

# **An Analysis of a Jakarta Post Online News Article: Using Van Dijk's theory, racism is at the heart of the Jakarta-Papua conflict**

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## **Abstract**

The conflict in Papua is depicted in articles in the Jakarta-based online news paper edition in this paper. This paper demonstrates that it is aware of how the Jakarta Post article about the issue portrays Papuans. The qualitative approach is combined with a descriptive research design in this study. The current investigation makes use of Van Dijk's theory by analyzing social cognition, social context, and text (macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure). The study's findings indicate that the journalist regrets her actions toward Papuans. She believes that Papuans are the target of racial prejudice and abuse. In addition, the researcher discovered in socio cognition that the journalist elaborated on Indonesia's shortcomings in preserving cultural, racial, and ethnic harmony. In the meantime, the researcher discovered in the social context that problems in Papua and West Papua actually started long ago.

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

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Currently, Indonesia is dealing with numerous serious issues related to racism and discrimination (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020). Racism is one of them (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021), generally speaking, racism is the belief that one racial or ethnic group is more powerful than others (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021). This incident occurred in Indonesia, particularly in Surabaya on Independence Day, August 17. Through online news and social media, this issue has spread widely throughout Indonesia and even the world (Suprayogi et al., 2021). In the age of technology, anyone can quickly consume any information (Samanik, 2018). As a result, any information presented in the media may, through language, influence readers to adopt the author's ideas or perceptions (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018). Language is generally understood to be a means of expressing one's thoughts (Amelia, 2021), ideas, and opinions to others (Setiawan et al., n.d.). In this instance, a journalist is one of the people who use language to spread information via online news (Kardiansyah, 2019), where their idea, which is deemed to be valid (EWK, 2018), presented to society (Abidin et al., 2022). As a result, these mass media play a significant role in influencing society's perceptions (Pranoto, 2021), beliefs, and actions

(Ngestirosa et al., 2020). As a result, it raises concerns regarding the media's interpretations because it has both positive and negative effects (Fithratullah, 2021). As a result, the researcher conducts research to ensure that the significant role played by the media is not misunderstood or abused (Hamzah et al., n.d.). We hope that the goal will be accomplished through the use of critical discourse analysis (Asia & Samanik, 2018). Utilizing Basic Talk Examination (CDA) is a hypothesis that can help a kind of talk logical that spotlights on the maltreatment of social power (Istiani & Puspita, 2020), attacking fairness that discussions in a contradicting setting (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021).

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.

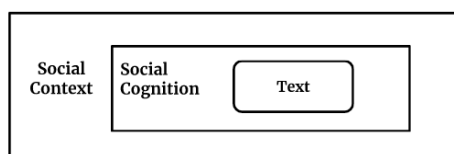
Critical Discourse Analysis in *The Jakarta Post* by using Van Dijk theory, the text results there are still other problems found by them. In order to emphasize the thoughts in the text, the writer usually uses linguistic techniques. The third study has been conducted by (Fatmawati, 2017). Van Dijk's 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 (Kuswoyo, Sujatna, Indrayani, et al., 2020), religious groups (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021), police officers as well as govt officials (Nindyarini Wirawan, 2018). This can be seen from the important point stressed herein that is opposition to LGBT rights (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021). 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 (Fithratullah, 2019). 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 (Kuswoyo, Sujatna, Rido, et al., 2020).

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**

Discourse analysis, sentence order of language, sounds, meanings, words, and grammar are all part of sentence study (Kuswoyo et al., 2021). In the past, discourse analysis only focused on the same text analysis and produced the same research, but many observers of discourse focus on functions in textual analysis and contextual analysis (cognitive and social) (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021). Discourse analysis is the process of examining the macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The significance of the discourse's theme or topic is emphasized (Heaverly & EWK, 2020). Macrostructure is more concerned with larger meanings (Candra & Qodriani, 2019). The aforementioned structure provides an explanation for text schemes like the introduction (Ambarwati & Mandasari, 2020), content, and conclusion (Kardiansyah, 2021). When microstructure analyzes the local meaning of a discourse, semantic, syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical aspects are taken into consideration (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021). It is possible to draw the conclusion that discourse analysis is used to discover the textual and contextual meanings of texts by study that carry out high-level sentences that are correlated with other linguistic aspects such as coherence, stekamic form, overall topics, and rhetorical dimensions (Putri & Aminatun, 2021).

In addition to Using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), a theory that can assist a type of discourse analysis that focuses on the abuse of social power, invading equality, and talks in an opposing context to see inequality, institutions that use language and methods that analyze individual methods are Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) institutions (S. N. Sari & Aminatun, 2021). What can be concluded as CDA are discourses in social institutions and contemporary approaches to language studies. approaches to the study of language use and the practice of textual power built through texts and written and oral, educational, or political communities, as well as how social relations, identities, and knowledge are focused, focus closely on the interrelationships between language and power (Puspita, 2021).



By analyzing the words, verbs, sentences, propositions, clauses, and phrases used in the discourse in the main text (Afrianto et al., 2021), the implied meaning of the text is expressed from controlling people's minds. This statement supports the view that text consists of many elements. Although sentences, propositions, subordinate clauses, paraphrases, and images are only a small portion of the existing discourse, macrostructure is the primary component of the discourse theme, allowing for global interpretation of text (Oktaviani et al., 2020). The super structure of discourse, or the meaning of discourse that can be analyzed, is a component of the second element (Kasih, 2018). As a result, it is possible to draw the conclusion that discourse analysis includes macrostructure (global meaning), superstructure (discourse framework), and microstructure (semantics, syntax, and stylistics).

Concepts of social cognition are the beliefs or social representations that people in their group or community share with one another (MULIYAH et al., 2021). Knowledge, attitudes, values, norms, and ideologies about how texts are reproduced by a particular group or individual are different types of social representation (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020), talk isn't just centered around the construction of talk. Production and discourse comprehension are controlled by context models. deity of the reader or listener that is based on knowledge the fact that individuals comprehend and represent not only speech and text but also discourse-controlled communicative situations.

Social representation of power, domination and social inequality between groups, organizations and institutions is the definition of the social situation (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021). 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**

This study aims to find out how Papuans are depicted in The Jakarta Post online newspaper. The qualitative approach is combined with a descriptive research design in this study. A qualitative descriptive is one that uses words or pictures rather than numbers to describe the subject. Van Dijk's study employs the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) theory. Textual analysis, social cognition, and social context are among the three dimensions of discourse that are discussed in his theory. This study's data came from an article titled "Today's Minkes:" which appeared in the Jakarta Post on August 19, 2019. Conflict between Jakarta and Papua is driven by racism. In addition, the researcher employed the documentary method for data collection. It indicates that browsing is used to retrieve data from documents and the internet. The researcher carried out a few steps in this issue's technique analysis. First, the researcher finds discourse analysis (the newspaper's macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure), social cognition, and social context. Second, the researcher uses Van Dijk theory to look at and explain social cognition and social context. The researcher then draws a conclusion to the data.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The discussion is divided into three parts in this study. There is textual analysis, social cognition and social context. 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.

### 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 Wes Papua take to the street
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	and then turn to chaos and violence.
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**Table2: Superstructure of The Text Dimension**

Introduction	<p>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 HanungBramantyo adapted from Pramoedya Ananta Toer's legendary novel of the same title, about a love story between a young 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**

<b>Syntax Analysis</b>	<b>Sentence Structure</b>	<p>The journalist used indirect verb (passive). It is stated in second paragraph:</p> <p><i>... the name Minkes<b>given</b> by Dutch teacher</i></p> <p><i>The way the teacher <b>said</b> it, with bulging eyes and certain impatience.</i></p> <p>The word given and said above means indirect sentence.</p>
	<b>Conjunction</b>	<p><b>Adversative:</b> but (in the 10<sup>th</sup> paragraph), however (in the 16<sup>th</sup> paragraph)</p> <p><b>Addictive:</b> and (in the 9<sup>th</sup> paragraph)</p> <p><b>Temporal:</b> While (in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph)</p>
<b>Rhetoric</b>	<b>Graphic</b>	<p>1. The journalist is presenting the nick name: Jokowi as Joko Widodo</p> <p>2. <i>SeakanKitorangSetengahBinatang: Rasialisme Indonesia di Tanah Papua</i>(As If We Are Half Animal: 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><b>Stylistic</b></p>		<p>1. West Papua capital of Manokwari <b>vented</b> 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 <b>yelled</b> 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 <b>shouting</b>: 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 <b>outraged</b> many</p> <p>The journalist used the word “outraged” to convince the readers if the issues would cause a big chaos Indonesia.</p>
	<p><b>Presupposition</b></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>&gt;&gt; <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>



In the social cognition, it discusses about how text can be produced and how the writers describe their ideologies in text.

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.

## 1. Social Context

In the social context, the discourse is produced about how it is discussed and construct by the society. Including the analyses of the background, situation, event, and social condition. In this analysis the researcher used intertextuality. 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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