CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1.Background of the Research

Mass media is one of tools that share the events or information. It shares the facts or some statements related to the thing that provided by someone to be received by others. This concept is well applied by mass media as a tool of sharing information in providing its audience with something new. As the impact, there are so many kinds of information that shared through mass media as its medium such as, politics, health, journalistic, and many others.

Nowadays, in consequence, mass media varies greatly. Newspaper as one of them is a media that inform people about events happen in particular. It usually provides the audience with the current issues. In newspaper, those issues are elaborated in some categories that can be offered to be read by audience. They are Opinion, Paper Edition, Featured, etc.

Accordingly, News article from those categories is written by the journalist in certain ways. It might make the audience get its intended meaning by the linguistics appearance of the news article itself. Such case is a daily habit in nowadays culture since people are seemingly affected by mass media in interpreting certain issue in society by the way the journalist writes or arrange the words in a certain way.

Relatedly, in reporting the news in a kind of article, it will not go far from the power in creating it and also the ideology of the newspaper in reporting that case. According to Huckin in Polito (2011, p. 282), language studies must consider

the issues of society as the world where the language exists. It means the discursive production of news article is well affected by social condition. Specifically, the ideology of newspaper is shared through the discursive reproduction of the news article. It shows the reader how the newspaper wants to deliver such different intended meaning by the way it reports certain issue.

This far, language seems to be the practical tool that could represent many things since the users of the language are human beings as a part of society that hold certain ideology. Foucault (1978, p. 101) claims that discourse is a tactical means or instrument of power. This explains that language as a social practice is a tool that represents power. Further, Van Dijk (2004, p. 8) adds that ideology is a social basis. Both seem to highlight the same point that the basis of discursive reproduction of language is affected by the power and ideology of the user as part of collectivities. In consequence, the language use must represent the power of the user (person, institution, Etc.) and ideology it holds as the basic of their text and talk. Based on that theory, journalist as the one who writes the article is not seen as the collectivities where the ideology exists. The way journalist writes the article will tend to be affected by his personal view (social cognition). Thus, this research will focus on the different linguistics appearance in the news article as the strategy to convey the meaning of each news article written by the journalist as it represents the way someone sees an object. Therefore, the article written by a journalist will reveal the different way of viewing certain object since a journalist holds certain ideology that happens to be different with other journalists' ideologies.

By having those points, this study will fit in CDA as it tries to see the language as a social practice. According to Janks, Critical Discourse Analysis (henceforth CDA) stems from a critical theory of language which sees the use of language as a form of social practice (1997, p. 329). Van Dijk (2008, p. 85), further, states that CDA is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and equality are enacted, reproduced and resisted by text and talk in social and political context. From these points, ideology as the social matter must be describable in seeing the language in a certain context or how it is used. Since ideology is the basis of thinking of community or social, it is largely shared through the members of particular social that must hold certain ideology. For that reason, the representation of an object is seen as the product of ideology. It is categorized as one of CDA's approaches in criticizing the text and talk. It aims to see the imbalance description of an object that affected by the different ideology of the different social.

Van Dijk (2013, p. 175) believes that ideologies are largely acquired, spread, and reproduced by text and talk. As a matter of language use, the object of the research can be vary in kind. It can be written, spoken or many distinctive ways of communication. In this research, the object comes from news article of newspaper that nowadays seems to be easily accessed by society in gaining new information. One of the latest issues in late 2017 is Donald Trump's decision of Jerusalem as Israel's Capital. It is controversial issue since it is reported in many mass media that involves Donald Trump as the one who casts the decision. The

representation of the issue could be different in those articles from different newspapers.

Therefore, four news articles of different newspapers are chosen to be analyzed in representing Donald Trump's Decision of Jerusalem. The ideology of each newspaper will reveal how the issue is represented. The objects of the research mainly consider the parties involved in the issue. Since the issue happens to be in the Middle East, a representative newspaper of Palestine and Israel is chosen. In avoiding such a predictable result, this research also compares the representation of trump in the lens of Middle East newspaper that monitors the event happened in Middle East as the neutral party. Additionally, the global newspaper is also included to see the different ways of representing this issue. Those newspapers will be giving the different findings as the result of ideology of each newspaper. Specifically, the strategy they use to emphasize the intended meaning will be compared one another to find the different perception of each newspaper.

Since CDA or sometimes CDS is not a method of analysis, CDA uses any method that is relevant to the aims of the research project, the nature of data studied and the interests and the qualification of the researcher and other parameters of research context (Van Dijk, 2008, p. 2). CDA is cross-discipline study that may require any methods from linguistics to reach the aims and reveal the problems. In this research, the researcher will use the news structure By Van Dijk to reveal the different way of representing the chosen issue in the process of wording the articles. The analysis of each element is aimed to see the linguistic explanation that may control the discursive interpretation of the reader.

This is such an important study in English Department of Andalas University to give the students such a perspective towards articles in newspaper but not as a kind of final judgement. By having analysis on this issue, the students of English Department could see the phenomena of language as it is related to the society since the language has ideology that embedded in a text they usually read. Further, this research might be helpful in creating such a critical view of ideology of the writer in creating the articles to the intended audience. Moreover, this kind of analysis has few done in English Department of Andalas University but in totally different way of analysis since CDA can require any different linguistics theories. Hopefully, this new perspective in seeing text could enrich the student's knowledge in seeing the language use in its relation to the society.

1.2. Research Questions

In order to analyse the data from two different newspapers, the writer wants to reveal these two points:

1. What are the realizations of the news structures in four selected news articles?

2. What are the meanings embedded in each structure of four selected news articles?

1.3. Objectives of the Research

This research is aimed to reveal and compare how four chosen articles from different newspapers create such perspective that is delivered to intended audience or reader (society) by using elements of text (News Structure) by Van Dijk: Macrostructure, Superstructure, and Microstructure. In consequence, this analysis

only focuses on textual material because news structure of Van Dijk is a triple dimension analysis. It can analyse the linguistic appearance of the news article, social cognition of the journalist, and societal analysis to see development of the issue in specific environment. However, in this research, it only focuses on the critical linguistic that basically focuses on the textual analysis of the text. Therefore, the result will reveal the strategy of how the issue is represented in those newspapers as a matter of ideology embedded in the news articles. These two objectives will give analytical perspective to the readers instead of final judgement.

1.4. Methods of the Research

To work on this research, the researcher will use qualitative method in analysing the data. Qualitative method focuses on the description that is derived from the assumption that will be poured into the research as the interpretation of the researcher (Kuntjojo, 2009, p. 15). This qualitative approach of Van Dijk's News Structure is an interpretative research. Qualitative approach in this research involves the process of collecting the data, coding unit or classifying the data, analysing the data and presenting the analysis (Raco, 2010, p. 76). For the object, the researcher has news structures of the article from four different newspapers. The data are the whole textual material in those selected news articles that report the same issue. Colleting the data is the process of choosing the data by criteria. Coding unit is the process of observing the meaning of the whole text. Classifying the data is the process of distinguishing the data that belong to each part of Van Dijk's news structure. Lastly, it goes to the qualitative analysis which then presented by

comparison design. Furthermore, the methodology required to analyse the data is specifically explained in these several points:

1.4.1. Source of the Data

Newspaper as social practice in the society comes to be the media which delivers idea that controls society attitude. In this research, four newspapers are chosen. Three of them come from the same site that based on internet observation. The first result of the internet is chosen to avoid some other sites that might also give the list of newspaper with the different orders. Those three newspapers are for Palestine, Israel, and Middle East in general. They are taken from Middle East News in English's site by *The Big Project*. It is the site that shows us the list of the quick links to access many online sites. Specifically, it also offers the list of online newspapers in Middle East and any newspapers which belong to particular country in Middle East. The fourth newspaper comes from global newspaper that rated by *The World's Top Ten Newspapers*. This last newspaper is chosen to compare the representation of President Donald Trump globally instead of only focusing on the Middle Mast's perspective. Those chosen newspapers are *The New York Times*, *Asharq Al-Awsat*, *Israel Today*, and *Maan News Agency*. Accordingly, they are the representatives for Global, Middle East, Israel, and Palestine newspapers.

1.4.2. Collecting the Data

This research concerns with one of the hottest issues in late 2017. Donald Trump as The President of the United States seems controversial nowadays after becoming the elected president of the U.S. Because of his controversial presidency which is presented in many media, his speech towards Jerusalem gains many critiques. His decision of Jerusalem becomes Israel's Capital is also becoming worth writing article in the newspapers as the storage of trending issues in the world. Thus, the articles from newspapers are chosen to be analysed in this research to see the different representation of Trump. One single article is chosen from each different newspaper (for each party) that discusses the same issue. Due to the different time zones, President Donald Trump's speech is delivered on 6th December 2017. Thus, the range of time for the criteria of this research will be around 6th to 7th December 2017. Since there is a list for group of newspapers in the site (for each country), the chosen newspaper will be accordingly checked based on the top list. If it already meets the criteria, it will not be continued to check the latter ones. It will be the representative article for each party. The three chosen articles are:

Asharq Al-Awsat: *Trump Recognizes Jerusalem as Israel's Capital amid Arab, International Outcry*

Israel Today: *Trump's Jerusalem Declaration: Anything But Obvious*

Maan News Agency: *Breaking with decades of US policy, Trump recognizes Jerusalem as capital of Israel*

Meanwhile, *The New York Times* is chosen because of its status as one of world most read newspaper according to *The Top Tens*. This article also meets the criteria that happen to be the criteria of the previous news articles. The chosen article is:

The New York Times: *Trump Recognizes Jerusalem as Israel's Capital and Orders U.S. Embassy to Move*.

1.4.3. Analysing the Data

All four news articles are going to be analysed by using Van Dijk's news structure in seeing discourse as a social practice that represents societal issue. Relatedly, the representation of President Donald Trump will be analysed by using this approach. The approach towards text as a social practice that contains ideology and power is CDA matter in language use. The analysis of news structure is implemented to analyse the news article intently in seeing the way they deliver the idea. Specifically, Van Dijk proposes the News Structure in seeing the process of wording the articles which eventually leads to the ideology that represents the issue of Donald Trump and his decision of Jerusalem. News Structure itself is divided into three categories; they are Macrostructure, Superstructure, and Microstructure.

Macrostructure is the overall meaning which we call the macrostructure of a text, and which we have also identified as the level at which we describe the topics or themes of a text. Superstructure is the process of ordering the news in order to reach the ideology that is conveyed

through the process of wording the articles. The last structure in the news is microstructure which is seen as the local meaning, which can be analysed in the level of word, group of word (sentence), and sentence coherence. These three structures will help this research to figure out the way those newspaper represents the issue in the process of writing the articles.

1.4.4. Presenting the Data

This research is designed in top-down style in presenting the data. Each organization of the articles will be analysed systematically, starting from macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The articles from the chosen newspapers are separated by structures in seeing their contradictory in presenting the articles. Those structures are presented along with their discussion for the articles from both newspapers. Each of them will reach a conclusion that must be taken as reference for ideology of the newspaper that represents the chosen issue in certain way.

There will be comparison design for each structure in comparing those four news articles. Macrostructure is compared to see the theme or topic of each news article. Then, it is followed by superstructure which will be presented in a diagram mode to present the differences found in the order of those news articles. Lastly, microstructure will be analysed by each style of writing, they are semantic style, syntactic style, stylistic style, and rhetoric style. Each level in those structures will allow this research to take inference of the representation of President Donald Trump and his decision towards Jerusalem.