



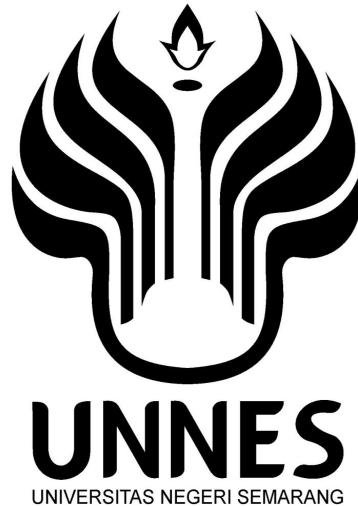
**THE ADOPTION OF FAIRCLOUGH AND WHITE-
ROSE'S CONCEPT OF CRITICAL DISCOURSE
ANALYSIS IN APPRAISING ARTICLES ON *NEGARA
ISLAM INDONESIA* IN THE JAKARTA POST
HEADLINES AND EDITORIALS**

A DISSERTATION

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Doctoral Degree in Language Education

Sugeng Irianto
NIM 0201610003

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU PENDIDIKAN BAHASA
PASCASARJANA
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG
2018**



**THE ADOPTION OF FAIRCLOUGH AND WHITE-
ROSE'S CONCEPT OF CRITICAL DISCOURSE
ANALYSIS IN APPRAISING ARTICLES ON *NEGARA
ISLAM INDONESIA* IN THE JAKARTA POST
HEADLINES AND EDITORIALS**

A DISSERTATION

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Doctoral Degree in Language Education

Sugeng Irianto
NIM 0201610003

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU PENDIDIKAN BAHASA
PASCASARJANA
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG
2018**

PERSETUJUAN PENGUJI DISERTASI TAHAP II

Disertasi dengan judul "The Adoption of Fairclough and White-Rose's Concept of Critical Discourse Analysis in Appraising Articles on Negara Islam Indonesia in The Jakarta Post Headlines and Editorials" karya,

nama : Drs. Sugeng Irianto, M.Pd

NIM : 0201610003

program studi : Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa S3

telah dipertahankan dalam Ujian Disertasi Tahap II Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Semarang pada hari Jumat tanggal 31 Agustus 2018.

Semarang, 31 Agustus 2018

Ketua,



Prof. Dr. Fathur Rokhman, M.Hum.
NIP 196612101991031003

Sekretaris,



Prof. Dr. H. Achmad Slamet, M.Si.
NIP 196105241986011001

Penguji I,



Prof. Dr. Suwandi, M.Pd
NIP 195208151983031003

Penguji II,



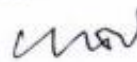
Prof. Dr. Dwi Rukmini, M.Pd
NIP 195104151976032001

Penguji III,



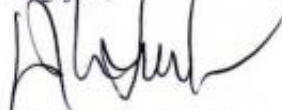
Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M.Hum.
NIP 195312131983031002

Penguji IV,



Prof. Mursid Saleh, M.A., Ph.D
NIP -

Penguji V,



Dr. Djoko Sutopo, M.Si.
NIP 195403261986011001

Penguji VI,



Prof. Dr. Sukarno, M.Si
NIP 195907041986031002

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN

Dengan ini saya

nama : Drs. Sugeng Irianto, M.Pd.

nim : 0201610003

program studi : Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa (Bahasa Inggris)

menyatakan bahwa yang tertulis dalam disertasi yang berjudul **“The Adoption Of Fairclough And White-Rose’s Concept Of Critical Discourse Analysis In Appraising Articles On *Negara Islam Indonesia* In The Jakarta Post Headlines And Editorials”** ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri, bukan jiplakan dari karya orang lain atau pengutipan dengan cara-cara yang tidak sesuai dengan etika keilmuan yang berlaku, baik sebagian atau seluruhnya. Pendapat atau temuan orang lain yang terdapat dalam disertasi ini dikutip atau dirujuk berdasarkan kode etik ilmiah. Atas pernyataan ini saya **secara pribadi** siap menanggung resiko/sanksi hukum yang dijatuhkan apabila ditemukan adanya pelanggaran terhadap etika keilmuan dalam karya ini.

Semarang, 31 Agustus 2018

Yang membuat pernyataan,

Sugeng Irianto

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto:

1. Critical Discourse Analysis is needed to comprehend texts, to reveal the ideology behind the text and to support better teaching Reading or Writing.
2. Through the Understanding of Appraisal System of the text, teachers or lecturers can reveal the intention of the text's writer.

Dedication:

This dissertation is dedicated to the academic community of Universitas Negeri Semarang and to the English lecturers, especially to Writing and Reading lecturers in Semarang.

ABSTRAKSI

Irianto, Sugeng. 2018. *“The Adoption of Fairclough and White-Rose’s Concept of Critical Discourse Analysis in Appraising Articles on Negara Islam Indonesia in the Jakarta Post Headlines and Editorials”*. Dissertation, Language Education, Post Graduate Program, Semarang State University.
Promoters: (1) **Prof. Dr. Sukarno, M.Si.**, (2) **Dr. Djoko Sutopo, M.Si.**, (3) **Prof. Drs. Mursid Saleh, M.A., Ph.D.**

Kata Kunci: Critical Discourse Analysis, Appraising, *Negara Islam Indonesia*, The Jakarta Post, Headlines and Editorials

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deksripti kualitatif untuk mengungkap ideologi the Jakarta Post (the Post) ketika mempublikasikan berita seputar *Negara Islam Indonesia (NII)* lewat Headline and Editorial tahun 2010-2014. Data primer dikumpulkan kemudian dipaparkan dalam bentuk anak kalimat menggunakan teori system Appraisal dari White and Rose (2013) dan Fairclough yang berkaitan dengan posisi ideologis Jakarta Post. .

Studi ini ingin menemukan dan menjelaskan Generic Struktur (struktur grammar) , tujuan komunikasi, dan fitur-fitur bahasa dari teks yang diteliti. Juga ingin menemukan komponen appraisal dari teks (affective, judgment, dan value). Metode kuantitatif sederhana hanya sebagai pendukung digunakan untuk menghitung sistem appraisal untuk menemukan posisi ideology Jakarta Post saat mempublikasikan headline dan editorial.

Melalui sistem appraisal dan analisis text news item (berita surat kabar), ditemukan bahwa Jakarta Post secara kebahasaan mengikuti struktur kebahasaan yang lazim dipakai dalam penyajian berita (news item). Jakarta Post juga menggunakan struktur yang sesuai untuk penyajian editorial mereka terkait persoalan NII. Jakarta Post juga lebih banyak menyajikan pernyataan negatif (dalam affective, judgment, value) saat mempublikasikan berita kepala dan tajuk rencana terkait persoalan NII. Perasaan negatif Jakarta Post mengarah pada kelompok NII sebagai teroris dan Jakarta Post lebih memihak pada pemerintah melalui publikasi terkait masalah NII.

Hasil studi ini menunjukkan ideologi Jakarta Post cenderung mendukung pemerintah Indonesia ketika mempublikasikan headline (berita utama) dan editorial (tajuk rencana) terkait persoalan NII, meskipun Jakarta Post juga berusaha tidak berpihak pada siapapun.

ABSTRACT

Irianto, Sugeng. 2018. *“The Adoption of Fairclough and White-Rose’s Concept of Critical Discourse Analysis in Appraising Articles on Negara Islam Indonesia in the Jakarta Post Headlines and Editorials”*. Dissertation, Language Education, Post Graduate Program, Semarang State University.
Promoters: (1) **Prof. Dr. Sukarno, M.Si.**, (2) **Dr. Djoko Sutopo, M.Si.**, (3) **Prof. Drs. Mursid Saleh, M.A., Ph.D.**

Key words: Critical Discourse Analysis, Appraising, *Negara Islam Indonesia*, the Jakarta Post, Headlines and Editorials

This study was a descriptive qualitative to reveal the ideology of the Jakarta Post (the Post) when publishing the news on *Negara Islam Indonesia (NII)* through its 23 headlines and 6 editorials in 2010-2014. The major data were collected and displayed in the form of the chunks (clauses) using Fairclough and White-Rose (2013) appraisal system which lead to the ideology’s stance of the Post and the operation of news items texts.

The study was to find out and explained the generic structure, the communicative purposes, and the linguistic feature of the texts. Also to find out the appraisal component of the texts (affective, judgment, and value). A simple quantitative method was used, just to support, to count the appraisal system to reveal the position or stand of the Jakarta Post when publishing headlines and editorials on *NII*’s issue.

Through the appraisal system and news item texts analysis, it was revealed that the Jakarta Post served many more negative statements (affective, judgment, value) when publishing the headlines and editorial on *NII*’s issues. The Jakarta Post negative feeling lead to *NII* as a group of terrorist and the Jakarta Post supported to Indonesian government through its publication of *NII*’s news.

The results of this study was the ideology of the Jakarta Post tended to support Indonesian government when publishing headlines and editorial on *NII*’s issues, although the Jakarta Post tried to make a balance through its articles.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praise to God and Thank to God Almighty (Alloh SWT) that finally I finished writing my dissertation entitled *“The Adoption of Fairclough and White-Rose’s Concept of Critical Discourse Analysis in Appraising Articles on Negara Islam Indonesia in the Jakarta Post Headlines and Editorials”*

This dissertation could not come without any helps from many parties. Firstly, I express my sincere gratitude and thank to Prof. Dr. Achmad Slamet, M.Si. as Director of Pascasarjana (Post Graduate Program) of Semarang State University (UNNES). Then, Prof. Dr. Sukarno, M.Si., as my promoter who has been guiding me in writing and finishing my dissertation. Secondly, my thank to Dr. Djoko Sutopo, M.Si. as my co-promoter, who has given me many supports to finish this dissertation, and thirdly my thank also comes to Prof. Mursid Saleh, M.A., Ph.D. as my member of promoter, who has provided his patient to give me some advices in finishing my dissertation.

I would also like to thank to the Head of Study Program of Language Education Post Graduate Program of Semarang State University, Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M.Hum., and all lecturers of Post Graduate Program of UNNES, who gave very valuable knowledge in the field of language education and other knowledge.

Finally I also thank to my beloved wife, children, mother and father, who gave me much spirit to finish this dissertation.

Semarang 11 July 2018

Sugeng Irianto

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover	
Page of promoter approval	i
Page of examiner approval.....	ii
Statement.....	iii
Motto and Dedication.....	iv
Abstract	v
Abstraksi	vi
Acknowledgement.....	vii
Table of Content.....	viii
List of Figures	x
List of Appendices	xi

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1	Background of the Study	1
1.2	Identification of the Problem	9
1.3	Scope of the Study	10
1.4	Research Question	13
1.5	Research Objectives	15
1.6	Significance of the Study	16

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE, THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK, AND LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1	Review of Literature	19
2.2	Theoretical Framework	20
2.3	Logical Framework	38

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Approach	40
3.2 Research Design	41
3.3 Research Focuss	42
3.4 Data and Source of Research Data	43
3.5 Data Collection Technique	48
3.6 Data Validiy Technique	50
3.7 Data Analysis Technique	51

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Generic Structure	67
4.2 Communicative Purposes.....	86
4.3 Linguistic Feature.....	92
4.4 Appraisal component of Affective.....	108
4.5 Appraisal component of Judgment	111
4.6 Appraisal component of Value.....	112

V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion.....	116
5.2 Suggestion	118

BIBLIOGRAPHY	121
--------------------	-----

APPENDICES	126
------------------	-----

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
3.1 Qualitative Analysis Outline (Mile and Hubberman)	52

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Page
1. Checklist of Affective from 23 Headlines	126
2. Checklist of Affective from 6 Editorials	143
3. Checklist of Judgment from 23 Headlines	148
4. Checklist of Judgment from 6 Editorial	163
5. Checklist of Value from 23 Headlines	170
6. Checklist of Value from 6 Editorials	184
7. List of Headlines	195
8. Data of 23 Headlines	197
9. List of Editorials	260
10.Data of 6 Editorials	261



UNNES

UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Described below are issues that underlie the current study with respect to its background, reasons for selecting the topic and object of the study leading to the problem statement, followed by the objectives of the study and many other related matters in order for the readers to have a clear picture of the research as one unified whole. This section, at the same time, convinces the readers the importance of doing critical discourse analysis especially with respect to media discourse where, according to White (1998), ideology has been tightly contested or negotiated.

1.1 Background of the Study

People have now become so civilized in the sense that civilization itself has developed into its post-modernism. Information technology, realized in the form of the use of computer and cyber activities, has entered everyone's routines. Computer itself is not limited—as it was in the past decades—to keyboard work to produce written documents. The invention of new technology of mobile phones (smartphones) cannot be separated from the advanced sophistication of computer. In other words, it is the era of telecommunication and information, an era in which nothing can be hidden. People in America for example can, hyperbolically, hear a sudden drop of a needle in the other part of the continent.

Furthermore, people now are put at ease in terms of communication. The use of mobile phones (cellphones or smart phones) is really at their fingers' tips. The emergence of android technology has also made 'telephone' be able to be combined with internet browser in which e-mail and websites can be accessed thereof. It was unlike the past in which sending or reading emails and accessing websites had to be done in front of desktop computer or laptop.

The development of information technology (IT) has permeated in every face of life. In education, for example, the classrooms are equipped with at least LCD's, wide screen, and a series of other sophisticated multi-media. Teachers have their own educational website, such as Schoology for them to upload materials on a weekly basis and the students to download the materials and possibly to do the online assignments. With the spirit of paperless educational management, completed assignments do not have to be printed and submitted to the teacher. Instead, they are uploaded to the teacher's website for evaluation.

So advanced is IT for education that an individual student can get a PhD degree from an outstanding university like Oxford or Cambridge through a mode of distant learning. The materials are delivered online for the students to complete all the required assignments for a degree. A dissertation can be written and submitted (uploaded) online to the supervisors for consultation and evaluation. Checked works are then returned to the students for revision, employing the same mode (online). There are of course advantages and disadvantages with regard to this mode of learning. But still, it is wise to appreciate the advancement of IT.

Access to information has also been facilitated. Mobile phones have special mentions. Not only is this type of IT-based equipment (cellphones, smartphones and the like) is limited to calling and receiving calls but can also be used to find out information through internet browsing, download files, any many more activities that desktop computers or laptop can do, such as among others to read news items from online newspaper or magazines, to send and read emails, and to operate WhatsUp, or BBM. Thus, it is true that people can grab the world.

To respond to the advancement of IT, nowadays newspaper enterprises have been competing to offer online news items for the readers to read the news online. The quality of online news is not questionable. Even, some argue that online news is more complete by means of cyber-texts, namely within a text, words or phrases may be highlighted or underlined on which the online readers click, and they will be redirected to another page containing the information on words or phrases to be clicked. This has brought about efficiency across text presentation.

By so doing the world of journalism has received a new flavor of opportunities to publish news items in a more compact manner. In other words, it has developed into the era of communication and information technology (CIT). Not only—as it was in the past—are news items published in print (off-line) but also available online, enabling the readers to browse the news items via their favorite internet browser. Even nowadays, as previously mentioned, news items can easily be accessed through cellphones or gadgets with only in few clicks. Off-line and online news items are now

equally distributed; it is a matter of choice or preference which types of reading modes people may want to select.

Advances in journalism propose consequences in ideology contestation in publishing news items. One news item may be presented differently by different newspaper enterprises due to different ideological stances. This has created interests in critical discourse analysis (CDA) to investigate possible undemocratic use of language resulting in marginalization of certain minor groups only to support the interest of the hegemonic groups (Purwanto, 2009).

The current study critically analyzes a media discourse of the online mode of news items presentation employing a critical discourse analysis (CDA). It is the Jakarta Post published online, which becomes the object of the study. It should, however, be noted that the contents of the news items for both in print and online are equally the same. They differ principally in mode of news delivery.

Of various topics of news items, the topic on *Negara Islam Indonesia* (hereinafter referred to as *NI*) is very interesting to investigate. Indonesia has over 85% of Moslem population as it is argued that there was a kind of decrease with respect to the percentage of Moslem in Indonesia as released “*Umat Islam (di Indonesia) dari 95 persen menjadi 85 persen, ada anomali di dalam pusat Islam di Nusantara,*” kata Aji dalam diskusi ‘*Refleksi Perjalanan Politik Kaum Muslimin di Indonesia*’ di Jakarta, Sabtu (REPUBLIKA.CO.ID, JAKARTA, of 9th January, 2016) It is question the other way around with respect to the increase of percentage of Moslems all over the world. However, the up and down of the percentage of Moslem in Indonesia or

elsewhere is not at all significant in the current study, nor is it why *NII* has never reached any success in their struggle to convert the Republic of Indonesia in Islamic State of Indonesia. Rather, the current study focuses on how the struggles of *NII* is represented in news items of the Jakarta Post, as one of Indonesia-based English newspaper in forming the discourse. To say it in other words, the Jakarta Post has adopted a certain ideological stance in the production of news items with respect to *NII*. Therefore, conducting CDA on cases of *NII* represented in the Jakarta Post is both interesting and challenging. It is interesting in the sense that the Jakarta Post has been an object of research for several times with of course different purposes and scopes. Secondly, it is challenging in the sense that the findings may reflect the quality of the newspaper in equilibrium use of language as one of the journalistic principles—to be interest free, independent and reliable.

1.1.1 The Nature of *NII*

As its name '*NII*' suggests, Islamic State of Indonesia has never been in existence. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia always makes every effort to stop or prevent the Indonesian Moslem hardliners (extremists) from securing the establishment of *NII*. It is therefore logical to assume that *NII* is an illegal Moslem ideology—that is to create a state on the basis of Syari'ah of Islam. Despite the fact that Moslems in Indonesia are still the majority but Indonesia has adopted Pancasila as the state ideology, which cater for other religions. Instead, tolerance among religion practitioners (followers) have to be maintained.

The struggle of *NII* ideology started from the era of 1940s (right before the independence of Indonesia up to the present time in all its form of manifestation. It was Sekarmadji Kartosoewirjo, a radical Moslem politician, who coordinated all activities to establish Islamic State of Indonesia, believing that the only valid law is the Islamic syariah (https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negara_Islam_Indonesia). Kartosoewirjo himself was shot to death in a capital punishment under Sukarno's administration. The movement of Kartosoewirjo is known as '*Gerakan DI/TII*' which, although he is dead, accumulated up to most parts of the Indonesian territory (Kompas.com. 25 April 2011), such as *DI/TII* of Daud Beureueh (Aceh), *DI/TII* Ibnu Hadjar (South Kalimantan), *DI/TII* Amir Fatah (Central Java), *DI/TII* Qohar Muzzakar (South Sulawesi). Only under President Susilo BambangYudhoyono (SBY) did the Government of the Republic of Indonesia grant a special status for Aceh Region, stipulating that Acehnese shall practice the Islam Syariah in daily encounters and routines without separating itself from the Republic of Indonesia, a win-win solution between the central government of Indonesia and Movement of Aceh Freedom (GAM).

Despite the fact that the ideology of Islamic State has been banned, organizations cracked down in military attacks, their underground movements continue, again in different manifestations. Such a movement is labeled as 'latent threat' that the government should be aware of and in alert. In 2011, for example, *NII* organization was crimped and the followers were put in jail. The types of movement of this

ideology have changes over times in terms of weapons, from using simple guns and or revolvers to deployment of time bombs.

In relevance to the current study, a critical discourse analysis with respect to how the journalists of the Jakarta Post represented their movements in a discourse representation—in other words, how the journalists position themselves and the readers needs to be investigated to know whether or not undemocratic uses of language were employed.

1.1.2 The News on *NII*'s Case in Indonesian Mass Media

NII's case surely became outstanding news for public consumption. Many mass media, such as TV, newspapers (both online and off-line) published the news on *NII* in their headlines and editorials. Therefore it had high journalistic values to increase the newspaper sales. The Jakarta Post was of no exception. It released *NII*'s news items in several editions as both headlines and editorials.

Each newspaper for sure focused on different perspectives on publication of certain issues, and claimed to be the most comprehensive. The reporters (journalists) had significant contributions to the quality of the news presentation, but were framed by certain ideology as prescribed by the newspaper management. Inspired by the great name of the Jakarta Post as an English-language newspaper on Indonesian issues, it is logical to select it as the object of the current study with the main aim of critically analyze the headline news and editorial forums.

1.1.3 The Jakarta Post as Indonesia-Based English Newspaper

The Jakarta Post (JP) is a daily English newspaper in Indonesia. It is written in English but deals mostly with Indonesian news events. JP is owned by PT. Bina Media Tenggara with its head office located in Jakarta, the nation's capital of Indonesia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Jakarta_Post). It was initiated by Information Minister Ali Murtopo and a politician, Jusuf Wanandi in response to their disappointment of the perceived bias against Indonesia in foreign news sources. It was claimed that JP was one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies to survive the 1997 financial crisis and at present has circulation of approximately 40.000.

As a gigantic daily, JP also features a Sunday and Online edition, which go into detail not possible in the daily print edition. The target readership is supposed to be foreigners and Indonesian scholars despite the fact that JP has become an English daily used as authentic materials for learning and teaching English as a foreign language in Indonesia. Furthermore, JP is noted for being a training ground for both local and international reporters, it has received several awards on journalism and thus been regarded as being "Indonesia's English language leading daily" (Eklöf, 2003:3). It is, in other words, Indonesia-based English newspaper. It is also registered as a member of Asia News Network.

With respect to its marketing and distribution, it is widely available throughout Indonesia (especially in big cities) and global market. It was first published in 1983 and went global or international in 1994. It has full supports from three big

international companies in terms of provision of database services from three different parts of the world upon agreement to make JP more accessible in 24 hours a day to their subscribers around the world. As a member of Asia News Network, JP can be transmitted every morning in digitalized format via modem to three main computers in New York (USA), London (UK) and Palo Alto in California (USA). The networks are owned by Chamber World Network, Reuters and Dialog. Through such a cooperation, JP can go international at a low cost since it is not necessary to make a special budget post for the cost of transportation.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Discourse studies dated back 2000 years ago (van Dijk, 1985). Despite being too old (for some who are skeptical), they are now quite on the other way around. Through their hard work (Figures, such as T. van Dijk, Norman Fairclough, Halliday, Martin, White to mention only few), discourse studies have enjoyed the booming time with one critical analysis, labeled as ‘Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)’ flavored by T. Van Dijk and Fairclough through their unchallenged publications. Fairclough himself considers CDA “a variety of approaches towards the social analysis of discourse (Fairclough & Wodak 1997, Pêcheux M 1982, Wodak& Meyer 2001) which differ in theory, methodology, and the type of research issues to which they tend to give prominence” (Fairclough, undated). Thus, that CDA differs from any other discourse analysis actually the main reason for methodologically taking this approach in unfolding the critical issue of *NII*.

Outlined below are the sub-reasons for the topic selection:

- 1.2.1 *NII*'s case is an everlasting trend of issue since it is true that in Indonesia, the majority of the population consists of Moslem; yet struggles for the establishment of Islamic State of Indonesia never gains any success.
- 1.2.2 Whenever a movement of *NII* came into existence, the Government was able to nullify it, resulting in some Moslem leaders and their followers being put in jail. The reporters (journalists) of such an event would, then of course, approach differently within their ideological perspectives in line with that of the newspapers they are working with.
- 1.2.3 JP is the leading Indonesia's English-language daily which participates in reporting sensitive news, such the case of *NII*; and not much has been done with respect to CDA of such news items despite much has been done in other discourse analyses, unfolding different topics of interests.
- 1.2.4 Findings of the current study may open up everyone's minds how JP has tried to comply with journalistic principles as much as possible though it is impossible to create texts (news items) which are vested interests free. Care must be taken in such news as it would cause future problems; and therefore it is interesting to know the strategies adopted by the Jakarta Post in aligning the readers.
- 1.2.5 Reading society in Indonesia has not been madeaware of the importance of being skeptical over any social phenomenon unless several resources have been checked for accuracy of the news. The current study hopes to find ways to practically educate the society in order that they are skeptical.

1.3 Scope of the Study

This study focused only on the written texts about NII's news published through the Jakarta Post headlines and editorials. The writer limited only on the CDA components such as generic structure, communication purposes, language features and appraisal system. And appraisal system had many kinds or types but the writer made limitation only on the affective, judgment, and value of appraisal.

Several technical terms have to be explained to avoid misunderstanding, especially for those who have little knowledge of discourse studies, but are interested in news item analysis. Neither is each term explained with reference to any dictionary nor to common uses of English lexical items. Rather, each term is explained on the basis of contexts in this dissertation.

1.3.1 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is particularly referred to as one type of discourse analysis studying how social power abuse, dominance and inequality are enacted, reproduced and resisted by text and talk in social and political contexts. In a micro sense, it deals with the relationship between discourse and power (with the aim of understanding, exposing and resisting social inequality). Meanwhile, CDA focuses on how discourse structures enact, confirm, legitimize, reproduce or challenge relations of power and dominance in society. Therefore it rejects the possibility of a value-free science – as these inequalities are inherently a part social structures and are influenced by social interactions (Chen, 2009)

- 1.3.2 Genre or its adjective form 'generic' is any type of text representing a particular product of discourse. Media discourse, for example, is represented differently in political discourse in terms of their generic structure. By definition, genre is a step by step approach toward a certain goal of a text. Normally, a genre is framed within a special rule or convention.
- 1.3.3 Communicative purpose refers to the aim of a writer in using any linguistic form to achieve the goal of communication. This implies how a particular text is manipulated in such a way to maintain readership.
- 1.3.4 Linguistic feature or sometimes called grammatical feature is any acceptable grammatical form which can express grammatical meanings intentionally produced by language users in order to achieve their communicative purposes.
- 1.3.5 Functional grammar (FG) is one type of grammar promoted by M.A.K. Halliday asserting that language is used to make meanings which can be divided into three domains (ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings). The three domains of meaning are attributed to register variables of Field, Tenor and Mode. FG is very popular as a tool for critical discourse analysis, especially at micro level of analysis.
- 1.3.6 Appraisal as an extension of the interpersonal domain of meaning is a relatively new linguistic theory which describe how language represents relation between language users.
- 1.3.7 Social context is a context which contributes to construing the meaning of a text or part of a text based on social norms or beliefs.

1.3.8 Cultural context is the major characteristic of genre. A particular genre is created based on a context of culture. The two (social and cultural contexts) often form a combined context, that is socio-cultural context.

As a mass media, the Jakarta Post should have some requirements, such as reliable, balance, cover both sides, neutral (does not support any party through the publication) and free-ideology bound. However, in fact, there would be very difficult for a mass media to do so because in some cases the press publication should serve the owner's interest. So, the press would take a position stance through its publication for certain issues.

The research assumption in this study was the Jakarta ideology stand for Indonesian government and national security when publishing texts on *NII*'s issue through the Jakarta Post headlines and editorials. Although in other hand, the Jakarta Post tried hard to make the publication followed the mass media requirements (reliable, balance, cover both sides, neutral, and free ideology bond).

After reading the title and the abstract of this dissertation, the readers would know the rationales for undertaking the research, research questions, objectives of the study, and the research assumption. Then through the Literature Review, the readers could comprehend about the theoretical framework that had been used as the basis of the analysis in this dissertation.

Later, the readers would understand the method of this study such as the instruments which were used by the researcher, the data collecting, and the data

analysis. Then findings and discussions could be read which lead to the conclusion of this study.

1.4 Research Questions

Much, though not necessarily sufficient, the current study has set up the background as the basis of formulating the research question, namely “How is the Jakarta Post’s readers positioned in the texts dealing with the case / issue of *NII* (Islamic State of Indonesia) analytically framed within critical discourse analysis?” Such a broad research question which can be broken down into the following sub-questions:

- 1.4.1 How does the Jakarta Post adopt the generic structures in presenting the texts with respect to news about *NII* in its headlines and editorials?
- 1.4.2 How does the Jakarta Post present the communicative purposes through the texts of its headlines and editorial on *NII*’s article?
- 1.4.3 How are the language features employed to support the reporter’s interests in aligning the readers with respect to power relations, hidden power, unequal participants, and ideology on publication of news on *NII*?
- 1.4.4 How does the Jakarta Post employ the attitude component (affective) through its headlines and editorials related to *NII*?
- 1.4.5 How does the Jakarta Post employ the attitude component (judgement) through it’s headlines and editorials related to *NII*?

1.4.6 How does the Jakarta Post apply the attitude component (value) through its headlines and editorials related to *NII*?

The generic structure of a text has to be described in order to know the type of genre it adopts to qualify whether or not it accords the writing principles. The Jakarta Post as the leading newspaper has the responsibility to be abode by the journalistic principles. However, this dissertation is descriptive in nature in which it does not have any intention to evaluate the performance of the Jakarta Post in general nor how it presents the news on *NII*.

Communicative purposes are pivotal issues in any news items presentation. The journalists have to adopt special strategies of communication in order for the readers to be able to understand. When the readers are left unattended, thinking or interpreting the contents of the news, it means that the journalists have manipulated the purposes of communication. In other words, the readers and the writers (journalists) have to build trusted communication channels in such a way that both groups can manage 'good readership interaction'. Therefore the communicative purposes have to be described insomuch as the readers know in what ways they are going to be framed.

Finally linguistic evidences have to be described and presented to argue for or against the journalists' products with respect to power relations, hidden power, unequal participants, and ideology on publication of news on *NII*. This is the essence of CDA, that is to unfold possible undemocratic uses of language.

1.5 Research Objectives

The current study is aimed primarily at critically analyzing the texts produced by JP with respect to the case/ issue of *NII* (Islamic State of Indonesia) within discourse theoretical framework. However, to systematically approach the research questions, the main objective is divided into the following sub-objectives:

- 1.5.1 To analyze the generic structures adopted by the Jakarta Post texts on *NII*'s news in order to reveal the genre, the pattern of the news item of the Jakarta Post which published *NII*'s news.
- 1.5.2 To analyze the communicative purposes adopted by the Jakarta Post texts on *NII*'s news in order to reveal the goal or strategies of communication of the Jakarta Post when published *NII*'s news.
- 1.5.3 To analyze of linguistic feature adopted by the Jakarta Post texts on *NII*'s news in order to reveal the kind of vocabularies, tenses, parts of speech communication of the Jakarta Post when published *NII*'s news.
- 1.5.4 To analyze the attitude component (affective) that have been employed by the Jakarta Post's headlines and editorials related to *NII* in order to reveal the Jakarta Post feeling when published *NII*'s news.
- 1.5.5 To analyze the attitude component (judgment) that have been employed by the Jakarta Post's headlines and editorials related to *NII* in order to reveal the Jakarta Post judgment (critics) to *NII* group through the news on *NII* the Jakarta Post published.

1.5.6 To analyze the attitude component (value) that have been employed by the Jakarta Post's headlines and editorials related to *NII* in order to reveal the Jakarta Post opinion on value to NII Group through NII's news published by the Jakarta Post.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study has some significances:

1.6.1 Theoretically

Through this research, it is hoped to produce antithesis about the adoption of Fairclough and White-Rose's concept of critical discourse analysis in appraising articles on negara Islam Indonesia in the Jakarta Post headlines and editorials.

1.6.2 Practically

The study conducted on the *NII*'s texts of the Jakarta Post headlines and editorial has some practically significances for teachers/lecturers, for students, and for publicor society.

1.6.2.1 For teachers/lecturers

Practically, the result of this study would help teacher or lecturers of Writing or Advance Reading lesson in better understanding texts through generic structure, communicative purposes, linguistics features and appraisal component of Affective, Judgment, and Value. They would know much better the goal or intention of the writer of the text or the book in writing the texts.

1.6.2.2 For students

Practically, the result of the study would also help university or tertiary education students, specifically students who takes advance reading lesson to digest the meaning and its sense of texts they read (newspaper, textbooks and other texts). Then students could know the information not only the structure or the grammar of the text and its surface meaning but also could reveal the “message” behind the texts such as the ideology, power relation, appraisal and other thing between the producer of the text (journalis, writer, publisher) and their readers.

1.6.2.3 For society

For society or common people, this study was also one of some tools to do early detection of “the hoax” information by revealing the appraisal system, the generic structure, the communicative purposes and intertextuality among the texts under study and other text related to the other similat texts and the same writer or publisher. By knowing that linguistic tools applied through the texts and its inter textuality, the readers (society) would know well whether the writer of the texts wrote the appropriate text which contained reasonable information or not.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE, THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK, AND LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Studies on terrorism and radicalism are interesting to be conducted. There were (are) mass media in the form of printed newspapers, online, newsletter and the like served in the big portion of the publications on the topic which got the big attention from the readers worldwide. News on Middle East, Europe, America, and Indonesian terrorism or radicalism is displayed on their publication through headlines and editorials as important news.

Scientific journals also published publications on the topic for the problem of the terrorism from many perspectives for these topics were always up-to-date and got intention from scientists as well as public. The followings are the previous study on *NII*.

2.1 Literature Review

There were many research were conducted study on *Negara Islam Indonesia* by scientists (mostly Indonesian) but most of them put the emphasizes on the religious aspects of the *NII*. Studies on *NII* from this aspect have been conducted through the last two decades (see e.g. Syofyan Hadi, 2013, Hasyim Asy'ari, 2015, Akbarudin AM 2013 and etc). Also from the point of view of law and law enforcement (see Usman

Ben Kumoring, 2013, Abdul Moqsith Gazali, 2011, Hasman., 2013 and etc). Some other researchers conducted study about *NII* on mass media perspective (see Mubarak and Made Dwi Adnjani, 2012, Ariyanto, et al 2008, and etc).

In the field of language (critical discourse analysis or CDA), some researchers conducted study on language (texts) published by mass media (press) on terrorism or radicalism's issues. Warsono (2007) had a research CDA of the Al-Qaeda texts to reveal the ideology born by the producer of the text (newsletter) and other scientist had conducted the research on text of terrorism, mostly from the West (European or American point of view). In this study, the writer conducted the research on NII, an Indonesian terrorist/radicalism/illegal group origin of Indonesia and the text on NII published by the Jakarta Post (English written newspaper but owned and operated by Indonesian people with the culture of Indonesia).

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The followings are some theoretical review or Frame work of this study:

2.2.1 An Overview on Critical Discourse Analysis

In the early development, the term CDA had not been recognized yet, however it was initially known as Critical Linguistics (CL) in the late 1970s. It was developed by a group of linguists and literary theorists at the University of East Anglia (Fowler et al, 1979, Kress &Hodge, 1979). Their approach was based on Halliday's Systematic Functional Linguistics.

CL practitioners focused on “isolating ideology and discourse” and “showing how ideology and ideological process are manifested as systems of linguistic characteristics and processes”. The aim was pursued by developing CL’s analytical tools (Fowler et al, 1979 based on SFL)

In the development of discourse, the need for further elaboration toward a text or language increased and this prompted alternative approach for some concentrations:

2.2.1.1 focusing on the role of audiences and their interpretations of discourse possibly different from that of the discourse analysts.

2.2.1.2 broadening the scope of analysis beyond the textual, extending it to the intertextual analysis.

Therefore, Fairclough (1995) has raised both issues. He claimed that the earliest work in CL did not adequately focus on the interpretive practices of audiences. In other words, he claims that CL has, for the most part, assumed that the audiences interpret texts the same way as the analysts do.

The other issue that Fairclough (1995:28) put progressively on earlier contributions of CL in their grammatical and lexical analysis. They were less attentive to the texts intertextual analysis. The linguistic analysis is intensively focused upon clauses, with little attention to higher-level organization properties of whole texts.

CDA is a kind of approach that is interpretive, contextual and constructive in which it offers for interpretations of the meaning of the text rather than quantifying

textual features and deriving meaning. It situated to concern the text types (written or spoken) rather than just summarize patterns or regularities in text.

It also argues that textual meaning is constructed through an interaction between producer-text-consumer rather than simply being ‘read off’ the page by all readers in exactly the same way (Richardson 2007:14).

Fairclough (1993:135) states CDA as discourse analysis which aims to systematically explore opaque relationships of causality and determination between (a) discursive practices, events and texts, and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relations and processes, to investigate how such practices, events and texts arise out of and are ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power, and to explore how the opacity of these relationship between discourse and society is itself a factor securing power and hegemony (CDA aims at making transparent the relations between discourse practices, social practices, and social structures which might be opaque to the lay person).

In CDA, it usually started from identifying the social problem, as Van Dijk (1996 cited in Wodak 2001:1) suggested that identifying the perspective of those who suffer most, and critically analysis those in power, those who are responsible and those who have the means and the opportunity to solve a problem. Thus, in response to social inequality and the abuse of power, CDA demands ‘politically involved research with an emancipatory requirement’ (Titscher et al, 2000: 147). In this approach it is

inevitable that CDA takes an overt moral and political position with regard to the social problem analyzed.

2.2.2 Some approaches to CDA

Meyer (2001:26) points out this linguistic device is more or less subjected to speaker control, that polarize the representation of in-groups (us) and outgroups (them) that is done by juxtaposing the positive self presentation with a negative other-presentation, where our good sides and actions are emphasized and our bad things deemphasized and vice versa.

Van Dijk (in Meyer 2001:26) puts forth a six step-strategy on how to conduct the actual analysis. Meyer's summary is found below.

2.2.2.1 Analysis of semantic macrostructures: topics and macropropositions.

2.2.2.2 Analysis of local meanings, where the many forms of implicit or indirect meanings, such as implications, presuppositions, allusions, vagueness, omissions and polarizations are especially interesting.

2.2.2.3 Analysis of 'subtle' formal structures: here the most of the linguistic markers mentioned are analyzed.

2.2.2.4 Analysis of global and local discourse forms and formats.

2.2.2.5 Analysis of specific linguistic realizations, for example, hyperbolas, litotes.

2.2.2.6 Analysis of context (Meyer 2001:26).

Wodak distinguishes the notion of 'discourse' and the text. Wodak argues that discourse could be regarded as a complex bundle of simultaneous and sequential interrelated linguistic acts, which manifest themselves within and across the social fields of action as thematically interrelated semiotic, oral or written tokens, very often as 'texts', that belong to specific semiotic types, i.e. genres (Wodak 2001:66).

Wodak (2001:66) defines 'texts' as 'materially durable products of linguistic actions' whereas a 'genre' is considered as 'schematically fixed use of language associated with a particular activity field of action' could be seen as 'segments of the respective societal 'reality' which contribute to constituting and shaping the 'frame' of discourse'.

Wodak particularly considers four aspects of this concept: (1) the immediate, language or text internal co-text; (2) the intertextual and interdiscursive relationship between utterances, texts, genres and discourses; (3) the extralinguistic social/sociological variables and institutional frames of a specific 'context of situation' (middle-range theories); (4) the broader sociopolitical and historical contexts, which the discursive practices are embedded in and related to ('grand theories') (Wodak 2001:67).

The preferred analysis of Wodak (2001) is three-dimensional: start off by establishing the specific contents of topics of a particular discourse with racist, anti-semitic, nationalist or ethnicist ingredients, then investigate the discursive strategies. Thus, examine the linguistic means (as types) and the specific, context-dependent linguistic realizations (as tokens) of the discriminatory stereotypes (Wodak 2001:72).

Wodak 's discourse-historical approach also prescribes the discursive polarization of 'us' versus 'them' as the basic basis of discourse of discrimination. Based on many linguistic and rhetorical means in use, she names five questions which could detect discriminatory discursive elements:

2.2.2.7 How are persons named and referred to linguistically?

2.2.2.8 What traits, characteristics, qualities and features are attributed to them?

2.2.2.9 By means of what arguments and argumentation schemes do specific persons or social groups try to justify and legitimize the exclusion, discrimination, suppression and exploitation of others?

2.2.2.10 From what perspective or point of view are these labels, attributions and arguments expressed?

2.2.2.11 Are the respective utterances articulated overtly? Are they intensified or are they mitigated? (Wodak 2001: 72-73)

2.2.3 The Components of Critical Discourse Analysis

There are some components of critical discourse analysis, such as the followings:

2.2.3.1 Appraisal

Martin and Rose explained that appraisal was management of inter individual meaning. People exploit the appraisal because they want to join social relationship (2003: 22). The mechanism of appraisal was to explain to listeners what speakers assume.

In this case, the researcher used appraisal as tool for investigating the public media's assumption (Jakarta Post daily newspaper). Specifically, the use of appraisal will be important because appraisal decide the opinion pattern. This opinion could shape people's thinking and decision. Jakarta Post as media discourse (in this case) could shape people's impression that NII would be very uncontrollable and dangerous.

2.2.3.2 Ideation

Martin and Rose told that ideation was the substance of discourse (2003:66). They explained some crucial components of ideation: a) ideation was what variations of mission/ actions, b) ideation was the description of actors (the complete profile of *NII*), c) ideation was the combination of actors and actions. In this dissertation, the researcher wants to investigate the activation of *NII*'s movement. Jakarta Post as media discourse tried to shape people assesment of *NII*.

2.2.3.3 Identification

Martin and Rose considered identification as recording the participants (speakers and readers) (2003: 145). These two components were so crucial because discourse needs to be appropriate (between speakers and readers). Hence, the detail data of participants would be needed. The researcher collected and compiled the data description comrehensively.

In this chapter, the researcher also introduced the main subject as identification (*NII*). *NII* was introduced to people by the researcher. *NII*'s identity was introduced by three main components: a) the history of *NII* (included in founding fathers and central actors), b) the mission and target of *NII*, c) the movement and rebel actions of *NII*.

2.2.3.4 Power Relation

Power was related to braveness, social context, language, and culture (Martin & Rose, 2003: 15). The researcher explained that some newspapers as media discourse (Jakarta Post, Republika, and Tempo) has their own position and characteristic.

Jakarta Post was regarded as the medium-moderate newspaper while Tempo was considered as the "brave and strict" newspaper. The description and analysis by Tempo was precise and frontal. These media discourse and journalistic discourse must have power to guide readers' opinion. So, the media has the important position to decide society's assumption.

2.2.3.5 Ideology

NII was the radical Islamic organization. The mission of *NII* was to shape shariah country or Islamic law based country. *NII* rejected the republic democracy and Pancasila (as NKRI/ The Republic Country of Indonesia). *NII* wanted to expand their ideology and mission about Islamic Country of Indonesia. They wanted all the regulations and government policy were based on Islamic law/ shariah. *NII* regarded

all the Republic of Indonesia people must be homogeneous. They have forgotten that the Republic of Indonesia had billion different and heterogeneous tribes and groups. The territorial regions of Indonesia was spreaded to billions cover area. The homogeneous ideology must be impossible for the Republic of Indonesia.

Kahar Muzakkar was introduced as *NII*'s founding father wanted to expand strict and radical movement. *NII* had proposed that the republic government of Indonesia must be totally changed. So, the movement of *NII* always be underground, radical, and rebellious.

2.2.3.6 Attitude

In the case of social discourse, attitude was the assessment and evaluation (Martin & Rose, 2003: 24). The attitude of discourse would be reached after the identification had been finished. So, the researcher had to finish the identification (as the recording story of *NII*) before the researcher had reached attitude evaluation.

Negotiating and assessing attitude consisted of three main components: a) emotional expression, b) deciding character, c) making value and conclusion. The complete explanation would be described as follows.

2.2.4 Negotiating Attitudes

There are negotiating attitudes such as:

2.2.4.1 Determining Feelings: Affective

In the case of negotiating attitude, affective was closely related to emotional expression. What people feel whether high or low expression was included in negotiating attitude. Feeling determination had two components: a) people could have two kinds of feeling (positive or negative; low or high; bad or good), b) people could express feeling or emotional expression directly. The researcher would explain two different emotional expression. People's feeling could be identified clearly. The complete explanation would be attached follows.

In the happy and grateful condition, people could reveal their feeling as described below.

Today was so **exciting**.

I was the most the **lucky** person in the world.

I was so **glad**.

Today, everyone was so **joyful**.

My job and my boss was so **amazing**.

The positive or good affective could be expressed as emotional expression as like as: exciting, lucky/the most lucky, glad, joyful, and amazing. In the different condition (hopeless and sad condition), people expressed different emotional expressions.

Today, I faced so many **unpredictable** moments.

I was very **dissatisfied**.

Today, everything was **out of planning**.

Everything was **out of control**.

Every one was **so neglectful**.

The negative emotional expressions could be described as these expressions:
unpredictable, dissatisfied, out of planning, out of control, so neglectful,

2.2.4.2 Decide People or Group's Character: Judgement

In the case of making judgement, there would be two kinds of decision: a) high/positive judgement (praising/admiring), b) low/negative judgement (condemning/critisizing) (Martin & Rose , 2003: 29). Furthermore, the two different type of judgement were also usually expressed by people: a) direct judgement, and b) implied judgement. The example of different judgement would be attached as follows.

In the case of positive judgement, people could express by revealing these emotional expressions/admiring:

I really **admired** her.

She was so **unbreakable** woman.

No one could **force** her.

She was **so brilliant**.

She was **so perfect** in everything.

In the different judgement (negative or critisizing), people could reveal these emotional expressions:

She was **so bad partner**.

Becoming her partner, I had reached many **failures**.

Her capacity was **zero**.

She could do **nothing**.

Everything would be **unfinished** by her.

She was **very untalented** woman.

2.2.4.3 Making Value Process and Phenomena

Martin and Rose explained that making value was considered as appreciating the worth things (2003: 32). People usually make evaluation for something as like as matters, sightseeing, panoramas, problems, opinions, and so on. From all these affect and judgement, things could be appreciated positively and negatively. The researcher would express the two different appreciations as follows.

In the case of positive appreciations, people could reveal these emotional evaluations:

A **cheerful** day

A **very successful** moment

An **extremely strong** man.

An **incredibly amazing** view

In the case of negative appreciations, people could express these emotional appreciations:

A **very unimportant** issue

A **extremely neglectful** moment

A **very untalented** woman

A **strongly serious** moment

An **extremely unsatisfied** work

2.2.5 Media and journalistic Discourse

Discourse could be the followings:

2.2.5.1 Media Discourse

It is widely accepted that choice of words in news report is by no means arbitrary. To some extent, wording is not a journalist's own creation, but the representation or reflection of the social, political or religious ideas shared by the social group the journalist belongs to. In relation to the topic in question, therefore, it is relevant to present one of the field that CDA usually deals with that media discourse.

This is in accordance with what Wodak (2001: 2) asserted that her research specifically considers institutional, political, gender, and media discourse which testify to more or less overt relation of struggle and conflict.

2.2.5.2 Journalistic Discourse

This discourse tried to discuss how selected headline texts from the the Jakarta post expose its ideology or belief toward the topic of NII's case from Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) perspective. This issue is exposed rapidly by media both

electronic and newspaper as it is potentially consumptive. It seems that they try to present this hot topic as it to be persistent exists. However, as media function as a social means, they are expected to be neutral and proportional in conveying the news. They should not expose news based upon certain group's interest.

Newspapers, as one of the media that functions as social control in society are expected to be fair in facing this matter, present a balance and proportional news about an issue. They are hoped to be able to give an in-depth comprehension for all layers of society. They were not supposed to take side to certain party or individual nor government. However, it is likely that there is a tendency that media tend to affiliate to a certain group.

In writing headline texts or news, the writer supposed that the writers of the text consciously or not would tend to stand for certain interest. This is probably affected by the influence of the major readers. Therefore, the newspaper publisher strives to fulfill the demand of the consumers or the writers themselves who tend to take side on the topic. For that reason, readers should be aware and critical to what they read especially the ideological issue, so that they do not just accept and take it for granted. As Richardson (2007:27) asserted: Journalistic discourse, in particular, is one active element in bringing about such change through shaping understandings, influencing audience attitudes and beliefs (particularly through their reinforcement) and transforming the consciousness of those who read and consume it.

The example of NII case is taken from the Jakarta post which has a hidden ideology as it to serve the convenience of the majority of its readers who on the other

side has a power to manipulate the discourse practices realized in the news. However, this needs some evidences for revelation. Somehow, evidences are very important to establish a truth.

For better understanding about NII Case from the headlines, the writer consider CDA as the most appropriate way of scrutinizing them – although in reality there is no such single ideal approach to deal with this matter. By means of CDA, the writer would elaborate and revealed the hidden ideology that lies within the text.

This study was aimed at exposing the language in headlines about NII case which reflects an ideology. And the tools that I am going to employ are based on CDA approach proposed by White (2003) and some analysts (Wodak: 2001, Fairclough, 1995, 2003). We opted for a CDA approach as it incorporates the social, cognitive and discursive elements. It is hoped that not only us but also readers are expected to get a comprehensive understanding and alternative point of view on *NII* case in newspaper, this will lead us for better knowledge about the texts.

2.2.6 The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is one of Indonesian newspapers written in English which is widely accessible for local and global market. It was the first Indonesian newspaper written in English published in 1983 with aim at providing an Indonesian perspective to counter the highly unbalanced Western-dominated global traffic of news and views.

Along the history, in 1994, this newspaper became the first Indonesian newspaper to go global under nicknamed ‘Go international’. Three global companies providing database services from three different parts of the world signed agreements with the Post to make the paper accessible 24 hours a day to tens of thousands of their subscribers around the world. Under the arrangements, the Post is transmitted every morning in digitalized format via modem to three main computers in New York in USA, London in the UK and Palo Alto in California, USA, each owned by Chamber World Network, Reuters and Dialog, making the paper the first in this country to go international without the heavy burden of transportation costs.

The Jakarta Post could be accessed through www.thejakartapost.com. The news is always changing everyday that serve both local and international audiences. This newspaper wants to expand the scope of readers.

2.2.7 The NII Movement from the Past till Recent Time

As its name ‘*NII*’ suggests, Islamic State of Indonesia has never been in existence. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia always makes every effort to stop or prevent the Indonesian Moslem hardliners (extremists) from securing the establishment of *NII*. It is therefore logical to assume that *NII* is an illegal Moslem ideology—that is to create a state on the basis of Syari’ah of Islam. Despite the fact that Moslems in Indonesia are still the majority but Indonesia has adopted Pancasila as the state ideology, which cater for other religions. Instead, tolerance among religion practitioners (followers) has to be maintained.

The struggle of *NII* ideology started from the era of 1940s (right before the independence of Indonesia) up to the present time in all its form of manifestation. It was Sekarmadji Kartosoewirjo, a radical Moslem politician, who coordinated all activities to establish Islamic State of Indonesia, believing that the only valid law is the Islamic syariah (https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negara_Islam_Indonesia). Kartosoewirjo himself was shot to death in a capital punishment under Sukarno's administration. The movement of Kartosoewirjo is known as '*Gerakan DI/TII*' which, although he is dead, accumulated up to most parts of the Indonesian territory (Kompas.com. 25 April 2011), such as *DI/TII* of Daud Beureueh (Aceh), *DI/TII* Ibnu Hadjar (South Kalimantan), *DI/TII* Amir Fatah (Central Java), *DI/TII* Qohar Muzzakar (South Sulawesi). Only under President Susilo BambangYudhoyono (SBY) did the Government of the Republic of Indonesia grant a special status for Aceh Region, stipulating that Acehnese shall practice the Islam Syariah in daily encounters and routines without separating itself from the Republic of Indonesia, a win-win solution between the central government of Indonesia and Movement of Aceh Freedom (GAM).

Despite the fact that the ideology of Islamic State has been banned, organizations cracked down in military attacks, their underground movements continue, again in different manifestations. Such a movement is labeled as 'latent threat' that the government should be aware of and in alert. In 2011, for example, *NII* organization was crimped and the followers were put in jail. The types of movement

of this ideology have changes over times in terms of weapons, from using simple guns and or revolvers to deployment of time bombs.

In relevance to the current study, a critical discourse analysis with respect to how the journalists of the Jakarta Post represented their movements in a discourse representation—in other words, how the journalists position themselves and the readers needs to be investigated to know whether or not undemocratic uses of language were employed.

2.2.7 The Novelty of the Research

There are some novelties of this study, theoretically, practically and pedagogically, such in the followings:

2.2.7.1 Theoretical Novelty

There were many studies conducted on *Negara Islam Indonesia* but mostly from the point of view of religious aspects or the rebellion aspect to Indonesia government (wanted to build Islamic State). So far, as the writer knew, the writer is the only person who conducted research on NII from the language point of view. So the writer's study would make theoretical contribution of it.

There were also researchers who conducted research on terrorism or radicalism but most of them were about terrorism abroad (Middle East, Europe, American etc). The writer conducted research on language points of view about terrorist group or radical group (NII) of origin Indonesia and published the texts through English written newspaper owned and operated by Indonesian.

2.2.7.2 Practical Novelty

Through this study, practical novelty could be achieved. How the Jakarta Post put its ideology on the text of NII (the Post could make “a balance” of their texts on NII). However, the Jakarta Post’s balance was not “real balance” but still tended to support government (police) interest than the NII group of interest. Through generic structure, communicative purposes, language feature and appraisal system could be reached practical novelty of the research.

2.3 Logical Framework

Analytical framework or logical framework would be the basis of this research. The power relation and the dominance of one party in communication to other party (government of Indonesia, the Jakarta Post, and the group of NII) could be revealed through the text of headlines and editorial published by the Jakarta Post.

The government’s dominance, the government’s views on the group of NII could be reflected through the texts in the Jakarta Post on NII’s issue. As Fairclough (1989:45) states that some point of critical discourse analysis (CDA) in the texts could reveal the power relation, the ideology behind the texts under study and some other phenomena. CDA also reflected the social practice in the society and social relationship among the society (through the texts).

The researcher also used the theory of Fairclough to reveal the the generic structure of the texts under study, the communicative purpose of the texts, the linguistic feature of the text. Then continuing using the theory of White and Rose to reveal the appraisal aspect of affective, the appraisal aspect of judgment, and the appraisal aspect of value. These syntactical tools could lead the researcher to reveal the “position” of the Jakarta Post whethre the Post tended to support government of Indonesia or supported the group of NII.

By doing so, the analysis on the texts followed Fairclough theory and White Rose theory, so the research was intended to get more complete results. Complete was meant the researcher could reveal beginning from the language aspects point of view (generic structure, communicative purpose, and linguistic feature) until the appraisal or the evaluation aspect or perception from the producer of the texts (the Jakarta Post) to the group of *Negara Islam Indonesia (NII)* through the 23 headlines and 6 editorials on NII’s issue under the study.

For better understanding about NII Case from the headlines, the writer consider CDA as the most appropriate way of scrutinizing them – although in reality there is no such single ideal approach to deal with this matter. By means of CDA, the writer would elaborate and revealed the hidden ideology that lies within the text. All the logical framework under study it could also came up with an hypothesis that the Jakarta Post as the texts publisher or the text producer had a power to NII group (in power relation).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the writer would provide two subchapters: (i) conclusions, and (ii) suggestions. The first sub chapter was considered as the overall discussion of the study and the second sub chapter was regarded as suggestions for some people like teacher/lecturer, student, politicians and next researchers.

5.1 Conclusions

5.1.1 Generic Structure

The only generic structure of the data (headlines and editorials) was the news item which have been divided into three parts: (1) main events, (2) elaborations, and (3) source.

5.1.2 Communicative Purpose

From 23 headlines and 6 editorials, the communicative purposes of the texts were:

5.1.2.1 To tell the readers that the terrorist escapes new tricky to strengthen their link

5.1.2.2 To explain the readers that a big number of students have been affected by

NII.

5.1.2.3 To informs th e readers about an event which have been targeted to strengthen

Pancasila as national's ideology

5.1.2.4 To tell readers that terrorists have shaped underground movement, especially

at campus.

5.1.2.5 To inform the readers about new trend of terrorism (from *pesantren* to campus)

5.1.2.6 To inform the readers about a parliamentary agenda related to terrorism

5.1.2.7 To show the readers that some certain universities rejected *NII* strictly

5.1.2.8 To show the readers about *NII* power from historical background.

5.1.3 Language Features

5.1.3.1 Saying verb, which were represented by the word “said”. In every single headline, there would be more than 7 saying verb of ‘said’. There have been saying verbs from two different figures: 1) National Police Spokesman, and 2) Jakarta Police chief.

5.1.3.2 Setting of place, such as Jakarta, Jambi, Bandung, Purwokerto and etc.

5.1.3.3 Past tense/past perfect tense/ present perfect tense.

5.1.3.4 Adverbs (manner/place/time) represented by the words allegedly, strongly, clearly, and so on. The adverbs of place of headlines and editorials; Jakarta, Medan, Jambi, Bandung, and Purwokerto. The adverb of time that have been used by Jakarta Post are that the years and the days.

5.1.4 Affective

The Jakarta Post headlines and editorials revealed more negative feeling which was proposed to prosecute the terrorist group. The Jakarta Post would be supportive

effort for Indonesian Police and government through the publication of the text on *NII*.

5.1.5 Judgment

The Jakarta Post used the positive terms to support police's effort and used the lower term to describe the terrorist group. The Jakarta Post made some judgment that *NII* was a group of terrorist, radicalism by using negative judgment to the group through its texts.

5.1.6 Value

The Jakarta Post pointed the more positive value for Indonesian police. It was regarded as supportive effort. Contrary, there would be negative value for terrorist group. Based on those negative value, the Jakarta Post used all the negative data for terrorist group.

The conclusion of this research was the Jakarta Post ideology tended to support the government or police than the *NII* group through the text of headlines and editorials about the issues on *NII*. But the Post's tendency was not so high or in other word the Jakarta Post already tried to make its balance when publishing news.

5.2 Suggestions

This study was pure descriptive linguistics. Based on the data, data analysis, discussion, and conclusion, then the writer has some suggestion:

5.2.1 For Teacher/Lecturer

Teachers or lecturers of Reading and Writing should teach critically by mastering some CDA components (generic structure, linguistic features, communicative purposes, and appraisal). Recently there were many texts (mainly uploaded through social media and online texts) were indicated as hoax and social media and online texts could be also became original resources for the teacher for teaching. So by mastering those CDA component, teacher would critically selected the resources for teaching texts and he/she could teach his/her students critically.

5.2.2 For students

Students should not take for granted the texts, but should read the text critically (the purposes of the text, the ideology behind the text, the producer of the text and so on). There would be no texts without bearing any ideology (untold) from the producer of the texts. By mastering CDA components, students would wisely select the text and digested the texts more critically.

5.2.3 For Politicians

The writer of this current study suggested that the findings in this study were useful for the politicians in considering their policy. The writer also suggested that politicians would not react directly to any statement (texts) that it seemed not appropriate in any issues but he/she should digest the texts using the CDA component to revealed the purpose of the texts, the goal/ideology behind the texts, the generic

structure of the texts, the communicative purposes of the texts as well as appraisal system on the texts.

5.2.4 For Next Researcher

The study conducted by the writer was far from the complete and perfect. The next researcher could focus on other point of view like: a) metaphora, b) speech act, and so on. Besides they also can identify not only the NII but also the other group or organization like NU, Muhammadiyah, Ahmadiyah, and so on. Furthermore, they can investigate the newspaper headlines and editorials not only according to the study of critical discourse analysis but also to those of sociolinguistics, dialectology, and so on.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Akbarudin, A.M. (2013). *Pemikiran RM Kartosoewirjo tentang Republik Indonesia. Skripsi*. Yogyakarta: UIN Sunan Kalijaga.

Kumoring, U. B. (2013). *Kejahatan Altruistik yang Dilakukan oleh Anggota NII Komandemen Wilayah 9 (NII KW 9) dalam Menjalankan Kewajibannya (Studi Kasus Mantan Anggota NII KW 9)*. Jakarta: Fisip UI.

Badib, A. A. (2011). *Discourse*. Lecture Noted. Unpublished.

Badib, A. A. (2011). *Universal Pragmatic*. Lecture Noted. Unpublished.

Blume, M. and Lust, B. C. (2017). *Research Methods in Language Acquisition: Principles, Procedures, and Practices*. Washington DC: American Psychological Association.

Coulthard, M (1994). On Analysing and Evaluation Written Text. In Coulthard, M (ed.). *Advances in Written Text*, pp 1-11. London: Routledge.

Cutting, J. (2002). *Pragmatics and Discourse*. London: Routledge.

Dellinger, B. 1995. Critical Discourse Analysis. At www.users.utu.bredelli/cda.html

Derewianka, B. (1990). *Exploring How Text Works*. New South Wales: Primary English Teaching Association.

Dixon, P (1971). *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*. London: Pinter Publisher.

Eklof, S. (2003). *Power and Political Culture in Suharto's Indonesia: the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDIP) and Decline of the New Order (1986-98)*. Copenhagen: NIAS.

Eriyanto, E (2001). *Analisis Wacana*. Yogyakarta: LKiS

Fairclough, N. (1989). *Language and Power*. Singapore: Longman Group UK Limited.

Fairclough, N. (ed). (1992). *Critical Language Awareness*. London: Longman.

- Fairclough, N. (1992). *Discourse and Social Change*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Fairclough, N (1995a). *Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language*. New York: Longman Publishing.
- Fairclough, N. (1995b). *Media Discourse*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Fairclough, N. (1993). Critical Discourse Analysis and the Marketisation of Public Discourse: The Universities. *Discourse & Society* 4(2): 133–168.
- Fairclough, N. (1995). *Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language*. New York: Longman Publishing.
- Fairclough, N. (2003). *Analysing Discourse: Textual Analysis for Social Research*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Fiske, J (1990). *Introduction to Communication Studies*. London: Routledge.
- Fiske, J. (1994). *Media matters: Everyday culture and political change*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Fowler, J. et al (1979). *Language and Control*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Frost, J. (2013). *English Grammar*. Switzerland: Bern.
- Gazali, A.M. (2011) *Menahan Laju Negara Islam Indonesia*. Kolom Pakar Media Indonesia 2 Mei 2011. Jakarta: Media Indonesia.
- Hadi, S. (2013). NII Konsepsi Shajarah Tayyibah dalam Konstruksi Negara Islam. *Journal of Qur'an and Hadith Studies*, 2 (1), 87-104.
- Halliday, M.A.K & Hasan, R. (1985). *Language, Context, and Text: Aspects of Language in a Social-Semiotic Perspective*. Victoria: Deakin University Press.
- Hasman. H. (2013). *Darul Islam (Studi Ide Pembentukan dan Gerakan Negara Islam di Sulawesi Selatan)*. Makassar: UIN Alaudin.
- Hiddess, B (2001). *Discourse of Power: From Hobbes to Foucault*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.

Huckin, T N (1997). Critical Discourse Analysis. In Tom Miller (ed.) *Functional Approaches to Written Text: Classroom Application*. United States Information Agency.

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

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/the_jakarta_post accessed June 18, 2017

<https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2011/04/25/09200958/terorisme.jalan.baru.menghadapi.keputusan>

<http://nasional.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/umum16/01/09/ow4v334> (accessed 17 January 2018)

<http://kompas.s.com> 25 april 2011/ accessed 1 June 2017

<https://www.slideshare.net/srgeorgi/basic-news-article-structure>

<http://britishcourse.com/news-items-text-definition-generic-structure-purposes-language-frature.php>

<https://www.englishgrammar.org/sentences-simple-compound/>

Jowett, G S and Victoria, OD (1986). *Propaganda and Persuasion*. London: Sage Publication.

Linda, T. et. al (1999). *Language, Society and Power*. London: Routledge.

Martin, JR and Rose, D. (2003). *Working with Discourse-Meaning beyond the Clause*. New York: Continuum International Publishing Group.

Meyer, M. (2001). *Between Theory, Method, and Politics: Positioning of the Approaches to CDA*. London: Sage Publication, Ltd.

Mubarok, M. & Adnjani, M. D. (2012). Konstruksi Pemberitaan Media Tentang NII (Analisis Framing Republika dan Kompas). *Jurnal Ilmiah Komunikasi MAKNA* . 3 (1), 25-41. Semarang: Unissula Press.

Mucia, C, Marianne and Olshtain, E (2000). *Discourse and Context in Language Teaching*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mursidi, N (2007). Kejahatan Jurnalisme Media Amerika. *Suara Merdeka* , February

11, 2007 p 31

- Purwanto, S. (2009). Around the Fall of Soeharto, a 32-year-period of Indonesian Presidency. An analysis of the rhetorical strategies in Richard Mann's Plot and Scheme that brought down Soeharto (1998) to reveal the struggle of ideology. Germany: VDM Verlag.
- Reisigl, M. & Wodak, R (2001). *Discourse and Discrimination*. London: Routledge.
- Republika.co.id.jakarta 9th January 2016
- Richardson, J. E. (2007). *Analysing Newspapers*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- \
Samodra, I (2004). *Aku Melawan Teroris!*. Solo: Jazera
- Schiffrin, D (1994). *Approaches to Discourse*. Oxford: Balckwell.
- Soegeng Y, A.Y. (2006). *Dasar-Dasar Penelitian Bidang Sosial, Psikologi dan Pendidikan*. Semarang: IKIP PGRI Semarang Press.
- Stubbs, M (2005). *Discourse Analysis: The Sociolinguistic Analysis of Natural Language*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Sutopo, D. (2010). *Discourse*. Lecture Note. Unpublished.
- Titscher, S.M., et all (2000). *Method of Text and Discourse Analysis*. London: Sage Publication.
- Van Dijk, T. A. (1979). Text and Context. London: Longman.
- Van Dijk, T. A. (1985). Discourse and communication. Berlin/New York: de Gruyter.
- Van Dijk, T.A (1996). Opinion and Ideologies in Editorials. A paper for the 4th International Symposium of Critical Discourse Analysis. Available at <http://www.discourse-in-society.org/teun.html>.
- Van Dijk, T. A cited in Wodak, R (2001). Discourse and the society: London: Routledge..
- White, P.R (2001). Appraisal: An Overview. Available att [http://www.grammatics.com/appraisal guide](http://www.grammatics.com/appraisal%20guide).

Wodak, R & Weiss, G. (2003). *Critical Discourse Analysis: Theory and Interdisciplinarity*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Wodak, R and Chilton, P. (2005). *A New Agenda in Critical Discourse Analysis*: Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.