CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The development of internet is made everything easier. The Internet as a medium has affected the way we live, including the way we produce and consume news (Margianto, J. Heru and Syaefullah, Asep, 2014:13). Nowadays, we do not need to buy a newspaper to know the current information all we need is only turn on laptop or mobile phone and connect it to internet then all the information we need is ready for us.

According to Eko Maryadi the Chairman of AJI (The Alliance of Independent Journalists) on the book Media Online: Antara Pembaca, Laba, Dan Etika Problematika Praktik Jurnalisme Online Di Indonesia (2014), in the last five years, people who accessed the internet continues increased along with the availability of the infrastructure that is increasingly widespread, affordable, and cheap. In 2011, the number of internet users in Indonesia had reached 55,23 million, increased from 42,16 million people in 2010. It means that a quarter of the population of Indonesia is already familiar with the internet. From that fact, we cannot underestimate the power of internet as a mass media in shaping people opinion.

Many people are not aware that the mass media play an important role in the construction of social reality. West and Turner (2007) stated that Media

as a tool or channel could affect our opinion and then could create ourselves. Opinion leaders, courts, government, newspaper editors, *etc*, play a crucial role in shaping issues in the society and setting the boundaries of what is talked about and how it is talked about (Henry and Tator, 2002 cited in Taiwo, 2007). Indeed, the mass media are in the midst of the social reality that is full of interest, conflict, and fact that complex and diverse (Chandradewi, 2014). It shows us how media has a significant and main role in managing the developing issues in the public, whether it is made by the group or the facts or directly found by the journalists of media organizations.

In the other hand, we must consider what ideology underlie the news. Because every certain media is undeniable, that has something, which could be called ideology or specific doctrines that are held tightly in their duties (Marsefio S Luhukay, 2013). As stated by Olowe (1993) cited in Taiwo (2007) No news report is ideologically neutral, transparent or 'innocent'.

the editor and his reporters on the one hand and their audience constitute an ideological empire. The newspaper subjects all newsworthy events that constantly come up in social life to rigorous linguistic manipulation to make them suit the ideological expectation of the audience. (p.8)

From above explanation, it is clear that we have to seek the ideology behind a news to know how the news is being represent to us.

Ideologies are ways of representing unequal relations in society (Fairclough & Wodak 1997). From the socio-cognitive angle, ideologies are conceived as 'basic frameworks that organize social representations in the minds of social group members' (van Dijk 1994:1). Ideologies have been

defined as foundational beliefs that underlie the shared social representations of specific kinds of social groups (van Dijk 2006:121). As media represent a specific kind of social groups, the media text always sees and places somebody to participate when reading or viewing a text (Tolson in Rahmatika 2008). It means the media has a role to decide the position of somebody in the text.

In order to examine the ideological assumptions informing journalistic texts, this research applies the theoretical frameworks of Critical Discourse Analysis proposed by Van Djik (in Eriyanto, 2001), which will compare three news report in the Tempo Online, The Jakarta Globe and The Australian, dated April 29, 2015. The news report is about duo Bali-Nine death execution, which involve Indonesian and Australian government into a tense diplomacy. Bali-Nine itself is a case of Australian people drug smuggler in Indonesia.

Since April 2005 to April 2015, Bali-Nine has been one of the many current event, which involve both Indonesia and Australia. The term Bali-Nine is given by the mass media to nine Australian who were arrested on 17 April 2005 in Bali, Indonesia, in an attempt to smuggle heroin weighing 8,2 kg from Indonesia to Australia. 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 April 29, 2015 the remains two of Bali-Nine was executed in death at the Nusa Kambangan.

The researcher choose duo Bali-Nine death execution case because this case got many spotlight from media not only in Indonesia and in Australia but also internationally. This case also make a tense in Indonesia and Australian diplomacy. Some people agree for the death penalty, as the executions were necessary to end the drug emergency Indonesia is ostensibly facing. However, some people seeing a death penalty is against humanity. They argued that "These executions will not deter drug trafficking or stop others from falling victim to drug abuse" (The Jakarta Globe April, 2015).

There are some studies of ideological construction as entrenched in discourse and text and how language is used to spread and maintain ideology. 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 used Van Dijk's Socio cognitive approach. She analyze the linguistic feature and the ideological construction on the news report about tsunami in Mentawai in Jawa Post and Kompas. Another study *Microstructure strategy in Bulletin Da'wah Al-Islam by Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia* by Rahayu Rahmatika from Airlangga University.

She used Van Dijk's Socio Cognitive approach. She tried to find the concept of ideology by Van Djik in the Bulletin Da'wah Al-Islam.

The researcher will analyze three news report, which will be taken in each three-news portal; they are Tempo Online, The Jakarta Globe and The Australian. The aim of this study is to investigate how the three newspapers with different ideologies used language differently when reporting and interpreting the same event. From the background of study above, the researcher interest in analyze under title "Ideological Construction Of News Reports about Bali-Nine On The Jakarta Globe, Tempo Online And The Australian".

1.2 Statement of Problem

According to the background of study above, the statement of problem for this research is:

- 1.2.1 What are the linguistic features used to describe the news reports about Bali-Nine in Tempo Online, The Jakarta Globe and The Australian?
- 1.2.2 What is the ideological construction of news reports about Bali-Nine in Tempo Online, The Jakarta Globe and The Australian?

1.3 Objective of Study

The objective of this research is:

- 1.3.1 To analyze the linguistic features used to describe the news reports about Bali-Nine in Tempo Online, The Jakarta Globe and The Australian
- 1.3.2 To analyze the ideological construction of news reports about Bali-Nine in Tempo Online, The Jakarta Globe and The Australian

1.4 Significance of Study

This research has both theoretical and practical significant, they are:

- 1.4.1 Theoretically, the result of this research will give benefit to the reader and the researcher. The results of this research can provide a positive contribution to the development of linguistics research, which associated with text analysis especially in critical discourse analysis.
- 1.4.2 Practically, the result of this research will be use as reference for student, especially student of UIN Sunan Ampel and other readers who take Critical Discourse Analysis as the main consent.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is focus on three news reports in three online news portal; they are Tempo Online, The Jakarta Globe and Sidney Morning Herald on April 29, 2015. Then it will be limited on the news report about Bali-Nine death execution which will be analyze using Critical Discourse Analysis focuses on Socio Cognitive approach proposed by Teun Van Dijk. In this research, the researcher will analyze the macrostructure only.

1.6 Definition of Key Term

- 1.6.1 Bali-Nine: a name given to nine Australians who are involve in smuggle of 8.3 kg (18 lb) of heroin valued at around A\$4 million (3.1 million US dollars) from Indonesia to Australia. They are Andrew Chan, Si Yi Chen, Michael Czugaj, Renae Lawrence, Tan Duc Thanh Nguyen, Matthew Norman, Scott Rush, Martin Stephens and Myuran Sukumaran.
- 1.6.2 Online News Report: a news report, which is, publish on internet.
- 1.6.3 Critical Discourse Analysis: Critical Discourse Analysis basically studies social forms of society such as: inequality, dominance, social power abuse, and how these forms are enacted, legitimized, reproduced, and resisted bytext and talk in the social and political context (Van Dijk, 1993).