

AN ANALYSIS OF ONLINE NEWS ARTICLE IN THE JAKARTA POST: *RACISM AT HEART OF JAKARTA-PAPUA CONFLICT* USING THE VAN DIJK'S THEORY

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Abstract

This paper is representation of Papua conflict in articles published in the online news paper edition in Jakarta. this paper shows to know how Papuans are portrayed in the Jakarta Post article regarding the issue. In this study employs descriptive research design with qualitative approach. This present study adopts Van Dijk's theory which includes analyzing of text(macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure), Social cognition, and Social context. The result of this study show that the journalist regrets about what have happened towards Papuans. She sees Papuans as a victim of racial abuse and discriminations. Besides, in the socio cognition, the researcher found that the journalist elaborating about the failures of Indonesian in maintaining the harmony among races, ethnics and cultures. Meanwhile, in the social context, the researcher found that Issues in Papua and West Papua actually have been begun since a long time ago.

Key words: CDA, Papua Conflict, Racism, The Jakarta Post, Van Dijk's Theory

INTRODUCTION

Currently, Indonesia has faced many serious issues regarding to discrimination (Ahluwalia, 2020), and racism (Setri & Setiawan, 2020), (Ngestirosa et al., 2020). One of which is the racism (Ngestirosa et al., 2020), (Setri & Setiawan, 2020), (Aji & Dewi, 2017). Generally, Racism is a belief that a certain racial group or ethnic group has a better power than other races or ethnicities (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021a), (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021b), (Andrade et al., 2009), (Woro Kasih et al., 2019), (Baker & Edwards, 2012), (An & Suyanto, 2020). This issue was happened in Indonesia especially in Surabaya coincide with the Independence Day on 17 August. This issue has widely spread throughout Indonesia and even the world through online news and social media (Anuar et al., 2020), (Schrape, 2018), (Juliarti et al., 2021), (Febria Lina & Setiyanto, 2021), (Putri, 2021). In this technology era (Isnain et al., 2021), (Megawaty & Santia, 2019), (Suryono, 2019), (Zahara, 2020), (Rittenberry, 2005), (Kusniyati, 2016), (Apriyanti et al., 2014), any information can be easily consumed by people rapidly. Therefore, there is possibility that any information provided in the media can lead the readers into the writer's perceptions or ideologies through language use. Generally, language is defined as a tool to communicate between people in order to convey ideas, opinions and thoughts (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020), (Nurmala Sari & Aminatun, 2021), (Keith et al., 1974). In this case, journalist is one of the language users who spread information through online news which their idea which considered valid is delivered to the society (Ameraldo & Ghazali, 2021), (Heaverly & EWK, 2020), (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021), (Nindyarini Wirawan, 2018), (Nurkholis & Sitanggang, 2019), (Agus Wantoro et al., 2021). Thus, these mass media have important role in shaping the society perception, attitudes and behavior. Consequently, it makes

worry about the implications given by the media (Nugraha et al., 2021), . Since it not only gives positive impact but also the negative. Thus, considering the significant role of the mass media, the researcher conducts research in order to ensure that this role is not misinterpreted and abused. By employing critical discourse analysis (Kuswoyo et al., 2020), (Ekleisia & Rido, 2020), (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021), (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020), (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), (Cahyaningsih & Pranoto, 2021), (Rido & Sari, 2018), hopefully the purpose will be reached. Using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a theory that can help a type of discourse analytic that focuses on the abuse of social power (Suprayogi et al., 2021), invading equality that talks in an opposing context. (Dijk, 1998).

This research investigates how Papuans are portrayed in *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper specifically on the article entitled: Racism at Heart of Jakarta-Papua Conflict. An English online media in Indonesia or usually Indonesian called The Jakarta Post is which targeted to foreigners and educated Indonesians. Moreover, the field of critical discourse analysis has a lot of research. A study conducted by (Sukirlan, 2010), focused on critical discourse analysis on courtroom quarrel marks student's protester's trial. The study used a descriptive qualitative design. The data were taken from the samples of newspaper article written in The Jakarta Post. A second study conducted have been conducted by (Widodo., 2018), focuses on Critical Discourse Analysis in *The Jakarta Post* by using Van Dijk theory. the text results there are still other problems found by them. In order to emphasize the thoughts in the text, the writer usually uses linguistic techniques. The third study has been conducted by (Fatmawati, 2017). Van Dijk's theory is used by focusing on the Jakarta Post LGBT. She employs descriptive research design with qualitative approach. This approach is applied to describe a language or discourse; seeks to describe how it is used objectively, accurately, systematically and comprehensively in The Jakarta Post. The finding of her study showed that the journalist of TJP tends to represent the LGBT community as „victims“, thus being discriminated by the public, religious groups, police officers as well as govt officials. This can be seen from the important point stressed herein that is opposition to LGBT rights. Besides, The Jakarta Post tends to be cautious in constructing the news text regarding LGBT, thus by presenting opposing views on LGBT matter [gives the pros and cons over the problem] which gives the effect of objectivity or neutrality in producing the news text. Also, most of the news text herein uses sources or quotations [presents certain figures speeches or quotes] to lay claim of objectivity or to avoid of making a truth-claim.

Therefore, from three previous studies above makes the researcher interested to conduct a research in the field of racism issue that can be found in newspaper of *The Jakarta Post* by using Van Dijk Theory.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Discourse Analysis

Outside of language study sentences is discourse analysis, sentence order of language (Mandasari & Agusty, n.d.), (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019), (Muliyah et al., 2020), (Novawan et al., 2020), (Ayu & Pratiwi, 2021), sounds, meanings, words, and grammar including discourse analysis, in the past discourse analysis only focused on that same text analysis and produced just that same research, but functions in textual analysis and contextual analysis (cognitive and social) are focused on by many observers of discourse such as Van Dijk. Meanwhile, Fairclough and Foucault did only defend the text with relations of power and ideology. (Fairclough, 1995). analyzing macro structure,

superstructure and microstructure is discourse analysis based on Van Dijk's theory. The meaning of the theme or topic of discourse is emphasized. Macrostructure is focused on more global meanings. Text schemes, such as introduction, content, and conclusions are explained by the structure above. Semantic, syntactic, stylistic and rhetorical aspects are considered by microstructure analyzing the local meaning of a discourse. stidu that carry out high-level sentences that are correlated with other linguistic aspects such as coherence, stekamic form, overall topics, and rhetorical dimensions, in order to find the textual and contextual meaning of the text it can be concluded that it is discourse analysis..to find the meaning of texts and contextual meanings of texts.

B. Critical Discourse Analysis

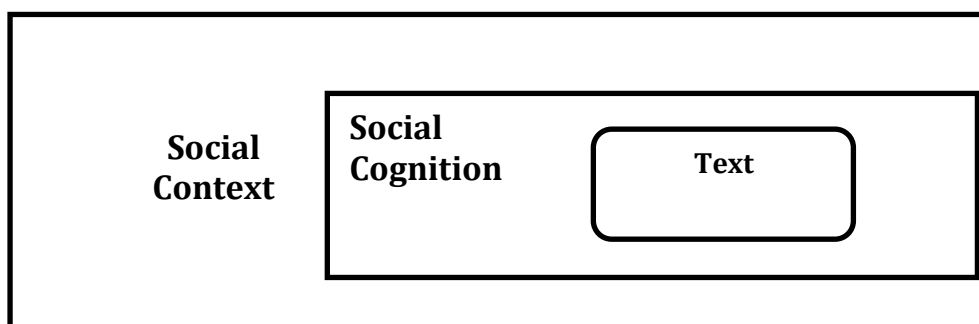
Institutions using language and methods that analyze individual methods are Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) theory besides Using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a theory that can help a type of discourse analytic that focuses on the abuse of social power , invading equality that talks in an opposing context to see inequality (Van Dijk, 1993). Discourses in social institutions and contemporary approaches to language studies are what can be concluded as CDA. closely on the interrelationships between language and power focuses approaches to the study of language use and the practice of textual power built through texts and written and oral, educational, or political communities and on how social relations, identities, knowledge are focused (Gazali & Yusmaita, 2018), (Nugraha et al., 2021), (Rido et al., 2021), (A. Wantoro et al., 2020).

C. Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis Concept

Discourse is an attempt to reveal the hidden intentions of a subject who makes a statement. Expression is carried out among others by placing oneself in the position of a speaker with interpretation following the meaning structure of a speaker. In a linguistic sense, discourse is a language unit that is larger than a sentence. In Cook's view, discourse is a use of language in communication, either orally or in writing. Meanwhile, discourse analysis is meant here to describe the rules of sentence, language, and shared understanding. After seeing the definition of discourse that is above, it can be said that discourse analysis is examining the various functions (pragmatics) of language.

In critical discourse analysis, language is not understood as a study language. However, in the end this critical discourse analysis uses language in the text as material for its analysis, but the language analyzed here is slightly different from language studies in the traditional linguistic sense. Language is analyzed not by describing solely from linguistic aspects, but also by relating it to context. And, context here means that the language is used for certain purposes and practices, including the practice of power.

Table 1: Critical Discourse Analysis Concept By Van Dijk



1. Text Analysis

The implied meaning of the text is expressed from controlling people's minds by analyzing the words, verbs, sentences, propositions, clauses, and phrases used in the discourse in the main text, supporting this statement (Dijk, Discourse as Structure and Process, 1997) views that text consists of many elements. Macrostructure is the main part of the discourse theme, can see the meaning of text globally, sentences, propositions, subordinate clauses, paraphrases, and images are a small part of existing discourse; part of the second element is the super structure of discourse, the meaning of discourse that can be analyzed. therefore macrostructure (global meaning), superstructure (Discourse Framework), and micro (Semantics, syntax, stylistics) can be concluded that of the 3 elements are part of discourse analysis

Table 2: Discourse Analysis Concept of Text Structure By Van Dijk

Macrostructure	Themes that appear in the text and topics are viewed by analyzing the global meaning of the text
Superstructure	the introduction, content, and conclusion of the schema text
Microstructure	sentence structure, and rhetoric presented in the text, choice of words (diction) to see the local meaning of the text can be analyzed.

2. Social Cognition

The beliefs or social representations that they share with others in their group or community are notions of social cognition. Different types of social representation are knowledge, attitudes, values, norms, and ideology of how texts are reproduced by a particular group or person. Focus Van Dijk (2009: 16) suggests that discourse is not only focused on the structure of discourse. Context models control production and understanding discourse. Ideology of the listener or reader and based on knowledge. the fact that people understand and represent not only text and speech, but also communicative situations controlled by discourse.

3. Social Context

Social representation of power, domination and social inequality between groups, organizations and institutions is the definition of the social situation. CDA also needs to take into account the various forms of social cognition possessed by this social collectivity: knowledge, attitudes, ideologies, norms, and values. The production of discourse, text and speech is controlled by the direct and indirect representations they can express.

METHOD

An objective of this research is to investigate how Papuans are portrayed in *The Jakarta Post* online newspaper. This study employs descriptive research design with qualitative approach. Qualitative descriptive is a descriptive that describes the subject into word or picture form rather than in a number form. The theory applied Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is in this study by Van Dijk. His theory talks about three dimensions in discourse such as textual analysis, social cognition, and social context. The data source of this research was taken from an article published in *The Jakarta Post* on August 19, 2019 edition entitled *Today's Minkes: Racism at Heart of Jakarta-Papua Conflict*. Moreover, to collect the data the researcher applied documentary technique. It means from documents and the internet that the data is retrieved browsing. In technique analysis this issue the researcher did some steps. Firstly, the researcher identifies discourse analysis (macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure in newspaper), social cognition, and social context. Secondly, the researcher analyses and explains social cognition and social context based on Van Dijk theory. The last, the researcher concludes the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The discussion is divided into three parts in this study. There is textual analysis, social cognition and social context (Anuar et al., 2020). Text analysis which consists of three main parts is the first part. There are microstructure, superstructure, and macro. Social cognition which is the belief of social representations is the second. Then, the social text concerning the background, situations, events and social conditions that occur is the third one.

The researcher first analyzes the text following Van Dijk's theory, to answer the research question.

1. Textual Analysis

Table 1: Macrostructure of The Text Dimension

Theme/topic	Racism act toward Papuan students in Surabaya by describing Minkes story. The topic explains about the racial abuse towards Papuan students in East Java. Dozens of Papuans were arrested over claim destroying Indonesian flag (which later released because there was no proof). A mob including officer insulted to the students by yelling Monkey Banish Papuans. In results, thousands of protesters in Papua and West Papua take to the street and then turn to chaos and violence.
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Table 2: Superstructure of The Text Dimension

Introduction	Around Aug. 17 every year, Indonesians brim with nationalism. This year, one of the nationalism-evoking events was the launch of BumiManusia, a film by Hanung Bramantyo adapted from Pramoedya Ananta Toer's legendary novel of the same title, about a love story between a young
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	<p>Javanese hero called Minke and the mixed-blood Annelies.</p> <p>The bearer of the nickname believed that the name Minke, given by his condescending Dutch teacher, means monkey. The way the teacher said it, with bulging eyes and certain impatience, led Minke to believe he meant monkey not in a good way and he was called that because he was the only brown-skinned Javanese boy in the school.</p>
Content	<p>In the introduction the journalist presents a discrimination and racism among Minke and his friends. Since, he treated unfavorably because of his race, color, descent or ethnic origin and etc.</p> <p>The main event of this news presents the racism act toward Papua students. It was happened on Friday 17 August, when security officers in the East Java capital allegedly yelled monkey at students hailing from Papua for disrespecting Indonesian Independence Day by reportedly damaging an Indonesian flag in front of their dorm.</p>
Conclusion	<p>In the conclusion the journalist ends the news that Papuans deserve peace, prosperity as well as independence without any racism. Besides, Journalist would not want the racism befalling Papuans to pave the way for their struggle for independence from Indonesian occupation on their land.</p>

Table 3: Microstructure of The Text Dimension

Syntax Analysis	Sentence Structure	<p>The journalist used indirect verb (passive). It is stated in second paragraph:</p> <p><i>... the name Minkes given by Dutch teacher</i></p> <p><i>The way the teacher said it, with bulging eyes and certain impatience.</i></p> <p>The word given and said above means indirect sentence.</p>
	Conjunction	<p>Adversative: but (in the 10th paragraph), however (in the 16th paragraph)</p> <p>Addictive: and (in the 9th paragraph)</p> <p>Temporal: While (in the 3rd paragraph)</p>
	Graphic	<p>1. The journalist is presenting the nick name: Jokowi as Joko Widodo</p> <p>2. <i>Seakan Kitorang Setengah Binatang: Rasialisme Indonesia di Tanah Papua</i> (As If We Are Half Animal:</p>

<p>Rhetoric</p>		<p>Indonesia’s Racism in Papua Land)</p> <p>In the sentence above, the journalist put the color of the sentence to stress the feeling of Papuans that are being offended.</p> <p>3. at least 95 civilians had been killed since 2010.</p> <p>In the sentence above, the journalist convinces to the readers that there are many Papuan became victims</p>
<p>Stylistic</p>		<p>1. West Papua capital of Manokwari vented their anger over the Surabaya incident</p> <p>The journalist used the word “vented” to tell the reader that Papuan full of emotion.</p> <p>2. security officers in the East Java capital allegedly yelled monkey at students hailing from Papua for disrespecting Indonesian Independence Day</p> <p>The journalist used the word yelled to convince the readers that the Papuans students is being insulted.</p> <p>3. some of them shouting: Banish the Papuans!</p> <p>similar to the word yelled, the journalist used the word “shouting” which consider negative and has meaning to be more intimidating.</p> <p>4. If such a tragedy had happened on Java, it would quickly have outraged many</p> <p>The journalist used the word “outraged” to convince the readers if the issues would cause a big chaos Indonesia.</p>
	<p>Presupposition</p>	<p>The fictional drama of colonial racism and love unfolds in big city cinemas, a real drama of racism, sans the love story, unfolds in Surabaya.</p> <p>>> <i>There is a real racism, sans the love story unfolds in Surabaya.</i></p> <p>In the sentence above, the journalist said that racism does exist. And occurred in Surabaya.</p>

2. Social Cognition

In the social cognition, it discusses about how text can be produced and how the writers describe their ideologies in text (Harto Wiratomo et al., n.d.).

In this analysis, the researcher analyzed that the journalist tends to regret for what is happening toward Papuans. As the journalist explain in the sentence:

While the fictional drama of colonial racism and love unfolds in big city cinemas, a real drama of racism, sans the love story, unfolds in Surabaya.

From the sentence above, the journalist equalized the racism happened in the fiction drama and in the real world. She put words “sans the love story” which means that the phenomenon happened in the real world is without positive impact.

We would not want the racism befalling Papuans to pave the way for their struggle for independence from “Indonesian occupation” on their land.

From the sentence above, the journalist tells about her opinion and also feeling which convey that she regrets for what is happening toward Papuans.

Moreover, the journalist also gives evidence of the neglect of Indonesia government. This is elaborated in the sentence below:

On Wednesday, a team consisting of members of human rights NGOs, Papuan churches and the Nduga regency administration reported on their fact-finding work about conflicts between the Indonesian Military and Papuan armed groups in the outlying regency. They discovered that at least 182 people, mostly women and children, died, some at the hands of the security forces. Many others died of hunger or sickness while fleeing their conflict-ridden villages.

Furthermore, the purpose of the journalist in her articles is to elaborate the failures of Indonesian in maintaining the harmony among races, ethnics and cultures. It is seen from the sentence below.

we fail to recognize that they are equal to us and give the Papuan people the respect they deserve. Such failure only means racism. they have the same opportunity to protest when they feel they are being treated unfairly as Indonesian citizens.

3. Social Context

In the social context, the discourse is produced about how it is discussed and construct by the society (Fitrianto et al., 2020), (Ameraldo & Ghazali, 2021). Including the analyses of the background, situation, event, and social condition. In this analysis the researcher used intertextuality (Istiani & Puspita, 2020). The researcher looked at some previous article before Today’s Minkes article appeared. The news appeared before entitled Riots flare in Manokwari after 'racist' attack on Papuan students in Surabaya. It tells about many people who take to the street to protest about racial abuse towards Papuan students in East Java, It’s reported that protesters destroying many public facilities including The West Papua Regional Legislative Council (DPRD) building.

Moreover, the researcher also looked at articles published after Today's Minkes appeared which entitled: Thousands of Papuans protest racism, violence against them. Again, in this article The Jakarta Post reported about how the Papuans face racism and violence against them.

Issues in Papua and West Papua actually have been begun since a long time ago. The inequality that felt by Papuans and how the way the government treat them lead Papuans for independence. Hence, the racial abuse issue toward Papuan students in East Java provoke the Papuans for asking their independence.

CONCLUSION

This study is analyzing about the articles published by The Jakarta Post entitled Today's Minkes: Racism at Heart of Jakarta-Papua Conflict. The researcher tries to reveal how Papuans are portrayed in the Jakarta Post article regarding the issue. Van Dijk's critical discourse on the concept of analysis is employed in this analysis. The result show that the journalist regrets about what have happened towards Papuans. She sees Papuans as a victim of racial abuse and discriminations. In describing the story, the journalist equally compared what happened towards Papuans to a drama entitled BumiManusia, in which the racism drama of Papua happened without love. In the textual analysis, the researcher found that by the use of words such as "yelled, shouting" the journalist described how Papuans are treated badly. Moreover, in the socio cognition, the researcher found that the journalist elaborating about the failures of Indonesian in maintaining the harmony among races, ethnics and cultures. In the social context, the researcher found that Issues in Papua and West Papua actually have been begun since a long time ago.

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