

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON JAKARTA GLOBE NEWS: "I AM NOT A MONKEY": PAPUANS PROTEST AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION"

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Abstract

Within the broader framework of mini research on racism in discourse and communication, this article discusses the main role of racism's rejection, especially among dark skin people as representative of Papuans, in many contemporary texts and talks about ethnic relations. After a conceptual analysis of the rejection in the formation of interpersonal impressions on the one hand, and in the socio-political context of the minority. Among these forms of rejection are disclaimers, mitigation, euphemisms, reasons, blaming victims, reversals and other defense movements, maintaining a positive face and self presentation in a negative discourse about racism against dark skin people.

Key words: discourse, ethnic, racism, discourse analysis, discourse analysis, text structure.

INTRODUCTION

CDA has been around since the 1990s as the 3 most influential researchers [1], [2], [3] Teun van Dijk, Ruth Wodak, and Norman Fairclough have made contribution to this field via seminal work [4], [5], [6]. Each of these influential researchers laid out their different approaches and theoretical frameworks [7], [8], [9] which are distinct from the theories and methods of discourse analysis [10], [11], [12]. Van Dijk contributed his first seminal journal entitled *Discourse and Society* in 1990 followed by several books [13], [14], [15] that are closely related to this field in the coming years [16], [17], [18]. Critical Discourse Studies have appeared before the critical analysis of language [19], [20], [21] that is commonly known as Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) [22], [23], [24]. CDA is a branch of discourse analysis [25], [26], [27] that goes beyond how and why discourse cumulatively contributes to the reproduction of macro structures and highlights traces of cultural and ideological meaning [28], [29], [30].

The term 'critical' in discourse has been discussed in various ways [31], [32], [33] relating to the use of language and the reproduction of power in society [34], [35], [36]. The criticism is specifically aimed at the problems of power, hegemony, and resistance in

various fields of language [37], [38], [39]. [40], [41] stated that it is very important to examine the exercise of power and understand the ways in which power is exercised by domination groups in the oppressed [42], [43], [44].

The application of CDA in the multidisciplinary field is not refined for text analysis and speech [45], [46], [47] but, it consists of various analyzes and methods [48], [49], [50]. CDA is an approach that is interested in analyzing social phenomena [51], [52], [53] that are certainly complex and therefore require a multi-methodical approach [54], [55], [56]. [57], [58] asserted that CDA is a proposition that focuses on how the abuse of power, domination, and inequality is practiced in the discursivity of social and political contexts [59], [60], [61].

However, [62], [63], [64] consider CDA as a multi-disciplinary approach to analyzing the relationship between 'discourse and social and cultural development' in the cross-cultural domain [65], [66], [67]. In connection with this approach, Fairclough (1995) argues that the purpose of CDA is to "systematically explore the blurred relationships of causality [68], [69], [70] and determine between a) discursive practices, events, and texts, and b) broader social and cultural structures, relationships and processes" [71], [72], [73]. Another supporter of CDA, [74], [75], [76] viewed CDA as a form of social practice in which critical theory is applied to analyze blurred relationships [77], [78], [79]. Racing this idea, CDA uses critical theories that examine language in relation to power [80], [81], [82] and power struggles which in turn reveal the identity of oppressors [83], [84], [85], meanwhile, Van Dijk (2003) states that CDA focuses on how mental representations of social groups are influenced by social structures [86], [87], [88]. In this event, the theme of conversation can influence the way people highlight important information in the text or talks [89], [90], [91].

CDA is characterized as an interdisciplinary multi-methodological approach [92], [93] rather than a separate discipline [94], [95]. [96], [97] asserted that CDA is a combination of critical theory and application rather than critical analysis which therefore leads to the term (critical discourse study) [98], [99], [100]. The purpose of this research is to find out how CDA as a critical discourse analysis method plays a vital role in unraveling the hidden

ideologies and scrutinize the presence of power in media discourse studies. The specific objective is to investigate the application of CDA approach in the related studies.

METHOD

The research data, which made headlines, were taken from the August 22, 2019 edition of the online news portal website Jakarta Globe which mentions "I Am Not a Monkey": Papuans Protest against Racial Discrimination. The writers used a qualitative descriptive method in this research. In addition, this study used a referral method with reading and note taking techniques. Furthermore, in analyzing the data, the researcher used several steps: 1) reading extensively the discourse of the "I Am Not a Monkey": Papuans Protest Against Racial Discrimination; 2) taking notes and analyze discourse using the CDA model from Van Dijk; and 3) make conclusions from data analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data Description

People use language as a media of communication (Jacob 1075). Moreover, the journalists also use language as a mass media communication strategy to influence the reader's opinions. For example, hundreds of Papuan students demonstrated against the 1962 New York Agreement which surrendered West Papua from the Netherlands to Indonesia. Jakarta Globe Editorial explains the reasons why that happened. Based on Jakarta Globe's editorial, hundreds of Papuan students demonstrate because of racial discrimination against Papuans. This can be seen from the posters carried by the demonstrators and shows their racism because of hate speech.

Furthermore, hate speech must be banned because it will cause chaos. According to the reasons above, the writer wants to analyze this news by using the Teun Van Dijk discourse analysis approach to the concept of discourse analysis in order to find out how Jakarta Globe journalists present discourse texts on racial discrimination against Papuans. The author presents the first data description in Jakarta Globe editorial, headline: "'I Am Not a Monkey": Papuans Protest against Racial Discrimination", taken on August 22, 2019 in Jakarta Globe online newspaper. These data describe discourses, paragraphs, sentences, and words.

a.) Macro Structure (Thematic)

The theme of this news is giving the information about Papuans Protest against Racial Discrimination.

b.) Superstructure

- **Headline** : "I Am Not a Monkey": Papuans Protest Against Racial Discrimination
- **Lead** : A large group of Papuans marched on the streets near the National Monument complex in Central Jakarta on Thursday, demanding that President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo put an end to racial discrimination against Papuans.
- **News Story** :
 - The introduction of this news is present what happened to hundreds of Papuan students who were arrested in Semarang, Malang and Surabaya for demonstrating against the 1962 New York Agreement which handed over West Papua from the Netherlands to Indonesia.
 - The main event of this news presents in this newspaper discussion about the demonstration of Papuan students for the prosecution that President Joko Widodo put an end to racial discrimination against Papuans. Many protesters on Thursday carried posters with the slogan "I'm Not a Monkey." They demanded Jokowi to pay more attention to human rights in Papua and not just let multinational companies exploit their natural resources.
 - In the conclusion, the reporters ended the news with the demonstrators lining up, making instruments and singing songs, including Papuan folk songs and "Morning Star," the national anthem of the Free Papua Movement, demanding human rights to their tribes.

c.) Micro Structure (Semantic)

- **Detail** : In this news the journalist presents about Racial Discrimination towards Papua.
- **Coherence** :
 - **location** : Monument complex in Central Jakarta (paragraph 1), Semarang, Malang and Surabaya (paragraph 2).
 - **Time** : Last weekend (paragraph 2)

- temporal : Since (paragraph 8)
- Reference :
 - Personal reference :
 - Last weekend, hundreds of *Papuan students* were arrested in Semarang, Malang and Surabaya for demonstrating against the 1962 New York Agreement that handed over West Papua from the Dutch to Indonesia.
 - Riots broke out in Manokwari, where protesters set fire to *the Regional House of Representatives building*, Sorong and Timika on Monday as Papuans protested the incidents in the three Javanese cities.
 - Papua is home to *the Grasberg copper and gold mine, the world's largest gold mine* and the third largest copper mine, operated by *Freeport Indonesia*, a subsidiary of *US-owned Freeport McMoran* Copper and Gold.
 - Demonstrative reference : A large group of Papuans marched on the streets near the National Monument complex in Central Jakarta on Thursday, demanding *that* President Joko Widodo put an end to racial discrimination against Papuans.
- Lexicon : Reporting verb : said (paragraph 8)
- Number : The news present number such as; hundreds of Papuan students (paragraph 2, line 4).

A. Data Analysis

1. Macro Structure (Thematic Analysis)

The main concern of thematic analysis is to show what discourse is about. The writer uses the topic of discourse as a theme term in thematic analysis. The topic of discourse has a semantic representation that defines the meaning of discourse.

Thematic : Giving the information about Papuans Protest against Racial Discrimination.

The theme in Jakarta Globe editorial explains the Papuan Protest Against Racial Discrimination in 3 cities on Java. Many protesters on Thursday carried posters with the

slogan "I'm Not a Monkey." They demanded Jokowi to pay more attention to human rights in Papua and not just let multinational companies exploit their natural resources.

2. Superstructures Analysis

What is the superstructure (schematic) organization of the news about 'why there is racial discrimination against Papuans?' The formal structure of the news report analyzes two elements: Summary (consisting of Headline and Lead) and News Story (consisting of Episodes and Consequences)

Summary: Headline + Lead. Headlines and Leads have an important role in the news because they should summarize the most important points of the editorial and these summary elements can cognitively make the reader continue to read editorial or not. The summary element from Jakarta Globe.

- **Headline** : "I Am Not a Monkey": Papuans Protest Against Racial Discrimination
- **Lead** : A large group of Papuans marched on the streets near the National Monument complex in Central Jakarta on Thursday, demanding that President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo put an end to racial discrimination against Papuans.

The summary element is to provide information about Papuan protests against racial discrimination in their tribes. A large group of Papuans lined the streets near the National Monument complex in Central Jakarta on Thursday in the middle of August, demanding that President Joko Widodo end racial discrimination against Papuans.

News Story: News always includes episodes and their consequences. However, in this analysis process, the writer only analyzes the episodes analysis. Episode analysis usually looks at background and main events on news reports.

"A large group of Papuans marched on the streets near the National Monument complex in Central Jakarta on Thursday, demanding that President Joko "Jokowi"

Widodo put an end to racial discrimination against Papuans.” (Jakarta Globe, August 22, 2019)

Background is to presents one type of background information. The current background, the first paragraph, presents what is happening in Indonesia about racism that is accepted by Papuans even in their own country.

Main event, In this newspaper talk about racism accepted by Papuans, by demanding Jokowi to pay more attention to human rights in Papua and not just let multinational companies exploit their natural resources. Therefore the demonstrators lined up, made devices and sang songs, including Papuan folk songs and "Morning Star," the national anthem of the Free Papua movement.

3. Micro Structure

1) Semantic analysis

In the detail element, The Conversation News provides information about the riots caused by Papuan students who asked for their human rights in mid-August. That can be seen in paragraph 5:

“Riots broke out in Manokwari, where protesters set fire to the Regional House of Representatives building, Sorong and Timika on Monday as Papuans protested the incidents in the three Javanese cities. Many of the protesters on Thursday brought posters with the slogan "I'm Not a Monkey."” (Jakarta Globe, August 22, 2019)

2) Syntax Analysis

In discourse analysis, coherence is a syntactic tool to connect words, sentences, or paragraphs. Coherence is used to connect two different sentences or paragraphs to correlate with one another using connectors. Coherence uses a cohesive tool for the coherence of sentences in paragraphs. The coherence is: (1) Conjunction, (2) Reference, and (3) Sentence structure: active and passive sounds. Jakarta Globe can find and place a number of correct arrangement sentences in paragraphs. Good coherence will imply coherence of text (co-text). Co-text is not only seen from its structure (in syntax) but will also affect the meaning of co-text (in semantics).

The varieties cohesive devices that the Conversation used (uses) are: the location : Monument complex in Central Jakarta (paragraph 1), Semarang, Malang and Surabaya (paragraph 2); the time : Last weekend (paragraph 2); and the temporal: since (paragraph 8). They are will be written below:

“A large group of Papuans marched on the streets near the National Monument complex in Central Jakarta on Thursday,”

“Last weekend, hundreds of Papuan students”

“Since Papua is home to the Grasberg copper and gold mine, the world's largest gold mine and the third largest copper mine,”

3) Rhetoric Analysis

Rhetoric analysis records graphic, metaphor, and number elements. In graphic elements, journalists always present bold words in the headlines of news texts, and also photos with the aim of implying semiotic interpretations. The word typographic bold is used in the title of the discourse text. The title represents the main idea or topic of discourse from all texts. Therefore, if the reader only sees the headline, they will know what exactly the discourse wants to talk about. The Conversation Headline - "I Am Not a Monkey": Papuans Protest Against Racial Discrimination, in this news journalists want to make readers more concerned with the issue and persuade readers to continue reading the text, so they can capture what is the central idea or message of these discourse texts.

In addition, news reports use excessive numbers whether they are true or not to indicate their exact accuracy and hence their purpose (Dijk: 16). Jakarta Globe editorial use of racial discrimination is an expression of dissatisfaction or lack of justice towards a people or tribe that causes chaos in various places in Indonesia and even in the world.

CONCLUSION

This literature has shown that mass media play an important role in the production of trust, prejudice and dominance over social contexts because mass media tends to marginalize others and misinterpret an event. It was found that since CDA has gained popularity in the

field of discourse studies, more and more studies have applied CDA to investigate text discursivity, interactions and social contexts, to explore the relationship between language and ideology, and to examine how ideologies dominate oppressors who are less strong. With this assumption, it is clear that CDA is a powerful tool in deconstructing texts when examining the ideological representations in question.

To summarize, Jakarta Globe wrote their editorial clearly seen in some elements of the concept discourse on Van Dijk's discourse analysis. Macro structure is analyzed by looking at the thematic elements of the news text. In a macro structure, Jakarta Globe uses neutral headlines, and Jakarta Globe presents its meaning directly. The superstructure looks at schematic elements that analyze the order of important information as stated in the first paragraph and order systematically to the last paragraph to convey the message to the reader in an orderly manner. Microstructure analyzes semantic, syntactic, style, and rhetorical elements. Conversation presents its meaning directly without a prologue (no implicature) at the semantic level, and at the syntactic level, the conversation uses good structure with subjects or nouns with verbs. In their article, Jakarta Globe was shown using a simple style of language.

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