

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The chapter one presents the background of research, the statement of problems, the research objective, the research significance and clarification of key terms.

1.1 Background

In the last teens years, Indonesia has been attacked by suicide bombing terror plotters. Since 2000 until 2018 there are 39 suicide bombing attacks that are carried out by an Islamic extremist group or other militant groups who have the same ideology (List of terrorist incidents in Indonesia, 2018). Indonesia has long to eradicate Islamist militancy that often practices suicide bombing attacks. The worst ever terror attacks was in Bali 2002 when 202 people (mostly foreigners) were killed in attacks at popular nightclubs in the city of Kuta. Since then, Indonesian authority has arrested and sentenced to die hundreds of people who link to Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) because a number of attacks in early of those years were claimed by them.

After those several suicide bombing attacks, Indonesia is seen as a state of terrorism and cause the emergence of Islamophobia in the non-Muslim community at national and international levels. As a matter of fact, Islamophobia emerged after the terrorist attacks on September 9, 2001, which destroyed the World Trade Center building in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. It became a momentum of a resurgence of hatred towards Islam. Furthermore, Islam was in the spotlight of the world and many mass media have produced the news about Islam. This phenomenon becomes one of the reasons why the author curious and tries to analyze the news about bombing attacks especially, in Indonesia.

One of the latest and the worst suicide bombing attacks in Indonesia happened in Surabaya on May 13th, 2018 (AlJazeera, 2018) (BBC, 2018)

(Marxism, 2018). The bombings were carried out by six family members, including two sons and two young daughters. They carried out suicide bombing attacks on three different churches in Indonesia's second largest city, Surabaya. It becomes a crucial thing that the government and society must handle and leave it. There is a lot of reaction to this accident that happened in Indonesia, the world's most populous Muslim-majority country. The Christian leaders said in a statement on Sunday quoted by The Jakarta Post, "...We do not need to be afraid when facing terror threats. We must leave it completely" (BBC, 2018).

As seen from the bombing attacks that occurred in Indonesia, there are several effects which bother some aspects caused by the acts of terrorism. According to Mansdrof (2008, p. 8) " The terrorism act states that these actions involve serious violence against a person, serious damage to property, endangers a person's life, creates a serious risk to the safety of public or is designed to seriously interfere or disrupt an electronic system".

As a result of the suicide bombing attacks incident, many national and international mass media and newspapers reported the issue which shook all circles. All the mass media reported the Surabaya bombing attacks in different ways with a different perspective and language use. It means that the mass media can make a change of public opinions and attention on some hot issues by their text. Some of them produce news with a strong ideology and language but some also produce news with soft languages. It makes the researcher curious to analyze the language use and hidden ideology related to the issue. Likewise, the issues of terrorism in Indonesia are always increasing and need more research or analysis to find out is there any hidden ideology in the online news which published the issues. Considering that fact, the mass media are embedded with hidden ideologies and manipulated discourse structures. Fowler (1991) assumes that mass media or newspapers are not neutral in conveying diverse events based on the viewpoints followed by them. It is evident that a number of languages and discourses are transmitting to people

through diverse types of media among the role of the newspaper in ideological manipulation is prominent.

Based on the explanation above, this research analyzes and undertakes a comparative study between two online news reports which are different in some aspects such as country, religion, and ideology. There are *BBC* (Daily British Newspaper) and *Al Jazeera* (Daily Uni Emirates Arab Newspaper) in terms of representing their perspective on the Surabaya bombing attacks. Then, this study tries to seek whether any bias in the language and the perspective of those online mass media in the case of Surabaya bombing attacks. In order to reveal how opposing ideologies and perspective are represented differently in those online mass media. Hence thus, In this research, the news becomes the object of the analysis. It is the article or online news of Surabaya bombing attacks from BBC and Al Jazeera dated on May 13, 2018.

The author must consider every element or component of BBC and Al Jazeera online news reports about Surabaya bombing attacks to seek in detail how language use, hidden ideology, and power are contained in the online news reports of BBC and Al Jazeera by using the theory of critical discourse analysis (CDA) suggested by Teun A. Van Dijk.

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytical research that primary studies the way of social power abuse, dominance, and inequality which are enacted, reproduced and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context (Van Dijk, 2008). Furthermore, McGregor described in (Lombardi, 2018, p. 17) confirmed that critical discourse analysis studies discourse as a social practice with the aim of understanding the power of language in society. It tries to uncover ways in which the dominant forces in society favor their interests through oral and written language. Also, critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a way of studying any kind of text critically to see how it influences or is influenced by society. According to Fairclough in (Lombardi, 2018, p. 17), the relationship between the use of language and the

power are often not apparent, and it is through CDA that the researcher can identify them.

Van Dijk (2008) holds that texts are not used just to inform us of some reality. They, additionally, based on the ideological standpoints of the person, organization, and so forth. One of the main tenets of CDA is to reveal the sources of dominance and inequality observed in society by analyzing texts (written or spoken). In addition, this research applies the basic conceptual and theoretical concepts of discourse structures worked out and used by Van Dijk (2000) in his CDA studies. The discourse structures are topic semantic macrostructures, local meanings, the relevance of subtle formal structures, context models and event models.

Previous research about CDA on newspapers has been widely done by several researchers, one of them is Zohre and Hamid Reza (2015), who did a comparative study between two daily English newspapers of *Los Angeles Times* and *Tehran Times* in terms of representing negotiations of the nuclear program of Iran. The study used the discursive micro and macro strategies suggested by Van Dijk. The result of the study showed that the two daily English newspapers are represented differently the negotiations nuclear programs of Iran with their's own language, ideology, and perspective.

Furthermore, research done by Mahfouz (2013) talked about the police news story framing in two Egyptian newspapers of Al-Gomhuria and Al-Dostour. To this end, the ideological perspective of the two newspapers was explored resorting to critical discourse analysis framework. The result of this study showed that the two newspapers manipulated the language to be in harmony.

For those reasons above, the researcher needs to conduct the study to analyze the problem with the title: “THE PERSPECTIVE OF BBC AND ALJAZEERA ON BOMBING ATTACKS IN SURABAYA (A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS)”.

1.2 Statement of Problems

As every new report has its perspective and language use as the baseline of their news reports, this study focuses on finding out the ideological perspective of two online news are BBC and Al Jazeera in relation to the Surabaya bombing attacks using Van Dijk's theory. The followings are the research questions:

1. What discourse structures (in terms of language use) are utilized by both online news reports of BBC and Al Jazeera in relation to the bombing attacks in Surabaya?
2. How power and ideology represent in discourse structures of BBC and Al Jazeera online news reports?

1.3 Research Objective

The research is aimed to find out the ideological perspective and language use of two online news reports are *BBC* and *Al Jazeera* in relation to the Surabaya bombing attacks using Van Dijk's theoretical approach. The followings are the research objective :

1. To identify what are discourse structures of language use that utilized by BBC and Al Jazeera in realltion to bombing attacks in Surabaya.
2. To describe the representation of power and ideology that indicated in discourse structures in BBC and Al Jazeera online news reports.

1.4 Research Significance

The result of this research is expected to give a great contribution to the theoretical and practical in the field of an application of Critical Discourse Analysis in media discourse studies. Theoretically, the research is expected to enrich the comprehension and the understanding of CDA learning, especially about media discourse. Practically, the research is useful for: the English lectures and students in English Literature Departement and other readers or researchers.

1.5 Clarification of Key Terms

Power means the ability to control other people with a great influence. Likewise, it means someone's capacity and strength to influence the other people, to agree speaker's idea and to support the speaker's argument (Oxford, 2005, p. 335).

Ideology is a system of beliefs that define the social identity of a group. Likewise, it is controlling and organizing its actions, aims, norms and values (Lombardi, 2018).

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) provides theories and methods for studying any kind of text critically to see how it influences or is influenced by society. Similarly, CDA studies discourse as social practice with the aim of understanding the power, ideology and language use in a text (Van Dijk, 2009).

Socio-Cognition is a theory and model of CDA that introduced by Van Dijk for analyzing the ideological discourse. It studies the relation between discourse, society and cognition (Van Dijk, 2009, pp. 62-85)

Discourse Structures are the method in the way to reveal the language use, power and ideology which is covered in a text that suggested by Teun A. Van Dijk. The analyses of discourse structures are divided into five parts: topic semantic macrostructures, local meanings, subtle formal structures, context models and event models (Van Dijk T. A., 2001, p. 96).