

## INDIRECT CRITICISMS IN MR. PECUT'S CORNER OF JAWA POS DAILY NEWSPAPER

**Andi Muhtar**

Universitas Negeri Malang

### ABSTRACT

There are three theories of meaning, namely, the mentalistic theory, the behaviorist theory, and the use theory. Criticisms, which are given to show dislikes toward another person's or other people's actions/utterances, contain meanings. Criticisms in Mr. Pecut's corner, which appear in the form of responses to statements made by public figures, are bitter but, by and large, humorous. This article will analyze the criticisms in Mr. Pecut's corner of Jawa Pos daily newspaper and relate them with theories of meaning in linguistic philosophy.

*Keywords: philosophy of language, theories of meaning, criticism*

When a person communicates, he communicates meaning by realizing it through phonological representations. What is communicated is then accepted by the listener or the interlocutor in the form of phonological representations and then changed into semantic representations. Based on the meaning understood, the listener may respond back to the message. In this case the two people exchange messages or meanings. The messages communicated are of various kinds. Likewise, the responses given are various, one of the kinds of which is criticisms. This paper will analyze the criticisms which are found in Jawa Pos daily newspaper, especially those found in Mr. Pecut's corner of the paper.

### THEORIES OF MEANING

According to Cooper (1973: 14-16), there are three theories of meaning in the philosophy of language. The first is the mentalistic theory. This theory holds that an expression is meaningful if and only if it is associated, in some manner, with a certain mental item – an image, say, or thought, or an idea. Correspondingly, the theory holds that two expressions are synonymous if and only if they are associated with the same mental item. So, for example, it might be held that 'puppy' is meaningful because it is connected with a certain mental image; and that 'puppy' is synonymous with 'young dog'

because both are connected with the same image. On this view to examine meaning is essentially to examine people's mental states or processes.

The second is the behaviorist theory. This theory holds that an expression is meaningful if and only if utterances of it produce certain behavioral responses in people and/or are produced in response to certain stimuli. Two expressions will be synonymous, correspondingly, if and only if utterances of them produce the same responses and/or are produced in response to the same stimuli. On this view, examining meaning is essentially a matter of examining the behavior connected with utterances of expressions.

The third is the use theory. This theory holds that an expression is meaningful if and only if people can use it for certain purposes, and in certain ways. Two expressions, correspondingly, will be synonymous if and only if they can be used in the same ways, for the same purposes. On this view, examining meaning is essentially a matter of examining the role that expressions have in human activities.

### LANGUAGE IN ITS DIVERSITY

Lehmann (1983: 217-224) discusses five types of language use. Each of the types is explained below.

### The Politician's Use of Language

Political use of language is often highly ambiguous. Politicians flourish by devising expressions that their audiences interpret as favorable to themselves. An example of this ambiguity use of language is given by Lehmann (1983: 217) as follows:

According to Herodotus, when Croesus, King of Lydia, asked the oracle at Delphi whether he should attack the Persians, the oracle answered ambiguously, that if he did he would destroy a great empire. Croesus, as a confident ruler, misinterpreted the reply. The attack resulted in the destruction of his own empire rather than that of the Persians.

### The Poet's Use

While the politician seeks ambiguous language, the poet aims at precision. For Pope in his "Essay on Criticism":

True wit is Nature to advantage dressed,  
What off was thought, but ne'er so well  
expressed.

Ambiguous and meaningless words are avoided. A poet has a specific concept; the poem is designed to have the reader understand this directly, as though images. Pope does not say: an actual insight corresponds to reality in the world; rather, he directly confronts two concepts presented in concrete images with nature.

### The Scientist's Use

Scientists also insist on precision in use of language. But they emphasize facts, not people and their feelings. Moreover, the facts must speak for themselves. Ideas are not to be conveyed through images or affected by human origins. Even living beings are stripped of their animation, including the scientists themselves. These aims lead to characteristic scientific styles of expression.

### The Priest's Use

The priest on the other hand employs many pragmatic devices, directing his message to a specific audience. This aim encourages patterns comparable to the poet's. Sequences are repeated, often exactly, as in Matthew 5:7-9:

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called

The children of God....

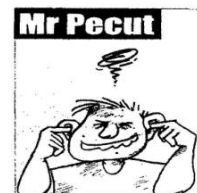
The repetitions engage the attention of the audience, as well as their participation, through established sequences, such as *amen; hallelujah; Glory, glory, hallelujah*. The priest raises emotions, though with somewhat different aims and devices from those of the poet.

### The Average Speaker's Use

Few of us use language as effectively as the consummate poet, politician, scientist, or priest; yet we employ the same devices as they, and we apply language in accordance with their various purposes.

## CRITICISM

Criticism is the expression of disapproval of someone or something by stating an opinion on their faults, weaknesses, or disadvantages in speech or writing (Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary, 1987: 336). Criticism can be divided into two kinds. The first is direct criticism. This criticism is given directly by the critic to the criticized. The second is indirect criticism. This kind of criticism is directed to the criticized, but it is given publicly through mass media. The target of criticisms is either an individual or an institution, or both an individual and an institution.



### Mr. Pecut

Mr. Pecut is the name of a rubric in Jawa Pos daily newspaper. It is situated in the upper-left-hand corner of page four. Under the title *Mr Pecut* there is a picture of a person covering his

two ears using his index fingers. The word *pecut*, which means a whip, is very suitable with the function of the criticisms. Criticisms are expressions which are not nice to our ears although they are actually useful in that they make us aware of our mistakes. Mr. Pecut will always remind us to always behave well. In each issue Mr. Pecut highlights three pieces of news and gives three comments or criticisms.

Although most of the criticisms are bitter, they are always communicated in humorous ways. The humor sense appears because of the evidence of the unexpected twist of the comment or criticism in response to the news. Tresnadewi (2005: 20) states that "What makes people laugh at a joke is usually the unexpected twist at the end of the joke." Similarly, what makes a criticism humorous is the unexpected twist of the comment.

Let's read the example below:

Pollycarpus divonis 14 tahun penjara.  
(Pollycarpus was sentenced of 14 years imprisonment)

*Dan tanpa ditemani pramugari*  
(And without being accompanied by stewardesses).

To understand the sense of humor in this statement-and-comment pair, we have to understand the background of the statement or the news. Pollycarpus was a pilot of Garuda Indonesian Airlines. The sentence was imposed because he was accused of murdering a well-known human rights activist Munir. Munir died, according to a laboratory report in the Netherlands, because of *arcenicum* poison which, according to the judge, was poured by Pollycarpus into Munir's glass. Munir died while he was on the plane taking him from Singapore to the Netherlands. Because he was a pilot, he must have had a lot of friends who are stewardesses. However, the stewardesses would not accompany him in prison. Clearly, the comment is unexpected.

#### DETAILS OF CRITICISMS

The data were chosen randomly from Jawa Pos daily newspaper available. Criticisms in Mr. Pecut's corner can be classified into five types:

authority-directed, individual-directed, illogical, humorous, and common. In the following section, criticisms in the form of single sentences are explained. Explaining a sentence is part of philosophy, as stated by the Australian positivist philosopher, Schlick, as follows: "philosophy is an activity through which the meanings of statements is asserted or explained."

#### Authority-directed Criticisms

1. Tahun depan akan ada gelar kota terkotor.  
(Next year there will be an evaluation in terms of the dirtiest towns)

*Pasti kota yang banyak koruptornya*  
(They must be towns with the most corruptors)

We expect that the comment will deal with efforts used to make cities free from garbage. The comment is really unexpected because it talks about corruptors, those who abuse the authority given to them. The critic regards corruptors as something which dirties towns.

2. Hermawan Kertajaya: Kepala daerah adalah pemasar.  
(Hermawan Kertajaya: Heads of districts are marketing people)

*Tapi, sebelumnya adalah pembeli, pembeli suara*  
(But, previously they were buyers, buyers of votes).

The news implies that Heads of districts should promote their districts in order that more businessmen invest their capital in the areas. In other words, they must 'sell' their areas.

The critic reminds us that the Heads of Local Governments bought votes in order to become Heads of Local Governments. This is what is called 'money politics'. This accusation is not easy to prove, however.

3. Rapat paripurna setelah Lebaran, separo lebih anggota dewan bolos.  
(General Meeting (of the House of Representatives) was held after Idul

Fitri break; more than half of the members were absent)

*Meski Lebaran, kelakuan ini tidak perlu dimaafkan.*

(Despite Lebaran (Holiday atmosphere), this attitude cannot be forgiven!)

The news implies that members of the House of Representatives are not responsible because they did not do what they should have done namely attending meeting. They may have thought that they might be excused or forgiven because it was still holiday atmosphere.

The response or criticism says that the members' attitude should not be forgiven. Working for other people must be prioritized.

4. Noordin M. Top pernah sembunyi dekat markas Polwil Pekalongan.  
(Noordin M. Top, once, hid near the Head Quarter of Police District in Pekalongan.)

*Dan terbukti aman*

(And they were proved to be save)

The news shocks us because Noordin is a number-two wanted person and he hid near the police station.

The response saying that he was safe shows that the police are not very sensitive to their environment.

5. Penyimpangan keimigrasian dinilai sangat serius.  
(The immigration anomaly is evaluated to be very serious)  
Begitu seriusnya, sampai sudah jadi kewajara ...  
(It is so serious that it has become a common place)

The response shows that it seems hopeless to return the situation into a normal one. It indirectly suggests that this situation cannot be tolerated any longer.

6. Kepala BIN: Teroris berencana culik pejabat.  
(Head of National Intelligence Body: Terrorists plan to abduct officials of high ranks)

*Kalau pejabat yang korup, silakan!*

(If they are corrupting ones, please do!)

It is the duty of the police to protect officials of high ranks. However, if the officials are those who corrupt, the police should not protect them. Let them be abducted by the terrorists.

7. Ketua DPR kecewa kunjungan BURT ke Mesir.  
(Chair of the House of Representatives is disappointed with the visit of BURT (the Body of Logistic Affairs) to Egypt).

*Mestinya ngelencer ke mana, dong?*

(Where should they have gone for a vacation, then?)

The news implies that BURT should not have gone to Egypt. The visit is in vain. The response implies that it is alright to go for a vacation although it actually supports the Chair.

8. Parpol dan DPR lembaga terkorup di Indonesia.  
(Political parties and the House of Representatives are institutions which are the most corrupt in Indonesia)

*Lembaga lain, lumayan korup ...*

(Other institutions are not very corrupt)

The response shows that corruptions also take place in other institutions though not the worst.

9. Pimpinan DPR: Kunjungan anggota BURT ke Mesir sudah sesuai rencana.  
(Hheads of House of Representatives: The visit of the members of BURT to Egypt has been in accordance with the plan)

*Rencananya memang mau ngelencer, kok!*

(The plan was that they wanted to go for a vacation!)

The plan was to meet members of the House of Representatives of Egypt in order to know how Egypt deals with laws concerning gambling. The response shows that the main objective of visiting Egypt was having a vacation.

10. Rencana impor beras Januari dibatalkan.

(The plan to import rice in January has been dropped).

*Itu yang resmi, yang nggak resmi jalan terus ...*

(That is what is legal, the illegal is going on)

The response shows the weakness of the government because the policy is not carried out perfectly. The authority does not seem to do anything to prevent the influx of rice illegally)

11. Usman Hamid: Kasus Munir, Polri belum serius.

(Usman Hamid: Munir case, the Police have not been serious)

*Takut barangkali ...*

(They may be afraid ...)

The criticism says that the police are afraid. The police should be serious in fighting crime whatever the risk they may find. They should not be afraid. They are paid to protect the citizens, aren't they?

12. Parpol ramai-ramai berkorban sapi dan kambing.

(Political parties sacrifice cows and sheep demonstratively)

*Setahun sekali, bukan rakyat yang dikorbankan.*

(Once a year, it is not people who are sacrificed)

The response shows that political parties usually take advantage of their positions while making the people victims.

13. Masa kerja KPU diperpanjang.

(The working term of KPU (General Election Committee) is lengthened.)

*Wah, bisa korupsi lagi, dong?*

(Then, they can commit corruption again?)

The response implies that KPU is the place where corruptions often take place and are not detected. This is actually also a warning that the police should be alert toward wrongdoings done by those given authority to carry out government matters.

#### Individual-directed criticisms

14. Puluhan dokter di Kediri tak punya izin praktek.

(Tens of doctors in Kediri do not have permission letter.)

*Nggak beda dong, dengan dukun!*

(Not different from astrologers, then!)

The response implies that doctors are jobs which need proficiency and professionalism. They have to obtain a certificate from the government before they treat patients. Otherwise, they are the same as astrologers.

15. Akbar: Kalla jangan ceplasp-ceplos.

(Akbar: Kalla, don't speak without evidence.)

*Kalau nggak begitu, nggak ngetop, Bung!*

(If I don't, I won't become a celebrity, Friend!)

Akbar's advice is wise, that is, Kalla should think first before he speaks. The comment implies that it is by speaking whatever is in his mind that makes Kalla popular.

16. Djoko Edhi: Kunjungan BURT ke Mesir sia-sia

(Djoko Edhi: The visit of BURT to Egypt was in vain)

*Kunjungannya sis-sia, tetapi ngelencernya tidak.*

(The visit was in vain, but the vacation was not.)

Edhi's statement implies that he was disappointed with his visit. The response implies that he was not disappointed because he had the opportunity to go abroad and have a vacation with some of the members of the House of Representatives.

17. Paskah Suzzeta: Jadi menteri, bobot turun 3 kilo.

(Paskah Suzzeta: Becoming a minister, his weight drops 3 kilograms)

*Jangan kuatir, toh bobot kantong nambah!*

(Don't worry. The weight of the pocket increases, doesn't it?)

Suzetta's statement implies that because he has to work hard as a minister, he loses weight, which means that something he does not want happens. The comment however, reminds him that he is richer now!

18. Amien: Lawan koruptor sejati butuh keberanian

(Amien: To fight against true corruptors needs courage)

*Sebenarnya butuh Pak Amien, gitu loh.*

(Actually, Mr. Amien is needed. That's it.)

The statement implies that Mr. Amien is a courageous man. The comment implies that people should choose Mr. Amien to fight the crime of corruption because he is brave. It sounds that Mr. Amien is disappointed for not being chosen as president the last presidential election.

### Illogical criticism

19. Diusulkan ada tempat penitipan anak di DPR.

(Proposed: There is a crèche in the House of Representatives)

*Lama-lama bakal ada usul penitipan WIL, nih!*

(Slowly but surely, there will be a proposal for a crèche for WIL (Other Adored Women), right?)

The proposal in the statement was made in conjunction with the increasing bad treatment to children by their family. It is illogical to set up a crèche in the House of Representatives. Responding to the illogical proposal, the critic also proposes a more illogical proposal, that is,

having a crèche for Other Adored Women, who are likely possessed by some members of the House of Representatives.

20. Golkar gelar donor darah masal.  
(Golkar held mass blood donation)

*Darahnya pasti kuning!*

The blood must be yellow!

The response that the blood is yellow is wrong. However, because Golkar is synonymous with yellow, the color of the flag, people will remember that the community service is worth doing.

### Humorous criticisms

21. SBY perintahkan Kapolri ungkap dalang pembunuh Munir.

(SBY ordered the Chief of the Police to reveal the mastermind behind Munir murder)

*Yang jelas bukan Pak Manteb!*

(Obviously, he is not Mr. Manteb!)

The statement uses the word *dalang* a person who performs leather puppets, and Mr. Manteb is a *dalang*. However, *dalang* in the statement is different from what the profession of Mr. Manteb is. *Dalang* in the statement refers to the person who is most responsible for the Munir murder; it does not have anything to do with the show of leather puppets.

22. Kepala Bea Cukai Manado terlibat penyelundupan HP.

(Head of Customs in Manado is involved in HP smuggling)

*Ketik A (spasi) copot saja!*

(Type A (space) dismiss him. That's all!)

The way the response is written is unique. The type of writing the response resembles that of sending answers to TV quizzes. However, the content is very firm and direct.

23. Pimpinan Jemaah Eden mengaku sebagai Malaikat Jibril.

(Head of Eden Congregation acknowledges that she is Angel Gabriel).

*Malaikat kok digerebek ...*  
(Angel, but how could she be attacked?)

Angel belongs to creatures who cannot be touched. If she were an Angel, the police would not have been able to catch her!

#### Common criticisms

24. Bentrok antarmahasiswa terjadi lagi di Makassar.  
(A brawl among university students broke again in Makassar)

*Status mahasiswa, otak masih TK!*  
(The status is university student, the brain is still kindergarten!)

It is a shame that university students are involved in a fight using physical strengths, not intellectual power. Their brain is the brain of kindergarten pupils!

25. Bantuan langsung tunai tahap kedua diperkirakan tertunda.  
(It is predicted that the second phase of direct aid will be delayed.)

*Berarti keruwetan tahap kedua masih agak lama.*  
(It means that irregularities of the second phase are still relatively long to come.)

It implies that we did not anticipate problems arising out of the new policy. The problems will happen again in the future.

#### CONCLUSION

Indirect criticisms which appear in the rubric *Mr. Pecut* of Jawa Pos daily newspaper are very concise and direct in their efforts to change people's behavior. The criticisms can be classified as authority directed, individual directed, illogical, humorous and common. In one of his opinions, Mochtar Lubis, a well-known Indonesian laureate, says that 'no criticism is bad'. Therefore, we must be open to criticisms if we want to maintain our loyalty to truth and justice. Related to diversity in language use which is discussed by Lehmann, we propose one more type, namely, the critic's use of language.

#### REFERENCES

- Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary. 1987. London: Harper Collins Publishers.  
Cooper, David E. 1973. *Philosophy and the Nature of Language*. London: Longman.  
Jawa Pos daily newspaper.  
Lehmann, Winfred P. 1983. *Language: An Introduction*. New York: Random House.  
Tresnadewi, Sintha. 2005. Jokes: The Twisting of the Theories of Meaning. In Syahri and Tresnadewi (Eds.) *The Power of Meaning*. Malang: Syahri Press.

## Data sources

1. 18 June 2005
  - Tahun depan akan ada gelar kota terkotor  
*Pasti kota yang banyak koruptornya.*
  - Pengacara Hendropriyono menilai undangan TPF Munir tidak sopan.  
*Padahal, tak menyebut hantu beliau ..*
  - Hermawan Kertajaya: Kepala daerah adalah pemasar.  
*Tapi, sebelumnya adalah pembeli, pembeli suara.*
2. 15 November 2005
  - Rapat paripurna setelah Lebaran, separo lebih anggota dewan bolos.  
*Meski Lebaran, kelakuan ini tidak perlu dimaafkan!*
  - Bungker di Bojonegoro ternyata milik lembaga Javanologi.  
*Wah, bisa kwalat kalau dibongkar!*
  - Noordin M. Top pernah sembunyi dekat markas Polwil Pekalongan.  
*Dan terbukti aman.*
3. 19 November 2005
  - Burhanuddin: Serahkan Kalla, reshuffle pasti segera beres.  
*Wah, bisa-bisa jadi kabinet Golkar!*
  - Bantuan langsung tunai tahap kedua diperkirakan tertunda.  
*Berarti keruwetan tahap kedua masih agak lama ...*
  - Puluhan dokter di Kediri tak punya izin praktik.  
*Nggak beda dong, dengan dukun!*
4. 20 December 2005
  - Mega yakin Pemilu 2009 PDIP kalahkan Golkar.  
*Caranya, bikin posko yang banyak!*
  - Penyimpangan keimigrasian dinilai sangat serius.  
*Begitu seriusnya, sampai sudah jadi kewajaran ...*
  - SBY: Kita harus menjadi the winner, bukan the looser.  
*Sudah Pak, khususnya untuk urusan korupsi!*
5. 21 December 2005
  - Kepala BIN: Teroris berencana culik pejabat.  
*Kalau pejabat yang korup, silakan!*
  - Ketua DPR kecewa kunjungan BURT ke Mesir.  
*Mestinya ngelencer ke mana, dong?*
  - Akbar: Kalla jangan ceplas-ceplos.  
*Kalau nggak begitu, nggak ngetop, Bung!*
6. 22 December 2005
  - Djoko Edhi: Kunjungan BURT ke Mesir sia-sia.  
*Kunjungannya sia-sia, tapi ngelencernya tidak.*
  - Pollycarpus divonis 14 tahun penjara.  
*Dan tanpa ditemani pramugari.*
  - SBY perintahkan Kapolri ungkap dalang pembunuh Munir.  
*Yang jelas bukan Pak Manteb!*
7. 23 December 2005
  - BIN juga diperintah presiden tuntaskan kasus Munir.  
*Kalau nggak bisa, ya kebangetan!*
  - Jika tak hati-hati, diprediksikan 2006 kredibilitas SBY-Kalla bisa jatuh.  
*Jika mau hati-hati, ya agak lama dikitlah ...*
  - Aa Gym rekrut 1.000 mantan anggota GAM.  
*Sekarang boleh dipanggil Aa GAM!*
8. 24 December 2005
  - Kasat Narkoba Polres Sumbawa mati overdosis.  
*Benar-benar narkoba makan tuan!*
  - Kasus Munir, SBY minta Kapolri serius ungkap pelaku lain.  
*Pelakunya sedang serius berusaha agar tidak terungkap.*
  - Parpol dan DPR lembaga terkorup di Indonesia.  
*Lembaga lain, lumayan korup ...*
9. 27 December 2005
  - Pimpinan DPR: Kunjungan anggota BURT ke Mesir sudah sesuai rencana.  
*Rencananya memang mau ngelencer, kok!*



- Paskah Suzzeta: Jadi menteri, bobot turun 3 kilo.  
*Jangan kuatir, toh bobot kantong nambah!*
  - Pollycarpus mengajak tiga anaknya surati SBY.  
*Mbok ya SMS saja ...*
10. 28 December 2005
- Pramono Anung: Saat ini PDIP sedang solid-solidnya.  
*Buktinya, pada keluar sama-sama dan bikin partai baru!*
  - Manipulasi pulsa, Telkom kebobolan triliunan rupiah.  
*Bisa jadi alasan untuk naikkan tarif, nih!*
  - Prihatin judi, Rhoma Irama temui Kapolri.  
*Judi No! Dangdut Yes!*
11. 29 December 2005
- Rencana impor beras Januari dibatalkan.  
*Itu yang resmi, yang nggak resmi jalan terus...*
  - Usman Hamid: Kasus Munir, Polri belum serius.  
*Takut barangkali...*
  - Kepala Bea Cukai Manado terlibat penyelundupan HP.  
*Ketik A (spasi) copot saja!*
12. 30 December 2005
- Alasan berobat, Tommy Soeharto ke Jakarta lagi.  
*Ah, paling juga mau tahun baruan!*
  - Good Governance, Indonesia terendah di Asia.  
*Good... Good... Good...!*
  - Pimpinan Jemaah Eden mengaku sebagai Malaikat Jibril.  
*Malaikat kok digerebek ...*
13. 9 January 2006
- Gus Dur: Soros sekarang beda dengan yang dulu...  
*Iya, dulu George yang bikin soro (sengsara)...*
  - Di Malang, seorang pemancing tewas tertimbun tanah longsor.  
*Bencana kok rutin...*
- KRHN: 95 persen hakim agung tak layak.  
*5 persen sisanya di bawah standar, ya?*
14. 10 January 2006
- Penggantian pimpinan TNI, 11 panglima minta tidak dipolitisasi.  
*Ah, mana mungkin?*
  - Ketua PC NU Jember: Jangan tutupi penyebab banjir.  
*Toh penyebabnya sudah jelas: Air!*
  - Menteri Kehutanan: Hutan lindung di Jawa kritis.  
*Nggak bias buat sembunyi penjahatnya Unyil lagi...*
15. 11 January 2006
- Palsukan faktur pajak, tiga petugas pajak diperiksa.  
*Yang belum ketahuan masih serombongan!*
  - Kasus bom Palu masih gelap.  
*Semoga tidak habis gelap terbit bom lagi!*
  - Parpol ramai-ramai berkorban sapi dan kambing.  
*Setahun sekali, bukan rakyat yang dikorbankan.*
16. 13 January 2006
- Denny Indrayana: Korupsi sudah masuk kejahatan luar biasa.  
*Yang ditangkap yang kelas biasa-biasa saja...*
  - Diusulkan ada tempat penitipan anak di DPR.  
*Lama-lama bakal ada usul penitipan WIL, nih!*
  - Ketua DPR dinilai kurang tegas menyikapi impor beras.  
*Kalau tegas, ya bukan ketua DPR, dong!*
17. 31 December 2005
- Prediksi 2006, Kamtibmas berat, tapi kondusif.  
*Jangan-jangan, kondusif juga buat teroris?*
  - BLT tahap II mulai 2 Januari.  
*Selamat datang kaum miskin baru!*
  - Golkar gelar donor darah masal.  
*Darahnya pasti kuning!*

18. 2 January 2006

- Pelaku bom Palu konon teroris lama.  
*Lama atau baru yang jelas harus ditangkap!*
- Amien: Lawan koruptor sejati butuh keberanian.  
*Sebenarnya butuh Pak Amien, gitu loh...*
- Garuda maskapai terlemah di Asia.  
*Wah, nomor satu lagi kita...*

19. 3 January 2006

- Ketua MPR minta SBY evaluasi kinerja BIN.  
*Kalau perlu, ya di-resuffle saja!*
- Pembayaran BLT tahap II dimulai.  
*Musim kaum kere berebut lagi...*
- Kasus formalin dinilai karena keteledoran pemerintah.  
*Dan kelihaihan tukang bakso!*

20. 4 January 2006

- Longsor dan banjir bandang landa Jember.  
*Tahun baru, bencana baru...*
- Solidaritas longsor Jember, pimpinan MPR-DPR potong gaji.  
*Kok cuma pimpinan, anggotanya mana, dong?*
- BPOM janji tindak tegas penyalahgunaan formalin.  
*Baru sekarang. Kemarin-kemarin ke mana?*

21. 5 January 2006

- Kontras: Polisi peringkat kesatu pelaku tindak kekerasan.  
*Dan paling sering lolos...*
- Amien: Sutanto capres kuat 2009 mendatang.  
*Pak Amien sendiri masih kuat nggak?*
- Penulisan sejarah G 30 S PKI berjalan alot.  
*Minta petunjuk Pak Harto, dong!*

22. 6 January 2006

- Bentrok antarmahasiswa terjadi lagi di Makassar.  
*Status mahasiswa, otak masih TK!*
- Tujuh wilayah rawan bencana karena cuaca buruk.  
*Tapi yang pasti, karena nasib buruk...*
- SBY: Inflasi 2005 lebih baik dari 1966.  
*Korupsinya juga jauh lebih hebat!*

23. 7 January 2006

- Direktur LBH: Hak perempuan masih diabaikan.  
*Maklum, masih dijajah pria sejak dulu...*
- Masa kerja KPU diperpanjang.  
*Wah, bisa korupsi lagi, dong?*
- DPR pastikan tolak impor beras.  
*Mending impor beras, daripada ngelencer nggak jelas!*