunikasi BI Onny Widjanarko dalam keterangan tertulis, Rabu (15/5/2019).

Turunnya harga komoditas ekspor secara otomatis menurunkan kinerja ekspor Indonesia.

Seperti diberitakan, defisit neraca perdagangan nonmigas pada April 2019 tercatat sebesar 1,01 miliar dollar AS, setelah Maret 2019 mencatat surplus 1,05 miliar dollar AS. Kondisi tersebut dipengaruhi penurunan ekspor nonmigas dari 12,98 miliar dollar AS pada Maret 2019 menjadi 11,86 miliar dollar AS pada April.

Onny menyatakan, penurunan ekspor nonmigas terutama terjadi pada komponen perhiasan/permata, lemak dan minyak hewani/nabati, serta bahan bakar mineral.

Di sisi lain, angka impor nonmigas Indonesia meningkat 0,93 miliar dollar AS menjadi 12,86 miliar dollar AS dibandingkan impor bulan sebelumnya. "Peningkatan impor nonmigas terutama terjadi pada komponen mesin dan peralatan listrik, kapal laut dan bangunan terapung, dan pupuk," kata Onny. Sementara itu, defisit neraca perdagangan migas pada April 2019 tercatat sebesar 1,49 miliar dollar AS.

Angkanya meningkat dibandingkan dengan defisit pada bulan sebelumnya sebesar 0,38 miliar dollar AS. Defisit tersebut dipengaruhi oleh peningkatan impor

migas dari 1,52 miliar dollar AS pada Maret 2019 menjadi 2,24 miliar dollar AS pada April 2019.

Peningkatan terjadi pada seluruh komponen, yakni hasil minyak, minyak mentah, dan gas, seiring dengan peningkatan baik harga impor maupun volume impor minyak dan gas.

Sebaliknya, ekspor migas menurun dari 1,14 miliar dollar AS pada Maret 2019 menjadi 0,74 miliar dollar AS pada April 2019. Penurunan ekspor migas terutama terjadi pada komponen hasil minyak dan gas, sejalan dengan menurunnya volume ekspor kedua komponen tersebut.

"Ke depan, Bank Indonesia dan Pemerintah akan terus berkoordinasi mencermati perkembangan ekonomi global dan domestik sehingga tetap dapat memperkuat stabilitas eksternal, termasuk prospek kinerja neraca perdagangan," kata Onny.

3. SOCIAL

The image is a screenshot of a web browser displaying a news article on the Kompas.com website. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://sains.kompas.com/read/2019/05/15/202758223/kasus-cacar-monyet-di-singapura-pakar-ugm-imbau-warga-indone>. The page header includes the Kompas.com logo and navigation links for various news categories. The main headline of the article is "Kasus Cacar Monyet di Singapura, Pakar UGM Imbau Warga Indonesia Tak Khawatir". Below the headline, there is a sub-header with social media sharing icons for Facebook and Twitter, and a "Komentar" (Comments) link. A photograph shows a woman being checked with a non-contact infrared thermometer by two health workers wearing hijabs. To the right of the photo is a promotional advertisement for a yellow car. At the bottom of the screenshot, there is a blue banner with white text that reads: "Ucapkan HUT Kompas.com di Instagram Dan Dapatkan Hediannya. Klik disini".

Kasus Cacar Monyet di Singapura, Pakar UGM Imbau Warga Indonesia Tak Khawatir

(MUHAMMAD IQBAL) Penulis Resa Eka Ayu Sartika

Editor Resa Eka Ayu Sartika

KOMPAS.com - Kompas.com - 15/05/2019, 20:27 WIB

Komentar Petugas Kesehatan Karantina Bandara Soekarno Hatta melakukan pemeriksaan acak suhu badan penumpang yang baru mendarat di Terminal 3 Bandara Soekarno Hatta, Tangerang, Banten, Selasa (14/5/2019).

Pemeriksaan acak dilakukan untuk mewaspadai adanya penumpang yang terjangkit virus cacar monyet (monkeypox), bagi penumpang yang tiba dari penerbangan Singapura dan Afrika.

Beberapa hari terakhir, kabar mengenai kasus cacar monyet atau Monkeypox di Singapura menghiasi media massa. Bahkan, kasus ini sempat membuat panik warga Indonesia karena ditakutkan masuk ke negara kita.

Menanggapi hal ini, pakar biokimia dan biologi molekuler dari Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) mengimbau masyarakat tidak perlu khawatir.

Profesor Wayan Tunas Artama, koordinator One Health Collaborating Center (OHCC) UGM menyebut bahwa masyarakat Indonesia tidak perlu takut dengan penyebaran cacar monyet ini. Hal itu karena penyakit ini kurang lebih serupa dengan cacar pada manusia yang disebabkan oleh smallpox.

Wayan menyebut kemiripan tersebut tampak dari gejala muncul dan angka kematian yang disebabkan.

"Gejala yang muncul mirip seperti penderita cacar tapi lebih ringan. Hal itu seperti demam, sakit kepala, nyeri otot, dan berlanjut dengan benjolan kecil ke seluruh tubuh," ungkap Wayan.

"Angka kematian penyakit ini juga serupa, yakni berkisar 1 sampai 10 persen. Serta kematian yang terjadi juga biasanya lebih banyak pada penderita yang berumur relatif muda," sambung dosen Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan ini.

Lebih lanjut, Wayan menyatakan penularan penyakit cacar monyet ke manusia ditransmisikan melalui berbagai jenis satwa liar, seperti primata dan hewan pengerat.

Sementara penularan dari manusia ke manusia sangat jarang terjadi. "Seseorang dapat terjerat penyakit ini karena kontak langsung dengan darah, cairan tubuh, kulit, dan cutaneous lesion dari satwa liar yang terinfeksi oleh virus ini," kata Wayan.

"Sementara penularan melalui manusia bisa terjadi karena kontak langsung dengan saluran pernafasan, kulit yang mengandung cairan cacar atau cairan lain dari pasien. Namun, kasus antar manusia masih jarang ditemukan. Bahkan, kejadian di Afrika bisa terjadi karena pola makan bushmeat dari masyarakat di sana," sambungnya.

Wayan mengingatkan masyarakat juga tetap harus hati-hati.

Meski saat ini vaksin cacar monyet belum ditemukan, dia menyebut bahwa wabah ini dapat dikontrol karena sebenarnya masyarakat sudah divaksinasi dengan vaksin smallpox yang telah dilakukan sejak 1980 ketika wabah cacar menyebar.

"Masyarakat masih terlindungi karena adanya kekebalan silang dari vaksin smallpox. Menurut laporan, kekebalan ini mencapai 85 persen," tuturnya.

Hal yang saat ini dapat dilakukan, menurut Wayan, adalah upaya pencegahan.

Beberapa upaya yang dilakukan seperti menerapkan gaya hidup sehat, menghindari kontak fisik dengan satwa liar selaku reservoir virus, menghindari kontak fisik langsung dengan penderita, menghindari konsumsi bushmeat, serta segera lapor ke dinas kesehatan jika mengalami gejala.

Selain itu, jika benar ada penderita, petugas kesehatan yang berhubungan langsung juga harus berhati-hati dengan menggunakan proteksi yang dianjurkan.

Bagi pemerintah, Wayan juga menyarankan menyiapkan beberapa langkah seperti yang dilakukan oleh Pemerinah Kota Batam yakni menyiapkan alat pendeteksi suhu tubuh.

"Beberapa bandara yang memiliki direct flight dari negara yang terkena wabah, seperti Singapura dan Nigeria utamanya perlu untuk menyiapkan alat tersebut," sebutnya.

Terakhir, Wayan berpesan agar masyarakat tidak panik dengan situasi ini.

"Dari fakta-fakta yang sudah saya paparkan di atas, kita bisa tahu bahwa penyakit cacar monyet memang bahaya," kata Wayan.

"Namun, jika dibanding dengan penyakit seperti ebola dan MERS, penyakit ini masih di bawahnya. Jadi, tidak perlu khawatir secara berlebihan tapi tetap selalu waspada," tambahnya.

Sebagai informasi, cacar monyet atau monkeypox merupakan viral zoonoses yang menular dari hewan ke manusia atau sebaliknya (yang disebut terakhir kasus sangat jarang terjadi).

Penyakit ini pertama kali teridentifikasi pada tahun 1958 di Republik Demokratik Kongo. Namun, penyebaran kasus secara sporadik pada manusia baru terjadi tahun 1970 di beberapa negara Afrika, seperti Republik Demokratik Kongo, Kongo, Kamerun, Afrika Tengah, Nigeria, Pantai Gading, Liberia, Sierra Leon, Gabon, dan Sudan.

Hingga sekarang, penyakit ini masih terus terjadi di berbagai belahan dunia.

Kasus terbaru terjadi di Singapura pada 8 Mei 2019 lalu. Berdasarkan data dari Kementerian Kesehatan Singapura, penderita merupakan seorang warga negara Nigeria yang baru singgah di sana 28 April 2019.

Kasus ini terbilang wajar terjadi mengingat pada 2017 lalu, Nigeria mengalami wabah monkeypox yang cukup besar. Sebanyak 23 orang yang telah melakukan kontak dengan penderita saat ini dikarantina.

Menanggapi kejadian tersebut, pemerintah Kota Batam siaga untuk mencegah penyebaran penyakit tersebut agar tidak sampai ke Indonesia. Mereka menyiapkan alat pendeteksi panas guna mendeteksi setiap pengunjung yang singgah di Batam.

4. SPORT



Kapolda DIY Sebut Ada Provokasi pada Laga PSS Vs Arema (KOMPAS.com/MARKUS YUWONO)

Penulis Kontributor Yogyakarta, Wijaya Kusuma

Editor Jalu Wisnu Wirajati YOGYAKARTA

Kompas.com - 15/05/2019, 23:34 WIB

Komentar Kapolda DIY, Irjen Pol Ahmad Dofiri Usai Meresmikan Masjid Baiturrahman, Mapolres Gunung kidul, Selasa (5/2/2019)

Kericuhan kedua pendukung sempat warnai laga Liga 1 antara PSS Sleman melawan Arema FC. Akibat kericuhan ini, pada menit ke-32 laga dihentikan sementara.

Kapolda DIY Irjen Pol Ahmad Dofiri mengatakan situasi kedua suporter sore sebelum laga terjalin baik. Bahkan, suporter PSS Sleman menyambut kedatangan Suporter Arema FC.

"(Mereka) Sudah akrab tadi sore, Tim tamu sudah disambut dengan baik, begitu juga sebaliknya," ujar Kapolda DIY Irjen Pol Ahmad Dofiri di Stadion Maguwoharjo, Sleman, Rabu (15/5/2019)

Irjen Pol Ahmad Dofiri menyampaikan memang ada sedikit lempar-lemparan. Aksi saling lempar ini karena ada provokasi.

"Pemicunya ada yang memprovokasi untuk lempar-lempar," tegasnya Menurut Kapolda, laga sempat dihentikan sementara karena ada lemparan ke dalam lapangan. Namun Polisi berhasil meredam dan kondisi kembali kondusif.

"Tadi pertandingan berhenti karena benda masuk lapangan," tuturnya. Sampai saat ini, pihak Polda belum mendapat laporan adanya suporter yang terluka akibat saling lempar.

Ahmad Dofiri berharap kedua pendukung bisa menjadi suporter yang baik.

Tuan rumah sudah menyambut dengan baik dan suporter tamu juga bisa menjadi tamu yang baik sehingga hubungan keduanya bisa terjalin baik.

Polda DIY telah mengerahkan seribuan personil untuk mengamankan jalannya laga pembukaan Liga 1 antara PSS Sleman vs Arema FC. Pihaknya juga akan mengawal kepulangan dari suporter tamu.

"Kepulangan Suporter tamu akan dikawal keluar stadion. Nanti untuk suporter Sleman keluar belakangan," ucapnya.

5. ENTERTAINMENT



Vanessa Angel Sebut Kasusnya Penuh Rekayasa

Kompas.com-15/05/2019, 11:39 WIB

Editor : Andi Muttya Keteng Pangerang

SURABAYA, KOMPAS.com

Artis peran Vanessa Angel menyebut kasus hukum yang menjeratnya saat ini penuh rekayasa. Vanessa diketahui berstatus sebagai terdakwa kasus dugaan penyebaran konten asusila berkait prostitusi online.

"Ini rekayasa," ucap Vanessa Angel singkat saat ditemui di Pengadilan Negeri (PN) Surabaya, Selasa (14/5/2019).

Menurut tim kuasa hukum Vanessa, ada banyak kejanggalan dalam kasus klien mereka. Salah satunya kecurigaan bahwa penyidik memberikan sejumlah keterangan palsu dalam persidangan.

"Saat itu kami pertegas lagi. 'Apakah ada disebarakan melalui media sosial?', 'Tidak ada', kata penyidik. Terus saya Tanya lagi 'apakah penyebaran ini sebatas melalui Siska? Apakah Siska menyebarkan?'. Katanya Siska juga tidak menyebarkan. Kalau memang ini chatnya diakui untuk pribadi, apa yang dilanggar dalam pasal 27 ayat 1," ucap salah satu kuasa hukum Vanessa, Milano Lubis, beberapa hari yang lalu.

"Kami sudah kumpulkan bahan. Termasuk nomor rekening, orang-orang yang ada di situ, kan ada videonya semuanya. Termasuk juga mereka yang memberikan keterangan palsu di persidangan," tambahnya.

Karena itu, melalui tim kuasa hukumnya, Vanessa melaporkan tujuh penyidik Polda Jawa Timur ke Mabes Polri dengan tuduhan merekayasa kasusnya.

"Tujuh orang penyidik sudah kami laporkan, terkait dengan dugaan rekayasa kasus. Sekarang ini kami serahkan pada Mabes Polri, soal kelanjutannya," kata Milano.



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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form : K - 1

Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Sri Ramadhani Ningrum
NPM : 1502050317
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 136 SKS

IPK= 3,63

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Language Objectivity Analysis of Journalism in E-News Kompas	
	The Effect of Free Writing Method in Constracting Descriptive Text to Grade 8 Junior High School Students	
	An Analysis of Figurative Meaning in Surah An-nisa	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 05 April 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Sri Ramadhani Ningrum

Keterangan:

- Dibuat rangkap 3 :- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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Form K-2

Kepada : Yth. Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Sri Ramadhani Ningrum
NPM : 1502050317
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

Language Objectivity Analysis of Journalism in E-News Kompas

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Mandra Saragih S.Pd, M.Hum 

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/ Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 05 April 2019
Hormat Pemohon,



Sri Ramadhani Ningrum

Keterangan

Dibuat rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan / Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Prog. Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan



FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
Jln. Mukhtar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217 Form : K3

Nomor : 2457 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp : ---
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu`alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini .:

Nama : Sri Ramadhani Ningrum
N P M : 1502050317
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Language Objectivity Analysis of Journalism in E-News Kompas.

Pembimbing : Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 14 Mei 2020

Wa`alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dikeluarkan pada Tanggal :
Medan, 09 Ramadhan 1440 H
14 Mei 2019 M

Dekan


Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Sri Ramadhani Ningrum
N.P.M : 1502050317
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Language Objectivity Analysis of Journalism in E News Kompas

Pada hari Jumat tanggal 24 bulan Mei tahun 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, Juli 2019

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas

Drs. Ali Amran, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

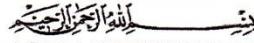
Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.



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**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Sri Ramadhani Ningrum
N.P.M : 1502050317
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Language Objectivity Analysis of Journalism in E-News Kompas

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
10/ Mei-2019	Chapter I : - Introduction - The problem of the study - The Objective of the Study	
16/ Mei-2019	Chapter II : Complete Add the theory	
20/ Mei-2019	Chapter I : Introduction Chapter II	
22/ Mei-2019	Chapter III Reference Grammar	
23/ Mei-2019	Acc 23/05-2019	

Medan, Mei 2019

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)



UMSU

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400

Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : 4638 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp : ---
Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan, 15 Dzulqaidah 1440 H
18 Juli 2019 M

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di-
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustaka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : Sri Ramadhani Ningrum
N P M : 1502050317
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Language Objectivity Analysis of Journalism in E News Kompas.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.


Dekan
Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDNs 0113057302

** Pertinggal **



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 3976/KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Sri Ramadhani Ningrum
NPM : 1502050317
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Language Objectivity Analysis of Journalism in E-News Kompas"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 25 Muharram 1441 H
25 September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Sri Ramadhani Ningrum

Place and Date of Birth : Medan, 04 Februari 1997

Age : 22 Years old

Gender : Female

Nationality : Indonesian

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Kecamatan Medan Marelan, Kode pos 20245

Phone Number : 0852 – 7075 – 2993

Email : sriamadhaniningrum@gmail.com

Background of Education:

- Elementary at PAB 29, Helvetia (2002-2008)
- Junior High School at SMPN 1 Labuhan Deli (2008-2011)
- Senior High School at Laksamana Martadinata, Medan (2011-2014)

