CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Critical Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is a multidisciplinary approach to the study of language use and communication in their socio-cultural contexts. Against the background of the classical tradition of rhetoric, modern discourse analysis emerged in the late 1960s and early 1970s from different but related developments in anthropology, ethnography, linguistics, poetics, psychology, micro-sociology, mass communication, history, political science, and other disciplines in the humanities and social sciences interested in the analysis of 'text' or 'talk'. The many directions in contemporary discourse analysis have in common a detailed study of the various levels or dimensions of natural discourse, such as everyday conversations, institutional dialogues, stories, argumentation, media discourses (such as news reports, advertisements or television programmes), and many other genres of text or communicative events (Van Dijk, 1985).

To stress it, Van Dijk (2001), state that Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced,

and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. With such dissident research, critical discourse analysts take explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose, and ultimately resist social inequality. It focuses on the constellation of power which occur in the process of production and the reproduction of meaning (Eriyanto, 2001). Power here does not include the individual's power since CDA sees individual as not neutral subject because individual is centrally involved in the society which power and ideology are exist. Therefore, it can be said that CDA focused on the social power.

CDA sees that language hold important role which dominance and inequality can be revealed. Language has the power in shaping the ideology of dominance and inequality. Dominance in this context is the implementation of social power by elites, institutions or groups that inflicts in social inequality; this also covers political, cultural, class, ethnic, racial, and gender inequality (Van Dijk, 1993). Indeed that social interaction and communication itself influence the emergence of various form of dominance in many aspects. Therefore, it explains the CDA role to understand such complex matters.

In addition, Fairclough and Wodak (1997, p.258), stated that CDA gives a better perspective to people by criticizing and investigating the linguistic form, which is considered as the result of social interaction. They added that linguistics form may always contain an ideology that reflects a

particular construction of society. They also summarized (p. 271-80) the main tenets of CDA as follows:

- 1. CDA addresses social problem
- 2. Power relations are discursive
- 3. Discourse constitute society and culture
- 4. Discourse does ideological work
- 5. Discourse is historical
- 6. The link between text and society is mediated
- 7. Discourse analysis is interpretative and explanatory
- 8. Discourse is a form of social action

CDA has some major approaches; here are some of them (Fairclough and Wodak, 1997 cited in Rahmatika, 2008)

- a. French Discourse Analysis
- b. Critical Linguist
- c. Socio-cultural Change Approach
- d. Discourse-historical Approach
- e. Social-semiotic Approach
- f. Socio-cognitive Approach

From those approaches, which has mentioned above, the researcher will apply Van Dijk's socio-cognitive approach to reveal the true meaning hidden beneath the articles on Tempo Online, The Jakarta Globe and The Australian about Bali-nine death execution on online news report. Then this

research only applied the part of microstructure, which is suitable to be applied in order to reveal what is talking about in the news report.

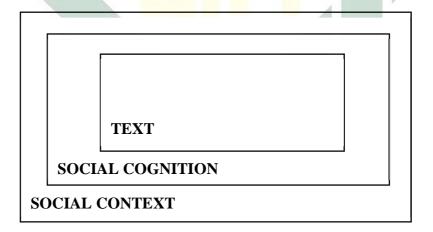
2.1.2 Socio Cognitive Approach

This research will be applied the Critical Discourse Analysis which focus on Socio Cognitive approach that proposed by Van Dijk. This approach is available to discover the social inequality one sided-ness problem, which appear as the effect of social interaction and power dominance. Besides that by using this approach, it allows the researcher to understand the theme, the scheme and the linguistic features, which supported the news as has been stated by Van Dijk (1988; 1998; 2005), every text and talk has its own schema, news reports as one of discourse production also does.

The term socio cognitive itself means the study of mental representations and the processes of language users when they produce and comprehend discourse and participate in verbal interaction, as well as in the knowledge, ideologies and other beliefs shared by social groups. This approach examines the ways in which such cognitive phenomena are related to the structures of discourse, verbal interaction, communicative events and situations, as well as societal structures, such as those of domination and social inequality (Van Dijk, 2002). The points of Van Dijk socio cognitive approach is showing how the process of the text is produced by reporter and

drawing how norms and values of the society about women position and patriarchy culture spread and absorbed by the reporter.

In this approach, van Dijk combines the three dimension of discourse: text, socio cognition and social context (Eriyanto, 2001, p. 224). Textual analysis is aimed to seek how structure and discourse strategies use to highlight certain theme. Socio cognition level determine the individual cognition of the reporter in the process of the news production. Social context seek how text relate further with the development of social structure and public knowledge of phenomenon. The core of socio cognitive approach is to combine the three elements that the author mentioned above into single analysis. The model of Van Dijk's analysis can be described as follow (Eriyanto, 2001).



Besides that, Van Dijkk devided the text into three levels, Macrostructure, Superstructure and Microstructure. Macrostructure is the global knowledge of the text that can be analyzed by observing the topic or theme of the text. Superstructure arrange the scheme of the text that consist of introduction, body and conclusion so that create coherent meaning. Then

the last is Microstructure is the text meaning, which can be observed through the section of words, sentences, and style that applied in the text (cited in Eriyanto, 2001, p.227).

The element of the text can be more understandable from the table below:

Text Structure	Things which are	Elements
	observed	
Macrostructure	Thematic	Topic
Superstructure	Schematic	Scheme
Microstructure	Semantic Style	Setting, details,
	Meaning which want to	meaning, presupposition,
	be insisted from the text	nominalization.
	Syntaxes Style	Sentence form,
	How the form and	coherence, pronoun
	organization of the	
	sentence is formed.	
	Lexical Style	Lexicon
	How the diction is used	
	in the news article	
	Rhetoric Style	Graphic, metaphor,
	How and in what way is	expression
	the tendency is done	

Element of a text (Eriyanto cited in

Fasih 2011)

Van Dijk added that although the text is divided into three elements, all those three elements are a single unity: they are interrelated and support each other. The framework of the text, the words choice and the word sentence use to support the global meaning of the text (cited in Eriyanto, 2001 p. 226).

In this research, the researcher will apply the microstructure level only, on the news about the death execution on Bali-nine case. It is because Microstructure is intend to search the text meaning, which will be observed through the section of words, sentences, and style that applied in the text. The microstructure level is suitable to be applied in order to reveal what is talking about in the news report.

2.1.3 Microstructure

There are four style in the microstructure (Eriyanto, 2001) that can help us search the meaning of the text. They are semantic, syntaxes, lexical and rhetoric. In the semantic style, it deals with the meaning of the news. The meaning could be seen from the setting, details, meaning, presupposition, nominalization of the text. All four of those elements, influence the meaning that journalist wanted to emphasize in the news. The selection of setting in the news determine where the reader view will be lead. The setting of the text is very useful because it can reveal what the text is actually talked about. Sometime journalist do not convey the mean content of the text. From the setting, we can analyze what is the hidden message that the journalist want to convey.

In the syntaxes style, we can know how the form and organization of the sentence is formed. There are three elements, which we can use to analyze. They are sentence form, coherence and pronoun. Sentence form relate to how to think logically. The sentence form of the text is not just a question of technical correctness of grammar, but determining the meaning, which is formed by the form of sentence. In the structured active sentences, somebody becomes the subject of a statement, whereas in passive sentences somebody becomes an object. A meaning in a statement may look different depending on the placement of the subject and its object. Generally, the main subject that is considered important is always placed at the beginning of the sentence. All sentence structure is correct, but all variations indicated in the levels where which part of the text is pressured more, and which are focused more.

Coherence is a relation or connecting the word or phrase in the text.

Where two sentences which describing different facts can be connected to seem coherent. With the result a facts that is not related can be related.

Coherence can easily observed from the conjunction word.

In the Lexical Style, we know how the diction is used in the news article. In this element, we will know how a journalist choose their word choice. According to Eriyanto (2001), the word choices could influence the discourse of the text. The word choice will show us what ideology hidden beneath the news. The same event can be drawn by the choice of different word. For example the word "die", can be replaced by expire, perish, decease, croak, pass away etc.

In the Rhetoric Style, we know how and in what way is the tendency is done. In this element, we can analyze graphic, metaphor, expression in the news. The graphic usually portrayed by the writing that made other than other writings. The use of bold word, italic word, underline word and a word that made with different size. Include the use of caption, raster, graphic, picture or table to support the significance of a message in the news. The graphic element provide cognitive effects, in the sense that it controls the attention and interest of intensively and indicate whether any information was considered important and interesting therefore should be focused (Eriyanto, 2001).

2.1.4 Political Discourse

According to Van Djik (1998b, p.12) political discourse is identified by its actors or authors, *viz.*, politicians. The study about political discourse is including of the text and talk of professional politicians or political institutions, such as president and prime ministers and other members of government, parliament or political parties, both at the local, national and international levels.

Apparently, not only official or professional politics and politicians are involved in the polity. Political activity and the political process also involve people as citizens and voters, people as members of pressure and issue groups, demonstrators and dissidents, and so on (Verba, et al., 1993 cited in Van Djik 1998b, p.13). All these groups might take part in the

political process, and many of them are vigorously elaborate in political discourse.

2.1.5 Bali-Nine Chronological Event

The term Bali-Nine is given by the mass media to Australia nine people who were arrested on 17 April 2005 in Bali, Indonesia, in an attempt to smuggle heroin weighing 8,2 kg from Indonesia to Australia (islamapos.com, March 2015. The ninth person are Andrew Chan – (called the "godfather" by police officer), Myuran Sukumaran, Si Yi Chen, Michael Czugaj, Renae Lawrence, Tach Duc Thanh Nguyen, Matthew Norman, Scott Rush and Martin Stephens. Four of these nine people, i.e. Czugaj, Rush, Stephens, and Lawrence was arrested at the Ngurah Rai Airport while they were departing to Australia. All four were found carrying heroin mounted on the body. Andrew Chan was arrested in a separate plane, but the police did not find any illegal drugs on him. Four other people, Nguyen, Chen, and Norman Sukumaran was arrested at the Melasti Hotel in Kuta for storing heroin 350g and a number of other items that indicated their involvement in the smuggling attempt.

On February 13, 2006, Denpasar district court convicting Lawrence and Rush with the penalty of life imprisonment. A day later, Czugaj and Stephens receive the same verdict. Sukumaran and Chan, two figures that are considered important, was sentenced death penalty. Then on February

15, Nguyen, Chen, and Norman was also sentenced to life imprisonment by the judges. On April 26, 2006, sentenced on Lawrence, Nguyen, Chen, Czugaj and Norman was reduced to 20 years in jail through appeals life sentence, while Stephens remained.

On 6 September 2006, noted that the Supreme Court has granted the Attorney General's Office filed the appeal. Czugac sentence changed to life sentence, while sentencing Lawrence, Rush, Nguyen, Chen, and Norman became the life imprisonment. Chan and Sukumaran remained sentenced by death, and Stephens remained lifetime imprisonment. On January 13, 2011, it is noted that the Supreme Court rejected the efforts of outstanding penalty PK filed by Stephens, so the decision was reverted back to Denpasar District Court ruling that a life sentence. Here are the conclusion of Court decision on Bali-nine member:

- 1. Andrew Chan (death penalty)
- 2. Myuran Sukumaran (death penalty)
- 3. Si Yi Chen (lifetime imprisonment)
- 4. Michael Czugaj (lifetime imprisonment)
- 5. Tach Duc Thanh Nguyen (lifetime imprisonment)
- 6. Matthew Norman (lifetime imprisonment)
- 7. Scott Rush (lifetime imprisonment)
- 8. Martin Stephens (lifetime imprisonment)
- 9. Renae Lawrence (20 years' imprisonment)

Ten years after the drug smugglers were caught while trying to smuggle 8 kg of heroin from Indonesia, a lawyer and family friend of Scott Rush (Bali Nine gang members) said, Australia Federal Police (AFP) have a share if Andrew Chan and Myuran Sukumaran be executed. Indonesia police officer informed by their counterparts in Australia, which gave out most of the names and details of flights Bali Nine Gang. Before the dramatic arrest was carried out, Bob Myers, a Brisbane lawyers, had contacted Police on behalf of Scott Rush's father, Lee Rush, believed that Australia Federal Police (AFP) could help Rush families (ABC Australia, February 2015).

Australian Government continue their best effort to release their citizen to be forgiven in the last second of the execution. Most of Australian media and their citizen blamed Australia Federal Police (AFP) who are willing to cooperate and hand over intelligence data to Indonesian police. Some efforts that have tried by Australian government are first, a diplomacy effort between the head of State. Second, the threat of boycott tourism destination in Bali. The third, Asking help to the United Nation. Fourth, open up Tsunami relief. The fifth, Demonstration of Australia Judge and Attorney. Sixth, delegate an Australia Ulama to Indonesia. Seventh, through law effort, plead of clemency. The eight, give a life finance to the two Bali Nine convict. The last, offer to swap of convict.

In other hand, President Joko Widodo has asserted that will turn down an Australian offer for a swap of convicts in what appears to be the latter's latest bid to cancel the imminent executions of condemned Australian inmates Andrew Chan and Myuran Sukumaran. He also reminded the public of the massive drug cases besetting the country due to rampant drug rings and international mafias. Narcotics had claimed millions of lives, while millions others placed in rehab, many of whom incurable, the president said. He then added "See how many have died, our generation. Don't just look at those [to be] executed, look at the toll, 4.5 million people," he said. "Look at our future." The president, however, reiterated his commitment to preserving good ties with neighboring countries but with certain boundaries that called for mutual respect from all sides. "Law sovereignty is law sovereignty, political sovereignty is political sovereignty," the president said (Tempo, March 2015). The law of death penalty on drug dealer have been written in the UU No. 35 Tahun 2009.

On April 29, 2015, Finally Andrew Chan and Myuran Sukumaran have had to face the second row death execution, at Nusakambangan, Central Java at 00 GMT Wednesday early morning. Six other death row inmates together, Martin Anderson from Ghana. Sylvester Obiekwe Nwolise from Nigeria. Rodrigo Gularte from Brazil. Raheem Salami Agbaje Codova from Nigeria. Ukwudily Oyatanze from Nigeria. And Zaenal Abidin from Indonesia.

2.2 Related Studies

Among various studies that analyze news reports, the researcher will highlight the following ones that compare representations of a certain event in different newspapers using an interpretative framework similar to that used in this research. The first is the study of *Ideological Construction of News* Reports about Tsunami in Mentawai, West Sumatera in Jawa Post and Kompas by Naafi Lisanil Fasih from Airlangga University. Naafi compared and found out the differences between Jawa Pos and Kompas on their news report about Tsunami in Mentawai, West Sumatra. She chose four articles, two article in each newspapers. The article highlight the same topic, the disaster management. She also using Van Dijk's Socio cognitive approach. In finding, she found that Jawa Pos directly blamed on the government due to their late act in disaster management, while Kompas is more equilibrate in criticizing the government. The difference between Naafi research and this research is in the data research and the research method. This research using online news report as the corpus and will be focus on how the media construct death execution on Bali-nine.

The second research is *Microstructure strategy in Bulletin Da'wah*Al-Islam by Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia by Rahayu Rahmatika from Airlangga University. In her research, Rahmatika analyzed four online articles of Al-Islam bulletin. The four article was chosen because those article topic focus on how Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI) saw the caliphate (Indonesia:Khilafah) in the world. She used Van Dijk's Socio Cognitive

approach and found out that HTI shows their dominance in controlling the reader's mind and they try to prove the essential of building a chaliphate in the world. HTI also used many words to discrete the Western countries as a bad side and HTI as the good side of friend Muslim. They also add Al-Qur'an verse to support their arguments. The difference between Rahmatika and this research is in the data research. Both research using online media as the corpus. However, this research will be focus on how the media construct death execution on Bali-nine.